

# Package ‘surveybootstrap’

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**Title** Bootstrap with Survey Data

**Version** 0.0.3

**Description** Implements different kinds of bootstraps to estimate sampling variation from survey data with complex designs. Includes the rescaled bootstrap described in Rust and Rao (1996) <[doi:10.1177/096228029600500305](https://doi.org/10.1177/096228029600500305)> and Rao and Wu (1988) <[doi:10.1080/01621459.1988.10478591](https://doi.org/10.1080/01621459.1988.10478591)>.

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## Contents

bootstrap.estimates . . . . .	2
chain.data . . . . .	4
chain.size . . . . .	5
chain.vals . . . . .	5
estimate.degree.distns . . . . .	6
estimate.mixing . . . . .	7
is.child.ct . . . . .	7

make.chain . . . . .	8
max.depth . . . . .	9
mc.sim . . . . .	9
MU284 . . . . .	10
MU284.boot.res.summ . . . . .	10
MU284.complex.surveys . . . . .	11
MU284.estimator.fn . . . . .	11
MU284.estimator.summary.fn . . . . .	12
MU284.surveys . . . . .	12
rds.boot.draw.chain . . . . .	13
rds.chain.boot.draws . . . . .	13
rds.mc.boot.draws . . . . .	14
rescaled.bootstrap.sample . . . . .	15
rescaled.bootstrap.sample.pureR . . . . .	16
rescaled.bootstrap.weights . . . . .	17
srs.bootstrap.sample . . . . .	19
surveybootstrap . . . . .	20

<b>Index</b>	<b>21</b>
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---

bootstrap.estimate	<i>bootstrap.estimate</i>
--------------------	---------------------------

---

## Description

Use a given bootstrap method to estimate sampling uncertainty from a given estimator.

## Usage

```
bootstrap.estimate(
  survey.data,
  survey.design,
  bootstrap.fn,
  estimator.fn,
  num.reps,
  weights = NULL,
  ...,
  summary.fn = NULL,
  verbose = TRUE,
  parallel = FALSE,
  paropts = NULL
)
```

## Arguments

survey.data	The dataset to use
survey.design	A formula describing the design of the survey (see Details below)
bootstrap.fn	Name of the method to be used to take bootstrap resamples

<code>estimator.fn</code>	The name of a function which, given a dataset like <code>survey.data</code> and arguments in <code>...</code> , will produce an estimate of interest
<code>num.reps</code>	The number of bootstrap replication samples to draw
<code>weights</code>	Weights to use in estimation (or NULL, if none)
<code>...</code>	additional arguments which will be passed on to <code>estimator.fn</code>
<code>summary.fn</code>	(Optional) Name of a function which, given the set of estimates produced by <code>estimator.fn</code> , summarizes them. If not specified, all of the estimates are returned in a list.
<code>verbose</code>	If TRUE, produce lots of feedback about what is going on
<code>parallel</code>	If TRUE, use the <code>plyr</code> library's <code>.parallel</code> argument to produce bootstrap resamples and estimates in parallel
<code>paropts</code>	If not NULL, additional arguments to pass along to the parallelization routine

### Details

The formula describing the survey design should have the form  $\sim \text{psu}_v1 + \text{psu}_v2 + \dots + \text{strata}(\text{strata}_v1 + \text{strata}_v2 + \dots)$ , where `psu_v1`, `...` are the variables identifying primary sampling units (PSUs) and `strata_v1`, `...` identifies the strata

### Value

If `summary.fn` is not specified, then return the list of estimates produced by `estimator.fn`; if `summary.fn` is specified, then return its output

### Examples

```
# example using a simple random sample

survey <- MU284.surveys[[1]]

estimator <- function(survey.data, weights) {
  plyr::summarise(survey.data,
                 T82.hat = sum(S82 * weights))
}

ex.mu284 <- bootstrap.estimate(
  survey.design = ~1,
  num.reps = 10,
  estimator.fn = estimator,
  weights='sample_weight',
  bootstrap.fn = 'srs.bootstrap.sample',
  survey.data=survey)

## Not run:
idu.est <- bootstrap.estimate(
  ## this describes the sampling design of the
  ## survey; here, the PSUs are given by the
  ## variable cluster, and the strata are given
  ## by the variable region
```

```
survey.design = ~ cluster + strata(region),
## the number of bootstrap resamples to obtain
num.reps=1000,
## this is the name of the function
## we want to use to produce an estimate
## from each bootstrapped dataset
estimator.fn="our.estimator",
## these are the sampling weights
weights="indweight",
## this is the name of the type of bootstrap
## we wish to use
bootstrap.fn="rescaled.bootstrap.sample",
## our dataset
survey.data=example.survey,
## other parameters we need to pass
## to the estimator function
d.hat.vals=d.hat,
total.popn.size=tot.pop.size,
y.vals="clients",
missing="complete.obs")

## End(Not run)
```

---

chain.data

*Get a dataset from a chain*

---

### **Description**

Take the data for each member of the given chain and assemble it together in a dataset.

