

mi import wide — Import wide-like data into mi

Description
Remarks and examples

Menu
Also see

Syntax

Options

Description

`mi import wide` imports wide-like data, that is, data in which $m = 0$, $m = 1$, \dots , $m = M$ values of imputed and passive variables are recorded in separate variables.

`mi import wide` converts the data to `mi wide` style and `mi sets` the data.

Menu

Statistics > Multiple imputation

Syntax

```
mi import wide [ , options ]
```

<i>options</i>	Description
<code>imputed(<i>mvlist</i>)</code>	imputed variables
<code>passive(<i>mvlist</i>)</code>	passive variables
<code>dupsok</code>	allow variable to be posted repeatedly
<code>drop</code>	drop imputed and passive after posting
<code>clear</code>	okay to replace unsaved data in memory

See description of options below for definition of *mvlist*.

Options

`imputed(mvlist)` and `passive(mvlist)` specify the imputed and passive variables.

For instance, if the data had two imputed variables, `x` and `y`; `x` and `y` contained the $m = 0$ values; the corresponding $m = 1$, $m = 2$, and $m = 3$ values of `x` were in `x1`, `x2`, and `x3`; and the corresponding values of `y` were in `y1`, `y2`, and `y3`, then the `imputed()` option would be specified as

```
imputed(x=x1 x2 x3 y=y1 y2 y3)
```

If variable `y2` were missing from the data, you would specify

```
imputed(x=x1 x2 x3 y=y1 . y3)
```

The same number of imputations must be specified for each variable.

`dupsok` specifies that it is okay if you specify the same variable name for two different imputations. This would be an odd thing to do, but if you specify `dupsok`, then you can specify

```
imputed(x=x1 x1 x3 y=y1 y2 y3)
```

Without the `dupsok` option, the above would be treated as an error.

`drop` specifies that the original variables containing values for $m = 1, m = 2, \dots, m = M$ are to be dropped from the data once `mi import wide` has recorded the values. This option is recommended.

`clear` specifies that it is okay to replace the data in memory even if they have changed since they were last saved to disk.

Remarks and examples

[stata.com](https://www.stata.com)

The procedure to convert wide-like data to mi wide style is this:

1. use the unset data; see [\[D\] use](#).
2. Issue the `mi import wide` command.
3. Use `mi describe` (see [\[MI\] mi describe](#)) and `mi varying` (see [\[MI\] mi varying](#)) to verify that the result is as you anticipated.
4. Optionally, use `mi convert` (see [\[MI\] mi convert](#)) to convert the data to what you consider a more convenient style.

For instance, you have been given unset dataset `wi.dta` and have been told that it contains variables `a`, `b`, and `c`; that variable `b` is imputed and contains $m = 0$ values; that variables `b1` and `b2` contain the $m = 1$ and $m = 2$ values; that variable `c` is passive (equal to `a + b`) and contains $m = 0$ values; and that variables `c1` and `c2` contain the corresponding $m = 1$ and $m = 2$ values. Here are the data:

```
. use https://www.stata-press.com/data/r18/wi
(mi prototype)
. list
```

	a	b	c	b1	b2	c1	c2
1.	1	2	3	2	2	3	3
2.	4	.	.	4.5	5.5	8.5	9.5

These are the same data discussed in [\[MI\] Styles](#). To import these data, type

```
. mi import wide, imputed(b=b1 b2 c=c1 c2) drop
```

These data are short enough that we can list the result:

```
. list
```

	a	b	c	_mi_miss	_1_b	_2_b	_1_c	_2_c
1.	1	2	3		0	2	2	3
2.	4	.	.	1	4.5	5.5	8.5	9.5

Returning to the procedure, we run `mi describe` and `mi varying` on the result:

```
. mi describe
Style: wide
      last mi update 23mar2023 17:15:24, 0 seconds ago
Observations:
  Complete           1
  Incomplete         1 (M = 2 imputations)
-----
  Total              2
Variables:
  Imputed: 2; b(1) c(1)
  Passive: 0
  Regular: 0
  System: 1; _mi_miss
  (there is one unregistered variable; a)
. mi varying
      Possible problem  Variable names
-----
      imputed nonvarying: (none)
      passive nonvarying: (none)
-----
```

Perhaps you would prefer seeing these data in flong style:

```
. mi convert flong, clear
. list, separator(2)
```

	a	b	c	_mi_miss	_mi_m	_mi_id
1.	1	2	3	0	0	1
2.	4	.	.	1	0	2
3.	1	2	3	.	1	1
4.	4	4.5	8.5	.	1	2
5.	1	2	3	.	2	1
6.	4	5.5	9.5	.	2	2

Also see

[MI] [Intro](#) — Introduction to mi

[MI] [mi import](#) — Import data into mi

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