## WHAT TO DO WHEN SOME VALUES ARE MISSING

Statistics 407 ISU

#### OUTLINE

- Terminology
- Issues of missingness for multivariate data
- Plotting missings, and describing the distributions of missing vs not missing
- Imputation methods

## BACKGROUND TERMS

- MCAR: probability that a value is missing does \_\_\_\_\_ on any other observed or unobserved value.
- MAR: probability that a value is missing
  \_\_\_\_\_ only on the \_\_\_\_\_ variables.

#### EXAMPLE

Case	$X_1$ $X_2$ $X_3$ $X_4$ $X_5$	
Case  1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	X1     X2     X3     X4     X5       NA     20     1.8     6.4     -0.8       0.3     NA     1.6     5.3     -0.5       0.2     23     1.4     6.0     NA       0.5     21     1.5     NA     -0.3       0.1     21     NA     6.4     -0.5       0.4     22     1.6     5.6     -0.8       0.3     19     1.3     5.9     -0.4       0.5     20     1.5     6.1     -0.3	Missing: of the numbers of variables of samples
9 10	$ \begin{vmatrix} 0.3 & 22 & 1.6 & 6.3 & -0.5 \\ 0.4 & 21 & 1.4 & 5.9 & -0.2 \end{vmatrix} $	

## SUMMARY STATISTICS

Case	$X_1$	$X_2$	$X_3$	$X_4$	$X_5$
1	NA	20	1.8	6.4	-0.8
2	0.3	NA	1.6	5.3	-0.5
3	0.2	23	1.4	6.0	NA
4	0.5	21	1.5	NA	-0.3
5	0.1	21	NA	6.4	-0.5
6	0.4	22	1.6	5.6	-0.8
7	0.3	19	1.3	5.9	-0.4
8	0.5	20	1.5	6.1	-0.3
9	0.3	22	1.6	6.3	-0.5
10	0.4	21	1.4	5.9	-0.2

Means can be calculated

Correlations can be calculated \_\_\_\_\_.

5

### SHADOW MATRIX

Case	$X_1$	$X_2$	$X_3$	$X_4$	$X_5$
1					-0.8
2	0.3	NA	1.6	5.3	-0.5
3	0.2	23	1.4	6.0	NA
4	0.5	21	1.5	NA	-0.3
5	0.1	21	NA	6.4	-0.5
6	0.4	22	1.6	5.6	-0.8
7	0.3	19	1.3	5.9	-0.4
8	0.5	20	1.5	6.1	-0.3
9	0.3	22	1.6	6.3	-0.5
10	0.4	21	1.4	5.9	-0.2

Case	$X_1$	$X_2$	$X_3$	$X_4$	$X_5$
1	1	0	0	0	0
2	0	1	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	1
4	0	0	0	1	0
5	0	0	1	0	0
6	0	0	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	0	0
8	0	0	0	0	0
9	0	0	0	0	0
10	0	0	0	0	0

## EXAMPLE



Tropical Atmosphere-Ocean Array

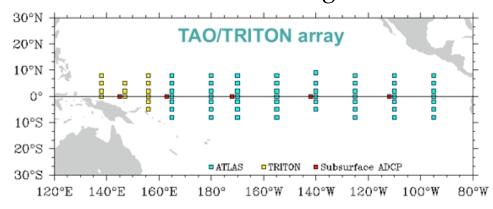
Number of cases: 736

Number of variables: 8

Sea Surface Temp, Air Temp,

Humidity, UWind, VWind + Year,

Lat Long



#### OVERVIEW 1997 Normal 1993 El Nino

Variable	Number of		
	missing	g values	
	1993	1997	
sea surface temp	3	0	
air temp	4	77	
humidity	93	0	
uwind	0	0	
vwind	0	0	

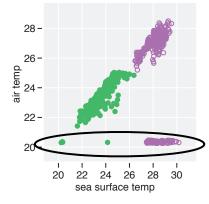
R package: norm

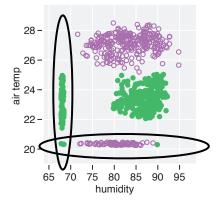
No. of missings	1993	1997	1997		
on a case	No. of cases	%	No. of cases	%	
3	2	0.5	0	0	
2	2	0.5	0	0	
1	90	24.5	77 2	20.9	
0	274	74.5	291	79.1	

## USING THE MARGINS

1993 El Nino

1997 Normal

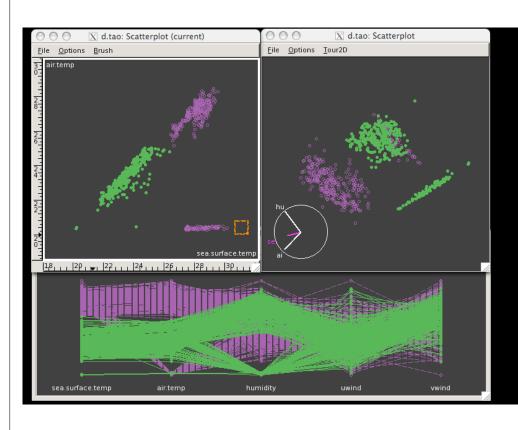




Association between temperatures. Years separated. More missings on \_\_\_\_\_ than \_\_\_\_.

