

svy bootstrap — Bootstrap for survey data

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Description

svy bootstrap performs nonparametric bootstrap estimation of specified statistics (or expressions) for a Stata command or a community-contributed command. The command is executed once for each replicate using sampling weights that are adjusted according to the bootstrap methodology. Any Stata estimation command listed in [\[SVY\] svy estimation](#) may be used with svy bootstrap. Community-contributed commands that meet the requirements in [\[P\] program properties](#) may also be used.

Quick start

Estimate population mean of v1 using bootstrap standard-error estimates and variables with prefix rwvar as the bootstrap replicate weights

```
svyset [pweight=wvar1], bsrweight(rwvar*)
svy bootstrap _b: mean v1
```

Same as above

```
svyset [pweight=wvar1], bsrweight(rwvar*) vce(bootstrap)
svy: mean v1
```

As above, and specify that 3 replicates were used to calculate each bootstrap replicate weight

```
svy, bsn(3): mean v1
```

Bootstrap standard error of the difference between the means of v2 and v3 using either svyset command above

```
svy bootstrap (_b[v2]-_b[v3]): mean v2 v3
```

As above, but name the result diff and save results from each replication to mydata.dta

```
svy bootstrap diff=(_b[v2]-_b[v3]), saving(mydata): mean v2 v3
```

Note: Any estimation command meeting the requirements specified in the *Description* may be substituted for mean in the examples above.

Menu

Statistics > Survey data analysis > Resampling > Bootstrap estimation

Syntax

```
svy bootstrap exp_list [ , svy_options bootstrap_options eform_option ] : command
```

<i>svy_options</i>	Description
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if/in

<code><u>subpop</u>([<i>varname</i>] [<i>if</i>])</code>	identify a subpopulation
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Reporting

<code><u>level</u>(#)</code>	set confidence level; default is <code>level(95)</code>
<code><u>noheader</u></code>	suppress table header
<code><u>nolegend</u></code>	suppress table legend
<code><u>noadjust</u></code>	do not adjust model Wald statistic
<code><u>nocnsreport</u></code>	do not display constraints
<code><u>display_options</u></code>	control columns and column formats, row spacing, line width, display of omitted variables and base and empty cells, and factor-variable labeling
<code><u>coeflegend</u></code>	display legend instead of statistics

`coeflegend` is not shown in the dialog boxes for estimation commands.

<i>bootstrap_options</i>	Description
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Main

<code><u>bsn</u>(#)</code>	bootstrap mean-weight adjustment
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Options

<code><u>saving</u>(<i>filename</i> [, ...])</code>	save results to <i>filename</i> ; save statistics in double precision; save results to <i>filename</i> every # replications
<code><u>mse</u></code>	use MSE formula for variance

Reporting

<code><u>verbose</u></code>	display the full table legend
<code><u>nodots</u></code>	suppress replication dots
<code><u>dots</u>(#)</code>	display dots every # replications
<code><u>noisily</u></code>	display any output from <i>command</i>
<code><u>trace</u></code>	trace <i>command</i>
<code><u>title</u>(<i>text</i>)</code>	use <i>text</i> as title for bootstrap results

Advanced

<code><u>nodrop</u></code>	do not drop observations
<code><u>reject</u>(<i>exp</i>)</code>	identify invalid results
<code><u>dof</u>(#)</code>	design degrees of freedom

svy requires that the survey design variables be identified using `svyset`; see [SVY] `svyset`.

command defines the statistical command to be executed. The `by` prefix cannot be part of *command*.

See [U] 20 Estimation and postestimation commands for more capabilities of estimation commands.

Warning: Using `if` or `in` restrictions will often not produce correct variance estimates for subpopulations. To compute estimates for subpopulations, use the `subpop()` option.

svy bootstrap requires that the bootstrap replicate weights be identified using `svyset`.

exp_list specifies the statistics to be collected from the execution of *command*. *exp_list* is required unless *command* has the `svyb` program property, in which case *exp_list* defaults to `_b`; see [P] [program properties](#). The expressions in *exp_list* are assumed to conform to the following:

```
exp_list contains    (name: elist)
                    elist
                    eexp
elist contains      newvarname = (exp)
                    (exp)
eexp is             specname
                    [eqno]specname
specname is        _b
                   _b []
                   _se
                   _se []
eqno is            ##
                   name
```

exp is a standard Stata expression; see [U] [13 Functions and expressions](#).

Distinguish between `[]`, which are to be typed, and `[][]`, which indicate optional arguments.

Options

svy_options; see [SVY] [svy](#).

Main

`bsn(#)` specifies that # bootstrap replicate-weight variables were used to generate each bootstrap mean-weight variable specified in the `bsrweight()` option of `svyset`. The default is `bsn(1)`. The `bsn()` option of `svy bootstrap` overrides the `bsn()` option of `svyset`; see [SVY] [svyset](#).

