

Using R for small area estimation in the Norwegian National Forest Inventory

Johannes Breidenbach

Ronald E. McRoberts, Rasmus Astrup

Norwegian Institute of Bioeconomy Research

Climate Center and National Forest Inventory

P.O. Box 115, NO-1431 Ås
Tel: +47 9988 1892; JOB@nibio.no

Contents

Introduction

NFI

Small area estimation in the NFI

Methods

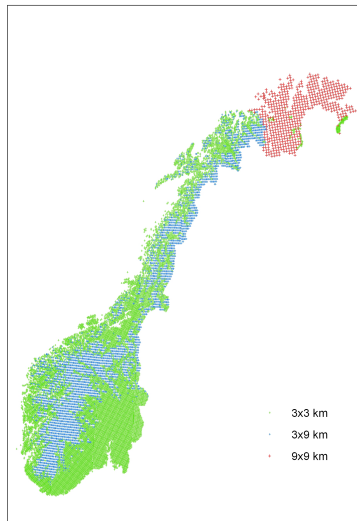
Results

Summary



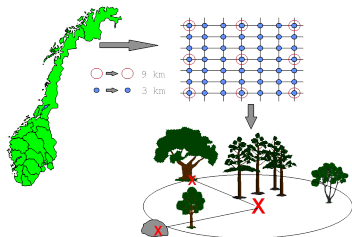
The Norwegian National Forest Inventory

- Since 1919
- >22.000 sample plots
- 1/5th of plots measured every year



The Norwegian National Forest Inventory

- Circular sample plots, 250 m²
- Species, diameter, location, height
- Ecological parameters, harvests
- Timber volume, biomass
- Ca 150 different parameters



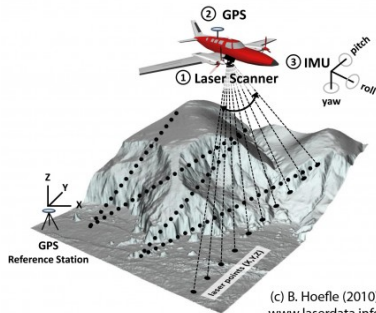
Why NFI?

- Political decision processes
- National estimates of forest parameters
- Reporting requirements (e.g. Kyoto protocol, FAO)
- Strategic planning



Small area estimation

- Too few NFI plots for a reliable estimate
- Estimates on stand level → operational forest management decisions
- Combination of field plots with RS
- Design-based → model-based



NIBIO

NORSK INSTITUTT FOR
BIOØKONOMI

Aim

- Overview of synthetic estimators
- Empirical coverage of CIs
- Implementation: JoSAE package



Contents

Introduction

NFI

Small area estimation in the NFI

Methods

Results

Summary



Regression synthetic estimator – mean

- Systematic sample
- Linking model

$$\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{X}\boldsymbol{\beta} + \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}, \quad \boldsymbol{\varepsilon} \sim N(\mathbf{0}, \sigma_{\varepsilon}^2)$$

- Mean of the model predictions for the small area m

$$\hat{Y}_m = \frac{1}{N_m} \sum \mathbf{x}_{mI}^T \hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}} = \bar{\mathbf{X}}_m^T \hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}}$$

- Biased – but useful



Regression synthetic estimator – Var I

“...easily obtained...”

Est. of superpopulation parameters

$$\widehat{\text{Var}}_S(\hat{Y}_m) = \bar{\mathbf{X}}_m^T \widehat{\text{Cov}}(\hat{\beta}) \bar{\mathbf{X}}_m$$

- Independent of stand size
- Residual error ignored since $\varepsilon \sim N(\mathbf{0}, \sigma_\varepsilon^2)$



Regression synthetic estimator – Var II

For small stands

Pred. finite population elements

Including heteroskedasticity

$$\widehat{Var}_{SH}(\hat{Y}_m) = \widehat{Var}_S(\hat{Y}_m) + \frac{1}{N_m^2} \sum_i^{N_m} \hat{\sigma}_i^2$$



