

BY ANDREW HOEGH[†], IAN CRANDELL[†]

Department of Statistics, Virginia Tech[†]

Fox penning is a highly controversial practice whereby foxes are hunted with dogs in a large enclosed space. While there are commonalities with traditional horseback fox hunting, there are definite differences as well. The main difference is that with fox penning there is no chance for the fox to escape the enclosure, which violates the idea of fair chase. Using data from a fox enclosure in Virginia, we investigate the factors that influence a fox’s chances to survive in such pens. We then use our model to examine possible changes to fox penning policy and what effect those changes may have on fox survival. We conclude that by either allowing the foxes to acclimate to their environment or by limiting the number of hunting dogs in the pen, we can improve fox survival.

1. Introduction. Fox penning is a highly charged practice, both in Virginia and nationally. A major issue revolves around the concept of *fair chase* (Posewitz, 1994) and more broadly of ethics of the hunter. Fair chase is defined as: ‘the ethical, sportsmanlike, and lawful pursuit and taking of any free-ranging wild, native North American big game animal in a manner that does not give the hunter an improper advantage over such animals’ (Boone and Crockett Club, 2014). One could argue maintaining animals in enclosures for hunting or training purposes, cannot satisfy the requirements of fair chase. However Posewitz (1994) claims fair chase “is a balance that allows hunters to occasionally succeed, while animals generally avoid being taken. We focus on assessing fox mortality in fox pens. By identifying and controlling factors contributing to fox survival, we can help policy makers mimic the spirit of fair chase by enabling high survival rates of foxes.

As with any controversial practice, there are strong opinions on both sides of the issue. With this article we stick to objective, measurable characteristics like survival rate rather than delving into subjective assessments of ethics such as animal cruelty. With that in mind, we use data from a fox pen in Virginia to assess survival of foxes in enclosures. Specifically we focus on the effect of dogs in the pens and the time a fox has to acclimate to the new surroundings. Finally, a note of caution is necessary for these results. The data is not a product of a well designed experimental trial across several fox enclosures, but rather is collected at a single site. As such, caution should be exhibit when applying results from this pen to other enclosures, both in Virginia and nationally. Nevertheless, our assessment contains data

^{*}Some comment

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driven results for evaluating policy implications for fox penning.

The remainder of this article follows as: Section 2 outlines the data in the study, Section 3 contains details on modeling, Section 4 describes the model results, Section 5 presents a set of hypothetical policy regimes, and Section 6 concludes with a discussion.

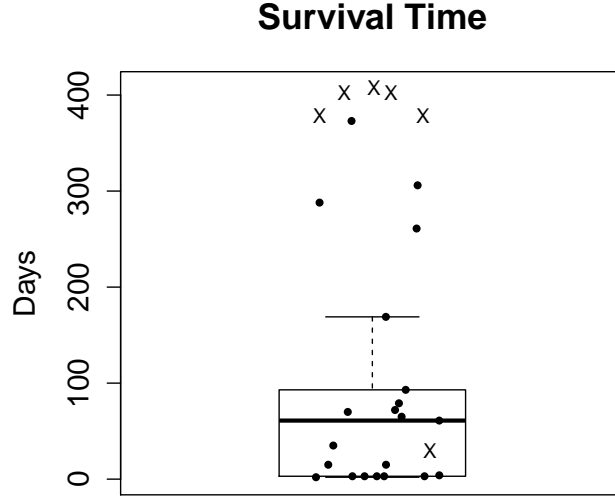
2. Data. Upon being placed in the fox enclosure foxes were equipped with radio transmitters providing a way to determine the foxes survival during the study. This study contains information from 27 foxes over the course of 17 months from October 2002 to February 2004. During this time period there are two distinct types of days: trial days and non-trial days. Trial days are typically organized by hunt clubs and consist of competitions where groups of owners bring their dogs to the enclosures. On trial days there is a record of the number of dogs in the pen. The number of dogs ranges from 50 to 752 during the trials. On non-trial days the number of dogs is not available. Unfortunately, this does not imply that no dogs are present. Rather, the number of dogs tends to be less than fifty.

