

mi expand — Expand mi data

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## Description

`mi expand` is `expand` (see [\[D\] expand](#)) for `mi` data. The syntax is identical to `expand` except that `in range` is not allowed and the `noupdate` option is allowed.

`mi expand exp` replaces each observation in the dataset with  $n$  copies of the observation, where  $n$  is equal to the required expression rounded to the nearest integer. If the expression is less than 1 or equal to missing, it is interpreted as if it were 1, meaning that the observation is retained but not duplicated.

## Syntax

```
mi expand [=]exp [if] [, options]
```

*options*

Description

generate(*newvar*)create *newvar*; 0 = original, 1 = expandednoupdatesee [\[MI\] noupdate option](#)

## Menu

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## Options

`generate(newvar)` creates new variable *newvar* containing 0 if the observation originally appeared in the dataset and 1 if the observation is a duplication.

`noupdate` in some cases suppresses the automatic `mi update` this command might perform; see [\[MI\] noupdate option](#).

## Remarks and examples

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`mi expand` amounts to performing `expand` on  $m = 0$ , then duplicating the result on  $m = 1$ ,  $m = 2$ , ...,  $m = M$ , and then combining the result back into `mi` format. Thus if the requested expansion specified by *exp* is a function of an imputed, passive, varying, or super-varying variable, then it is the values of the variable in  $m = 0$  that will be used to produce the result for  $m = 1$ ,  $m = 2$ , ...,  $m = M$ , too.

## Also see

[MI] **intro** — Introduction to mi

[D] **expand** — Duplicate observations