

# Testing different imputation methods on PUMS (MAR)

## - Generative Adversarial Imputation Nets (GAIN)

```
# load dataset: df
load('../..'/Datasets/ordinalPUMS.Rdata')

# take 10,000 samples: df
set.seed(0)
n = 10000
sample <- sample(nrow(df), size = 10000)
df <- df[sample,]

# create MCAR scneario with 45% chance of missing: df_observed
missing_prob = 0.45
df_observed <- df
missing_col = c(1,3,7,9,10,11)

# Make VEH and WKL MCAR
missing_col_MCAR = c(1,10)
for (col in missing_col_MCAR) {
  missing_ind <- rbernoulli(n,p = missing_prob)
  df_observed[missing_ind, col] <- NA
}

# Make the rest MAR
numeric_df = sapply(df, as.numeric)
normalized_df = t(t(numeric_df-1)/(apply(numeric_df, MARGIN = 2, FUN = max)-1))
missing_col_MAR = c(3,7,9,11)
fully_observed_col = c(2,4,5,6,8)
beta_NP = c(-0.05, -1.5, 0.6, -2, -0.05)+c(0,0.45,0.45,0.45,0)
beta0_NP = -0.05
beta_SCHL = c(-3, 3, -0.75, 0.05, -0.2)+c(0.5,0.5,0.5,0,0)
beta0_SCHL = 0.05
beta_AGE = c(0.05, -0.2, 0.05, -1.25, 1)+c(0,0,0,1.1,1.1)
beta0_AGE = -0.05
beta_PINCP = c(3, -0.05, -2.5, 0.05, -1)+c(0.5,0,0.5,0,0.5)
beta0_PINCP = -0.05

# missing probability for NP
prob_NP = apply(t(t(normalized_df[, fully_observed_col])*beta_NP)+beta0_NP, MARGIN = 1, sum)
prob_NP = exp(prob_NP)/(exp(prob_NP)+1)
indicator = rbernoulli(n, p = prob_NP)
df_observed[indicator, missing_col_MAR[1]] <- NA

# missing probability for SCHL
prob_SCHL = apply(t(t(normalized_df[, fully_observed_col])*beta_SCHL)+beta0_SCHL, MARGIN = 1, sum)
prob_SCHL = exp(prob_SCHL)/(exp(prob_SCHL)+1)
indicator = rbernoulli(n, p = prob_SCHL)
df_observed[indicator, missing_col_MAR[2]] <- NA
```

```

# missing probability for AGEp
prob AGEp = apply(t(t(normalized_df[, fully_observed_col])*beta AGEp)+beta0 AGEp, MARGIN = 1, sum)
prob AGEp = exp(prob AGEp)/(exp(prob AGEp)+1)
indicator = rbernoulli(n, p = prob AGEp)
df_observed[indicator, missing_col_MAR[3]] <- NA

# missing probability for PINCP
prob PINCP = apply(t(t(normalized_df[, fully_observed_col])*beta PINCP)+beta0 PINCP, MARGIN = 1, sum)
prob PINCP = exp(prob PINCP)/(exp(prob PINCP)+1)
indicator = rbernoulli(n, p = prob PINCP)
df_observed[indicator, missing_col_MAR[4]] <- NA

# 44.99% missing
apply(is.na(df_observed), MARGIN = 2, mean)

```

```

##      VEH      MV      NP      RMSP      ENG      MARHT      SCHL      RACNUM      AGEp      WKL      PINCP
## 0.4554 0.0000 0.4645 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.4465 0.0000 0.4328 0.4552 0.4454

```

## Generative Adversarial Imputation Nets (GAIN)

reference: <https://arxiv.org/abs/1806.02920>

```

# Load imputed dataset
d1 = read.csv('../GAIN/imputed_dataset/MAR_PUMS01_45percent_1.csv', header = FALSE, sep = ',')
d2 = read.csv('../GAIN/imputed_dataset/MAR_PUMS01_45percent_2.csv', header = FALSE, sep = ',')
d3 = read.csv('../GAIN/imputed_dataset/MAR_PUMS01_45percent_3.csv', header = FALSE, sep = ',')
d4 = read.csv('../GAIN/imputed_dataset/MAR_PUMS01_45percent_4.csv', header = FALSE, sep = ',')
d5 = read.csv('../GAIN/imputed_dataset/MAR_PUMS01_45percent_5.csv', header = FALSE, sep = ',')
colnames(d1) = colnames(df)
colnames(d2) = colnames(df)
colnames(d3) = colnames(df)
colnames(d4) = colnames(df)
colnames(d5) = colnames(df)
imputed_df = rbind(d1, d2, d3, d4, d5)

