

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]
```

<i>options</i>	Description
Main	
<code>exmiss</code>	treat .a, .b, ..., .z as missing
<code>m(#)</code>	run <code>misstable</code> on $m = \#$; default $m = 0$
<i>other_options</i>	see [R] misstable (<code>generate()</code> is not allowed; <code>exok</code> is assumed)
<code>nopreserve</code>	programmer's option; see [P] nopreserve option

Options

Main

`exmiss` specifies that the extended missing values, .a, .b, ..., .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 `misstable` is to be run. The default is $m = 0$, the original data.

other_options are allowed; see [\[R\] misstable](#).

Remarks and examples

See [\[R\] misstable](#).

Stored results

See [\[R\] misstable](#).

Also see

[\[MI\] Intro](#) — Introduction to mi

[\[R\] misstable](#) — Tabulate missing values

[\[MI\] mi varying](#) — Identify variables that vary across imputations

