**count — Count observations satisfying specified conditions**

**Description**

count counts the number of observations that satisfy the specified conditions. If no conditions are specified, count displays the number of observations in the data.

**Quick start**

Count the number of observations

```stata
count
```

As above, but where `catvar` equals 3

```stata
count if catvar==3
```

Count observations for each value of `catvar`

```stata
by catvar: count
```

**Menu**

Data > Data utilities > Count observations satisfying condition

**Syntax**

```stata
count [if] [in]
```

by is allowed; see [D] by.

**Remarks and examples**

count may strike you as an almost useless command, but it can be one of Stata’s handiest.

➤ Example 1

How many times have you obtained a statistical result and then asked yourself how it was possible? You think a moment and then mutter aloud, “Wait a minute. Is income ever negative in these data?” or “Is sex ever equal to 3?” count can quickly answer those questions:

```stata
.use http://www.stata-press.com/data/r15/countxmpl
(1980 Census data by state)
.count
641
.count if income<0
```

1
0
. count if sex==3
   1
. by division: count if sex==3

--> division = New England
     0

--> division = Mountain
     0

--> division = Pacific
     1

We have 641 observations. income is never negative. sex, however, takes on the value 3 once. When we decompose the count by division, we see that it takes on that odd value in the Pacific division.

Stored results

count stores the following in r():

Scalars
   r(N)  number of observations

References


Also see

[R] tabulate oneway — One-way table of frequencies