```

### Diagnostics

Assess bivariate joint distribution

Assess bivariate joint distribution

```

# calculate rmse
numeric_df = sapply(df, as.numeric)
normalized_df = t(t(numeric_df-1)/(apply(numeric_df, MARGIN = 2, FUN = max)-1))
numeric_impute = sapply(d1, as.numeric)
normalized_impute = t(t(numeric_impute-1)/(apply(numeric_df, MARGIN = 2, FUN = max)-1))

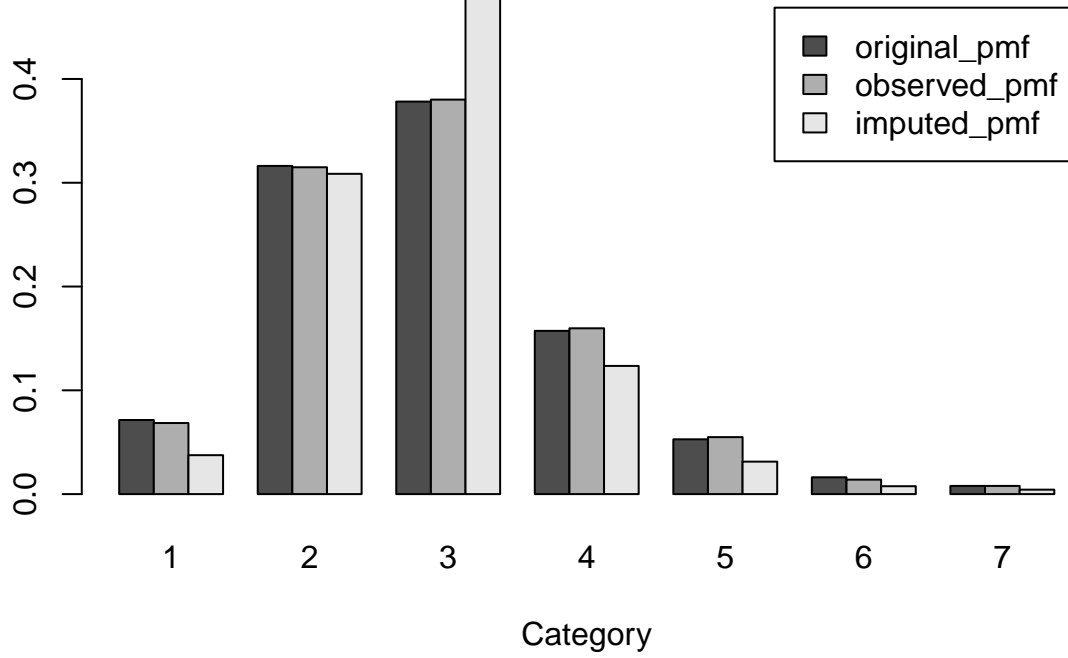
missing_matrix = is.na(df_observed)

rmse = sqrt(sum((normalized_df[missing_matrix] - normalized_impute[missing_matrix])^2)/sum(missing_matrix))
rmse

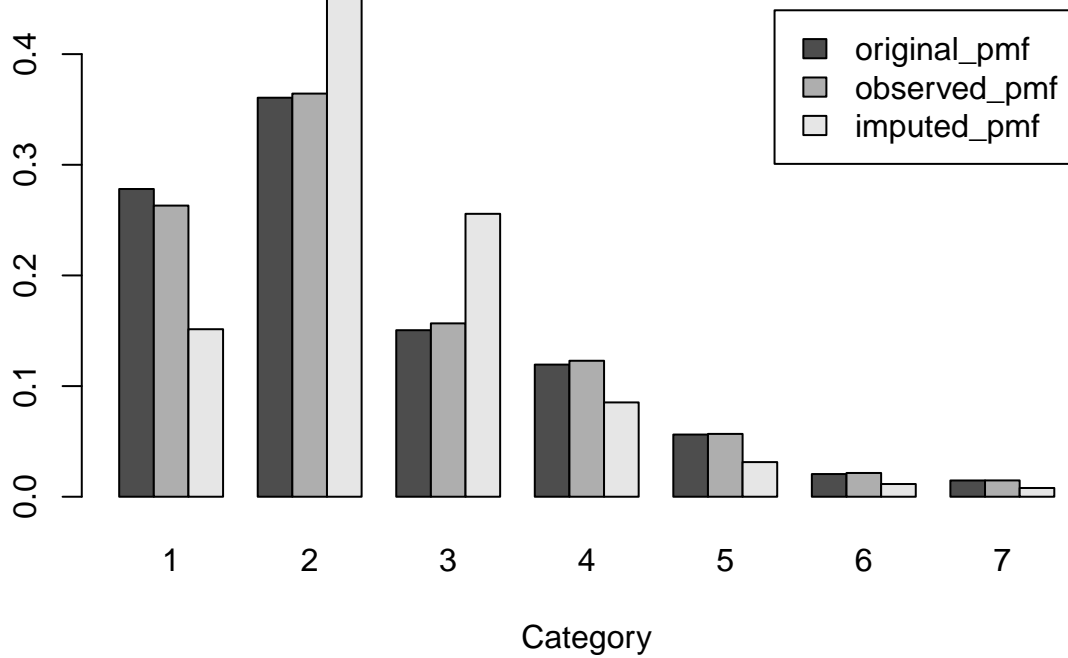
```

```
## [1] 0.260412
```

