

## PURPOSE

Stata programming will save you time, energy, and sanity. Investing the time now into learning how to program will certainly pay off. It may seem easy enough now to just copy code 10 times if you need to complete an operation 10 times, but force yourself to use your programming skills. By Maymester, you will thank yourself.

## Tools you already have

Programming is more than just knowing the most convenient commands to shorten the time you spend on menial tasks. It involves thinking about how the commands you do can be combined to make a more efficient, readable do-file for you and anyone else who will look at it in the future.

The following points are good places to start when you are trying to make your program file more efficient.[]

- Previous code: You may have already encountered this strategy in the work that you have done thus far for the class. Snippets of code that you have already toiled over can be used again and again. The following tips might come in handy.
  - Save your do-files[]
  - Label them well
  - Re-use old code, copy-paste
  - Make templates if you use a certain piece of code often
  - Create files to include or do (e.g., "programs" you can immediately run for things like dealing with missing data)[]
- Programming: When you approach your Stata script as a programmer, you have a different perspective, a certain general approach on how to put these pieces together. The following points are questions you might ask yourself in going through the general process for your program.
  - What is the overall task I am trying to accomplish?
  - How are the variables structured? Which variables go together?
  - What tasks need to be repeated?
  - What procedures may stay the same, though the numerical values may change?

Remember, The three virtues of a computer programmer are laziness, impatience, and hubris.

*Laziness* The programmer wants to write as little code as is humanly possible.

*Impatience* The programmer does not have the patience to undertake a tedious task.

*Hubris* The programmer is proud enough to believe that she can make the computer accomplish seemingly impossible tasks.

```
. version 16
. capture log close
. log using "programming.log",replace
-----
      names: <unnamed>
      log: /Users/doylewr/lpo_prac/lessons/sl-10-programming/programming.log
      log type: text
      opened on: 4 Nov 2020, 11:14:08
. clear
```

## Organizing your do file[]

As your do files increase in length, you will want some type of organizational structure. A table of contents at the top of the script can be very helpful. You certainly don't have to do it the way the way shown below, but you should have something that makes sense to you and will be clear to others who may read your script.

```
. // TABLE OF CONTENTS
. // 0.0 Set preferences/globals
. // 1.0 Recoding /*KW: Bart */
. //    2.0 Descriptivs /*KW: Lisa */
. //    3.0 Analysis /* KW: Homer */
. //    4.0 Graphics /* KW: Marge */
```

```
. local recoding=1
. local analysis=1

. global gtype png
. global ttype rtf

. clear matrix

. use ../../data/plans2

. svyset psu [pw=bystuwt], strat(strat_id) singleunit(scaled)

      pweight: bystuwt
      VCE: linearized
      Single unit: scaled
      Strata 1: strat_id
      SU 1: psu
      FPC 1: <zero>
```

## Macros

What's a macro? A way of storing information in Stata.

Why? Simplification. Lots of times we use lists of things. Say we need to use a list of terms that would influence college choice. This could be financial, academic, and family influences. We choose indicators to represent variables in each of these areas. What if we change one of these? We could change it each and every time, or if we had it stored in a macro we change it just once.

Macros are also used so that commands don't need to be repeated again and again, and instead can be written just once. This cuts down on mistakes and allows the analyst to focus on the analysis. The whole goal here is to get the computer to do the boring (repetitive) tasks, while the analyst does the interesting (analytical and interpretive) tasks.

There are two types of macros in Stata, local and global macros. Global macros should basically never be used.

So, let's do a macro: this macro will contain two variables from the plans dataset, math and reading test scores

```
. local tests byncls2m byncls2r
```

What can we do now that we have a macro? Any command that can be run on the object can now be run on the macro. However, the macro must be referenced correctly. Referring to the macro without quotes will result in an error:

Why didn't this work? Without proper specification, a macro can not be accessed. The macro must be *dereferenced*. For STATA to know it's dealing with a macro, you must put it in single quotes, meaning that you start with the left tick (') and close with the apostrophe ('). Most of the curse words directed at STATA have come about as a result of this syntax. To use our macro, we would do the following:

```
. summarize `tests' /*Will work */

      Variable |      Obs      Mean   Std. Dev.      Min      Max
-----+-----
      byncls2m |    15,884   45.35452   13.53664     14.71    79.27
      byncls2r |    15,884   29.63405    9.399866      9.74    50.57

. local ses byses1 byses2

. summarize `ses'

      Variable |      Obs      Mean   Std. Dev.      Min      Max
-----+-----
      byses1 |    15,236   .0421042   .7429628     -2.11     1.82
      byses2 |    15,236   .0447427   .7502604     -2.11     1.98
```

#### Quick Exercise

Create a macro that contains two variables. Run a summarize command on the macro.

#### A Note on Local vs. Global macros

When you run a do file with a local macro, Stata will hold that local macro in memory only while the do file is running. After it stops, the macro is dropped. This is important. Say you had a do file with a local named `family`, because it contained variables relating to a student's family. After running your do file, you'd like to summarize the family variables.□

```
. sum family'
```

You'll get back an error message because the `family` macro is no longer held in memory. For this reason, when using macros, it's a good idea to run the do file as a whole each time, instead of just running pieces of it.□

## Programming Concepts

### Scalars

In the language of matrix algebra, a scalar is a single number. In STATA a scalar is a value that can only hold one value at a time. The value can be numeric or a character.

To define a scalar, use the following syntax:□

```
scalar pi=3.14159
```

More usefully we can define scalars to take on the value of a result. For instance, to calculate a standardized transformation of the variable `income` we could do the following:

```
`summarize income'
```

```
scalar mean_income=r(mean)
```

```
scalar sd_income=r(sd)
```

```
gen stand_income = (income-mean_income)/sd_income
```

Scalars are also quite useful if you have a constant in a do file that you may wish to change. For instance, if you'd like to limit your analysis to a certain age group, but you might change that age group as you go through different iterations.□

#### Quick Exercise

Generate scalars for a binary or continuous variable's sum and a variable's total number of units from the plans dataset. Divide the sum by the total number of units to obtain the mean.