The foxes are not all placed into the pen at the start of the study period, instead they are placed into the enclosure throughout the study period. Of the 27 foxes, 6 survive to the end of the study. Figure 1 contains a box plot along with points for each fox of the survival time for the foxes that perished during the study period. Additionally this figure also displays the time in the enclosure for the foxes that survived to the end of the study. For policy considerations, we consider the number of dogs in the enclosure and the time a fox has had to acclimated to the enclosure as the factors for fox survival. Obviously more dogs hunting the foxes should lower the survival rate. Acclimation time allows a fox to establish a territory and become acquainted with the area and perhaps find dens or other features that increase survival probabilities.

2.1. Missing Data. As the number of dogs in the enclosure is unknown and not strictly zero, our models need to account for this fact. Simply using zeros (or any other constant) would fail to capture the uncertainty present in the data and lead to flawed inferences. Generally speaking this is known as missing data (Little and Rubin, 2002). A common classical technique for dealing with missing data is multiple imputation (Rubin, 1996). In essence, imputation is conducted several times to consider the uncertainty inherent in predicting unknown values.

From a Bayesian perspective, inferences are made from the posterior distribution, $P(\Theta|X, Y)$. With missing covariate data consider $\mathcal{X} = \begin{bmatrix} X \\ X^* \end{bmatrix}$

FIG 1. *Survival Time of Foxes*, dots denote time in enclosure at death and 'x' denotes time in enclosure for foxes surviving the study period



and X^* denotes missing covariates. Then given a prior distribution on the missing covariates, uncertainty in the missing data is accounted for in a typical Bayesian framework by integrating over the distribution (Boone et al., 2009). Specifically, the posterior distribution can now be computed as

$$P(\Theta|X, Y), = \int P(\Theta|X, X^*, Y)p(X^*)dX^*.$$

Thus multiple imputation is a classical technique that mimics Bayesian methods for missing data.

3. Model. While traditional survival models such as the Cox proportional hazards model (Cox, 1972) or a discrete survival model were considered, this scenario does not fit neatly into that framework. This is because we have covariate information on days, the number of dogs, where in the Cox model, all covariate data pertains to the observational unit, the foxes in our case. Furthermore, analogous to a survival model our “treatment” is the number of dogs. However, the effect of dogs would be confined to a single

day. In other words, dogs in the pen on day t would not lead to higher mortality on day $t + 1$. Finally,, we are concerned with policy implications for survival of foxes in enclosures and it is more practical to impose restrictions on daily behaviors than to consider the lifetime of a fox. Given these two considerations, we use a model for the survival of fox on a given day based on the number of dogs in the enclosure and the acclimation time of the fox.

Specifically a binary regression framework is invoked using a generalized linear model with a probit link function.

$$(3.1) \quad y_{it} \sim \text{Bernoulli}(p_{it})$$

$$(3.2) \quad \text{probit}(p_{it}) = \alpha + \mathcal{X}_{it}\boldsymbol{\beta} + \theta_i$$

$$(3.3) \quad \theta_i \sim N(0, \phi^{-1})$$

where $i = \{1, \dots, 27\}$ (fox), and $t = \{1, \dots, T\}$ (time). The variable y_{it} is a binary variable corresponding to survival($y_{it} = 1$) or death of fox i on day t . The matrix $\mathcal{X}_{it} = [\text{Dogs}_t \log.exp_{it} \ (\text{Dogs} * \log.exp)_{it}]$, contains the number of dogs on day t , the log of experience for fox i on day t and their interaction. Furthermore, inline with previous notation \mathcal{X} includes the missing data components for the number of dogs. The θ_i terms are random effects for each fox. Let R_{it} be the risk matrix, where

$$R_{it} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if fox } i \text{ is alive and collared on day } t-1 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

As in [Albert and Chib \(1993\)](#), we use data augmentation where

$$(3.4) \quad Z_{it} \sim N(\alpha + X_{it}\boldsymbol{\beta} + \theta_i)$$

and

$$Y_{it} = \begin{cases} 1 & Z_{it} > 0 \\ 0 & Z_{it} \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

