# Testing different imputation methods on PUMS (MCAR) - MICE

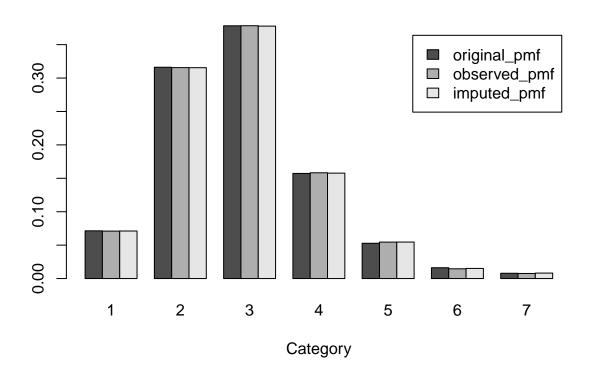
# load dataset: df

# calculate rmse

numeric\_df = sapply(df, as.numeric)

```
load('../../Datasets/ordinalPUMS.Rdata')
# take 10,000 samples: df
set.seed(0)
n = 10000
sample <- sample(nrow(df), size = 10000)</pre>
df <- df[sample,]</pre>
# create MCAR scneario with 30% chance of missing: df_observed
missing_prob = 0.3
df_observed <- df
missing_col = c(1,3,7,9,10,11)
for (col in missing_col) {
 missing_ind <- rbernoulli(n,p = missing_prob)</pre>
  df_observed[missing_ind, col] <- NA</pre>
}
MICE
Create 5 imputed dataset
library(mice)
##
## Attaching package: 'mice'
## The following objects are masked from 'package:base':
##
##
       cbind, rbind
imputed_df <- mice(df_observed,m=5,print=F)</pre>
## Warning: Number of logged events: 150
Extract the 5 imputed dataset
d1 <- complete(imputed_df, 1)</pre>
d2 <- complete(imputed_df, 2)</pre>
d3 <- complete(imputed_df, 3)</pre>
d4 <- complete(imputed_df, 4)</pre>
d5 <- complete(imputed_df, 5)</pre>
imputed_sets = rbind(d1, d2, d3, d4, d5)
Diagnostics
Assess bivariate joint distribution
Assess trivariate joint distribution
```

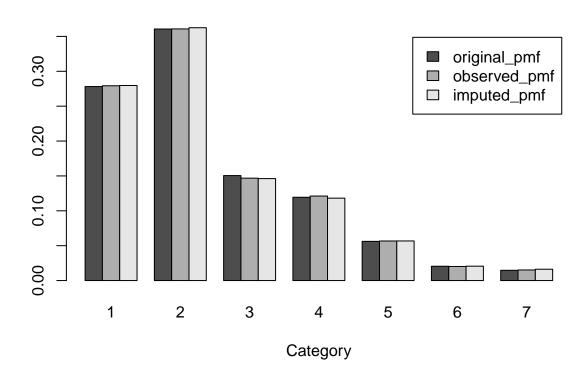
#### **MICE: VEH**



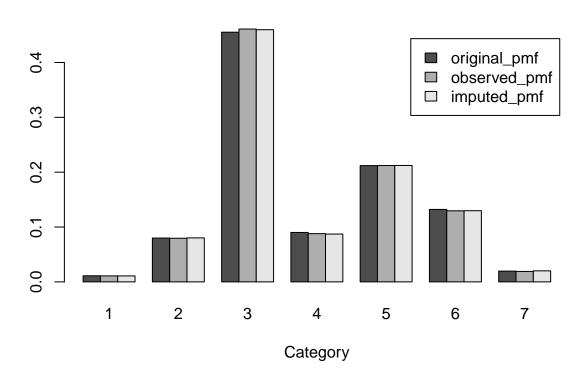
```
normalized_df = t(t(numeric_df-1)/(apply(numeric_df, MARGIN = 2, FUN = max)-1))
numeric_impute = sapply(d1, as.numeric)
normalized_impute = t(t(numeric_impute-1)/(apply(numeric_df, MARGIN = 2, FUN = max)-1))
missing_matrix = is.na(df_observed)

rmse = sqrt(sum((normalized_df[missing_matrix] - normalized_impute[missing_matrix])^2)/sum(missing_matrix)
## [1] 0.3145641
```

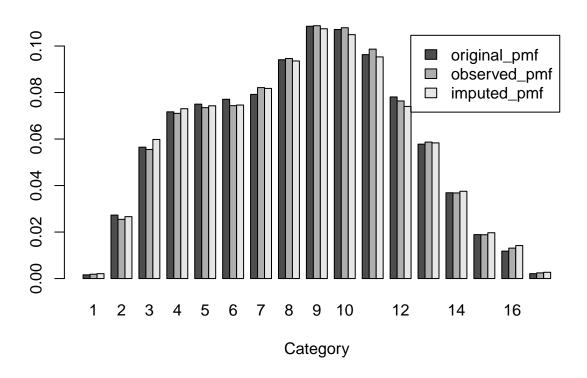
MICE: NP



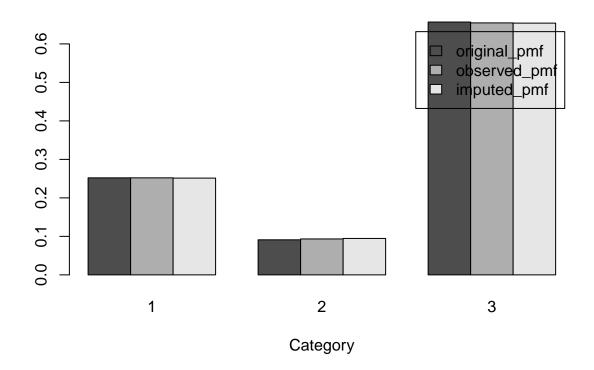
#### MICE: SCHL



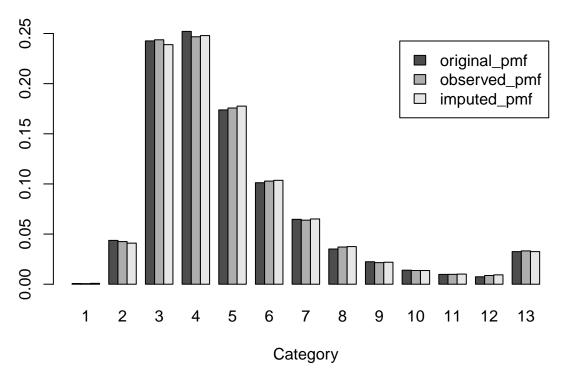
**MICE: AGEP** 



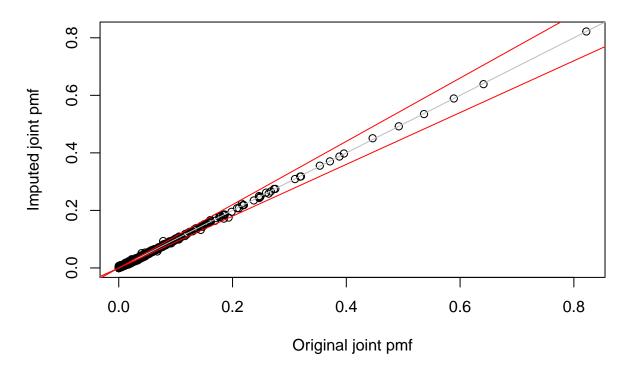
**MICE: WKL** 







### **Bivariate pmf**



## Trivariate pmf

