Hierarchical Models Accounting for Detection

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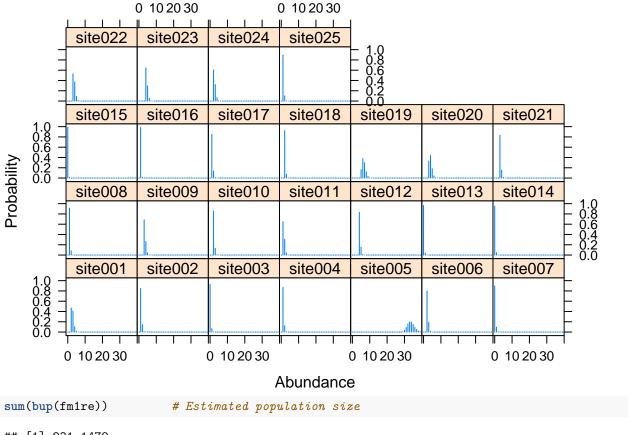
N-mixture Model

Simulate data and look at summary

```
library(unmarked)
## Warning: package 'unmarked' was built under R version 3.3.2
## Loading required package: reshape
## Loading required package: lattice
## Loading required package: parallel
## Loading required package: Rcpp
## Warning: package 'Rcpp' was built under R version 3.3.2
# Simulate data
set.seed(35)
nSites <- 100
nVisits <- 3
x <- rnorm(nSites)
                                  # a covariate
beta0 <- 0
beta1 <- 1
lambda <- exp(beta0 + beta1*x)</pre>
                                  # expected counts at each site
                                  # latent abundance
N <- rpois(nSites, lambda)</pre>
y <- matrix(NA, nSites, nVisits)
p \leftarrow c(0.3, 0.6, 0.8)
                                  # detection prob for each visit
for(j in 1:nVisits) {
  y[,j] <- rbinom(nSites, N, p[j])
  }
# Organize data
visitMat <- matrix(as.character(1:nVisits), nSites, nVisits, byrow=TRUE)</pre>
umf <- unmarkedFramePCount(y=y, siteCovs=data.frame(x=x),</pre>
    obsCovs=list(visit=visitMat))
summary(umf)
## unmarkedFrame Object
##
## 100 sites
## Maximum number of observations per site: 3
## Mean number of observations per site: 3
## Sites with at least one detection: 73
## Tabulation of y observations:
      0
               2
                                5
                                          7
##
         1
                     3
                                     6
                                               8
                                                    13 17
                                                              29 <NA>
##
  126
          85
               43
                    27
                                     1
                                                               1
##
```

```
## Site-level covariates:
##
         x
## Min. :-2.0468
## 1st Qu.:-0.5044
## Median: 0.1656
## Mean : 0.1916
## 3rd Qu.: 0.7925
## Max. : 3.3378
##
## Observation-level covariates:
## visit
## 1:100
## 2:100
## 3:100
Fit a model
# Fit a model
fm1 <- pcount(~visit-1 ~ x, umf, K=50)</pre>
fm1
##
## Call:
## pcount(formula = ~visit - 1 ~ x, data = umf, K = 50)
##
## Abundance:
                              z P(>|z|)
             Estimate
                           SE
## (Intercept) 0.222 0.1112 2.0 4.57e-02
## x
                 0.895 0.0604 14.8 9.66e-50
##
## Detection:
##
         Estimate SE
                          z P(>|z|)
## visit1 -0.617 0.164 -3.76 1.71e-04
## visit2 0.339 0.193 1.76 7.85e-02
## visit3 1.258 0.306 4.11 3.92e-05
##
## AIC: 660.5915
plogis(coef(fm1, type="det")) # Should be close to p
## p(visit1) p(visit2) p(visit3)
## 0.3504258 0.5840434 0.7787245
Empirical Bayes estimation of random effects
```

```
fm1re <- ranef(fm1)
plot(fm1re, subset=site %in% 1:25, xlim=c(-1,40))</pre>
```



```
## [1] 231.1472

sum(N) # Actual population size
```