For prior specification, we use conjugate priors: $p(\alpha) \sim N(\alpha; 0, 1)$, $\boldsymbol{\beta} \sim N(\boldsymbol{\beta}; 0, \Sigma)$, where Σ is a diagonal matrix scaled such that σ_{ii} is twice the range of the data. An informative prior $\Gamma(5, 5)$ is placed on ϕ . This insures that the fox random effects are well behaved and do not drift off to ∞ as might be expected for foxes that survive all of their trials. This analysis also requires priors on the missing data, the number of dogs on non-trial days. Given we believe that the number of dogs is generally less than 50 based on expert opinion, a truncated normal prior is used. Specifically $p(X^*) \sim N(X^*; 0, 10^2, 0, 50)$.

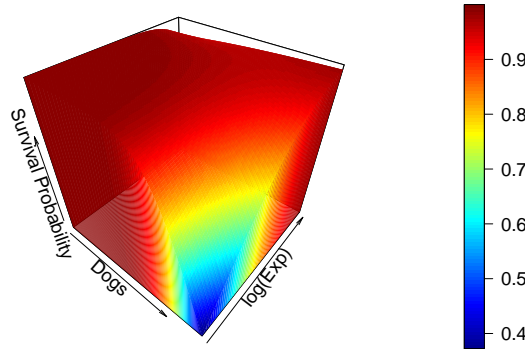
4. Results. Using conjugate priors enables Gibbs sampling for each of the parameters. The sampler was run for 500,000 iterations to insure convergence for all of the parameters. Estimates of the coefficients and 95% credible intervals are give in Table 4, which shows that no credible interval

| | mean | CI |
|--------------------|-------|----------------|
| α | 5.4 | (3.0,11.6) |
| β_{dogs} | -.008 | (-.015, -.004) |
| β_{exp} | -.65 | (-2.04,-.10) |
| $\beta_{dogs*exp}$ | .0014 | (.0006, .0030) |

TABLE 1
Table of model coefficients.

contains 0. This indicates that all predictors are useful. Interpretation of the main effects of the individual coefficients is complicated by the presence of the interaction term, but we can understand the model output by examining the heat map in Figure 2. We see that fox survival is lowest when there are

FIG 2. *Survival Probability of Foxes as a function of experience and dogs in enclosure.*



many dogs and inexperienced foxes. This survival rises drastically as either the number of dogs drops or the experience of the foxes increases.

5. Policy Analysis. One of the motivating goals of this paper was to find ways to make fox penning less cruel. To learn about this, we considered how fox survival might change if the pens were to make policy changes. We considered four different situations:

- Regime A: No constraints on number of dogs or allotted acclimation time. This is currently in place.
- Regime B: Two weeks acclimation time with no dogs.
- Regime C: No more than 400 dogs allowed in pen at a time.
- Regime D: Two weeks acclimation time and 400 dog limit.

Given these four regimes we explored the expected survival for a typical fox if it had been placed in the enclosure on October 1, 2002, the first day of the study period. For regimes (B-D) we zero out the number of dogs for the acclimation time and restrict the number of dogs to the specified limit on days where the actual number of dogs exceeded the limit. These four regimes produced the following survival curves in Figure 3, where the solid line represents the mean expected survival and the dashed lines denote Bayesian credible intervals. Again, the survival rates are dependent of the