### The varlist Concept

A varlist is a list of variables (of all things). Say for instance you wanted a local that was equal to just data elements that were in the base year. We know from NCES nomenclature that all base year data elements in ELS are preceded by `by'`. We can use this, plus the wild card operator `*`, to create a varlist in the following way:

```
local bydata by*
```

This tells STATA to include every variable in the local `bydata` that begins with `by`.

Say you wanted to create a local that included the first five variables in the dataset. This can be done using the `-` as part of the command:□

```
local first_five stu_id-flsch_id
```

If you wanted every variable that had `ses`, and you knew that variables could only have one letter or number at the end, you could do something like this:

```
local myses *ses?
```

#### Quick Exercise

Generate a varlist that contains only nels related variables, without naming the variables themselves.

## The numlist concept

A numlist is a way of constructing a pattern of numbers. Stata recognizes several types of patterns for numlists, including a list like 0 1 2, a sequence like 0/2 and a sequence with steps like 0(1)2.

## Loops

A loop construct is the basic stepping stone to a life of laziness, impatience and hubris.

All loop constructs follow the same basic format:

```
(A pattern goes here){ (A series of commands for each step in the pattern goes here) }
```

Note the braces: these always denote the beginning and end of a loop. The brace must follow the pattern command, and must always be closed after the body of the loop is complete.

With a loop construct, if you can figure out the underlying set of commands that you'd like to repeat, and if you can figure out the pattern that you'd like to apply them, you can simplify some pretty daunting tasks down to something rather simple. There are three basic ways to run loops in STATA: the `forvalues`, `foreach` and `while` commands.

Here's an example: Missing data, as you probably know, are a hassle when working with NCES datasets. They can be listed as -4, -8, or -9. Replacing this for every single variable in your dataset with a . would be time consuming and error prone. The following loop structure (which I will explain later) can accomplish it for you in just a few lines of code.

[illegible]

RECODE of byrace (student's race/ethnic ity-composi te)	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
Am.Ind.	130	0.85	0.85

	Asian/PI	Black	Hispanic	Multiracial	White
	1,460	2,019	2,214	735	8,678
	9.58	13.25	14.53	4.82	56.96
	10.44	23.69	38.22	43.04	100.00

```

Total | 15,236 100.00
. local i=1 // initialize counter
. foreach race_name of local race_names{ // loop over each of the elements in race names identified above
.     rename race `i' `race_name' // rename each variable generated by tab as equiv name
.     local race_var_label: label byrace2 `i' // grab value label for the that level
.     label var `race_name' "`race_var_label'" // make the value label the variable level
.     local ++i //iterate counter by 1, equivalent to: local i=`i'+1
. }
.

. save plans_b, replace
file plans_b.dta saved
. }/*end recoding section conditional*/

. else{
. use plans_b, clear
. }/* end else */

. if `analysis'==1{
. local y bynells2m bynells2r
. local demog amind asian black hispanic white bysex
. local pared bypared bymothed
. bsort `demog': sum `y'

-> amind = 0, asian = 0, black = 0, hispanic = 0, white = 0, bysex = male
Variable | Obs Mean Std. Dev. Min Max
-----+-----
bynells2m | 368 45.99967 13.83643 16.43 77.47
bynells2r | 368 29.31185 9.736969 10.13 49.66

-> amind = 0, asian = 0, black = 0, hispanic = 0, white = 0, bysex = female
Variable | Obs Mean Std. Dev. Min Max
-----+-----
bynells2m | 367 43.85275 12.45861 15.71 73.01
bynells2r | 367 30.55485 8.426174 10.69 49.44

-> amind = 0, asian = 0, black = 0, hispanic = 0, white = 1, bysex = male
Variable | Obs Mean Std. Dev. Min Max
-----+-----
bynells2m | 4,297 49.4118 12.95041 14.71 78.56
bynells2r | 4,297 31.34097 9.300624 9.74 50.57

-> amind = 0, asian = 0, black = 0, hispanic = 0, white = 1, bysex = female
Variable | Obs Mean Std. Dev. Min Max
-----+-----
bynells2m | 4,381 47.89092 12.09374 15.65 76.69
bynells2r | 4,381 32.83335 8.514871 10.12 50.57

-> amind = 0, asian = 0, black = 0, hispanic = 1, white = 0, bysex = male
Variable | Obs Mean Std. Dev. Min Max
-----+-----
bynells2m | 1,097 39.2063 13.22485 15 75.69
bynells2r | 1,097 24.68695 9.192204 9.75 47.85

-> amind = 0, asian = 0, black = 0, hispanic = 1, white = 0, bysex = female
Variable | Obs Mean Std. Dev. Min Max
-----+-----
bynells2m | 1,117 37.84592 12.63614 15.15 73.37
bynells2r | 1,117 25.64628 8.905022 9.82 49.44

-> amind = 0, asian = 0, black = 1, hispanic = 0, white = 0, bysex = male
Variable | Obs Mean Std. Dev. Min Max
-----+-----
bynells2m | 1,004 37.07529 11.61478 14.85 74.18
bynells2r | 1,004 24.00324 8.336857 9.82 48.55

-> amind = 0, asian = 0, black = 1, hispanic = 0, white = 0, bysex = female
Variable | Obs Mean Std. Dev. Min Max
-----+-----
bynells2m | 1,015 35.87664 11.16035 15.12 75.61
bynells2r | 1,015 25.27687 8.158944 10.01 48.58

-> amind = 0, asian = 1, black = 0, hispanic = 0, white = 0, bysex = male
Variable | Obs Mean Std. Dev. Min Max
-----+-----
bynells2m | 738 50.02741 14.3848 15.99 79.27
bynells2r | 738 28.77725 9.790352 9.95 49.74

-> amind = 0, asian = 1, black = 0, hispanic = 0, white = 0, bysex = female
Variable | Obs Mean Std. Dev. Min Max
-----+-----
bynells2m | 722 48.99823 14.1432 15.55 78.99
bynells2r | 722 29.77144 9.52353 11.08 49.74

-> amind = 1, asian = 0, black = 0, hispanic = 0, white = 0, bysex = male
Variable | Obs Mean Std. Dev. Min Max
-----+-----
bynells2m | 72 38.07569 11.69312 17.8 72.49
bynells2r | 72 23.41542 7.906922 10.6 41.52

-> amind = 1, asian = 0, black = 0, hispanic = 0, white = 0, bysex = female
Variable | Obs Mean Std. Dev. Min Max
-----+-----
bynells2m | 58 39.02741 10.36186 22.72 61.15
bynells2r | 58 27.19207 7.568352 10.79 40.28

-> amind = ., asian = ., black = ., hispanic = ., white = ., bysex = male
Variable | Obs Mean Std. Dev. Min Max
-----+-----
bynells2m | 0
bynells2r | 0

```

-> amind = ., asian = ., black = ., hispanic = ., white = ., bysex = female

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
bynels2m	0				
bynels2r	0				

-> amind = ., asian = ., black = ., hispanic = ., white = ., bysex = .

