## Matrix Balancing Scenarios

## Contents

Matrix Balancing Scenarios ..... 1
Table of Scenarios ..... 2
Introduction ..... 3
1a: Starting Matrix of aggregated field1 values to balance by manually entered sums by rows and sums by columns. ..... 4
1b: Starting Matrix of rows and selected columns to balance by manually entered sums by rows and sums by columns ..... 4
2a: Starting Matrix of the aggregated field1 to balance for sums of rows and columns of the Target Matrix of the aggregated field2 ..... 4
2b: The starting value of field2 to get the Starting matrix of field1 values and target value of field2 to get the Target matrix of field1 values. Balance starting matrix to sums of rows and columns of the target matrix. ..... 5
2c: Get balancing coefficients for Starting Matrix of field1 for all iterations between starting and target values of the field2. Multiple $2 b$ scenarios ..... 5
3a: Get balancing coefficients for Starting Matrix of aggregated values of field1 and multiple Target Matrices of aggregated selected fields values. Multiple 2a scenarios. ..... 6
3b: Starting Matrix rows and selected multiple columns to balance from starting to target values of the field2 ..... 6
3c: Get balancing coefficients for Starting Matrix rows and selected multiple columns for all iterations between starting and target of the field2 values. Multiple 3b scenarios. ..... 6
Samples of the different data structure and scenarios: ..... 7
1a Scenario samples: ..... 7
1b Scenario samples: ..... 11
2a Scenario samples: ..... 13
2b Scenario samples: ..... 21
2c Scenario samples: ..... 25
3a Scenario samples: ..... 29
3b Scenario samples: ..... 43
3c Scenario samples: ..... 46
Partial Matrix Balancing ..... 49
Report: Gross Domestic Product GDP by Area in our Analytics from http://OUReports.com ..... 50
Report: Personal income in our Analytics from http://OUReports.com ..... 53

Table of Scenarios

| Iterations and balancing | Matrix structure (rows, columns, items): |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sums by rows and sums by columns: | Rows defined by values in group row field. | Columns defined by values in group column field. Starting matrix item is aggregated field1 value for row/column group. | Columns selected from the list of data columns. Starting matrix item is the value of the row/column item. |
| Balance to sums by rows and sums by columns entered manually. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1a, 1b, 2a, 2b, 2c, } \\ & 3 a, 3 b, 3 c \end{aligned}$ | Scenario 1a <br> Params: Prg, Pcg, Fld1, Agf1, Msr, Msc | Scenario 1b <br> Params: Prg, Mcs, Msr, Msc |
| Balance to sums by rows and sums by columns of the target matrix. Target matrix item is aggregated field2 value for row/column group. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1a, 1b, 2a, 2b, 2c, } \\ & 3 a, 3 b, 3 c \end{aligned}$ | Scenario 2a <br> Params: Prg, Pcg, Fld1, Agf1, Fld2, Agf2 | n/a |
| Multiple 2a scenarios to get balancing coefficients for each selected field from the list of columns. Balance to sums by rows and sums by columns for target matrices. Target matrix item is aggregated selected field value for row/column group. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1a, 1b, 2a, 2b, 2c, } \\ & 3 \mathrm{a}, 3 \mathrm{~b}, 3 \mathrm{c} \end{aligned}$ | Scenario 3a <br> Params: Prg, Pcg, Fld1, Agf1, Mcs, AgMc | $\mathrm{n} / \mathrm{a}$ |
| Field2 starting and target values used as condition on data to get starting and target matrices. Balance to sums by rows and sums by columns for target matrix. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1a, 1b, 2a, 2b, 2c, } \\ & 3 a, 3 b, 3 c \end{aligned}$ | Scenario 2b <br> Params: Prg, Pcg, Fld1, Agf1, Fld2, Sfld2, Tfld2 | Scenario 3b <br> Params: Prg, Mcs, Fld2, Sfld2, Tfld2 |
| Multiple scenarios of the scenario in the row above (2b or 3b) to get balancing coefficients (2c or 3c). <br> Field2 starting value used as condition on data to get starting matrix and set of target matrices defined by each value between starting and target values of field 2 . | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1a, 1b, 2a, 2b, 2c, } \\ & 3 a, 3 b, 3 c \end{aligned}$ | Scenario 2c <br> Params: Prg, Pcg, Fld1, Agf1, Fld2, Sfld2, Tfld2 | Scenario 3c <br> Params: Prg, Mcs, Fld2, Sfld2, Tfld2 |