Options

`saving(filename [, suboptions])` creates a Stata data file (`.dta` file) consisting of (for each statistic in *exp_list*) a variable containing the replicates.

`double` specifies that the results for each replication be saved as `doubles`, meaning 8-byte reals. By default, they are saved as `floats`, meaning 4-byte reals. This option may be used without the `saving()` option to compute the variance estimates by using double precision.

`every(#)` specifies that results be written to disk every #th replication. `every()` should be specified in conjunction with `saving()` only when *command* takes a long time for each replication. This will allow recovery of partial results should some other software crash your computer. See [P] [postfile](#).

`replace` specifies that *filename* be overwritten if it exists. This option does not appear in the dialog box.

`mse` specifies that `svy bootstrap` compute the variance by using deviations of the replicates from the observed value of the statistics based on the entire dataset. By default, `svy bootstrap` computes the variance by using deviations of the replicates from their mean.

Reporting

`verbose` requests that the full table legend be displayed.

`nodots` suppresses display of the replication dots. By default, one dot character is printed for each successful replication. A red ‘x’ is printed if *command* returns with an error, and ‘e’ is printed if one of the values in *exp_list* is missing.

`dots(#)` displays dots every # replications. `dots(0)` is a synonym for `nodots`.

`noisily` requests that any output from *command* be displayed. This option implies the `nodots` option.

`trace` causes a trace of the execution of *command* to be displayed. This option implies the `noisily` option.

`title(text)` specifies a title to be displayed above the table of bootstrap results; the default title is “Bootstrap results”.

eform_option; see [R] [eform_option](#). This option is ignored if *exp_list* is not `_b`.

Advanced

`nodrop` prevents observations outside `e(sample)` and the `if` and `in` qualifiers from being dropped before the data are resampled.

`reject(exp)` identifies an expression that indicates when results should be rejected. When *exp* is true, the resulting values are reset to missing values.

`dof(#)` specifies the design degrees of freedom, overriding the default calculation, $df = N_{psu} - N_{strata}$.

Remarks and examples

stata.com

The bootstrap methods for survey data used in recent years are largely due to [McCarthy and Snowden \(1985\)](#), [Rao and Wu \(1988\)](#), and [Rao, Wu, and Yue \(1992\)](#). For example, [Yeo, Mantel, and Liu \(1999\)](#) cites [Rao, Wu, and Yue \(1992\)](#) as the method for variance estimation used in the National Population Health Survey conducted by Statistics Canada.

In the survey bootstrap, the model is fit multiple times, once for each of a set of adjusted sampling weights. The variance is estimated using the resulting replicated point estimates.

► Example 1

Suppose that we need to estimate the average birthweight for the population represented by the National Maternal and Infant Health Survey (NMIHS) ([Gonzalez, Krauss, and Scott 1992](#)).

In [SVY] [svy estimation](#), the dataset `nmihs.dta` contained the following design information:

- Primary sampling units are mothers; that is, PSUs are individual observations—there is no separate PSU variable.
- The `finalwgt` variable contains the sampling weights.
- The `stratan` variable identifies strata.
- There is no variable for the finite population correction.

`nmihs_bs.dta` is equivalent to `nmihs.dta` except that the stratum identifier variable `stratan` is replaced by bootstrap replicate-weight variables. The replicate-weight variables are already `svyset`, and the default method for variance estimation is `vce(bootstrap)`.

```

. use http://www.stata-press.com/data/r15/nmihs_bs
. svyset
    pweight: finwgt
      VCE: bootstrap
      MSE: off
    bsrweight: bsrw1 .. bsrw1000
Single unit: missing
  Strata 1: <one>
    SU 1: <observations>
    FPC 1: <zero>

```

Now we can use `svy: mean` to estimate the average birthweight for our population, and the standard errors will be estimated using the survey bootstrap.

```

. svy, nodots: mean birthwgt
Survey: Mean estimation      Number of obs =      9,946
                          Population size = 3,895,562
                          Replications =      1,000

```

	Observed Mean	Bootstrap Std. Err.	Normal-based [95% Conf. Interval]	
birthwgt	3355.452	6.520637	3342.672	3368.233

From these results, we are 95% confident that the mean birthweight for our population is between 3,343 and 3,368 grams.

◀

To accommodate privacy concerns, many public-use datasets contain replicate-weight variables derived from the “mean bootstrap” described by [Yung \(1997\)](#). In the mean bootstrap, each adjusted weight is derived from more than one bootstrap sample. When replicate-weight variables for the mean bootstrap are `svyset`, the `bsn()` option identifying the number of bootstrap samples used to generate the adjusted-weight variables should also be specified. This number is used in the variance calculation; see [\[SVY\] variance estimation](#).

