Package 'RDSsamplesize'

August 15, 2023

Type Package

Title RDS Sample Size Estimation and Power Calculation

Version 0.5.0

Maintainer Yibo Wang <wangyb@umich.edu>

Description Provides functionality for carrying out sample size estimation and power calculation in Respondent-Driven Sampling.

License GPL-3

Depends R (>= 3.6.2)

Imports Rcpp

LinkingTo Rcpp

Encoding UTF-8

RoxygenNote 7.2.0

NeedsCompilation yes

Author Yibo Wang [aut, cre], Michael R. Elliott [aut], Sunghee Lee [aut]

Suggests knitr, rmarkdown, dplyr, ggplot2, latex2exp, microbenchmark

VignetteBuilder knitr

Repository CRAN

Date/Publication 2023-08-15 15:00:02 UTC

R topics documented:

Indev																																		1
	nprobw					•	•							•												•	•	•			•		•	3
	calSize .	•	•	•	•	•	•			•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•			•		•	2

calSize

Description

Calculating the accumulated sample size distribution by each wave.

Usage

calSize(s, c, maxWave, rr, bruteMC, tol = 0.025)

Arguments

S	scalar; Number of seeds to initiate the sampling process.
с	scalar; Number of coupons issued to each participant.
maxWave	scalar; Planned field period scaled by wave, which does not include the initial round of recruiting seeds.
rr	scalar or vector; a (constant) recruitment rate or a vector of length $maxWave$, listing varying recruitment rates at each wave. The recruitment rate represents the average coupon use rate. For example, if rr is a vector, the w th element is the ratio of the number of successful recruits brought into the study at wave w by their recruiters (participants from wave $w-1$) to the total number of coupons issued to those recruiters, where w ranges from 1 to $maxWave$. Seeds are counted as participants at Wave 0.
bruteMC	logical; If TRUE then use a brute force Monte Carlo approach to obtain em- pirical data and estimate sample size distribution; If FALSE then compute the theoretical results of sample size distribution using an approximation algorithm.
tol	scalar; Accuracy loss limit control, which is set up for the approximation algorithm when $bruteMC$ =FALSE, with default of 0.025. This parameter determines the acceptable level of accuracy loss in the approximate computation of the sample size distribution.

Value

a list consisting of the following elements:

Pr_Extinction_1	ist
	vector; a vector of extinction probabilities, i.e., probability of not recruiting any new participants at each wave.
Pr_Size_by_Wave	2_W
	list; probability mass function and complementary cumulative distribution func- tion of attaining a certain sample size (including seeds) by each wave, w=1,,maxWave. The round of seed collection is counted as wave 0.

nprobw

References

Raychaudhuri, Samik. *Introduction to monte carlo simulation*, 2008 Winter simulation conference. IEEE, 2008.

Examples

x <- calSize(s=10,c=3,maxWave=9,rr=0.3,bruteMC=FALSE,tol=0.025)</pre>

nprobw

Summarizing the sample size estimation.

Description

Summarizing the sample size estimation.

Usage

nprobw(x, n)

Arguments

x	an object class of "RDSsamplesize", results of estimated sample size distribution of a call to 'calSize'.
n	integer; target sample size.

Value

a table presenting the probability of the accumulated sample size (including seeds) reaching at least n by each wave, w=1,..., maxWave

Examples

```
x <- calSize(s=10,c=3,maxWave=9,rr=0.3,bruteMC=FALSE,tol=0.025)
nprobw(x,n=100)</pre>
```

Index

calSize, 2

nprobw, 3