Title

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expandcl — Duplicate clustered observations

Syntax

```
expandcl [=]exp [if] [in], cluster(varlist) generate(newvar)
```

Menu

Data > Create or change data > Other variable-transformation commands > Duplicate clustered observations

Description

`expandcl` duplicates clusters of observations and generates a new variable that identifies the clusters uniquely.

`expandcl` replaces each cluster in the dataset with *n* copies of the cluster, where *n* is equal to the required expression rounded to the nearest integer. The expression is required to be constant within cluster. If the expression is less than 1 or equal to *missing*, it is interpreted as if it were 1, and the cluster is retained but not duplicated.

Options

`cluster(`*varlist*`)` is required and specifies the variables that identify the clusters before expanding the data.

`generate(`*newvar*`)` is required and stores unique identifiers for the duplicated clusters in *newvar*. *newvar* will identify the clusters by using consecutive integers starting from 1.

Remarks and examples

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▷ Example 1

We will show how `expandcl` works by using a small dataset with five clusters. In this dataset, `cl` identifies the clusters, `x` contains a unique value for each observation, and `n` identifies how many copies we want of each cluster.

```
. use http://www.stata-press.com/data/r13/expclxmpl
. list, sepby(cl)
```

	cl	x	n
1.	10	1	-1
2.	10	2	-1
3.	20	3	0
4.	20	4	0
5.	30	5	1
6.	30	6	1
7.	40	7	2.7
8.	40	8	2.7
9.	50	9	3
10.	50	10	3
11.	60	11	.
12.	60	12	.

```
. expandcl n, generate(newcl) cluster(cl)
(2 missing counts ignored; observations not deleted)
(2 noninteger counts rounded to integer)
(2 negative counts ignored; observations not deleted)
(2 zero counts ignored; observations not deleted)
(8 observations created)
. sort newcl cl x
```

```
. list, sepby(newcl)
```

	cl	x	n	newcl
1.	10	1	-1	1
2.	10	2	-1	1
3.	20	3	0	2
4.	20	4	0	2
5.	30	5	1	3
6.	30	6	1	3
7.	40	7	2.7	4
8.	40	8	2.7	4
9.	40	7	2.7	5
10.	40	8	2.7	5
11.	40	7	2.7	6
12.	40	8	2.7	6
13.	50	9	3	7
14.	50	10	3	7
15.	50	9	3	8
16.	50	10	3	8
17.	50	9	3	9
18.	50	10	3	9
19.	60	11	.	10
20.	60	12	.	10

The first three clusters were not replicated because `n` was less than or equal to 1. `n` is 2.7 in the fourth cluster, so `expandcl` created two replications (2.7 was rounded to 3) of this cluster, bringing the total number of clusters of this type to 3. `expandcl` created two replications of cluster 50 because `n` is 3. Finally, `expandcl` did not replicate the last cluster because `n` was missing.

◁

Also see

[D] **expand** — Duplicate observations

[R] **bsample** — Sampling with replacement