▷ Example 2

`nmihs_mbs.dta` is equivalent to `nmihs.dta` except that the strata identifier variable `stratan` is replaced by mean bootstrap replicate-weight variables. The replicate-weight variables and variance adjustment are already `svyset`, and the default method for variance estimation is `vce(bootstrap)`.

```

. use http://www.stata-press.com/data/r15/nmihs_mbs
. svyset
    pweight: finwgt
      VCE: bootstrap
      MSE: off
    bsrweight: mbsrw1 .. mbsrw200
      bsn: 5
Single unit: missing
Strata 1: <one>
  SU 1: <observations>
  FPC 1: <zero>

```

Notice that the 200 mean bootstrap replicate-weight variables were generated from 5 bootstrap samples; in fact, the mean bootstrap weight variables in `nmihs_mbs.dta` were generated from the bootstrap weight variables in `nmihs_bs.dta`.

Here we use `svy: mean` to estimate the average birthweight for our population.

```

. svy, nodots: mean birthwgt
Survey: Mean estimation      Number of obs =      9,946
                          Population size =  3,895,562
                          Replications   =      200

```

	Observed Mean	Bootstrap Std. Err.	Normal-based [95% Conf. Interval]	
birthwgt	3355.452	5.712574	3344.256	3366.649

The standard error and confidence limits differ from the [previous example](#). This merely illustrates that the mean bootstrap is not numerically equivalent to the standard bootstrap, even when the replicate-weight variables are generated from the same resampled datasets.

Stored results

In addition to the results documented in [SVY] [svy](#), `svy bootstrap` stores the following in `e()`:

Scalars

<code>e(N_reps)</code>	number of replications
<code>e(N_misreps)</code>	number of replications with missing values
<code>e(k_exp)</code>	number of standard expressions
<code>e(k_eexp)</code>	number of <code>_b/_se</code> expressions
<code>e(k_extra)</code>	number of extra estimates added to <code>_b</code>
<code>e(bsn)</code>	bootstrap mean-weight adjustment

Macros

<code>e(cmdname)</code>	command name from <i>command</i>
<code>e(cmd)</code>	same as <code>e(cmdname)</code> or <code>bootstrap</code>
<code>e(vce)</code>	<code>bootstrap</code>
<code>e(exp#)</code>	<i>#</i> th expression
<code>e(bsrweight)</code>	<code>bsrweight()</code> variable list

Matrices

<code>e(b_bs)</code>	bootstrap means
<code>e(V)</code>	bootstrap variance estimates

When *exp_list* is `_b`, `svy bootstrap` will also carry forward most of the results already in `e()` from *command*.

Methods and formulas

See [SVY] [variance estimation](#) for details regarding bootstrap variance estimation.

References

- Gonzalez, J. F., Jr., N. Krauss, and C. Scott. 1992. Estimation in the 1988 National Maternal and Infant Health Survey. *Proceedings of the Section on Statistics Education, American Statistical Association* 343–348.
- Kolenikov, S. 2010. Resampling variance estimation for complex survey data. *Stata Journal* 10: 165–199.
- McCarthy, P. J., and C. B. Snowden. 1985. The bootstrap and finite population sampling. In *Vital and Health Statistics*, 1–23. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.
- Rao, J. N. K., and C. F. J. Wu. 1988. Resampling inference with complex survey data. *Journal of the American Statistical Association* 83: 231–241.
- Rao, J. N. K., C. F. J. Wu, and K. Yue. 1992. Some recent work on resampling methods for complex surveys. *Survey Methodology* 18: 209–217.
- Yeo, D., H. Mantel, and T.-P. Liu. 1999. Bootstrap variance estimation for the National Population Health Survey. In *Proceedings of the Survey Research Methods Section*, 778–785. American Statistical Association.
- Yung, W. 1997. Variance estimation for public use files under confidentiality constraints. In *Proceedings of the Survey Research Methods Section*, 434–439. American Statistical Association.

Also see

[SVY] **svy postestimation** — Postestimation tools for svy

[R] **bootstrap** — Bootstrap sampling and estimation

[SVY] **svy brr** — Balanced repeated replication for survey data

[SVY] **svy jackknife** — Jackknife estimation for survey data

[SVY] **svy sdr** — Successive difference replication for survey data

[U] **20 Estimation and postestimation commands**

[SVY] **calibration** — Calibration for survey data

[SVY] **poststratification** — Poststratification for survey data

[SVY] **subpopulation estimation** — Subpopulation estimation for survey data

[SVY] **variance estimation** — Variance estimation for survey data