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
bynels2m	648	44.80427	11.24556	16.6	72.75
bynels2r	648	28.87716	7.237261	11.74	47.24

. bysort `pared': sum `y'

-> bypared = did not, bymothed = did not

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
bynels2m	926	36.29864	12.1837	15.15	75.23
bynels2r	926	22.84815	7.976839	9.86	48.08

-> bypared = did not, bymothed = .

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
bynels2m	0				
bynels2r	0				

-> bypared = graduate, bymothed = did not

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
bynels2m	511	36.89016	12.64277	14.97	73.68
bynels2r	511	23.53352	8.278774	10.13	48.66

-> bypared = graduate, bymothed = graduate

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
bynels2m	2,507	41.26339	12.42085	15.65	78.99
bynels2r	2,507	26.83786	8.626295	9.89	49.44

-> bypared = graduate, bymothed = .

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
bynels2m	0				
bynels2r	0				

-> bypared = attended, bymothed = did not

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
bynels2m	119	40.2958	13.22161	16.2	71.38
bynels2r	119	25.62227	9.093246	10.69	45.23

-> bypared = attended, bymothed = graduate

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
bynels2m	390	44.09467	12.34262	16.17	73.25
bynels2r	390	28.69133	8.640406	9.82	48.02

-> bypared = attended, bymothed = attended

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
bynels2m	1,154	42.2999	12.93097	14.85	75.24
bynels2r	1,154	27.98836	8.9459	9.98	49.54

-> bypared = graduate, bymothed = did not

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
bynels2m	87	39.41598	12.69535	16.17	65.91
bynels2r	87	25.34644	8.453047	10.92	47.75

-> bypared = graduate, bymothed = graduate

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
bynels2m	290	44.51759	12.90463	17.73	74.46
bynels2r	290	28.9041	9.197216	9.74	48.35

-> bypared = graduate, bymothed = attended

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
bynels2m	166	46.53687	10.81539	21.12	71.89
bynels2r	166	29.96139	7.494344	10.79	47.54

-> bypared = graduate, bymothed = graduate

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
bynels2m	1,048	44.52222	12.52586	16.12	78.73
bynels2r	1,048	29.27707	8.981425	10.16	48.95

-> bypared = attended, bymothed = did not

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
bynels2m	98	38.19265	12.70117	15	67.5
bynels2r	98	25.24755	9.90177	10.24	47.53

-> bypared = attended, bymothed = graduate

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
bynels2m	300	44.1376	12.58255	18.2	74.34
bynels2r	300	29.00637	9.190034	10.87	47.63

-> bypared = attended, bymothed = attended

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
bynels2m	161	45.90783	12.74323	15.8	74.57

bynels2r	161	30.09143	9.430261	10.3	47.24
----------	-----	----------	----------	------	-------

-> bypared = attended, bymothed = graduate

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
bynels2m	137	45.65292	12.219	16.62	72.47
bynels2r	137	31.72328	8.576218	11.73	50.57

-> bypared = attended, bymothed = attended

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
bynels2m	1,058	45.07909	12.58754	16.41	77.27
bynels2r	1,058	29.85282	8.689249	10.12	49.74

-> bypared = attended, bymothed = .

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
bynels2m	0				
bynels2r	0				

-> bypared = graduate, bymothed = did not

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
bynels2m	120	38.3675	13.72881	17.82	77.52
bynels2r	120	24.046	8.737457	10.18	45.64

-> bypared = graduate, bymothed = graduate

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
bynels2m	411	47.14669	13.72442	15.49	78.76
bynels2r	411	30.39942	9.139422	9.82	50.57

-> bypared = graduate, bymothed = attended

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
bynels2m	232	47.2456	12.66077	16.49	73.4
bynels2r	232	31.23487	8.861817	10.23	49.74

-> bypared = graduate, bymothed = graduate

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
bynels2m	261	50.2146	12.4629	16.24	75.99
bynels2r	261	32.90575	8.964075	10.1	49.66

-> bypared = graduate, bymothed = attended

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
bynels2m	326	48.98267	12.41035	17.72	74.13
bynels2r	326	32.6615	8.577078	10.89	48.5

-> bypared = graduate, bymothed = graduate

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
bynels2m	2,106	49.20339	12.78511	15.47	77.47
bynels2r	2,106	32.28855	9.100237	10.03	50.57

-> bypared = complete, bymothed = did not

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
bynels2m	37	36.31378	11.94017	15.99	58.63
bynels2r	37	22.03811	7.576329	11.73	38.4

-> bypared = complete, bymothed = graduate

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
bynels2m	135	45.38874	14.62208	14.71	77.39
bynels2r	135	29.01963	9.981705	9.75	49.44

-> bypared = complete, bymothed = attended

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
bynels2m	86	47.8586	11.66725	20.35	70.35
bynels2r	86	31.87558	8.644887	12.61	49.66

-> bypared = complete, bymothed = graduate

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
bynels2m	106	50.90274	11.30089	15.12	72.3
bynels2r	106	32.4767	8.426385	11.72	47.83

-> bypared = complete, bymothed = attended

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
bynels2m	129	51.41047	12.05469	17.99	77
bynels2r	129	33.68426	8.956323	10.43	50.57

-> bypared = complete, bymothed = graduate

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
bynels2m	433	54.76028	11.66964	18.25	79.16
bynels2r	433	36.00127	8.37303	10.72	50.57

