

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

Fractional-response regression models

<code>fracreg</code>	[R] fracreg	Fractional response regression
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Quantile regression models

<code>qreg</code>	[R] qreg	Quantile regression
<code>iqreg</code>	[R] qreg	Interquantile range regression
<code>sqreg</code>	[R] qreg	Simultaneous-quantile regression
<code>bsqreg</code>	[R] qreg	Bootstrapped quantile regression

Survival regression models

<code>stcox</code>	[ST] stcox	Cox proportional hazards model
<code>streg</code>	[ST] streg	Parametric survival models
<code>stcrreg</code>	[ST] stcrreg	Competing-risks regression

Other regression models

<code>glm</code>	[R] glm	Generalized linear models
<code>areg</code>	[R] areg	Linear regression with many indicator variables
<code>rreg</code>	[R] rreg	Robust regression
<code>truncreg</code>	[R] truncreg	Truncated regression

Descriptive statistics

<code>mean</code>	[R] mean	Estimate means
<code>proportion</code>	[R] proportion	Estimate proportions
<code>ratio</code>	[R] ratio	Estimate ratios
<code>total</code>	[R] total	Estimate totals

Panel-data models

<code>xtreg</code>	[XT] xtreg	Linear models for panel data
<code>xtrc</code>	[XT] xtreg	Random-coefficients model
<code>xtlogit</code>	[XT] xtlogit	Fixed-effects, random-effects, and population-averaged logit models
<code>xtprobit</code>	[XT] xtprobit	Random-effects and population-averaged probit models
<code>xtcloglog</code>	[XT] xtcloglog	Random-effects and population-averaged cloglog models
<code>xtpoisson</code>	[XT] xtpoisson	Fixed-effects, random-effects, and population-averaged Poisson models
<code>xtnbreg</code>	[XT] xtnbreg	Fixed-effects, random-effects, and population-averaged negative binomial models
<code>xtgee</code>	[XT] xtgee	GEE population-averaged panel-data models

Multilevel mixed-effects models

<code>mixed</code>	[ME] mixed	Multilevel mixed-effects linear regression
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Survey regression models

<code>svy:</code>	[SVY] svy	Estimation commands for survey data (excluding commands that are not listed above)
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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](#)

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