Missings on \_\_\_\_ only occur in 1997.

#### LIMITATION



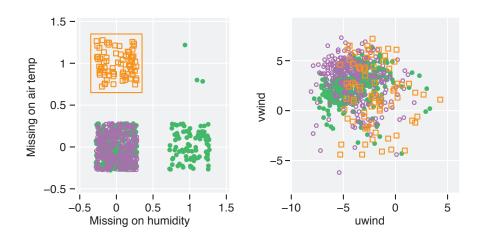
lissings look

ke \_\_\_\_ in
gh-d plots,

nd in parallel
ordinates

ey look like
\_\_\_ at the
ery bottom.

## TRACKING MISSINGS USING THE SHADOW MATRIX

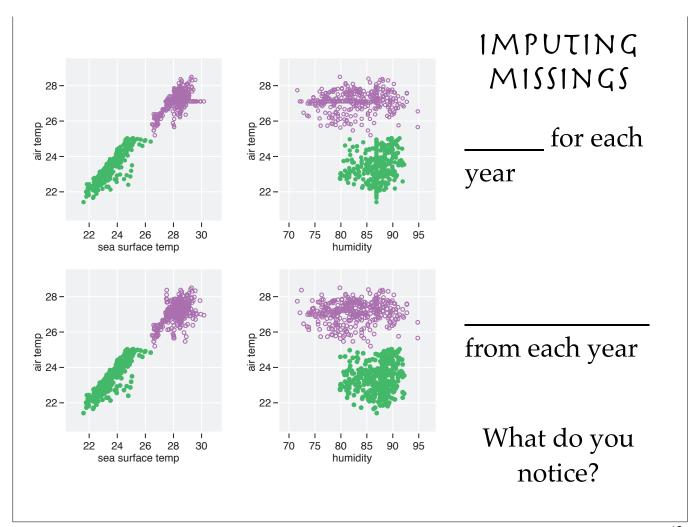


Missings on air temp have \_\_\_\_\_ values on uwind than non-missings.

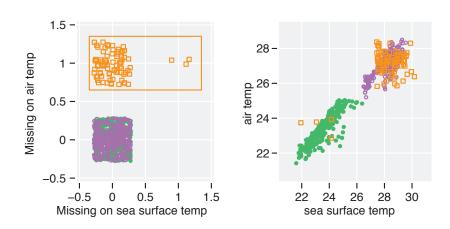
MISSING STRUCTURE

Missing values are

Imputation will need to use \_\_\_\_\_ of missing and not missing.

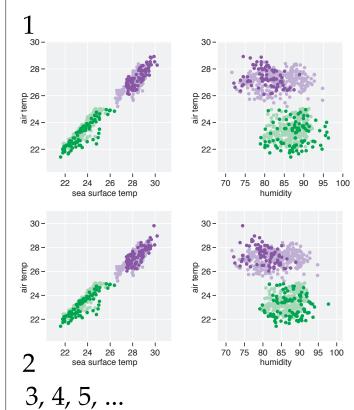


# USING THE SHADOW MATRIX



Imputed values which disappeared can be revealed by \_\_\_\_\_ on the shadow matrix.

#### MULTIPLE IMPUTATION



Missing values are imputed by simulating from a \_\_\_\_\_\_, having mean vector and variance-covariance matrix equal to the sample quantities.

Sampling \_\_\_\_\_ times allows for estimating statistics for the missing values.

10

## SUMMARY

- missings: by variable, by case
- plots of missings, in the margins
- \_\_\_\_\_ summary statistics using as much data as possible.
- Determine \_\_\_\_\_ of missings: MAR, MCAR, MNAR
- Decide on a good way to \_\_\_\_\_ missings, as simple as possible with out affecting results.

This work is licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution-Noncommercial 3.0 United States License. To view a copy of this license, visit <a href="http://creativecommons.org/">http://creativecommons.org/</a> licenses/by-nc/3.0/us/ or send a letter to Creative Commons, 171 Second Street, Suite 300, San Francisco, California, 94105, USA.