-> bypared = complete, bymothed = complete

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
bynels2m	854	52.95843	12.6195	15.55	77.25
bynels2r	854	34.91924	8.535885	11.52	50.57

-> bypared = complete, bymothed = did not

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
----------	-----	------	-----------	-----	-----

bynels2m	19	35.18947	12.76681	17.57	53.63
bynels2r	19	20.66	6.436862	12.23	32.54

-> bypared = complete, bymothed = graduate

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
bynels2m	61	45.73295	13.81682	17.49	66.71
bynels2r	61	29.39033	10.52368	10.18	48.94

-> bypared = complete, bymothed = attended

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
bynels2m	47	45.88404	14.42939	22.18	74.77
bynels2r	47	30.94447	9.454503	12.65	45

-> bypared = complete, bymothed = graduate

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
bynels2m	60	52.04467	14.45515	17.54	79.27
bynels2r	60	33.13267	10.14322	10.68	49.4

-> bypared = complete, bymothed = attended

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
bynels2m	74	51.29284	13.32049	17.94	77.47
bynels2r	74	33.66662	9.308829	11.61	47.85

-> bypared = complete, bymothed = graduate

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
bynels2m	274	56.62336	11.32135	21.78	78.56
bynels2r	274	37.13073	7.661651	11.4	49.74

-> bypared = complete, bymothed = complete

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
bynels2m	202	56.10594	11.7006	17.38	75.52
bynels2r	202	36.76287	8.197718	10.71	50.57

-> bypared = complete, bymothed = complete

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
bynels2m	311	51.57942	14.78805	15.72	76.86
bynels2r	311	33.90646	9.89402	9.95	50.57

-> bypared = ., bymothed = .

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
bynels2m	648	44.80427	11.24556	16.6	72.75
bynels2r	648	28.87716	7.237261	11.74	47.24

```
. scalar pi=3.14159
. display "`pi'"
```

. summarize bynels2m

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
bynels2m	15,884	45.35452	13.53664	14.71	79.27

```
. scalar mean_math=r(mean)
. scalar sd_math=r(sd)
. scalar sum_math=r(sum)
. scalar units_math=r(N)
. scalar math_mean=sum_math/units_math
. gen stand_math= (bynels2m-mean_math)/(2*sd_math)
(276 missing values generated)
. local bydata by*
. local first_five stu_id-flsch_id
. local mysess *ses?
. sum *ed
```

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
bypared	15,304	4.500784	2.09164	1	8
bymothed	15,301	3.723221	2.012134	1	8
byfathed	15,284	3.869798	2.208181	1	8

. sum by\*ed

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
bypared	15,304	4.500784	2.09164	1	8
bymothed	15,301	3.723221	2.012134	1	8
byfathed	15,284	3.869798	2.208181	1	8

## The forvalues structure

The `forvalue` command tells STATA to execute the series of commands within the braces in a numerical format defined by a numlist.

The general structure of a forvalues command is:

```
foreach [local_name] of [number pattern] { (run the following commands on [local\_name]) }
```

```
. forvalues i= 1/10{
. di "This is number {c 96}i'"
. }
This is number `i'
This is number `i'
This is number `i'
This is number `i'
This is number `i'
This is number `i'
This is number `i'
This is number `i'
This is number `i'
This is number `i'
```

In the example above, I defined the placeholder macro `i` to be equal to the numlist 1-10, starting at 1 and moving up by one for each run through the loop. The braces define the body of the loop. The command is a simple print command, asking STATA to display the text and the value of the placeholder macro `i`.

A more complex example is to convert the date of birth variable into an age, and then convert the result into a series of binary variables for 14, 15, 16, 17 or 18 years old (you'll need to download and install the `nsplit` command).

```
. nsplit bydob_p, digits (4 2) gen (newdoby newdobm)
. gen myage= 2002-newdoby
(977 missing values generated)
. forvalues i = 14/18{
. gen age`i'=0
. replace age`i'=1 if myage==`i'
. replace age`i'=. if myage==.
. }
(0 real changes made)
(977 real changes made, 977 to missing)
(108 real changes made)
(977 real changes made, 977 to missing)
(8,813 real changes made)
(977 real changes made, 977 to missing)
(5,515 real changes made)
(977 real changes made, 977 to missing)
(636 real changes made)
(977 real changes made, 977 to missing)
```

## Foreach

The `foreach` structure is a more general version of the `forvalues` command. The general pattern for a `foreach` structure is:

```
foreach [local\_name] of [varlist, local numlist, etc] { (run the following commands on [local\_name]) }
```

In the example on missing data, I used a `foreach` command to recode the variables. Let's use one now to standardize two test variables by subtracting the mean and dividing by 2 times their standard deviation (which is recommended by many statisticians).

```
. local mytest *nels*
. foreach test of local mytest {
. sum `test'
. }

Variable |      Obs      Mean   Std. Dev.      Min      Max
-----+-----
bynels2m |    15,884    45.35452   13.53664    14.71    79.27
bynels2r |    15,884    29.63405    9.39986     9.74    50.57
. foreach test of varlist *nels*{
. sum `test'
. gen stand_`test'=(`test'-r(mean))/(2*r(sd))
. }

Variable |      Obs      Mean   Std. Dev.      Min      Max
-----+-----
bynels2m |    15,884    45.35452   13.53664    14.71    79.27
(276 missing values generated)

Variable |      Obs      Mean   Std. Dev.      Min      Max
-----+-----
bynels2r |    15,884    29.63405    9.39986     9.74    50.57
(276 missing values generated)
```

## Quick Exercise

Create a macro that contains only base year variables, with the exception of the two test variables (`bynels2m` and `bynels2r`). Write a loop that tabulates every variable in this macro.

```
. forvalues i =1(3)100{
. di "I can count by threes, look! `i' "
. }
I can count by threes, look! 1
I can count by threes, look! 4
I can count by threes, look! 7
I can count by threes, look! 10
I can count by threes, look! 13
I can count by threes, look! 16
I can count by threes, look! 19
I can count by threes, look! 22
I can count by threes, look! 25
I can count by threes, look! 28
I can count by threes, look! 31
I can count by threes, look! 34
I can count by threes, look! 37
I can count by threes, look! 40
I can count by threes, look! 43
I can count by threes, look! 46
I can count by threes, look! 49
I can count by threes, look! 52
I can count by threes, look! 55
I can count by threes, look! 58
I can count by threes, look! 61
I can count by threes, look! 64
I can count by threes, look! 67
I can count by threes, look! 70
I can count by threes, look! 73
I can count by threes, look! 76
I can count by threes, look! 79
I can count by threes, look! 82
I can count by threes, look! 85
I can count by threes, look! 88
I can count by threes, look! 91
I can count by threes, look! 94
I can count by threes, look! 97
I can count by threes, look! 100
```

The `while` command is a little outdated. It used to be the main way to construct loops in Stata, but the `forvalues` and `foreach` command have since superseded it in most cases. However, it can still be useful, mainly when you're running complex code that you want to stop if something bad happens.

