

Table 14.2 Comparison of “Population” With a Sample That Randomly Lost 25% to 75% of Data Predicting Smoking Status From Student Achievement

		<i>B</i>	<i>SE</i>	Wald	<i>df</i>	<i>p</i>	Exp(<i>B</i>)	95% CI for Exp(<i>B</i>)	
								Lower	Upper
Full sample <i>N</i> = 5,550	zACH	0.317	0.058	30.150	1	.000	1.374	1.226	1.538
	Constant	−2.722	0.058	2,199.538	1	.000	0.066		
25% missing <i>N</i> = 4,116	zACH	0.300	0.066	20.387	1	.000	1.350	1.185	1.538
	Constant	−2.705	0.067	1,634.233	1	.000	0.067		
50% missing <i>N</i> = 2,853	zACH	0.330	0.084	15.333	1	.000	1.391	1.179	1.641
	Constant	−2.822	0.085	1,104.232	1	.000	0.059		
75% missing <i>N</i> = 1,387	zACH	0.329	0.112	8.560	1	.003	1.389	1.115	1.731
	Constant	−2.686	0.114	553.251	1	.000	0.068		
75% missing Mean substitution	zACH	0.330	0.109	9.111	1	.003	1.390	1.123	1.722
	Constant	−2.690	0.057	2,237.091	1	.000	0.068		
75% missing Weak imputation	zACH	0.336	0.080	17.487	1	.000	1.400	1.196	1.638
	Constant	−2.704	0.058	2,201.363	1	.000	0.067		
75% missing Strong imputation	zACH	0.289	0.066	18.946	1	.000	1.336	1.172	1.522
	Constant	−2.701	0.057	2,244.825	1	.000	0.067		
75% missing Multiple imputation	zACH	0.306	0.074	17.205	1	.000	1.358	1.175	1.569
	Constant	−2.698	0.057	2,248.827	1	.000	0.067		

SOURCE: National Education Longitudinal Study of 1988 (NELS88) from the National Center for Education Statistics (<http://nces.ed.gov/surveys/nels88/>).