### **Usage**

```
chain.data(chain)
```

### **Arguments**

chain            The chain to build a dataset from

### **Value**

A dataset comprised of all of the chain's members' data put together. The order of the rows in the dataset is not specified.

---

chain.size	<i>Get the size of a chain</i>
------------	--------------------------------

---

**Description**

Count the total number of respondents in the chain and return it

**Usage**

```
chain.size(chain)
```

**Arguments**

chain	The chain object
-------	------------------

**Value**

The number of respondents involved in the chain

---

chain.vals	<i>Get all of the values of the given variable found among members of a chain</i>
------------	---

---

**Description**

Get all of the values of the given variable found among members of a chain

**Usage**

```
chain.vals(chain, qoi.var = "uid")
```

**Arguments**

chain	The chain to get values from
qoi.var	The name of the variable to get from each member of the chain

**Value**

A vector with all of the values of `qoi.var` found in this chain. (Currently, the order of the values in the vector is not guaranteed.)

---

`estimate.degree.distns`*Estimate degree distributions by trait*

---

### Description

Break down RDS degree distributions by trait, and return an object which has the degrees for each trait as well as functions to draw degrees from each trait.

### Usage

```
estimate.degree.distns(survey.data, d.hat.vals, traits, keep.vars = NULL)
```

### Arguments

<code>survey.data</code>	The respondent info
<code>d.hat.vals</code>	The variable that contains the degrees for each respondent
<code>traits</code>	A vector of the names of the columns of <code>survey.data</code> which refer to the traits
<code>keep.vars</code>	Additional vars to return along with degrees

### Details

One of the items returned as a result is a function, `draw.degrees.fn`, which takes one argument, `traits`. This is a vector of traits and, for each entry in this vector, `draw.degrees.fn` returns a draw from the empirical distribution of degrees among respondents with that trait. So, `draw.degrees.fn(c("0.0", "0.1", "0.1"))` would return a degree drawn uniformly at random from among the observed degrees of respondents with trait "0.0" and then two degrees from respondents with trait "0.1"

### Value

An object with

- `distns` a list with one entry per trait value; each
- `draw.degrees.fn` a function which gets called with one
- `keep.vars` the name of the other vars that are kept (if any)

---

estimate.mixing	<i>Construct a mixing model from GoC/RDS data</i>
-----------------	---

---

**Description**

Given a dataset with the respondents and a dataset on the parents (in many cases the same individuals), and a set of relevant traits, estimate mixing parameters and return a markov model.

**Usage**

```
estimate.mixing(survey.data, parent.data, traits)
```

**Arguments**

survey.data	The respondent info
parent.data	The parent info
traits	The names of the traits to build the model on

**Value**

A list with entries:

- `mixing.df` the data used to estimate the mixing function
- `choose.next.state.fn` a function which can be passed a vector of states and will return a draw of a subsequent state for each entry in the vector
- `mixing.df` a dataframe (long-form) representation of the transition counts used to estimate the transition probabilities
- `states` a list with an entry for each state. within each state's entry are
  - `trans.probs` a vector of estimated transition probabilities
  - `trans.fn` a function which, when called, randomly chooses a next state with probabilities given by the transition probs.

---

is.child.ct	<i>Determine whether or not one id is a parent of another</i>
-------------	---

---

**Description**

This function allows us to determine which ids are directly descended from which other ones. It is the only part of the code that relies on the ID format used by the Curitiba study (see Details); by modifying this function, it should be possible to adapt this code to another study.

**Usage**

```
is.child.ct(id, seed.id)
```

**Arguments**

id	the id of the potential child
seed.id	the id of the potential parent

**Details**

See:

- Salganik, M. J., Fazito, D., Bertoni, N., Abdo, A. H., Mello, M. B., & Bastos, F. I. (2011). Assessing network scale-up estimates for groups most at risk of HIV/AIDS: evidence from a multiple-method study of heavy drug users in Curitiba, Brazil. *American journal of epidemiology*, 174(10), 1190-1196.