The general format of the `while` command is:

```
while (a condition is true) { (run these commands) }
```

So, we can repeat the counting program from above, but use the `while` command:

```
. local i = 1
. while `i' < 10 {
. di "I have not yet reached 10, instead the counter is now `i' "
. local i=`i'+1
. }
```



```

I have not yet reached 10, instead the counter is now 1
I have not yet reached 10, instead the counter is now 2
I have not yet reached 10, instead the counter is now 3
I have not yet reached 10, instead the counter is now 4
I have not yet reached 10, instead the counter is now 5
I have not yet reached 10, instead the counter is now 6
I have not yet reached 10, instead the counter is now 7
I have not yet reached 10, instead the counter is now 8
I have not yet reached 10, instead the counter is now 9
.   foreach i of numlist 1/10{
.   .   di "Foreach can count too, look: `i'"
.   .   }
Foreach can count too, look: 1
Foreach can count too, look: 2
Foreach can count too, look: 3
Foreach can count too, look: 4
Foreach can count too, look: 5
Foreach can count too, look: 6
Foreach can count too, look: 7
Foreach can count too, look: 8
Foreach can count too, look: 9
Foreach can count too, look: 10
. local by_select bysex byrace bypared-byincome bystexp
. foreach myvar of local by_select{
.   tab1 `myvar'
. }

-> tabulation of bysex

```

sex-composite	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
male	7,639	49.79	49.79
female	7,702	50.21	100.00
Total	15,341	100.00	

```

-> tabulation of byrace

```

student's race/ethnicity-composite	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
amer. indian/alaska native, non-hispani	130	0.85	0.85
asian, hawaii/pac. islander, non-hispani	1,460	9.58	10.44
black or african american, non-hispanic	2,019	13.25	23.69
hispanic, no race specified	994	6.52	30.21
hispanic, race specified	1,220	8.01	38.22
multiracial, non-hispanic	735	4.82	43.04
white, non-hispanic	8,678	56.96	100.00
Total	15,236	100.00	

```

-> tabulation of bypared

```

parents^ highest level of education	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
did not finish high school	942	6.16	6.16
graduated from high school or ged	3,044	19.89	26.05
attended 2-year school, no degree	1,663	10.87	36.91
graduated from 2-year school	1,597	10.44	47.35
attended college, no 4-year degree	1,758	11.49	58.83
graduated from college	3,466	22.65	81.48
completed master's degree or equivalent	1,785	11.66	93.15
completed phd, md, other advanced degree	1,049	6.85	100.00
Total	15,304	100.00	

```

-> tabulation of bymothered

```

mother's highest level of education-composite	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
did not finish high school	1,935	12.65	12.65
graduated from high school or ged	4,117	26.91	39.55
attended 2-year school, no degree	1,849	12.08	51.64
graduated from 2-year school	1,620	10.59	62.22
attended college, no 4-year degree	1,589	10.38	72.61
graduated from college	2,820	18.43	91.04
completed master's degree or equivalent	1,060	6.93	97.97
completed phd, md, other advanced degree	311	2.03	100.00
Total	15,301	100.00	

```

-> tabulation of byfathered

```

father's highest level of education-composite	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
did not finish high school	2,039	13.34	13.34
graduated from high school or ged	4,314	28.23	41.57
attended 2-year school, no degree	1,438	9.41	50.97
graduated from 2-year school	1,194	7.81	58.79
attended college, no 4-year degree	1,417	9.27	68.06
graduated from college	2,735	17.89	85.95
completed master's degree or equivalent	1,282	8.39	94.34
completed phd, md, other advanced degree	865	5.66	100.00
Total	15,284	100.00	

```

-> tabulation of byincome

```

Income	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
none	80	0.50	0.50
\$1,000 or less	178	1.10	1.60
\$1,001-\$5,000	304	1.88	3.48
\$5,001-\$10,000	351	2.17	5.65
\$10,001-\$15,000	697	4.31	9.96
\$15,001-\$20,000	781	4.83	14.80
\$20,001-\$25,000	996	6.16	20.96
\$25,001-\$35,000	1,887	11.68	32.64
\$35,001-\$50,000	3,017	18.67	51.31
\$50,001-\$75,000	3,309	20.48	71.78
\$75,001-\$100,000	2,173	13.45	85.23
\$100,001-\$200,000	1,806	11.18	96.40
\$200,001 or more	581	3.60	100.00
Total	16,160	100.00	

```

-> tabulation of bystexp

```

how far in school student thinks will get-composite	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
Don't Know	1,450	9.52	9.52
Less than HS	128	0.84	10.36
HS	983	6.45	16.81
2 yr	879	5.77	22.58
4 yr No Deg	561	3.68	26.26
Bachelors	5,416	35.55	61.81
Masters	3,153	20.69	82.50
Advanced	2,666	17.50	100.00

```

Total | 15,236 100.00
. foreach myvar in `by_select'{
. tab1 `myvar'
. }

```

-> tabulation of bysex

sex-composite	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
male	7,639	49.79	49.79
female	7,702	50.21	100.00
Total	15,341	100.00	