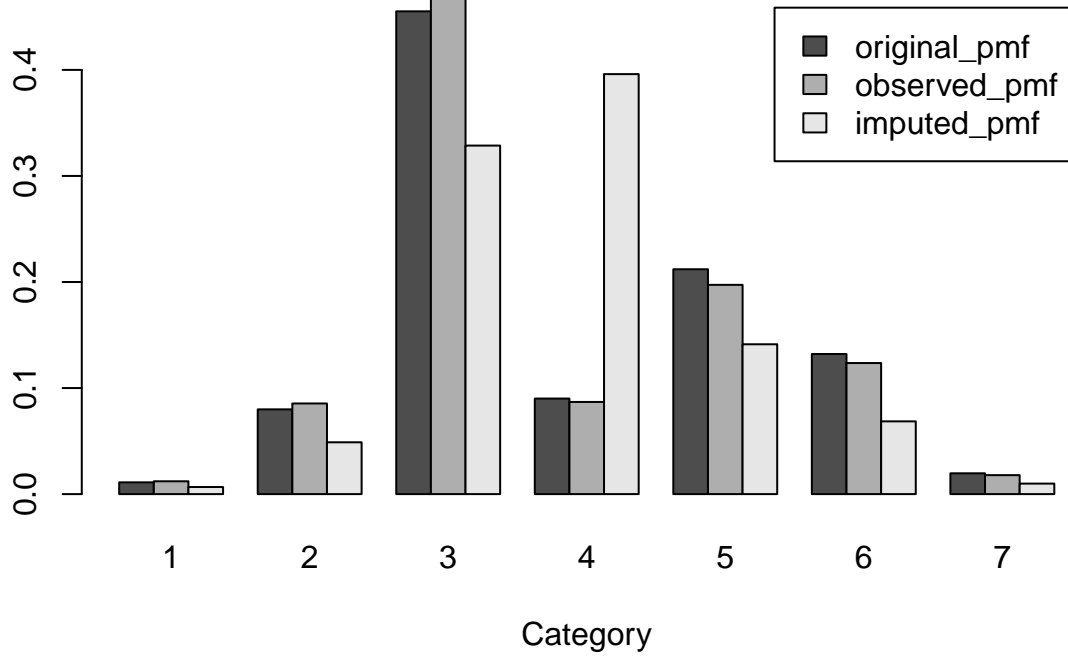
### MICE: VEH



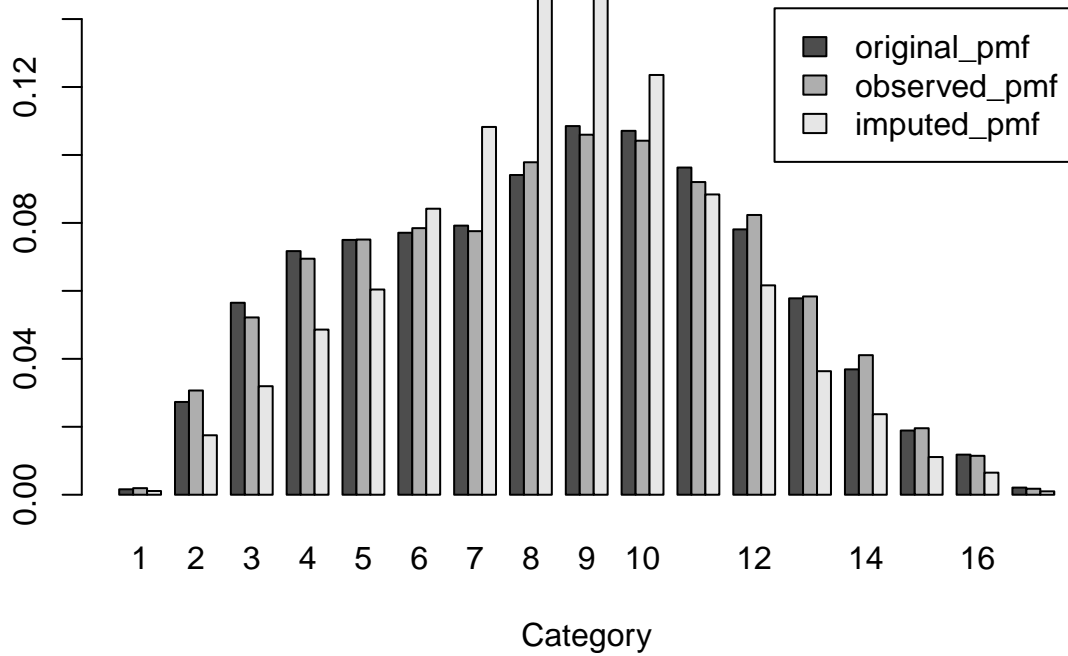
### MICE: NP