**Value**

TRUE if id is the direct descendant of seed.id and FALSE otherwise

---

make.chain	<i>Build an RDS seed's chain from the dataset</i>
------------	---

---

**Description**

Note that this assumes that the chain is a tree (no loops)

**Usage**

```
make.chain(seed.id, survey.data, is.child.fn = is.child.ct)
```

**Arguments**

seed.id	The id of the seed whose chain we wish to build from the dataset
survey.data	The dataset
is.child.fn	A function which takes two ids as arguments; it is expected to return TRUE if the second argument is the parent of the first, and FALSE otherwise. it defaults to <a href="#">is.child.ct()</a>

**Value**

info

---

max.depth	<i>Get the height (maximum depth) of a chain</i>
-----------	--

---

**Description**

Get the height (maximum depth) of a chain

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'depth'
max(chain)
```

**Arguments**

chain	The chain object
-------	------------------

**Value**

The maximum depth of the chain

---

mc.sim	<i>Run a markov model</i>
--------	---------------------------

---

**Description**

Run a given markov model for n time steps, starting at a specified state.

**Usage**

```
mc.sim(mm, start, n)
```

**Arguments**

mm	The markov model object returned by <a href="#">estimate.mixing()</a>
start	The name of the state to start in
n	The number of time-steps to run through

**Details**

This uses the markov model produced by [estimate.mixing\(\)](#)

**Value**

A vector with the state visited at each time step. the first entry has the starting state

---

MU284

*The MU284 Population dataset*

---

### Description

A dataset containing information about Sweden's 284 municipalities. This dataset comes from Model-Assisted Survey Sampling by Sarndal, Swensson, and Wretman (2003, ISBN:0387406204). The columns are:

### Format

A data frame with 284 rows and 11 columns:

**LABEL ID**

**P85** Population in 1985

**P75** Population in 1975

**RMT85** Municipal tax revenue in 1985

**CS82** Number of Conservative seats in municipal council

**SS82** Number of Social-Democratic seats in municipal council

**S82** Total number of seats in municipal council

**ME84** Number of municipal employees

**REV84** Real estate values according to 1984 assessment

**REG** Geographic location indicator

**CL** Cluster indicator (neighboring municipalities are clustered together)

### Source

'Model Assisted Survey Sampling' by Sarndal, Swensson, and Wretman (2003, ISBN:0387406204)

---

MU284.boot.res.summ

*Benchmarks for unit tests*

---

### Description

Benchmark results to use in unit tests; these are based on [MU284.complex.surveys](#).

### Format

A list with 10 data frames, each with 15 rows and 11 columns:

**mean.TS82.hat, ..., sd.R.RMT85.P85.hat** summaries for each estimand

---

MU284.complex.surveys *Simulated sample surveys drawn from the MU284 Population using a complex design*

---

### Description

A list with 10 sample surveys with sample size 15 drawn from the [MU284](#) dataset using a complex sampling design.

### Format

A list with 10 data frames, each with 15 rows and 11 columns:

**LABEL, ..., CL** Same as MU284 dataset

**sample\_weight** The sampling weight for the row

### Details

The sampling design comes from Ex. 4.3.2 (pg 142-3) of 'Model Assisted Survey Sampling' by Sarndal, Swensson, and Wretman (2003, ISBN:0387406204).

The design is a two-stage sample:

- stage I: the primary sampling units (PSUs) are the standard clusters from [MU284](#); we take a simple random sample without replacement of  $n_I = 5$  out of  $N_I = 50$  of these
- stage II: within each sampled PSU, we take a simple random sample without replacement of  $n_i = 3$  out of  $N_i$  municipalities

---

MU284.estimator.fn *MU284.estimator.fn*

---

### Description

Produce estimates from a simulated sample survey of the [MU284](#) population. Used in package tests and examples.

### Usage

