

Package ‘Neighboot’

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Title Neighborhood Bootstrap Method for RDS

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Description A bootstrap method for Respondent-Driven Sampling (RDS) that relies on the underlying structure of the RDS network to estimate uncertainty.

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LazyData true

RoxygenNote 7.2.0

Imports RDSreeboot, igraph, RDS, dplyr

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 neighb

Compute standard errors and confidence intervals

Description

This function estimate standard errors and compute confidence intervals from an RDS sample using the neighborhood bootstrap method.

Usage

```
neighb(RDS.data, quant=c(0.025, 0.975),
       method=c("percentile", "Wald"), B=1000)
```

Arguments

RDS.data	A list containing the following objects: nodes a numeric vector containing IDs edges a list containing two vectors: node1 for the recruiter's ID and node2 for the recruit's ID. traits a data frame containing respondents' traits. degree a vector containing each node's degree, or number of social connections.
quant	a vector of positive integers between 0 and 1, representing quantiles to be estimated.
method	a character string representing the method for computing confidence intervals, either percentile or Wald. Default is percentile.
B	the number of bootstrap repetitions. Default is 1000.

Details

The function `neighb` compute standard errors and confidence intervals using the neighborhood bootstrap method for RDS. Confidence intervals can be computed using the percentile method or the studentized method.

Value

A matrix of estimated standard errors and quantiles. Each row represents a trait.

Author(s)

Mamadou Yauck <yauck.mamadou@uqam.ca> and Erica E. M. Moodie.

Examples

```
#Load the synthetic population network dataset.
data("pop.network")

#Draw an RDS sample from the simulated network using the samplerDS function
#from the package RDStreeboot.
require(RDStreeboot)
RDS.samp <- sample.RDS(pop.network$traits, pop.network$adj.mat, 200, 10,
  3, c(1/6,1/3,1/3,1/6), FALSE)

#Compute 95% confidence intervals using the percentile method
neighb(RDS.data=RDS.samp, quant=c(0.025, 0.975),method="percentile", B=100)
```

pop.network

Population network

Description

Population network

Usage

pop.network

Format

A list containing two elements:

traits a dataframe of 2000 rows and 4 columns

adj.mat an adjacency matrix

to.rds

Transform an sample.RDS object to an rds.data.frame object.

Description

This function transforms an output from the sample.RDS function of the **RDStreeboot** package to an rds.data.frame object of the **RDS** package.

Usage

to.rds(RDS.data)

Arguments

`RDS.data` A list containing the following objects:
`nodes` a numeric vector containing IDs
`edges` a list containing two vectors: `node1` for the recruiter's ID and `node2` for the recruit's ID.
`traits` a data frame containing respondents' traits.
`degree` a vector containing each node's degree, or number of social connections.

Value

An `rds.data.frame` object.

Author(s)

Mamadou Yauck <yauck.mamadou@uqam.ca> and Erica E. M. Moodie.

Examples

```
#Load the synthetic population network dataset.
data("pop.network")

#Draw an RDS sample from the simulated network using the sampleRDS function
#from the package RDStreeboot.
require(RDStreeboot)
RDS.samp <- sample.RDS(pop.network$traits, pop.network$adj.mat, 200, 10,
  3, c(1/6,1/3,1/3,1/6), FALSE)

#Tranform RDS.samp to an rds.data.frame object
require(RDS)
to.rds(RDS.data=RDS.samp)
```

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