# How to handle missing data

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• Completely at random - probability of missing is the same for all rows

Example: the pages of the survey were sticky and so respondents randomly couldn't see one question.

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- Completely at random
- At random probability of missing depends on other recorded values

<u>Example:</u> age and race are highly predictive of whether a respondent will share their income (i.e., old white guys don't write down their income 80% of the time)

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- At random
- Depends on unobserved predictors probability of missing value depends on something not recorded

<u>Example:</u> Grumpy people did not answer questions about their age (but you did not assess how grumpy people were in your survey)

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- Depends on missing value probability of missing depends on missing value

Example: individuals do not report income if over \$100,000

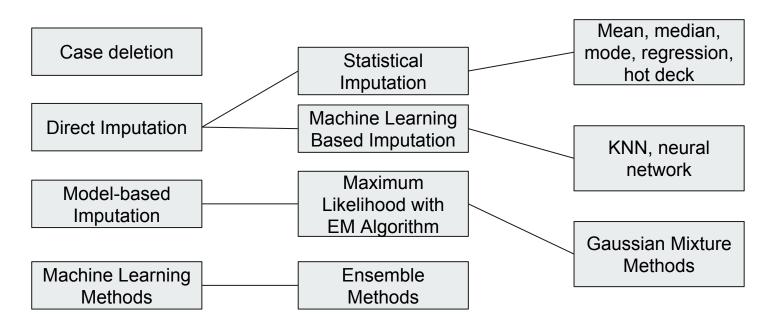
# Visualize and Understand Missing Data

It's often instructive to look at summary statistics to identify data types, missing data, etc.

# Why is the data missing?

Is the data missing at random?

#### How to handle missing data?



## Statistical Imputation - Mean, Median, Mode

Use present data to calculate the mean, mode, or median and fill missing values using it

Can use sklearn.preprocessing.Imputer

#### **Statistical Imputation - Hot Deck**

Fill missing values using a randomly selected similar record.

Last Observation Carried Forward (LOCF) - create sorted data set and use preceding value to fill in missing values

## **Statistical Imputation - Regression**

Predict observed values of one feature using another feature. Then use prediction to fill in missing values.

Be cautious of underestimation of error

# **Machine Learning Imputation - kNN**

Use machine learning models to impute missing values.

kNN classifier can be used to predict class label for missing values

# **Multiple Imputation**

Repeat imputation and analysis multiple times and pool results.