```
MU284.estimator.fn(survey.data, weights)
```

### Arguments

**survey.data** the survey dataset  
**weights** a vector with the survey weights

**Value**

a data.frame with one row and two columns:

- `TS82.hat` - the estimated total of S82
- `R.RMT85.P85.hat` - the estimated ratio of RMT85 / P85

---

`MU284.estimator.summary.fn`

*MU284.estimator.summary.fn*

---

**Description**

Summarize results from `MU284.estimator.fn()` applied to many surveys. (This is a dummy function, used for tests)

**Usage**

`MU284.estimator.summary.fn(res)`

**Arguments**

`res` a dataframe whose rows are the results of calling `MU284.estimator.fn()`

**Value**

the same dataframe

---

`MU284.surveys`

*Simulated sample surveys drawn from the MU284 Population*

---

**Description**

A list with 10 sample surveys with sample size 15 drawn from the `MU284` dataset using simple random sampling with replacement.

**Format**

A list with 10 data frames, each with 15 rows and 11 columns:

**LABEL, ..., CL** Same as MU284 dataset

**sample\_weight** The sampling weight for the row

---

rds.boot.draw.chain *Draw RDS bootstrap resamples for one chain*

---

### Description

This function uses the algorithm described in the supporting online material for Weir et al 2012 (see Details) to take bootstrap resamples of one chain from an RDS dataset.

### Usage

```
rds.boot.draw.chain(chain, mm, dd, parent.trait, idvar = "uid")
```

### Arguments

chain	The chain to draw resamples for
mm	The mixing model to use
dd	The degree distns to use
parent.trait	A vector whose length is the number of bootstrap reps we want
idvar	The name of the variable used to label the columns of the output (presumably some id identifying the row in the original dataset they come from)

### Details

See

- Weir, Sharon S., et al. "A comparison of respondent-driven and venue-based sampling of female sex workers in Liuzhou, China." *Sexually transmitted infections* 88.Suppl 2 (2012): i95-i101.

### Value

A list of dataframes with one entry for each respondent in the chain. each dataframe has one row for each bootstrap replicate. so if we take 10 bootstrap resamples of a chain of length 50, there will be 50 entries in the list that is returned. each entry will be a dataframe with 10 rows.

---

rds.chain.boot.draws *Draw RDS bootstrap resamples*

---

### Description

Draw bootstrap resamples for an RDS dataset, using the algorithm described in the supporting online material of Weir et al 2012 (see [rds.boot.draw.chain\(\)](#) ).

### Usage

```
rds.chain.boot.draws(chains, mm, dd, num.reps, keep.vars = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

chains	A list whose entries are the chains we want to resample
mm	The mixing model
dd	The degree distributions
num.reps	The number of bootstrap resamples we want
keep.vars	If not NULL, then the names of variables from the original dataset we want appended to each bootstrap resampled dataset (default is NULL)

**Value**

A list of length `num.reps`; each entry in the list has one bootstrap-resampled dataset

---

<code>rds.mc.boot.draws</code>	<i>Draw RDS bootstrap resamples using the algorithm in Salganik 2006 (see Details below)</i>
--------------------------------	--

---

**Description**

This algorithm picks a respondent from the survey to be a seed uniformly at random. it then generates a bootstrap draw by simulating the markov process forward for `n` steps, where `n` is the size of the draw required.

If you wish the bootstrap dataset to end up with variables from the original dataset other than the traits and degree, then you must specify this when you construct `dd` using the `'estimate.degree.distns` function.

**Usage**

```
rds.mc.boot.draws(chains, mm, dd, num.reps)
```

**Arguments**

chains	A list with the chains constructed from the survey using <code>make.chain</code>
mm	The mixing model
dd	The degree distributions
num.reps	The number of bootstrap resamples we want

**Details**

See:

- Salganik, Matthew J. "Variance estimation, design effects, and sample size calculations for respondent-driven sampling." *Journal of Urban Health* 83.1 (2006): 98-112.

**Value**

A list of length `num.reps`; each entry in the list has one bootstrap-resampled dataset

---

```
rescaled.bootstrap.sample
      rescaled.bootstrap.sample
```

---

## Description

Given a survey dataset and a description of the survey design (ie, which combination of variables determines primary sampling units, and which combination of variables determines strata), take a bunch of bootstrap samples for the rescaled bootstrap estimator (see Details).

## Usage

```
rescaled.bootstrap.sample(
  survey.data,
  survey.design,
  parallel = FALSE,
  paropts = NULL,
  num.reps = 1
)
```

## Arguments

<code>survey.data</code>	The dataset to use
<code>survey.design</code>	A formula describing the design of the survey (see Details)
<code>parallel</code>	If TRUE, use parallelization (via <code>plyr</code> )
<code>paropts</code>	An optional list of arguments passed on to <code>plyr</code> to control details of parallelization
<code>num.reps</code>	The number of bootstrap replication samples to draw

## Details

`survey.design` is a formula of the form  
`weight ~ psu_vars + strata(strata_vars)`  
 where:

- `weight` is the variable with the survey weights
- `psu_vars` has the form `psu_v1 + psu_v2 + ...`, where primary sampling units (PSUs) are determined by `psu_v1`, etc
- `strata_vars` has the form `strata_v1 + strata_v2 + ...`, which determine strata

Note that we assume that the formula uniquely specifies PSUs. This will always be true if the PSUs were selected without replacement. If they were selected with replacement, then it will be necessary to make each realization of a given PSU in the sample a unique id. The code below assumes that all observations within each PSU (as identified by the design formula) are from the same draw of the PSU.

