

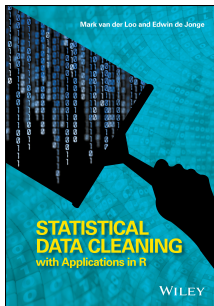
# Adjusting numerical values

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Try the code

```
03valid/adjusting.R
```



# Adjusting numerical values

*Minimally adjust values so that they conform to rules after imputation.*



# Imputation

- Most imputation methods do not take the data restrictions/rules into account.
- This means that valid data can become invalid after missing values have been imputed.



# Successive projection algorithm

## Idea

Alter (imputed) values in a record  $\mathbf{x}$  *as little as possible* to satisfy all restrictions.

## As little as possible?

The minimal Euclidean distance between the original  $\mathbf{x}$  and the adjusted record  $\mathbf{x}^*$ .

$$\mathbf{x}^* = \min_{\mathbf{x}} (\mathbf{x}^* - \mathbf{x})'(\mathbf{x}^* - \mathbf{x})$$

## Successive Projection Algorithm (sketch)

Project  $\mathbf{x}$  on each (in)equality restriction sequentially and iteratively until convergence.

Hildreth (1957) *Naval Research Logistics* 4 79–85



## Extension: weighted distance

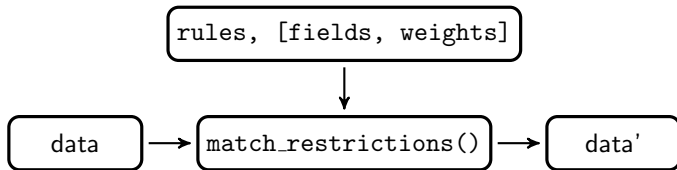
$$\mathbf{x}^* = \min_{\mathbf{x}} (\mathbf{x}^* - \mathbf{x})' \mathbf{W} (\mathbf{x}^* - \mathbf{x})$$

### Property

If  $W_{ij} = \delta_{ij} x_j^{-1}$ , then the ratios between altered variables are preserved to  $\mathcal{O}(1)$ .

Pannekoek & Zhang (2015) *Survey Methodology* **41** 127–144; SDCR §10.11





# Assignments

- load “03valid/errors\_located.csv” into `errors_located`
- load “03valid/imputed.csv” into `imputed`.
- use `confront` to find out how many values are invalid in `imputed` and make a plot of the object
- Use `is.na` to store all NA values of `errors_located` into `adjust`
- apply `rspa::match_restrictions` to the data and use the `adjust` argument: we are restricting adjustments to the data that are imputed.
- use `confront` to find out how many values are invalid and make a plot of the object

