mi misstable — Tabulate pattern of missing values

Description

mi misstable runs misstable on \( m = 0 \) or on \( m = # \) if the \( m(#) \) option is specified. misstable makes tables to help in understanding the pattern of missing values in your data; see [R] misstable.

Menu

Statistics > Multiple imputation

Syntax

mi misstable summarize [varlist] [if] [, options]

mi misstable patterns [varlist] [if] [, options]

mi misstable tree [varlist] [if] [, options]

mi misstable nested [varlist] [if] [, options]

options Description

exmiss treat \( .a, .b, \ldots, .z \) as missing

m(#) run misstable on \( m = # \); default \( m = 0 \)

other_options see [R] misstable (generate() is not allowed; exok is assumed)

nopreserve programmer’s option; see [P] nopreserve option

Options

Main

exmiss specifies that the extended missing values, \( .a, .b, \ldots, .z \), are to be treated as missing.

misstable treats them as missing by default and has the exok option to treat them as nonmissing.

mi misstable turns that around and has the exmiss option.

In the mi system, extended missing values that are recorded in imputed variables indicate values not to be imputed and thus are, in a sense, not missing, or more accurately, missing for a good and valid reason.

The exmiss option is intended for use with the patterns, tree, and nested subcommands. You may specify exmiss with the summarize subcommand, but the option is ignored because summarize reports both extended and system missing in separate columns.
\( m(\#) \) specifies the imputation dataset on which \texttt{misstable} is to be run. The default is \( m = 0 \), the original data. 

\textit{other options} are allowed; see \cite{misstable}.

\section*{Remarks and examples}

See \cite{misstable}.

\section*{Stored results}

See \cite{misstable}.

\section*{Also see}

\cite{Intro} — Introduction to \texttt{mi}

\cite{misstable} — Tabulate missing values

\cite{mi varying} — Identify variables that vary across imputations