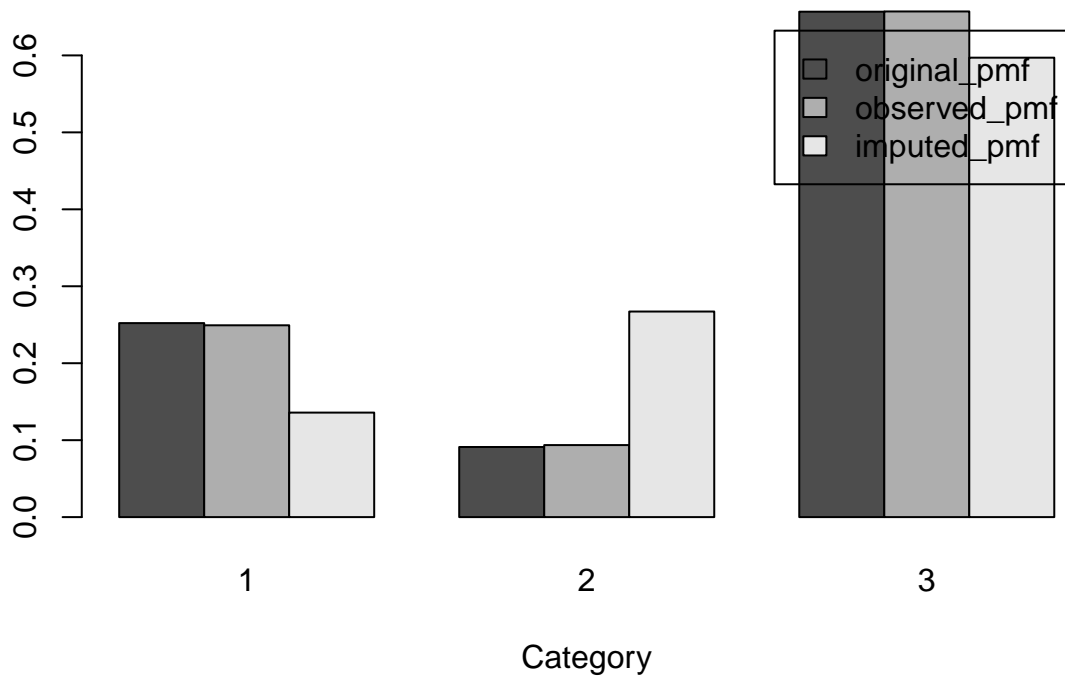
### MICE: SCHL



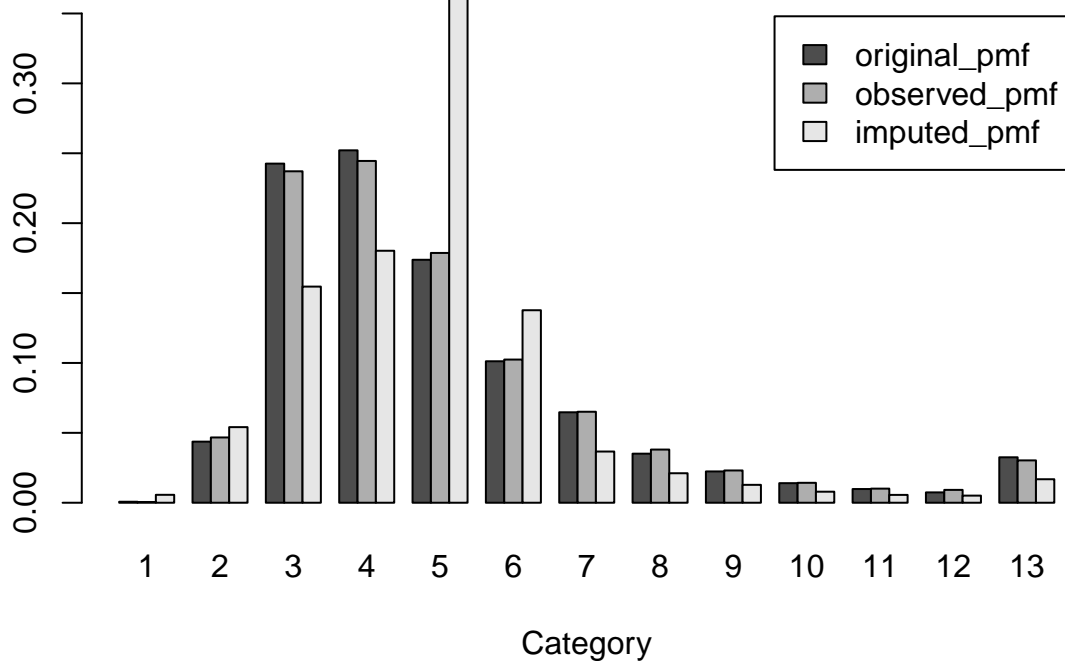
### MICE: AGEP