-> tabulation of byrace

student's race/ethnicity-composite	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
amer. indian/alaska native, non-hispani	130	0.85	0.85
asian, hawaii/pac. islander,non-hispani	1,460	9.58	10.44
black or african american, non-hispanic	2,019	13.25	23.69
hispanic, no race specified	994	6.52	30.21
hispanic, race specified	1,220	8.01	38.22
multiracial, non-hispanic	735	4.82	43.04
white, non-hispanic	8,678	56.96	100.00
Total	15,236	100.00	

-> tabulation of bypared

parents' highest level of education	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
did not finish high school	942	6.16	6.16
graduated from high school or ged	3,044	19.89	26.05
attended 2-year school, no degree	1,663	10.87	36.91
graduated from 2-year school	1,597	10.44	47.35
attended college, no 4-year degree	1,758	11.49	58.83
graduated from college	3,466	22.65	81.48
completed master's degree or equivalent	1,785	11.66	93.15
completed phd, md, other advanced degree	1,049	6.85	100.00
Total	15,304	100.00	

-> tabulation of bymotherd

mother's highest level of education-composite	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
did not finish high school	1,935	12.65	12.65
graduated from high school or ged	4,117	26.91	39.55
attended 2-year school, no degree	1,849	12.08	51.64
graduated from 2-year school	1,620	10.59	62.22
attended college, no 4-year degree	1,589	10.38	72.61
graduated from college	2,820	18.43	91.04
completed master's degree or equivalent	1,060	6.93	97.97
completed phd, md, other advanced degree	311	2.03	100.00
Total	15,301	100.00	

-> tabulation of byfatherd

father's highest level of education-composite	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
did not finish high school	2,039	13.34	13.34
graduated from high school or ged	4,314	28.23	41.57
attended 2-year school, no degree	1,438	9.41	50.97
graduated from 2-year school	1,194	7.81	58.79
attended college, no 4-year degree	1,417	9.27	68.06
graduated from college	2,735	17.89	85.95
completed master's degree or equivalent	1,282	8.39	94.34
completed phd, md, other advanced degree	865	5.66	100.00
Total	15,284	100.00	

-> tabulation of byincome

Income	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
none	80	0.50	0.50
\$1,000 or less	178	1.10	1.60
\$1,001-\$5,000	304	1.88	3.48
\$5,001-\$10,000	351	2.17	5.65
\$10,001-\$15,000	697	4.31	9.96
\$15,001-\$20,000	781	4.83	14.80
\$20,001-\$25,000	996	6.16	20.96
\$25,001-\$35,000	1,887	11.68	32.64
\$35,001-\$50,000	3,017	18.67	51.31
\$50,001-\$75,000	3,309	20.48	71.78
\$75,001-\$100,000	2,173	13.45	85.23
\$100,001-\$200,000	1,806	11.18	96.40
\$200,001 or more	581	3.60	100.00
Total	16,160	100.00	

-> tabulation of bystexp

how far in school student thinks will get-composite	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
Don't Know	1,450	9.52	9.52
Less than HS	128	0.84	10.36
HS	983	6.45	16.81
2 yr	879	5.77	22.58
4 yr No Deg	561	3.68	26.26
Bachelors	5,416	35.55	61.81
Masters	3,153	20.69	82.50
Advanced	2,666	17.50	100.00
Total	15,236	100.00	

```

. foreach myvar of varlist bysex-byincome{
. tab `myvar'
. }

```

sex-composite	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
male	7,639	49.79	49.79
female	7,702	50.21	100.00
Total	15,341	100.00	

student's race/ethnicity-composite	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
amer. indian/alaska native, non-hispani	130	0.85	0.85
asian, hawaii/pac. islander,non-hispani	1,460	9.58	10.44
black or african american, non-hispanic	2,019	13.25	23.69
hispanic, no race specified	994	6.52	30.21
hispanic, race specified	1,220	8.01	38.22
multiracial, non-hispanic	735	4.82	43.04
white, non-hispanic	8,678	56.96	100.00

