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
Main	
`exmiss`	treat `.a`, `.b`, …, `.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`, …, `.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