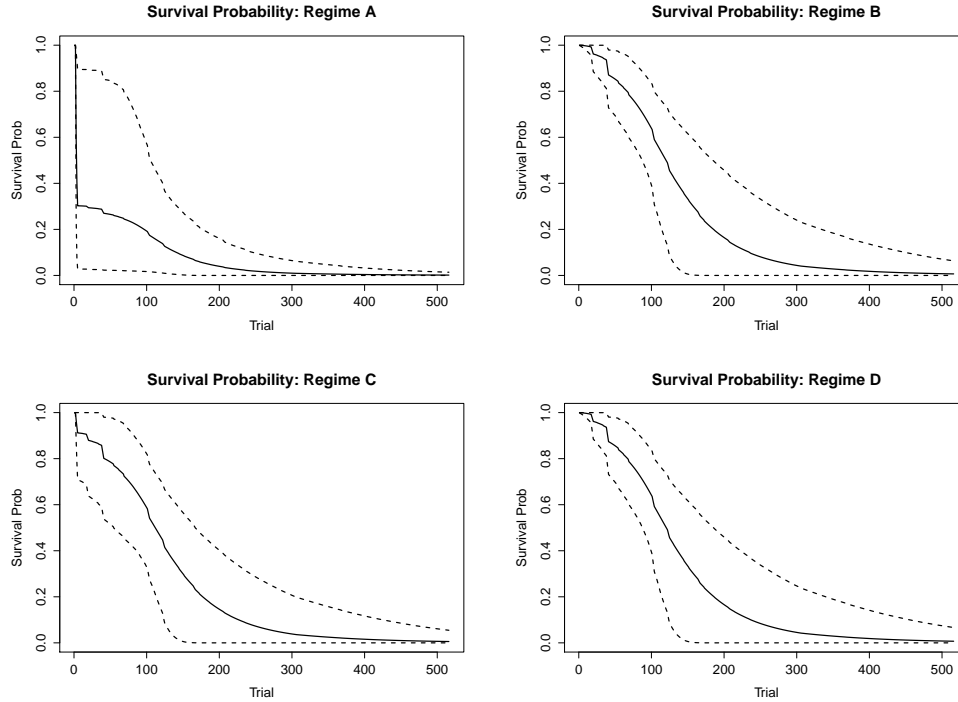


FIG 3. *Survival functions for the four regimes*

number of dogs in the enclosure. We use the reported values from the trials coupled with our missing value imputation subject to restrictions for a given regime.

We see a precipitous drop in fox survival for regime A but not for any of the other three regimes. In fact, the other three plots look very similar. This accords with the heat map of survival probabilities, where we see a significant increase in survival probabilities as either the fox becomes more acclimated or the number of dogs is decreased.

5.1. Study Limitations. Due to limitations in the data, it is not possible to answer some relevant questions. For instance, we cannot do a comparison of survival rates for penned versus wild foxes. In the wild, foxes generally live around five years ([Hunter and Barrett, 2011](#)), but we cannot compare this to penned foxes as the ages of the foxes placed in the enclosure are unknown. Second, it is likely that individual characteristics of the pen contribute to fox survival and interact with other covariates. This is not possible to measure since the data come from a single pen. Hence, caution is warranted in applying these results to other fox pens. Nevertheless, we encourage the use of any and all data for policy making; however, limitations need to be understood. With regard to fox acclimation time, scientific expertise is necessary to understand the implications. For instance, does additional time provide opportunity for the foxes to learn the lay of the land and find hiding places and furthermore how is this impacted by territories claimed by other foxes. A lurking variable may be the total number of foxes in the pen, which unfortunately is not available. It may be the case that a pen contains ample refuge for a given number of foxes, but beyond that number fox fatalities will be expected to increase.

The limitations of this study provide us with an opportunity to perform a more rigorous study in the future. It would be fruitful to examine other regimes present in some of the other Virginia fox pens. We would examine terrain features to learn about their effects on mortality, study how those features interact with fox experience and dog count, and perform cross validation of our models on data from some of the other pens.

6. Discussion. While our analysis has been about fox survival, what we really wanted to learn about was cruelty. Indeed, it is not the intent of the pen that the fox should survive, but rather than the fox be given a fair chance at evasion in accordance with the concept of the fair chase. According to our analysis, fewer than half of the foxes survive beyond their first day under the current rules system. This can hardly be said to be a fair chase. Fortunately, it only takes a small change in policy to greatly improve fox survival. By either allowing the foxes acclimation time or by limiting the number of dogs in the pen we can eliminate the drastic fox mortality we see in the current regime and more closely align the practice of fox penning

with the idea of the fair chase.

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DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, VIRGINIA TECH
HUTCHESON HALL 401-D
BLACKSBURG, VA 24061
E-MAIL: ahoegh@vt.edu
ian85@vt.edu