The rescaled bootstrap technique works by adjusting the estimation weights based on the number of times each row is included in the resamples. If a row is never selected, it is still included in the returned results, but its weight will be set to 0. It is therefore important to use estimators that make use of the estimation weights on the resampled datasets.

We always take  $m_i = n_i - 1$ , according to the advice presented in Rao and Wu (1988) and Rust and Rao (1996).

(This is a C++ version; a previous version, written in pure R, is called `rescaled.bootstrap.sample.pureR()`)

References:

- Rust, Keith F., and J. N. K. Rao. "Variance estimation for complex surveys using replication techniques." *Statistical methods in medical research* 5.3 (1996): 283-310.
- Rao, Jon NK, and C. F. J. Wu. "Resampling inference with complex survey data." *Journal of the American Statistical Association* 83.401 (1988): 231-241.

### Value

A list with `num.reps` entries. Each entry is a dataset which has at least the variables `index` (the row index of the original dataset that was resampled) and `weight.scale` (the factor by which to multiply the sampling weights in the original dataset).

### Examples

```
survey <- MU284.complex.surveys[[1]]
boot_surveys <- rescaled.bootstrap.sample(survey.data = survey,
                                          survey.design = ~ CL,
                                          num.reps = 2)
```

---

```
rescaled.bootstrap.sample.pureR
      rescaled.bootstrap.sample.pureR
```

---

### Description

(this is the pure R version; it has been supplanted by `rescaled.bootstrap.sample`, which is partially written in C++)

### Usage

```
rescaled.bootstrap.sample.pureR(
  survey.data,
  survey.design,
  parallel = FALSE,
  paropts = NULL,
  num.reps = 1
)
```

**Arguments**

<code>survey.data</code>	the dataset to use
<code>survey.design</code>	a formula describing the design of the survey (see below - TODO)
<code>parallel</code>	if TRUE, use parallelization (via <code>plyr</code> )
<code>paropts</code>	an optional list of arguments passed on to <code>plyr</code> to control details of parallelization
<code>num.reps</code>	the number of bootstrap replication samples to draw

**Details**

given a survey dataset and a description of the survey design (ie, which combination of vars determines primary sampling units, and which combination of vars determines strata), take a bunch of bootstrap samples for the rescaled bootstrap estimator (see, eg, Rust and Rao 1996).

Note that we assume that the formula uniquely specifies PSUs. This will always be true if the PSUs were selected without replacement. If they were selected with replacement, then it will be necessary to make each realization of a given PSU in the sample a unique id. Bottom line: the code below assumes that all observations within each PSU (as identified by the design formula) are from the same draw of the PSU.

The rescaled bootstrap technique works by adjusting the estimation weights based on the number of times each row is included in the resamples. If a row is never selected, it is still included in the returned results, but its weight will be set to 0. It is therefore important to use estimators that make use of the estimation weights on the resampled datasets.

We always take  $m_i = n_i - 1$ , according to the advice presented in Rao and Wu (1988) and Rust and Rao (1996).

`survey.design` is a formula of the form `weight ~ psu_vars + strata(strata_vars)`, where `weight` is the variable with the survey weights and `psu` is the variable denoting the primary sampling unit

**Value**

a list with `num.reps` entries. each entry is a dataset which has at least the variables `index` (the row index of the original dataset that was resampled) and `weight.scale` (the factor by which to multiply the sampling weights in the original dataset).