## Introduction

Balancing the given matrix to given sums by rows and sums by columns using the number of iterations that described as proportional matrix rows adjustments to required sums and then proportional columns adjustments to required sums, resulted in matrix that maximized the entropy function of "usefulness", and this process get us the final balancing coefficients to multiply rows of starting matrix and the final balancing coefficients to multiply columns of starting matrix to receive the items of balancing matrix. Balancing matrix algorithm shows what most probable evolution of starting matrix will be for the given restrictions for sums by rows and sums by columns. Balancing matrix shows the values for cells that supposed to be reached as macro economical point of balance for target sums of rows and sums of columns.

There are eight scenarios of the balancing mechanism supported by http://OUReports.com .
Scenarios of balancing matrix to the sums by rows and sums by columns differ by the way of getting the starting matrix from original data and by the way of getting the target sums by rows and sums by columns: 1a, 1b, 2a, 2b, 2c, 3a, 3b, 3c.

Parameters: Prg, Pcg, Fld1, Agf1, Msr, Msc, Fld2, Agf2, Sfld2, Tfld2, Mcs, AgMc:
Prg - the group field for matrix rows
Pcg - the group field for matrix columns
Fld1 - the data field
Agf1 - the aggregation function for field1 values
Msr - manually entered sums by rows
Msc - manually entered sums by columns
Fld2 - the data field
Agf2 - the aggregation function for field2 values
Sfld2 - the starting value of field2
Tfld2 - the target value of field2
Mcs - multiple matrix columns
AgMc - the aggregation function for multiple matrix columns values

Scenarios:
1a: Starting Matrix of aggregated field1 values to balance by manually entered sums by rows and sums by columns.
Scenario Parameters: Prg, Pcg, Fld1, Agf1, Msr, Msc - both group fields (for rows and columns), the field1, aggregation function for field1, and manually entered sums by rows and by columns.

Starting matrix cell defined by value of the row group field and value of the column group field, and value in the cell defined by field1 values aggregated for all records where row field value and column field value are defined by this cell.

Sample: data has field "Area" and field "Industry", field1 has values of grant applications in dollars, the aggregation function is "Sum". Macro economical desirable values for Areas and Industries entered. Balancing matrix cell shows amount for each Area and Industry that is the macro economical point of balance satisfying macro economical requirements for Areas and Industries.

See more samples and details in 1a Scenario.
1b: Starting Matrix of rows and selected columns to balance by manually entered sums by rows and sums by columns.
Parameters: Prg, Mcs, Msc, Msr - the group field for rows, multiple matrix columns, and manually entered sums by rows and by columns.

Starting matrix cell defined by value of the row group field value and the column name, and value in the cell defined by value of the column in the row.

Sample: data has field "Area" and separate fields for each Industry, cell has values of grant applications in dollars for Area and Industry. Macro economical desirable values for Areas and Industries entered. Balancing matrix cell shows amount for each Area and Industry that is the macro economical point of balance satisfying macro economical requirements for Areas and Industries.

See more samples and details in 1b Scenario.

2a: Starting Matrix of the aggregated field1 to balance for sums of rows and columns of the Target Matrix of the aggregated field2.
Parameters: Prg, Pcg, Fld1, Agf1, Fld2, Agf2 - both group fields for rows and columns, field1, aggregation function for field1, field2, aggregation function for field2.

Starting and target matrix cell defined by value of the row group field and value of the column group field. The value in the cell of starting matrix defined by field1 values aggregated for all records where row field value and column field value are defined by this cell. The value in the cell of target matrix defined by field 2 values aggregated for all records where row field value and column field value are defined by this cell.

