Chapter 2: frequency table

1) Raw data and frequency table

| Gender | Frequency | percentage | proportion |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Men | 7 | $7 / 26 * 100$ <br> $=26.9 \%$ | $7 / 26=.27$ |
| Women | 19 | $19 / 26=$ <br> 73.1 | $19 / 26=.73$ |
| N (total number of cases) | 26 | 100 | 1.00 |

2) Frequency table for interval/ratio variables

| Education | frequency | percentage | Cumulative <br> frequency |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $<$ HS | 36 | 32.4 | 36 |
| HS | 12 | 10.8 | 48 |
| Some college | 38 | 34.2 | 86 |
| BA | 19 | 17.1 | 105 |
| Graduate | 6 | 5.4 | 111 |
| N | 111 | 100 | --- |

Cumulative frequency does not apply for nominal variables.
$100 \times 1.06^{10}=179$
$100 \times 1.06^{20}=321$
$100 \times 1.06^{30}=574$

You double your investment with only 6\% APY in 12 years.
Do not time the market, the time in the market is what matters.