		Total	15,236	100.00
student's year and month of birth	Freq.	Percent	Cum.	
198300	18	0.12	0.12	
198301	3	0.02	0.14	
198302	3	0.02	0.16	
198303	7	0.05	0.20	
198304	9	0.06	0.26	
198305	5	0.03	0.30	
198306	4	0.03	0.32	
198307	8	0.05	0.38	
198308	4	0.03	0.40	
198309	6	0.04	0.44	
198310	9	0.06	0.50	
198311	16	0.11	0.61	
198312	19	0.13	0.73	
198400	3	0.02	0.75	
198401	24	0.16	0.91	
198402	32	0.21	1.12	
198403	32	0.21	1.33	
198404	29	0.19	1.52	
198405	27	0.18	1.70	
198406	39	0.26	1.96	
198407	46	0.30	2.26	
198408	50	0.33	2.59	
198409	67	0.44	3.03	
198410	91	0.60	3.63	
198411	93	0.61	4.24	
198412	103	0.68	4.92	
198500	9	0.06	4.98	
198501	133	0.88	5.86	
198502	164	1.08	6.94	
198503	169	1.11	8.05	
198504	217	1.43	9.48	
198505	276	1.82	11.30	
198506	271	1.78	13.08	
198507	345	2.27	15.35	
198508	480	3.16	18.51	
198509	757	4.99	23.50	
198510	849	5.59	29.09	
198511	850	5.60	34.69	
198512	995	6.55	41.24	
198600	6	0.04	41.28	
198601	1,094	7.21	48.49	
198602	936	6.16	54.65	
198603	1,015	6.69	61.34	
198604	932	6.14	67.48	
198605	962	6.34	73.81	
198606	884	5.82	79.64	
198607	955	6.29	85.93	
198608	805	5.30	91.23	
198609	515	3.39	94.62	
198610	327	2.15	96.77	
198611	246	1.62	98.39	
198612	136	0.90	99.29	
198700	8	0.05	99.34	
198701	21	0.14	99.48	
198702	14	0.09	99.57	
198703	15	0.10	99.67	
198704	11	0.07	99.74	
198705	6	0.04	99.78	
198706	7	0.05	99.83	
198707	6	0.04	99.87	
198708	11	0.07	99.94	
198709	4	0.03	99.97	
198710	1	0.01	99.97	
198711	3	0.02	99.99	
198712	1	0.01	100.00	
Total	15,183	100.00		
parents' highest level of education	Freq.	Percent	Cum.	
did not finish high school	942	6.16	6.16	
graduated from high school or ged	3,044	19.89	26.05	
attended 2-year school, no degree	1,663	10.87	36.91	
graduated from 2-year school	1,597	10.44	47.35	
attended college, no 4-year degree	1,758	11.49	58.83	
graduated from college	3,466	22.65	81.48	
completed master's degree or equivalent	1,785	11.66	93.15	
completed phd, md, other advanced degree	1,049	6.85	100.00	
Total	15,304	100.00		
mother's highest level of education-composite	Freq.	Percent	Cum.	
did not finish high school	1,935	12.65	12.65	
graduated from high school or ged	4,117	26.91	39.55	
attended 2-year school, no degree	1,849	12.08	51.64	
graduated from 2-year school	1,620	10.59	62.22	
attended college, no 4-year degree	1,589	10.38	72.61	
graduated from college	2,820	18.43	91.04	
completed master's degree or equivalent	1,060	6.93	97.97	
completed phd, md, other advanced degree	311	2.03	100.00	
Total	15,301	100.00		
father's highest level of education-composite	Freq.	Percent	Cum.	
did not finish high school	2,039	13.34	13.34	
graduated from high school or ged	4,314	28.23	41.57	
attended 2-year school, no degree	1,438	9.41	50.97	
graduated from 2-year school	1,194	7.81	58.79	
attended college, no 4-year degree	1,417	9.27	68.06	
graduated from college	2,735	17.89	85.95	
completed master's degree or equivalent	1,282	8.39	94.34	
completed phd, md, other advanced degree	865	5.66	100.00	
Total	15,284	100.00		
Income	Freq.	Percent	Cum.	
none	80	0.50	0.50	
\$1,000 or less	178	1.10	1.60	
\$1,001-\$5,000	304	1.88	3.48	
\$5,001-\$10,000	351	2.17	5.65	
\$10,001-\$15,000	697	4.31	9.96	
\$15,001-\$20,000	781	4.83	14.80	
\$20,001-\$25,000	996	6.16	20.96	
\$25,001-\$35,000	1,887	11.68	32.64	
\$35,001-\$50,000	3,017	18.67	51.31	
\$50,001-\$75,000	3,309	20.48	71.78	
\$75,001-\$100,000	2,173	13.45	85.23	
\$100,001-\$200,000	1,806	11.18	96.40	
\$200,001 or more	581	3.60	100.00	
Total	16,160	100.00		

## Nested Loops

You can run loops within loops, which is actually a very powerful function. Here's a simple example:

The motivating example on missing data uses a nested loop structure. The outer loop consists of all of the variables, while the inner loop iterates over the possible missing value codes (-4,-8,-9).

```
. forvalues i =1/10 { /* Start outer loop */
.   forvalues j = 1/10 { /* Start inner loop */
.     di "This is outer loop `i', inner loop `j'"
.     } /* End inner loop */
.   } /* End outer loop */
.
This is outer loop 1, inner loop 1
This is outer loop 1, inner loop 2
This is outer loop 1, inner loop 3
This is outer loop 1, inner loop 4
This is outer loop 1, inner loop 5
This is outer loop 1, inner loop 6
This is outer loop 1, inner loop 7
This is outer loop 1, inner loop 8
This is outer loop 1, inner loop 9
This is outer loop 1, inner loop 10
This is outer loop 2, inner loop 1
This is outer loop 2, inner loop 2
This is outer loop 2, inner loop 3
This is outer loop 2, inner loop 4
This is outer loop 2, inner loop 5
This is outer loop 2, inner loop 6
This is outer loop 2, inner loop 7
This is outer loop 2, inner loop 8
This is outer loop 2, inner loop 9
This is outer loop 2, inner loop 10
This is outer loop 3, inner loop 1
This is outer loop 3, inner loop 2
This is outer loop 3, inner loop 3
This is outer loop 3, inner loop 4
This is outer loop 3, inner loop 5
This is outer loop 3, inner loop 6
This is outer loop 3, inner loop 7
This is outer loop 3, inner loop 8
This is outer loop 3, inner loop 9
This is outer loop 3, inner loop 10
This is outer loop 4, inner loop 1
This is outer loop 4, inner loop 2
This is outer loop 4, inner loop 3
This is outer loop 4, inner loop 4
This is outer loop 4, inner loop 5
This is outer loop 4, inner loop 6
This is outer loop 4, inner loop 7
This is outer loop 4, inner loop 8
This is outer loop 4, inner loop 9
This is outer loop 4, inner loop 10
This is outer loop 5, inner loop 1
This is outer loop 5, inner loop 2
This is outer loop 5, inner loop 3
This is outer loop 5, inner loop 4
This is outer loop 5, inner loop 5
This is outer loop 5, inner loop 6
This is outer loop 5, inner loop 7
This is outer loop 5, inner loop 8
This is outer loop 5, inner loop 9
This is outer loop 5, inner loop 10
This is outer loop 6, inner loop 1
This is outer loop 6, inner loop 2
This is outer loop 6, inner loop 3
This is outer loop 6, inner loop 4
This is outer loop 6, inner loop 5
This is outer loop 6, inner loop 6
This is outer loop 6, inner loop 7
This is outer loop 6, inner loop 8
This is outer loop 6, inner loop 9
This is outer loop 6, inner loop 10
This is outer loop 7, inner loop 1
This is outer loop 7, inner loop 2
This is outer loop 7, inner loop 3
This is outer loop 7, inner loop 4
This is outer loop 7, inner loop 5
This is outer loop 7, inner loop 6
This is outer loop 7, inner loop 7
This is outer loop 7, inner loop 8
This is outer loop 7, inner loop 9
This is outer loop 7, inner loop 10
This is outer loop 8, inner loop 1
This is outer loop 8, inner loop 2
This is outer loop 8, inner loop 3
This is outer loop 8, inner loop 4
This is outer loop 8, inner loop 5
This is outer loop 8, inner loop 6
This is outer loop 8, inner loop 7
This is outer loop 8, inner loop 8
This is outer loop 8, inner loop 9
This is outer loop 8, inner loop 10
This is outer loop 9, inner loop 1
This is outer loop 9, inner loop 2
This is outer loop 9, inner loop 3
This is outer loop 9, inner loop 4
This is outer loop 9, inner loop 5
This is outer loop 9, inner loop 6
This is outer loop 9, inner loop 7
This is outer loop 9, inner loop 8
This is outer loop 9, inner loop 9
This is outer loop 9, inner loop 10
This is outer loop 10, inner loop 1
This is outer loop 10, inner loop 2
This is outer loop 10, inner loop 3
This is outer loop 10, inner loop 4
This is outer loop 10, inner loop 5
This is outer loop 10, inner loop 6
This is outer loop 10, inner loop 7
This is outer loop 10, inner loop 8
This is outer loop 10, inner loop 9
This is outer loop 10, inner loop 10
. use plans2, clear
. svyset psu [pw=bystuwt], strat(strat_id) singleunit(scaled)

pweight: bystuw
VCE: linearized
Single unit: scaled
Strata 1: strat_id
SU 1: psu
FPC 1: <zero>
. recode flpsepln (1/2 = 1) (3/4 = 2) (5 = 3) (6 = .) ( . = .), gen(newpln)
(13995 differences between flpsepln and newpln)
. label var newpln "PS Plans"
. label define newpln 1 "No plans" 2 "VoTech/CC" 3 "4 yr"
. label values newpln newpln
. recode bypared (1/2 = 1) (3/5 = 2) (6 = 3) (7/8 = 4) ( . = .), gen(newpared)
(14362 differences between bypared and newpared)
. label var newpared "Parental Education"
. label define newpared 1 "HS or Less" 2 "Less than 4yr" 3 "4 yr" 4 "Advanced"
. label values newpared newpared
```

```

. local ivars byrace2 newpared
. erase plan_tab.$ttype // Delete the table (can't append and replace)
. foreach ivar of local ivars{
.     estpost svy: tabulate `ivar' newpln, row percent se
.     eststo desc_`ivar'
. esttab desc_`ivar' using plan_tab.$ttype, ///
.     nostar ///
.     unstack ///
.     nonotes ///
.     varlabels(`e(labels)') ///
.     eqlabels(`e(eqlabels)') ///
.     nomtitles ///
.     nonumbers ///
.     append
. } // end loop over variables
(running tabulate on estimation sample)

Number of strata   =       361           Number of obs   =      13,055
Number of PSUs    =       750           Population size  =  2,868,334
                                   Design df           =       389

