

Estimation — Estimation commands for use with mi estimate

[Description](#) [Also see](#)

Description

Multiple-imputation data analysis in Stata is similar to standard data analysis. The standard syntax applies, but you need to remember the following for MI data analysis:

1. The data must be declared as `mi` data.

If you already have multiply imputed data (saved in Stata format), use `mi import` to import it into `mi`; see [\[MI\] mi import](#).

If you do not have multiply imputed data, use `mi set` (see [\[MI\] mi set](#)) to declare your original data to be `mi` data and use `mi impute` (see [\[MI\] mi impute](#)) to fill in missing values.

2. After you have declared `mi` data, commands such as `svyset`, `stset`, and `xtset` cannot be used. Instead use `mi svyset` to declare survey data, use `mi stset` to declare survival data, and use `mi xtset` to declare panel data. See [\[MI\] mi XXXset](#).
3. Prefix the estimation commands with `mi estimate:` (see [\[MI\] mi estimate](#)).

The following estimation commands support the `mi estimate` prefix.

Command	Entry	Description
Linear regression models		
<code>regress</code>	[R] regress	Linear regression
<code>cnsreg</code>	[R] cnsreg	Constrained linear regression
<code>mvreg</code>	[MV] mvreg	Multivariate regression
Binary-response regression models		
<code>logistic</code>	[R] logistic	Logistic regression, reporting odds ratios
<code>logit</code>	[R] logit	Logistic regression, reporting coefficients
<code>probit</code>	[R] probit	Probit regression
<code>cloglog</code>	[R] cloglog	Complementary log–log regression
<code>binreg</code>	[R] binreg	GLM for the binomial family
Count-response regression models		
<code>poisson</code>	[R] poisson	Poisson regression
<code>nbreg</code>	[R] nbreg	Negative binomial regression
<code>gnbreg</code>	[R] gnbreg	Generalized negative binomial regression
Ordinal-response regression models		
<code>ologit</code>	[R] ologit	Ordered logistic regression
<code>oprobit</code>	[R] oprobit	Ordered probit regression
Categorical-response regression models		
<code>mlogit</code>	[R] mlogit	Multinomial (polytomous) logistic regression
<code>mprobit</code>	[R] mprobit	Multinomial probit regression
<code>clogit</code>	[R] clogit	Conditional (fixed-effects) logistic regression

2 Estimation — Estimation commands for use with mi estimate

Fractional-response regression models

`fracreg` [R] [fracreg](#) Fractional response regression

Quantile regression models

`qreg` [R] [qreg](#) Quantile regression
`iqreg` [R] [iqreg](#) Interquantile range regression
`sqreg` [R] [sqreg](#) Simultaneous-quantile regression
`bsqreg` [R] [bsqreg](#) Bootstrapped quantile regression

Survival regression models

`stcox` [ST] [stcox](#) Cox proportional hazards model
`streg` [ST] [streg](#) Parametric survival models
`stcrreg` [ST] [stcrreg](#) Competing-risks regression

Other regression models

`glm` [R] [glm](#) Generalized linear models
`areg` [R] [areg](#) Linear regression with a large dummy-variable set
`rreg` [R] [rreg](#) Robust regression
`truncreg` [R] [truncreg](#) Truncated regression

Descriptive statistics

`mean` [R] [mean](#) Estimate means
`proportion` [R] [proportion](#) Estimate proportions
`ratio` [R] [ratio](#) Estimate ratios
`total` [R] [total](#) Estimate totals

Panel-data models

`xtreg` [XT] [xtreg](#) Fixed-, between- and random-effects, and population-averaged linear models
`xtrc` [XT] [xtrc](#) Random-coefficients model
`xtlogit` [XT] [xtlogit](#) Fixed-effects, random-effects, and population-averaged logit models
`xtprobit` [XT] [xtprobit](#) Random-effects and population-averaged probit models
`xtcloglog` [XT] [xtcloglog](#) Random-effects and population-averaged cloglog models
`xtpoisson` [XT] [xtpoisson](#) Fixed-effects, random-effects, and population-averaged Poisson models
`xtnbreg` [XT] [xtnbreg](#) Fixed-effects, random-effects, and population-averaged negative binomial models
`xtgee` [XT] [xtgee](#) GEE population-averaged panel-data models

Multilevel mixed-effects models

`mixed` [ME] [mixed](#) Multilevel mixed-effects linear regression

Survey regression models

`svy:` [SVY] [svy](#) Estimation commands for survey data (excluding commands that are not listed above)

Only Taylor-linearized survey variance estimation is supported with `svy:`.

Also see

- [MI] [mi estimate](#) — Estimation using multiple imputations
- [MI] [mi estimate postestimation](#) — Postestimation tools for mi estimate
- [MI] [mi import](#) — Import data into mi
- [MI] [mi impute](#) — Impute missing values
- [MI] [mi set](#) — Declare multiple-imputation data
- [MI] [Workflow](#) — Suggested workflow
- [MI] [Intro](#) — Introduction to mi
- [MI] [Intro substantive](#) — Introduction to multiple-imputation analysis
- [MI] [Glossary](#)

Stata, Stata Press, and Mata are registered trademarks of StataCorp LLC. Stata and Stata Press are registered trademarks with the World Intellectual Property Organization of the United Nations. Other brand and product names are registered trademarks or trademarks of their respective companies. Copyright © 1985–2023 StataCorp LLC, College Station, TX, USA. All rights reserved.

