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(MCAR)

(VIF)

. (1970-2004) ()

Mechanism of Missing Data and Estimating them by Principal Components

Abstract

The mechanism of missing data requires knowing the reason behind missing them because different mechanism easy in which data is missed give rise to different specifications of the available sample. The data on which this study depends has been missed completely at random (MCAR) and changed into complete one. It can also be possible to find the magnitude of unbias after changing the data into complete one. Then observing the problem of multi linear variance which can be detected by Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) gauge. The estimation of data by the principal component, method follows that. Finally the study applies this data on the variants of oil products and the consumption of the refined products in certain regions in the world (1000 barrels a day from 1970 to 2004).

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. (VIF)

Yates (1932)

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Bartlett (1939)

Yates

Y^s

Affif & Elashoff

(1966)

Tacher

(1952)

Y^s

(1969)

(1967)

.

Glynn & Laird (1986)

(Not MAR)

.

(1987)

. (Litter & Rubin)

(1998)

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.		X_j	-
.	.	X_j	-
.	.	X_j	-

(MCAR)

. Miss Completely at Random

Missing at Random (MAR)

(not

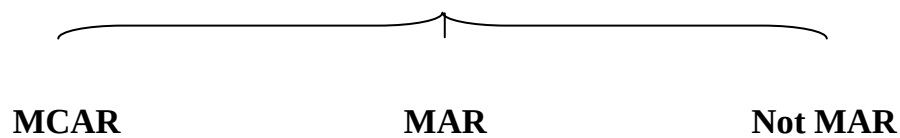
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MAR)

. (1998) .

(MAR) (MCAR)

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Least Square (LS) on Imputed Data
(Little & Rubin , 1987)

(not MAR)

(MAR)

(MCAR)

Conditional mean Imputation

Unconditional mean Imputation

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Unconditional mean Imputation

$$\tilde{X}_j = \sum_{n_j} X_{\text{obs}} / n_j \dots\dots\dots(1)$$

X_j : n_j

$$X_j \quad X_{\text{mis}} \quad \tilde{X}_j \quad \bar{X}_j$$

$$X_j \quad \tilde{X}_j$$

$$(n_j - 1)S_{jj} / (n - 1) \dots\dots\dots (2)$$

: S_{jj}

$$\tilde{S}_{jj}^2 = \sum_{i=1}^{n_j} (X_{ij} - \tilde{X}_j)^2 / n_j \dots\dots\dots (3)$$

$$\tilde{S}_{kk}^2 = \sum_{i=1}^{n_k} (X_{ik} - \tilde{X}_k)^2 / n_k \dots\dots\dots (4)$$

$$\tilde{X}_j = \sum_{n_j} X_{ij} / n_j \dots\dots\dots (5)$$

$$\tilde{X}_k = \sum_{n_k} X_{ik} / n_k \dots\dots\dots (6)$$

$$S_{jj} \quad (\text{MCAR})$$

$$(n_j - 1)(n - 1)$$

$$X_k, X_j$$

$$[(n_{jk} - 1) / (n - 1)] \tilde{S}_{jk} \dots\dots\dots (7)$$

$$\tilde{S}_{jk}$$

$$\tilde{S}_{jk} = \sum_{i=1}^{n_{jk}} (X_{ij} - \tilde{X}_j)(X_{ik} - \tilde{X}_k) / (n_{jk} - 1) \dots\dots\dots (8)$$

$$(n_{jk} - 1) / (n - 1) \dots\dots\dots (9)$$

. (Positive semi definite)

Principal Component Regression

(1994) (2005)

X

(VIF)

$$Y = \beta_0 \underline{I} + XVV'\underline{\beta} + \underline{U} \dots\dots\dots (10)$$

V

(n*p)

PC

XV

$$Y = \beta_0 \underline{I} + PC\underline{\alpha} + \underline{U} \dots\dots\dots (11)$$

$$b(\beta_{PC}^0)E(\hat{\beta}_{PC}) - \beta = VV'\underline{\beta} \dots\dots\dots (12)$$

Variance Inflation Factors (VIF)

(1996)

X_j

$$[a_{JJ} = VIF \geq 10]$$

$$(X'X)^{-1}$$

$$a_{JJ} = (1 - R_j^2) \dots\dots\dots (13)$$

$$R_j^2 = 1 - \frac{\sum_{j=1}^n (X_j - \bar{X})^2}{\sum_{j=1}^n (X_j - \bar{X})^2 + \sum_{j=1}^n (Y_j - \bar{Y})^2} \quad (13)$$

OPEC Annual Statistical Bulletin (2004)

35 (1970-2004) () :

X_1

X_2

X_3

X_4

X_5

X_6

Y

(1970-2004)

.(MCAR)

-1

X_4

(1)

(3)

3224733 5402.08 n=34 X_4

3129888 5402.08 5402.08

. n=35

...

[234]

n=35

X₄

3256378

5341.96

.

(VIF)

-2

(VIF)

.

X_j

(10)

(VIF)

. (1)

VIF

(1)

VIF

X _j	VIF
X ₁	3.4
X ₂	4.3
X ₃	1.4
X ₄	7.5
X ₅	72.3*
X ₆	49.6*

J=1,2,3,4,5,6

*

(1)

VIF

(10)

X₆,X₅

.

-3

(84%)

:

(57.8%)

(X₃) (X₁) (X₆) (X₅)

(26.5%)

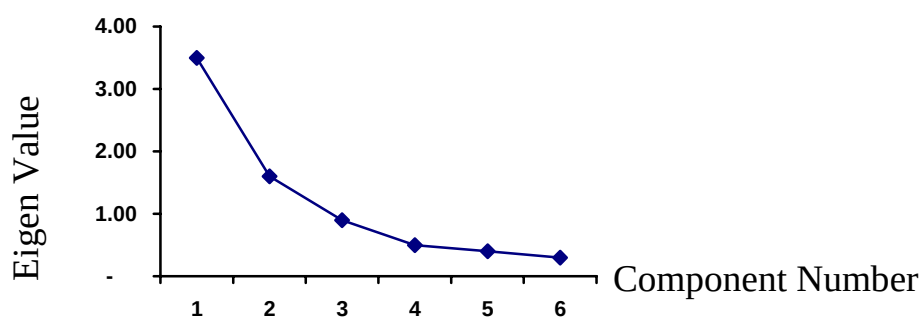
(X₄) (X₂)

(2)

(2)

λ_1	3.4654**
λ_2	1.5896**
λ_3	0.6137
λ_4	0.1933
λ_5	0.1298
λ_6	0.0081

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(1)

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[236]

(1)

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(VIF)

(1.0,1.0)

X₆ X₅

.

:

-1

.

-2

.

.

-3

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-4

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		-
"	" : (2004)	-
	.	
Q-Mode – R-Mode	" : (2005)	-
.	"	
	" : (1998)	-
.	"	
	" : (1994)	-
"		
	.	
	" : (1996)	-
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	" : (2006)	-
.	"	
	" : (1998)	-
	.	
	" : (1990)	-
"		
	- .	

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