Sample: data has field "Area" and field "Industry", field1 has values of Gross Domestic Product in dollars in 2010, the aggregation function is "Sum", field2 has values of Gross Domestic Product in dollars in 2020, the aggregation function is "Sum". Desirable sums for Areas and Industries calculated based on target matrix. Balancing matrix cell shows amount for each Area and Industry that is the macro economical point of balance satisfying macro economical requirements for Areas and Industries based on 2020. Comparison of starting, target, and especially to the balancing matrix gives to analytics the information where process developed out of natural economical point of balance.

See more samples and details in 2a Scenario.

2b: The starting value of field2 to get the Starting matrix of field1 values and target value of field2 to get the Target matrix of field1 values. Balance starting matrix to sums of rows and columns of the target matrix.
Parameters: Prg, Pcg, Fld1, Agf1, Fld2, Sfld2, Tfld2 - both group fields for rows and columns, field1, aggregation function for field1, and field2 with starting and target values.

Sample: data has field "Area" and field "Industry", field1 has values of Gross Domestic Product in dollars, the aggregation function is "Sum", field2 has years from 2010 to 2020. Starting field2 value 2010 used as restriction to get the aggregated field1 values for starting matrix and target value 2020 of field2 used to get the aggregated field1 values for target matrix. Desirable sums for Areas and Industries calculated based on target matrix. Balancing matrix cell shows amount for each Area and Industry that is the macro economical point of balance satisfying macro economical requirements for Areas and Industries based on 2020. Comparison of starting, target, and especially to the balancing matrix gives to analytics the information where process developed out of natural economical point of balance.

See more samples and details in 2 b Scenario.

2c: Get balancing coefficients for Starting Matrix of field1 for all iterations between starting and target values of the field2. Multiple 2 b scenarios. Parameters: Prg, Pcg, Fld1, Agf1, Fld2, Sfld2, Tfld2 - both group fields for rows and columns, field1, aggregation function for field1, and field2 with starting and target values.

Sample: data has field "Area" and field "Industry", field1 has values of Gross Domestic Product in dollars, the aggregation function is "Sum", field2 has years from 2010 to 2020. Starting field2 value 2010 used as restriction to get the aggregated field1 values for starting matrix. The scenario $2 b$ repeated for each value of the field2 up to 2020 which used to get the aggregated field1 values for each target matrix. Desirable sums for Areas and Industries calculated based on target matrix. Balancing matrix cell shows amount for each Area and Industry that is the macro economical point of balance satisfying macro economical requirements for Areas and Industries based on sums of rows and sums of columns in target matrix. Balancing coefficients shows weights of Areas and Industries in each iteration by year. The link in the starting matrix cell opens the chart of balancing matrix values by years.

See more samples and details in 2c Scenario.

3a: Get balancing coefficients for Starting Matrix of aggregated values of field1 and multiple Target Matrices of aggregated selected fields values. Multiple 2a scenarios.
Parameters: Prg, Pcg, Fld1, Agf1, Mcs, AgMc - both group fields for rows and columns, field1, aggregation function for field1, and multiple matrix columns, aggregation function for selected matrix columns.

Starting matrix of aggregated field1 values, and target matrices of each aggregated selected field values for the same groups.

Sample: data has field "Area" and field "Industry", field1 has values of Gross Domestic Product in dollars, the aggregation function is "Sum" for year 2010 (used for calculating the starting matrix), and separate fields have values of Gross Domestic Product in dollars for each year up to 2020 (used for calculating each target matrix for each year with aggregation function "Sum"). The scenario 2 a repeated for each value of the fields up to 2020 which used to get the values for each target matrix. Desirable sums for Areas and Industries calculated based on target matrix. Balancing matrix cell shows amount for each Area and Industry that is the macro economical point of balance satisfying macro economical requirements for Areas and Industries based on sums of rows and sums of columns in target matrix. Balancing coefficients shows weights of Areas and Industries in each iteration by year. The link in the starting matrix cell opens the chart of balancing matrix values by years.

See more samples and details in 3a Scenario.

3b: Starting Matrix rows and selected multiple columns to balance from starting to target values of the field2.
Parameters: Prg, Mcs, Fld2, Sfld2, Tfld2 - group field for rows, selected multiple fields for columns of the matrix, and field 2 with starting and target values.