```

RECODE of byrace (student^ s race/ethn icity-com posite)	PS Plans			
	No plans	VoTech/C	4 yr	Total
Am.Ind.	15.44 (3.492)	26.37 (4.184)	58.19 (5.404)	100
Asian/PI	4.704 (.8798)	23.77 (1.797)	71.52 (1.975)	100
Black	7.174 (.7508)	29.91 (1.36)	62.91 (1.486)	100
Hispanic	9.427 (.7945)	44.15 (1.482)	46.42 (1.683)	100
Multirac	11.64 (1.622)	30.48 (2.468)	57.87 (2.537)	100
White	8.077 (.3891)	28.19 (.8186)	63.73 (.9211)	100
Total	8.22 (.3214)	30.67 (.6345)	61.11 (.7321)	100

Key: row percentage  
(linearized standard error of row percentage)

Pearson:  
Uncorrected chi2(10) = 259.9747  
Design-based F(9.08, 3530.88) = 18.5866 P = 0.0000

Note: Variance scaled to handle strata with a single sampling unit.

saved vectors:

- e(b) = row percentages
- e(se) = standard errors of row percentages
- e(lb) = lower 95% confidence bounds for row percentages
- e(ub) = upper 95% confidence bounds for row percentages
- e(deff) = deff for variances of row percentages
- e(deft) = deff for variances of row percentages
- e(cell) = cell percentages
- e(row) = row percentages
- e(col) = column percentages
- e(count) = weighted counts
- e(obs) = number of observations

row labels saved in macro e(labels)  
(note: file plan\_tab.rtf not found)  
(output written to "plan\_tab.rtf")  
(running tabulate on estimation sample)

```

Number of strata   =       361           Number of obs   =      13,109
Number of PSUs    =       750           Population size  =  2,868,334
                                   Design df           =       389

```

Parental Education	PS Plans			
	No plans	VoTech/C	4 yr	Total
HS or Le	13.69 (.7395)	41.7 (1.086)	44.6 (1.151)	100
Less tha	8.928 (.5732)	35.35 (.9667)	55.73 (.9883)	100
4 yr	5.053 (.5192)	21.74 (.9942)	73.21 (1.049)	100
Advanced	2.851 (.427)	16.56 (1.094)	80.59 (1.155)	100
Total	8.22 (.3214)	30.67 (.6345)	61.11 (.7321)	100

Key: row percentage  
(linearized standard error of row percentage)

Pearson:  
Uncorrected chi2(6) = 1001.8604  
Design-based F(5.79, 2253.30) = 101.7709 P = 0.0000

Note: Variance scaled to handle strata with a single sampling unit.

saved vectors:

- e(b) = row percentages
- e(se) = standard errors of row percentages
- e(lb) = lower 95% confidence bounds for row percentages
- e(ub) = upper 95% confidence bounds for row percentages
- e(deff) = deff for variances of row percentages
- e(deft) = deff for variances of row percentages
- e(cell) = cell percentages
- e(row) = row percentages
- e(col) = column percentages
- e(count) = weighted counts
- e(obs) = number of observations

(output written to "plan\_tab.rtf")  
. /\* End analysis section \*/

```

. else{
.     di "Did not run analysis"
. }

```

code is running fine, the main problem with loops is probably going to be in the syntax for your `forvalues` or `foreach` command.□

It's also a really good idea to build in sanity checks if you're running complex programs. Small mistakes can really compound when you're using these powerful tools.

### In Class Exercise

Use the `plans` dataset. Create an algorithm that will convert a continuous variable into a series of binary variables, one dummy variable for each quintile. Make sure the resulting binary variables are properly labeled.

Now, run this for every continuous variable in the dataset, using a loop structure.

Bonus challenge: can you identify continuous variables programmatically?

```
. exit
```