---

`rescaled.bootstrap.weights`

*rescaled.bootstrap.weights*

---

**Description**

This function creates a dataset with rescaled bootstrap weights; it can be a helpful alternative to `bootstrap.estimates` in some situations

**Usage**

```
rescaled.bootstrap.weights(
  survey.data,
  survey.design,
  num.reps,
  weights = NULL,
  idvar,
  verbose = TRUE,
  parallel = FALSE,
  paropts = NULL
)
```

**Arguments**

<code>survey.data</code>	The dataset to use
<code>survey.design</code>	A formula describing the design of the survey (see Details in <a href="#">bootstrap.estimate()</a> help page)
<code>num.reps</code>	the number of bootstrap replication samples to draw
<code>weights</code>	weights to use in estimation (or NULL, if none)
<code>idvar</code>	the name of the column in <code>survey.data</code> that has the respondent id
<code>verbose</code>	if TRUE, produce lots of feedback about what is going on
<code>parallel</code>	if TRUE, use the plyr library's <code>.parallel</code> argument to produce bootstrap resamples and estimates in parallel
<code>paropts</code>	if not NULL, additional arguments to pass along to the parallelization routine

**Details**

The formula describing the survey design should have the form `~ psu_v1 + psu_v2 + ... + strata(strata_v1 + strata_v2 + ...)`, where `psu_v1, ...` are the variables identifying primary sampling units (PSUs) and `strata_v1, ...` identify the strata

**Value**

if no `summary.fn` is specified, then return the list of estimates produced by `estimator.fn`; if `summary.fn` is specified, then return its output

**Examples**

```
survey <- MU284.complex.surveys[[1]]
rescaled.bootstrap.weights(survey.data = survey,
  survey.design = ~ CL,
  weights='sample_weight',
  idvar='LABEL',
  num.reps = 2)
```

```
## Not run:
```

```

bootweights <- rescaled.bootstrap.weights(
  # formula describing survey design:
  # psu and strata
  survey.design = ~ psu +
                    stratum(stratum_analysis),
  num.reps=10000,
  # column with respondent ids
  idvar='caseid',
  # column with sampling weight
  weights='wgt',
  # survey dataset
  survey.data=mm.ego)

## End(Not run)

```

---

```
srs.bootstrap.sample  srs.bootstrap.sample
```

---

## Description

Given a survey dataset and a description of the survey design (ie, which combination of vars determines primary sampling units, and which combination of vars determines strata), take a bunch of bootstrap samples under a simple random sampling (with repetition) scheme

## Usage

```

srs.bootstrap.sample(
  survey.data,
  num.reps = 1,
  parallel = FALSE,
  paropts = NULL,
  ...
)

```

## Arguments

survey.data	The dataset to use
num.reps	The number of bootstrap replication samples to draw
parallel	If TRUE, use parallelization (via plyr)
paropts	An optional list of arguments passed on to plyr to control details of parallelization
...	Ignored, but useful because it allows params like survey.design which are used in other bootstrap designs, to be passed in without error

**Value**

A list with `num.reps` entries. Each entry is a dataset which has at least the variables `index` (the row index of the original dataset that was resampled) and `weight.scale` (the factor by which to multiply the sampling weights in the original dataset).

**Examples**

```
survey <- MU284.surveys[[1]]
boot_surveys <- srs.bootstrap.sample(survey, num.reps = 2)
```

---

surveybootstrap

*Survey bootstrap variance estimators*

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**Description**

surveybootstrap has methods for analyzing data that were collected using network reporting techniques. It includes estimators appropriate for the simple bootstrap and the rescaled bootstrap.

# Index

`bootstrap.estimate`s, [2](#)  
`bootstrap.estimate`s(), [18](#)

`chain.data`, [4](#)  
`chain.size`, [5](#)  
`chain.vals`, [5](#)

`estimate.degree.distns`, [6](#)  
`estimate.mixing`, [7](#)  
`estimate.mixing`(), [9](#)

`is.child.ct`, [7](#)  
`is.child.ct`(), [8](#)

`make.chain`, [8](#)  
`max.depth`, [9](#)  
`mc.sim`, [9](#)  
MU284, [10](#), [11](#), [12](#)  
MU284.boot.res.summ, [10](#)  
MU284.complex.surveys, [10](#), [11](#)  
MU284.estimator.fn, [11](#)  
MU284.estimator.fn(), [12](#)  
MU284.estimator.summary.fn, [12](#)  
MU284.surveys, [12](#)

package-surveybootstrap  
    (surveybootstrap), [20](#)

`rds.boot.draw.chain`, [13](#)  
`rds.boot.draw.chain`(), [13](#)  
`rds.chain.boot.draws`, [13](#)  
`rds.mc.boot.draws`, [14](#)  
`rescaled.bootstrap.sample`, [15](#)  
`rescaled.bootstrap.sample.pureR`, [16](#)  
`rescaled.bootstrap.sample.pureR`(), [16](#)  
`rescaled.bootstrap.weights`, [17](#)

`srs.bootstrap.sample`, [19](#)  
surveybootstrap, [20](#)