Sample: data has field "Area" and separate fields for each Industry, field2 has years from 2010 to 2020, each cell has values of Gross Domestic Product in dollars for Area and Industry in the particular year. Starting field2 value 2010 used as restriction to get the values for starting matrix and target value 2020 of field2 used to get the values for target matrix. Desirable sums for Areas and Industries calculated based on target matrix. Balancing matrix cell shows amount for each Area and Industry that is the macro economical point of balance satisfying macro economical requirements for Areas and Industries based on 2020. Comparison of starting, target, and especially to the balancing matrix gives to analytics the information where process developed out of natural economical point of balance.

See more samples and details in 3b Scenario.

3c: Get balancing coefficients for Starting Matrix rows and selected multiple columns for all iterations between starting and target of the field2 values. Multiple 3b scenarios.
Parameters: Prg, Mcs, Fld2, Sfld2, Tfld2 - group field for rows, selected multiple fields for columns of the matrix, and field 2 with starting and target values.

Sample: data has field "Area" and separate fields for each Industry, field2 has years from 2010 to 2020, each cell has values of Gross Domestic Product in dollars for Area and Industry in the particular year. Starting field2 value 2010 used as restriction to get the values for starting matrix and each value of the field2 up to 2020 used to get the values for each target matrix. The scenario 3b repeated for each value of the field2 up to 2020 which used to get the values for each target matrix. Desirable sums for Areas and Industries calculated based on each target matrix. Balancing matrix cell shows amount for each Area
and Industry that is the macro economical point of balance satisfying macro economical requirements for Areas and Industries based on sums of rows and sums of columns in target matrix. Balancing coefficients shows weights of Areas and Industries in each iteration by year. The link in the starting matrix cell opens the chart of balancing matrix values by years.

See more samples and details in 3c Scenario.

Samples of the different data structure and scenarios:
Sample reports can be open from http://OUReports.com by clicking buttons "Try It! Play" in our Sandbox or with our Analytics.

## 1a Scenario samples:

Report: Sample Sales Records by year in our Analytics from http://OUReports.com Data:


Parameters with manually entered target proportional values:


Starting, Target sums adjusted to starting overall total, and Balancing Matrix:


Report: Gross Domestic Product GDP by Area in our Analytics from http://OUReports.com Data:


Parameters (target sums adjusted for total value in starting matrix):


Report: Personal Income by Area in our Analytics from http://OUReports.com
Data:


Parameters (target sums adjusted for total value in starting matrix):


## 1b Scenario samples:

Report: Sample Sales Records by year in our Analytics from http://OUReports.com Data:


Parameters and Starting Matrix with manually entered target proportional values:


Target values adjusted to grand total of starting matrix, and Balancing Coefficients and balancing Matrix:


Report: Movies in our Analytics from http://OUReports.com
Data:



## 2a Scenario samples:

Report: Sample Sales Records by year in our Analytics from http://OUReports.com Data:


Parameters, Starting, and Target matrix:


Report: Art Comp. in our Analytics from http://OUReports.com
Field GeoName has State info, field Description has info about specific types of compensations, multiple columns have years compensation in thousands of dollars.

Data:


Parameters and starting matrix to compare data for year 2001 to 2019 and see the balanced matrix:


Result - color coded target matrix and balancing matrix.


Report: Gross Domestic Product GDP by Area in our Analytics from http://OUReports.com Data:


Parameters and starting matrix to compare data for $1^{\text {st }}$ quarter of year 2010 to 2021 and see the balanced matrix:


Result - color coded target matrix and balancing matrix:


The mouse-over tool tip shows comparison to other two matrices:

balancing for sum of rows and columns or the starting matrix for sum values or the freid colzUIUQ1 and the target matrin yes, balanced, precision: 0.3187 , steps: 5 , maximum difference of cells in balancing and target matrixs $=106468.59$, maxin