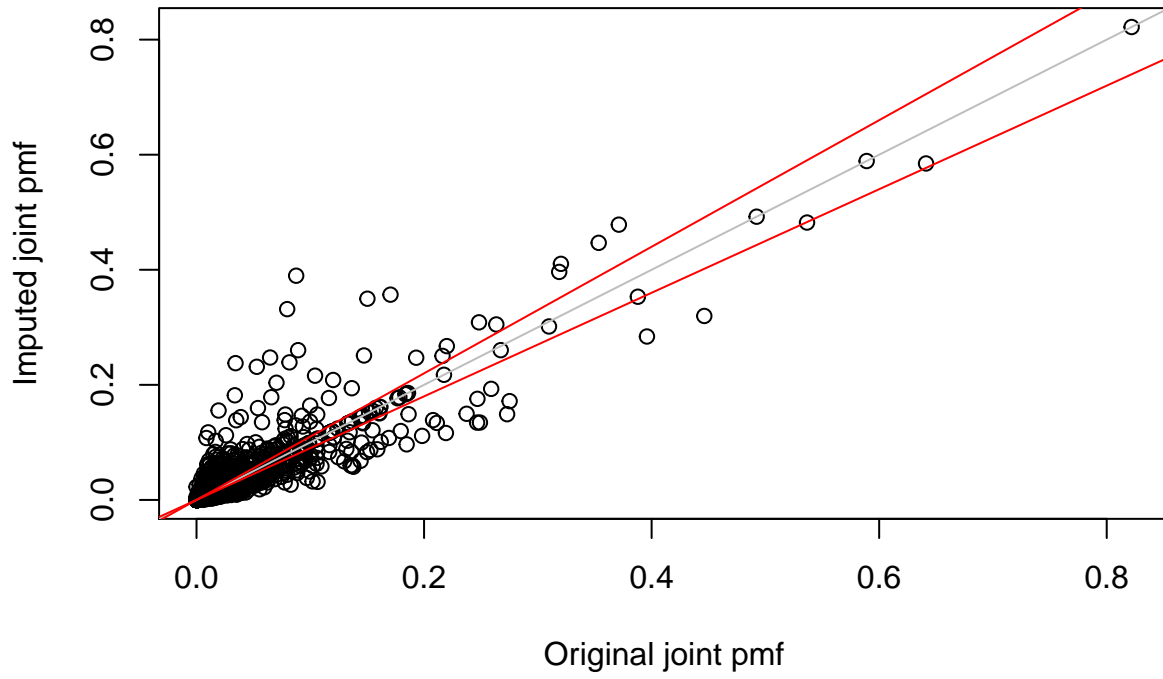
### MICE: WKL



### MICE: PINCP



**Bivariate pmf**



**Trivariate pmf**

