

# Working with business dates

## Business dates

- Suppose we're working with data from the New York Stock Exchange
- This stock market is closed on weekends
- On a Monday, you want to know the stock price from the last workday (Friday)
- We need to create a calendar so that Stata knows that the previous workday was Friday, and not Sunday
- These types of dates, where some dates are omitted from our calendar, are called business dates

# Creating business calendars

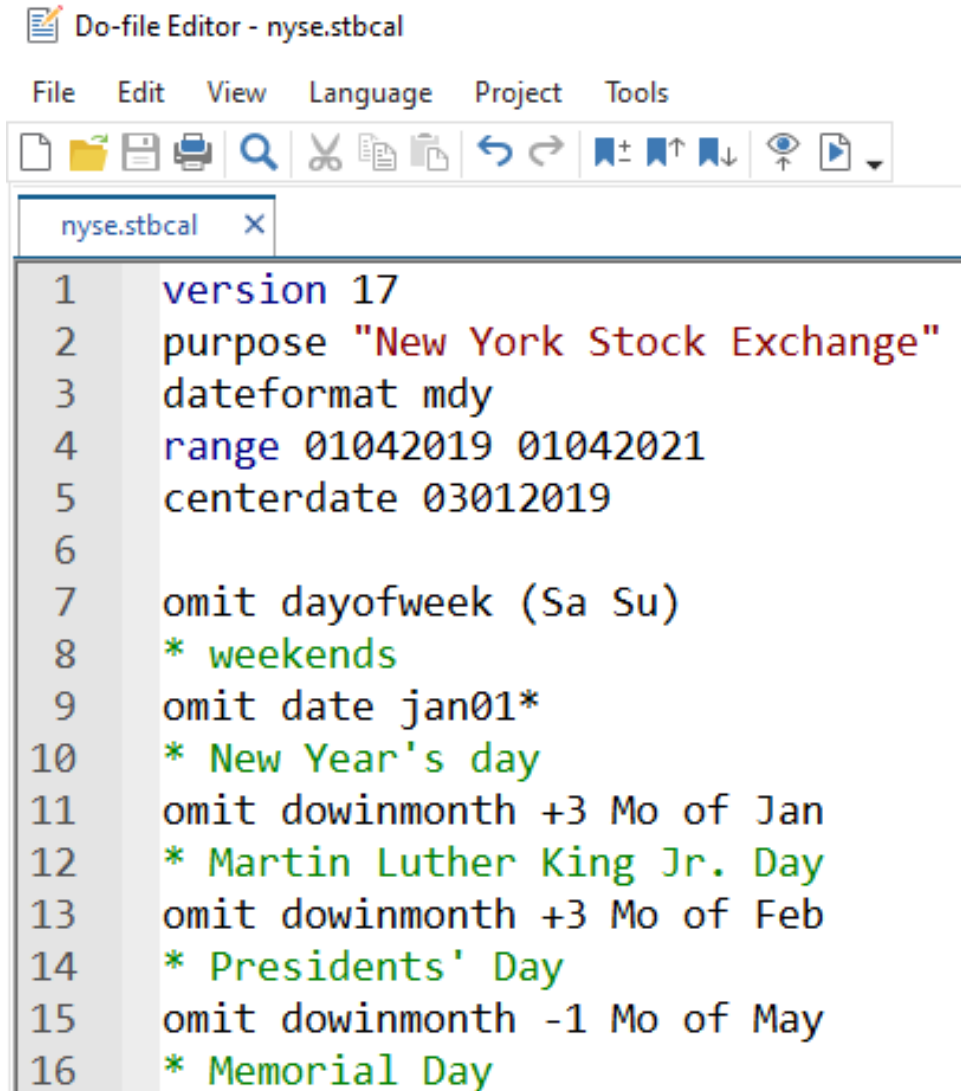
## A. Create a calendar from the dataset in memory

- **bcal create** *filename*, **from**(*varname*)
  - See [\[D\] bcal](#) for details

## B. Create a calendar manually

- Tell Stata what dates to omit, the range of dates covered by the calendar, and other details

# Creating a business calendar



```
Do-file Editor - nyse.stbcal

File Edit View Language Project Tools

nyse.stbcal x

1 version 17
2 purpose "New York Stock Exchange"
3 dateformat mdy
4 range 01042019 01042021
5 centerdate 03012019
6
7 omit dayofweek (Sa Su)
8 * weekends
9 omit date jan01*
10 * New Year's day
11 omit downmonth +3 Mo of Jan
12 * Martin Luther King Jr. Day
13 omit downmonth +3 Mo of Feb
14 * Presidents' Day
15 omit downmonth -1 Mo of May
16 * Memorial Day
```

# Fictional data

```
. use dates, clear
```

```
. describe
```

Contains data from **dates.dta**

Observations: **160**

Variables: **1** **28 Oct 2020 14:41**

Variable name	Storage type	Display format	Value label	Variable label
<b>regdate</b>	int	%td		

Sorted by: **regdate**

```
. list in 1/5
```

	<b>regdate</b>
1.	<b>01jan2020</b>
2.	<b>02jan2020</b>
3.	<b>03jan2020</b>
4.	<b>04jan2020</b>
5.	<b>05jan2020</b>

# Converting daily dates to business dates

```
. generate business = bofd("nyse", regdate)  
(50 missing values generated)  
  
. format business %tbnyse  
  
. list business regdate if business==.
```

	business	regdate
1.	.	01jan2020
4.	.	04jan2020
5.	.	05jan2020
11.	.	11jan2020
12.	.	12jan2020
18.	.	18jan2020
19.	.	19jan2020

# Asserting that our omitted dates are truly omitted

```
. generate nextday = business + 1  
(50 missing values generated)  
  
. format nextday %tbnyse  
  
. list in 1/8
```

	regdate	business	nextday
1.	01jan2020	.	.
2.	02jan2020	02jan2020	03jan2020
3.	03jan2020	03jan2020	06jan2020
4.	04jan2020	.	.
5.	05jan2020	.	.
6.	06jan2020	06jan2020	07jan2020
7.	07jan2020	07jan2020	08jan2020
8.	08jan2020	08jan2020	09jan2020

Asserting that our omitted dates are truly omitted

**. list in 17/22**

	<b>regdate</b>	<b>business</b>	<b>nextday</b>
17.	<b>17jan2020</b>	<b>17jan2020</b>	<b>21jan2020</b>
18.	<b>18jan2020</b>	.	.
19.	<b>19jan2020</b>	.	.
20.	<b>20jan2020</b>	.	.
21.	<b>21jan2020</b>	<b>21jan2020</b>	<b>22jan2020</b>
22.	<b>22jan2020</b>	<b>22jan2020</b>	<b>23jan2020</b>



But what if

- The actual day of the week that the holiday falls on varies across years  
(e.g., the Christmas holiday may be observed Friday/Monday or Monday/Tuesday depending on what day of the week the 24<sup>th</sup> falls on)
- The holidays are observed in some years, and not in others  
(e.g., some places no longer observe Columbus day)

Stata can handle these variations; see [\[D\] Datetime business calendars creation](#) for details.

For another introduction to business calendars, see [\[D\] Datetime business calendars](#).