## Starting Matrix of Sum of col2010Q1

| GeoName | Sum of Sum of col2010Q1 by GeoName | Accommodation and food services | Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services | Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting | Arts, entertainment, and recreation | Construction | Educationa services | Finance and insurance | Health care a social assis |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Far West | 2327882.2 | 83594.6 | 77880.4 | 37148.3 | 35965.7 | 92271.7 | 28731.4 | 127733 | 17252 |
| Great Lakes | 1783366.2 | 48265.6 | $601 .-43 \%$ compa | to target. -4 | \% compare to b | balanced | 25972.2 | 146002 | 16850 |
| Mideast | 2363171.4 | 62126.1 | 73365.1 | 0 | 31456 | 85028.1 | 54309.7 | 307906 | 21320: |
| New England | 728182.8 | 20791.6 | 21163 | 0 | 7894.2 | 25456.4 | 22268 | 83245.4 | 75289 |
| Plains | 823195.2 | 21784.2 | 23142.8 | 26525.9 | 7899.2 | 34363.7 | 10531 | 77724.7 | 77306. |
| Rocky Mountain | 427217.6 | 13781.3 | 13486.7 | 6631 | 4819.9 | 21225.3 | 4803 | 26440.2 | 31564. |
| Southeast | 2696791.1 | 96639.5 | 101836 | 23508 | 31070.1 | 122508 | 34580.4 | 165646 | 24058. |
| Southwest | 1464119.4 | 46937.7 | 54617.1 | 14342.7 | 9780.5 | 73336.3 | 13787.4 | 80497.5 | 11249: |
| Total: 12613925.9 | Sum of Sum of col2010Q1 by Description: | 393920.6 | 425658.2 | 125368.6 | 148177.1 | 519400.7 | 194983.1 | 1015194.8 | 10914 |


| Balancing coefficients |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Steps | ki1 | ki2 | ki3 | ki4 | ki5 | ki6 | ki7 | ki8 | - $\mathrm{kj}^{1}$ | kj2 | kj3 | kj4 | kj5 | kj6 | kj7 |
| 1 | 1.11464 | 0.96038 | 0.93714 | 0.93308 | 0.97385 | 1.0805 | 0.99062 | 1.00924 | 0.94274 | 1.08766 | 1.02141 | 0.6902 | 1.17687 | 0.86097 | 1.17 |
| 2 | 0.99762 | 0.99862 | 0.97469 | 0.98224 | 0.9937 | 1.02366 | 1.00177 | 1.04826 | 0.99856 | 0.99844 | 0.99516 | 1.00264 | 0.99742 | 1.00511 | 1.00 |
| 3 | 0.99994 | 0.99985 | 0.99903 | 0.99917 | 0.99992 | 1.00088 | 1.0001 | 1.00169 | 0.99994 | 0.99994 | 0.99979 | 1.0001 | 0.9999 | 1.0002 | 1.00 |
| 4 | 1 | 0.99999 | 0.99996 | 0.99997 | 1 | 1.00003 | 1 | 1.00006 | 1 | 1 | 0.99999 | 1 | 1 | 1.00001 | 1.00 |
| 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Result: | 1.11191 | 0.95891 | 0.9125 | 0.91572 | 0.96764 | 1.10707 | 0.99248 | 1.0598 | 0.94133 | 1.0859 | 1.01625 | 0.69209 | 1.17371 | 0.86555 | 1.18 |

## Nasdaq:




Report: ShowByFilmByCategoryByTheater in our Sandbox from http://OUReports.com Data:


The sum of tickets sold is in balance with review scores:


2b Scenario samples:
Report: Sample Sales Records by year in our Analytics from http://OUReports.com Data:


Parameters, Starting, and Target matrix:


Report: My Expenses by year in our Analytics from http://OUReports.com
Data:


Report: Feed Grain Export and Import Data has column Year_ID:


## Parameters and starting matrix:



## Balancing:



## 2c Scenario samples:

Report: Sample Sales Records by year in our Analytics from http://OUReports.com Data:


Parameters, Starting Matrix, and Balancing Coefficients:
It balanced by 10000 steps with Precision equal 203 for 2016 and 248 for 2017:


It balanced by 100000 steps with Precision = 1:


Clicking on the link in the starting matrix cell for Asia \& Baby Food, we open the chart showing the profit of Baby Food sales in Asia by year:


Report: Feed Grain Export and Import
Data has column Year_ID:


## Parameters and starting matrix:




## 3a Scenario samples:

Report: Sample Sales Records by year in our Analytics from http://OUReports.com Data:


Parameters, Starting Matrix and Balancing Coefficients:



## Balancing Coefficients





Report: Covid Daily Vaccination in our Analytics from http://OUReports.com
Data:




Report: Art Comp. in our Analytics from http://OUReports.com
Field GeoName has State info, field Description has info about specific types of compensations, multiple columns have year's compensation in thousands of dollars.