Try with real data

Mallard counts

[1] 229

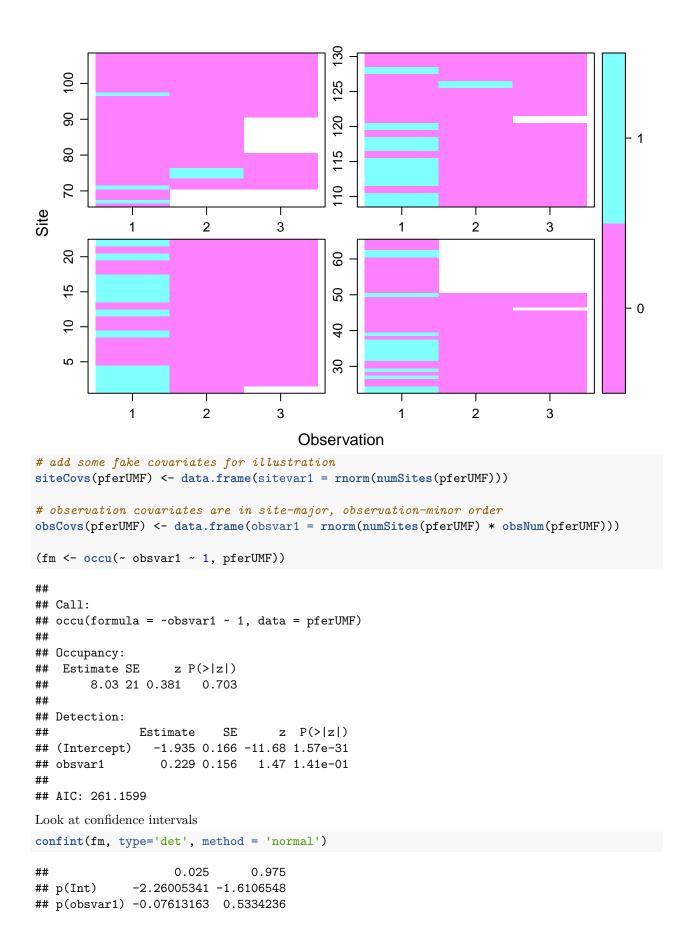
```
data(mallard)
mallardUMF <- unmarkedFramePCount(mallard.y, siteCovs = mallard.site,</pre>
obsCovs = mallard.obs)
(fm.mallard <- pcount(~ ivel+ date + I(date^2) ~ length + elev + forest, mallardUMF, K=30))
## Warning: 4 sites have been discarded because of missing data.
##
## Call:
## pcount(formula = ~ivel + date + I(date^2) ~ length + elev + forest,
##
       data = mallardUMF, K = 30)
##
## Abundance:
                                  z P(>|z|)
               Estimate
                           SE
                 -1.989 0.245 -8.14 4.10e-16
## (Intercept)
                 -0.413 0.134 -3.07 2.14e-03
## length
## elev
                 -1.507 0.247 -6.11 1.01e-09
## forest
                 -0.707 0.162 -4.37 1.22e-05
```

```
##
## Detection:
##
              Estimate
                            SE
                                    z P(>|z|)
## (Intercept) 0.25516 0.2240 1.139 0.2546
## ivel
               0.29778 0.1773 1.680 0.0930
## date
              -0.36894 0.1521 -2.425 0.0153
## I(date^2)
               0.00908 0.0886 0.103 0.9183
##
## AIC: 511.2066
(fm.mallard.nb <- pcount(~ date + I(date^2) ~ length + elev, mixture = "NB", mallardUMF, K=30))
## Warning: 4 sites have been discarded because of missing data.
##
## Call:
## pcount(formula = ~date + I(date^2) ~ length + elev, data = mallardUMF,
      K = 30, mixture = "NB")
##
## Abundance:
##
              Estimate
                           SE
                                  z P(>|z|)
                -1.760 0.304 -5.78 7.31e-09
## (Intercept)
## length
                -0.383 0.208 -1.84 6.59e-02
## elev
                -1.637 0.322 -5.08 3.72e-07
##
## Detection:
##
              Estimate
                            SE
                                     z P(>|z|)
## (Intercept) -0.09070 0.2879 -0.3150 0.7528
              -0.29341 0.1413 -2.0770 0.0378
## I(date^2)
              -0.00561 0.0756 -0.0742 0.9408
##
## Dispersion:
                       z P(>|z|)
## Estimate
                SE
      -0.983 0.328 -2.99 0.00277
##
##
## AIC: 484.6365
```

Occupancy Data

Data from NAAMP for *Pseudacris feriarum* (pfer) and *Pseudacris crucifer* (pcru) in 2001 (chorus frogs)

```
data(frogs)
pferUMF <- unmarkedFrameOccu(pfer.bin)
plot(pferUMF, panels=4)</pre>
```



```
confint(fm, type='det', method = 'profile')
## Profiling parameter 1 of 2 ... done.
## Profiling parameter 2 of 2 ... done.
##
                   0.025
                              0.975
             -2.2746905 -1.5653245
## p(Int)
## p(obsvar1) -0.0755488 0.5363642
# estimate detection effect at obsvars=0.5
(lc <- linearComb(fm['det'],c(1,0.5)))
## Linear combination(s) of Detection estimate(s)
##
## Estimate
                SE (Intercept) obsvar1
##
       -1.82 0.173
                             1
# transform this to probability (0 to 1) scale and get confidence limits
(btlc <- backTransform(lc))</pre>
## Backtransformed linear combination(s) of Detection estimate(s)
## Estimate
                 SE LinComb (Intercept) obsvar1
##
       0.139 0.0207 -1.82
##
## Transformation: logistic
confint(btlc, level = 0.9)
         0.05
                   0.95
##
## 0.1085939 0.1769897
# Empirical Bayes estimates of proportion of sites occupied
re <- ranef(fm)
sum(bup(re, stat="mode"))
## [1] 130
```