Regression synthetic estimator – Var III

Including spatial autocorrelation

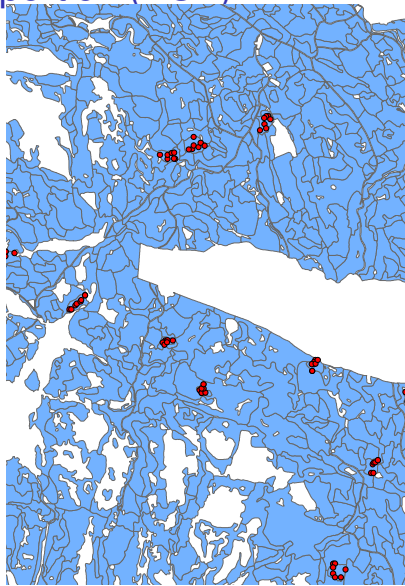
$$\widehat{Var}_{SSS}(\hat{Y}_m) = \widehat{Var}_S(\hat{Y}_m) + \frac{1}{N_m^2} \sum_i^{N_m} \sum_j^{N_m} \hat{\sigma}_i \hat{\sigma}_j \hat{\rho}_{ij}$$

- Requires an estimate of spatial autocorrelation



Empirical coverage proportion (ECP)

- Sample plots clustered in stands
- Info on spatial autocorrelation



Contents

Introduction

NFI

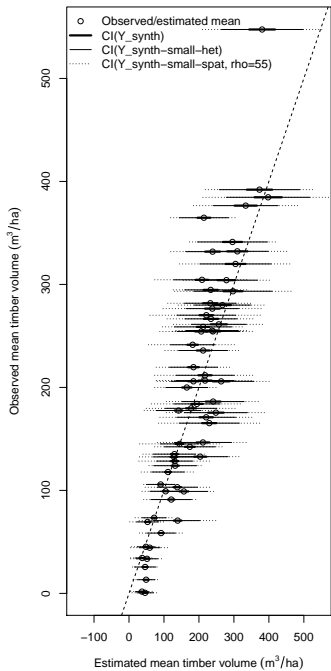
Small area estimation in the NFI

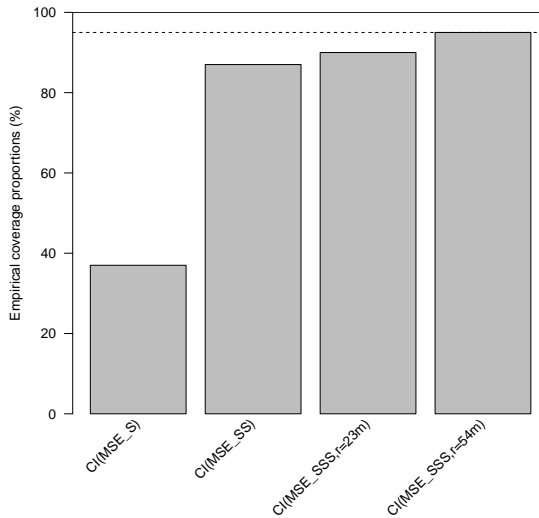
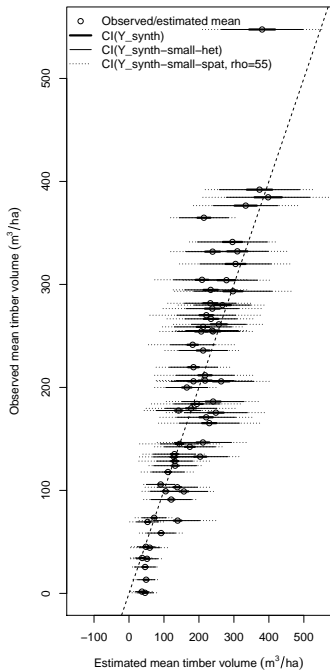
Methods

Results

Summary







Contents

Introduction

NFI

Small area estimation in the NFI

Methods

Results

Summary



Summary

$$\widehat{\text{Var}}_S(\hat{Y}_m) = \bar{\mathbf{X}}_m^T \widehat{\text{Cov}}(\hat{\beta}) \bar{\mathbf{X}}_m$$

$$\widehat{\text{Var}}_{SS}(\hat{Y}_m) = \widehat{\text{Var}}_S(\hat{Y}_m) + \frac{\hat{\sigma}_\varepsilon^2}{N_m}$$

$$\widehat{\text{Var}}_{SSS}(\hat{Y}_m) = \widehat{\text{Var}}_S(\hat{Y}_m) + \frac{1}{N_m^2} \sum_i^{N_m} \sum_j^{N_m} \hat{\sigma}_i \hat{\sigma}_j \hat{Q}_{ij}$$

- Random effects on stand level
- ⇒ Careful interpretation!
- R package JoSAE will be updated (paper accepted), other SAE packages available!





Thank you for listening!

