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Learning objectives
Missing at random
Imputation
Indicator functions for missing

How to handle missing data?

```
X<sub>1</sub> X<sub>2</sub> X<sub>3</sub> X<sub>4</sub> y
1.1 4 T 3.0 1
NA 4 T 2.2 1
0.9 2 NA 0.8 0
1.0 3 F NA 0
```

Simple imputation

```
      X1
      X2
      X3
      X4
      Y
      X1
      X2
      X3
      X4
      Y

      1.1
      4
      T
      3.0
      1
      1.1
      4
      T
      3.0
      1

      NA
      4
      T
      2.2
      1
      1.0
      4
      T
      2.2
      1

      0.9
      2
      NA
      0.8
      0
      0.9
      2
      T
      0.8
      0

      1.0
      3
      F
      NA
      0
      1.0
      3
      F
      2.0
      0
```

Replace with average or majority

Simple imputation

```
      X1
      X2
      X3
      X4
      Y
      X1
      X2
      X3
      X4
      Y

      1.1
      4
      T
      3.0
      1
      1.1
      4
      1
      3.0
      1

      NA
      4
      T
      2.2
      1
      1.0
      4
      1
      2.2
      1

      0.9
      2
      NA
      0.8
      0
      0.9
      2
      0.67
      0.8
      0

      1.0
      3
      F
      NA
      0
      1.0
      3
      0
      2.0
      0
```

Replace with average or majority

Fancier imputation

```
x_1 x_2 x_3 x_4 y x_1 x_2 x_3 x_4 y

1.1 4 1 3.0 1 1.1 4 1 3.0 1

1.0 4 1 2.2 1 1.1 4 1 2.2 1

0.9 2 0.67 0.8 0 0.9 2 -1 0.8 0

1.0 3 0 2.0 0 1.0 3 0 ? 0

x_1 = c_0 + c_2x_2 + c_3x_3 + c_4x_4 = 0.7 + 0.1 x_2

x_3 = c_0 + c_1x_1 + c_2x_2 + c_4x_4 = -3 + x_2
```

Use regression to estimate missing values

Imputation

◆ Often done using EM

- If you know the regression models to predict each feature as a function of the others, you can estimate the missing values
- If you know all the missing values, you can fit the regression models

Missing at Random?

- Grades on front page of application to Penn
- ◆ Measured chemical composition (range 0.001-0.1)
- Sensor failure?
- Clicker: how valuable do you think attending lecture is?
- ◆ Tax return

Better: add indicators for missing

```
X<sub>1</sub> X<sub>1m</sub> X<sub>2</sub> X<sub>2m</sub> X<sub>3</sub> X<sub>3m</sub> X<sub>4</sub> X<sub>4m</sub> y
1.1 0 4 0 1 0 3.0 0 1
1.0 1 4 0 1 0 2.2 0 1
0.9 0 2 0 0.67 1 0.8 0 0
1.0 0 3 0 0 0 2.0 1
```

How to handle categorical data?

```
X<sub>1</sub>R X<sub>1</sub>G X<sub>1</sub>B X<sub>1</sub>NA
R 1 0 0 0
G 0 1 0 0
B 0 0 1 0
R 1 0 0 0
NA 0 0 0 1
```

What if there are *lots* of categories?

- **◆ ZIP codes (42,000)**
- **♦ FIPS codes**
- **♦ SIC Codes**

1623	Water, Sewer, Pipeline, Comm & Power Line Construction
1629	Heavy Construction, Not Elsewhere Classified ^[6]
1700	Construction - Special Trade Contractors
1731	Electrical Work
2000	Food and Kindred Products
2011	Meat Packing Plants
2013	Sausages & Other Prepared Meat Products
2015	Poultry Slaughtering and Processing
2020	Dairy Products
2024	Ice Cream & Frozen Desserts
2030	Canned, Frozen & Preserved Fruit, Veg & Food Specialties
2033	Canned, Fruits, Veg, Preserves, Jams & Jellies

What if there are *lots* of categories?

- **◆** Dimensionality reduce: cluster, PCA, ...
- Possible features
 - Geolocation
 - Demographics
 - Co-occurrence
 - Product sales, twitter language,
- Often someone has already done the clustering

Conclusions

- ◆ Most data is not missing at random
- ◆ So add an indicator variable to indicate missing
 - And fill in the missing value with mean or majority