Combining datasets

You have two datasets that you wish to combine. Below, we will draw a dataset as a box where, in the box, the variables go across and the observations go down.

See [D] append if you want to combine datasets vertically:

\[
\begin{array}{c}
A \\ + \\ B
\end{array}
\]

\[
\begin{array}{c}
A \\ B
\end{array}
\]

append adds observations to the existing variables. That is an oversimplification because append does not require that the datasets have the same variables. append is appropriate, for instance, when you have data on hospital patients and then receive data on more patients.

See [D] merge if you want to combine datasets horizontally:

\[
\begin{array}{c}
A \\ + \\ B
\end{array}
\]

\[
\begin{array}{c|c}
A \\ B
\end{array}
\]

merge adds variables to the existing observations. That is an oversimplification because merge does not require that the datasets have the same observations. merge is appropriate, for instance, when you have data on survey respondents and then receive data on part 2 of the questionnaire.

There is another way to combine datasets horizontally, or more precisely, hierarchically, by loading them into separate frames and linking them. See [D] frlink for a discussion of when you might want to use merge versus frlink.

See [D] joinby when you want to combine datasets horizontally but form all pairwise combinations within group:
joinby is similar to `merge` but forms all combinations of the observations where it makes sense. `joinby` would be appropriate, for instance, where `A` contained data on parents and `B` contained data on their children. `joinby familyid` would form a dataset of each parent joined with each of his or her children.

Also see `[D] cross` for a less frequently used command that forms every pairwise combination of two datasets.

See Mitchell (2020, chap. 7) for more information on combining datasets in Stata.

References