Data:


Parameters and starting matrix:


Result - Balancing coefficients by year for States:


Result - Balancing coefficients by year for specific types of compensations:


Color coded green if increased and grey if decreased with links to detail charts.
Report: Gross Domestic Product GDP by Area in our Analytics from http://OUReports.com Data:


## Parameters:



Result - Balancing coefficients by quarters for Areas and Industries:


Report: Macro Economics in our Analytics from http://OUReports.com
Data:


Parameters and starting matrix (note that row and column groups based on the same field for industry name):


Balancing coefficients by years:


Clicking on the link for cell Mining from the starting matrix opens the chart:


Clicking on the link ki2 in Balancing Coefficients column header opens the chart:


## Balancing Coefficients for - Mining-ki2



Clicking on other links gives detail information on industries weights:



Starting Matrix with Balancing Values - Finance, insurance, real estate, rental, and leasing-ki10 - Finance, insurance, real estate, rental, and leasing-kj10

col1996- Finance, insurance, real estate, rental, and leasing-ki10 - Finance, insurance, real estate, rental, and leasing-kj10 Balancing value: $\mathbf{8 9 8 . 0 4 1}$


Report: Crime 2018-2019 in our Analytics from http://OUReports.com Data:



Report: ShowByFilmByCategoryByTheater in our Sandbox from http://OUReports.com Data:


## Parameters and starting matrix:



Click on the link Chart in the Balancing Coefficients:


## 3b Scenario samples:

Report: Sample Sales Records by year in our Analytics from http://OUReports.com Data:


## Parameters:



Starting, Target, and Balancing Matrices:


Crime 2018-2019 in our Analytics from http://OUReports.com
Data:



On right:


## 3c Scenario samples:

Report: Sample Sales Records by year in our Analytics from http://OUReports.com Data:


## Parameters



Starting Matrix and Balancing Coefficients by year:


Crime 2018-2019 in our Analytics from http://OUReports.com
Data:



## Partial Matrix Balancing

If the goal is to balance the matrix to partially given sums by rows and columns for example to balance top left corner of matrix and low right corner, then resulting balancing coefficients can be applied to the rest of the matrix, because balancing coefficients for top left matrix and balancing coefficients for low right matrix are two complementary sets of balancing coefficients.

Open the site http://oureports.com/:

## OUReports Documentation



Click the button＂Try it！Play with our Analytics＂．It will open the list of reports：


Click on the link for report＂Gross Domestic Product GDP by Area＂．It will open the report：
Report：Gross Domestic Product GDP by Area in our Analytics from http：／／OUReports．com

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|  | S200 Meeer |  | ${ }^{12048}$ | ${ }_{15274}$ | 155580 | ${ }_{156515}$ | 1 Stace | ${ }_{180 \times 3}$ | 15500 | ${ }_{\text {coser }}$ | ${ }^{120592}$ | ${ }^{1}$ | ${ }_{\text {lerens }}$ |  |
|  | Sen |  |  | cis | cis |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{\substack{14053 \\ \text { ne2s }}}^{\text {a }}$ |  | ${ }_{\substack{14585 \\ 70521}}$ |  |

Click on the link Matrix Balancing in the bottom of the left menu and select scenario 2a and assign the Partial rows/columns to 5,3.

Balance top left corner matrix ( 5 rows and 3 columns) and low right corner matrix ( 14 rows and 5 columns) and applying coefficients to the rest of starting matrix to get partially balanced matrix:


Target matrix:


Balancing coefficients for partial balancing:


## Partially balancing matrix:



Balancing algorithm for the whole matrix ignoring corners resulted in


The difference between partially and whole balancing is color coded and not significant.

## Report: Personal income in our Analytics from http://OUReports.com




