

# Best Practices for Modeling Time-Varying Selectivity

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# Parts to this talk

- 1 Motivation
- 2 Virtual & Synthetic methods
- 3 Selectivity Models
- 4 Simulation Experiment
  - Model overview
  - Simulation results
- 5 What I've learned so far

# Outline

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# Motivation

There are many **SUBJECTIVE** elements in stock assessment models.

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- Virtual Population Analysis
  - ▶ Catch reported without error
- Statistic Catch Age

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  - ▶ Seprability (year & age effect)

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- Statistic Catch Age
  - ▶ Confounding between error & structural assumptions
  - ▶ Seprability (year & age effect)
  - ▶ Large number of latent variables

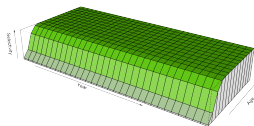
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# Selectivity Models

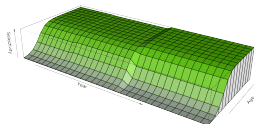
## Fixed

Hake(20) Gear 2



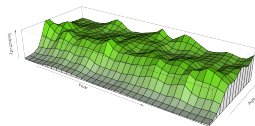
## Discrete

Hake(20) Gear 1



## Continuous

Hake(30) Gear 1



Asymptotic or dome?

Choice of time blocks?

Variance on penalty?

*How do we go about choosing the appropriate model?*

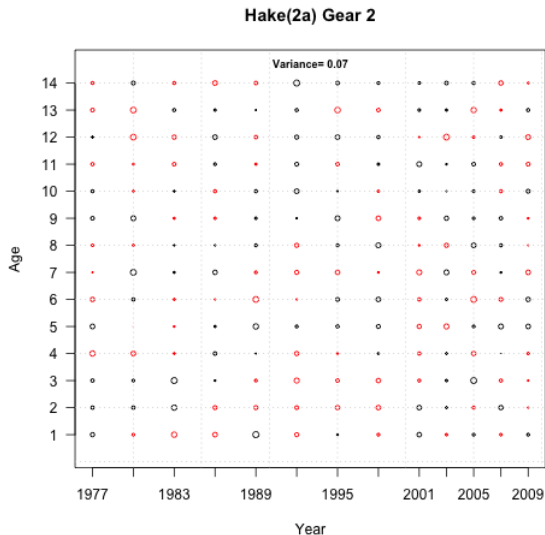
# How do we go about choosing the appropriate model?

*Fishing epochs*



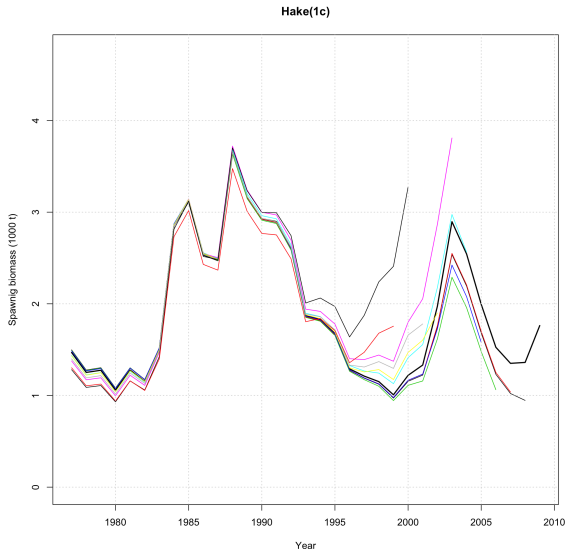
# How do we go about choosing the appropriate model?

## *Residual patterns*



# How do we go about choosing the appropriate model?

## *Retrospective performance*





How do we go about choosing the appropriate model?

Center for Independent Experts!

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## Simulation experiment

<u>True states</u>	<u>Assumed selectivity states</u>			
	Fixed (a)	Disc. (b)	Cont. (c)	Bicub (d)
No. parameters	N=156	N=160	N=385	N=239
Estimated No.	N=89	N=93	N=318	N=172
Fixed (1)	1a	1b	1c	1d
Discrete (2)	2a	2b	2c	2d
Continuous (3)	3a	3b	3c	3d

# Model structure

Simulation: based on 2010 Pacific hake assessment

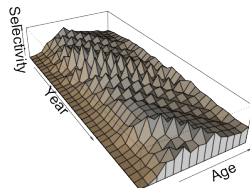
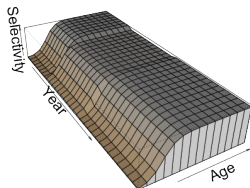
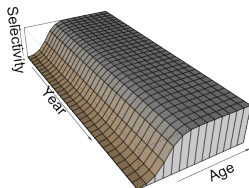
- Age-structured, assume  $M$  is known.
- Conditioned on historical catch & parameters fixed at MLE values.
- Parameters:  $B_o$ ,  $h$ , initial states, rec-devs, selectivities,  $F$ 's,  $q$ , total variance.
- Concentrated likelihood for age-comps & estimate variance for survey & recruitment deviates.

Data:

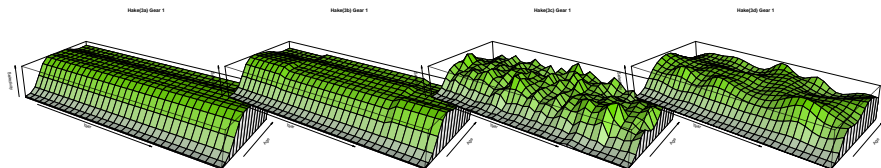
- Historical removals.
- Annual abundance index based on stationary  $q$ .
- Survey age composition (logistic–time invariant).
- Fishery age composition (selectivity: fixed, blocks, or continuous).
- Index observation error:  $\sigma = 0.30$
- Age-composition error (multivariate logistic):  $\sigma = 0.30$
- Process error:  $\tau = 1.12$

# Selectivities

## Simulated



## Estimated (7 knot cubic spline)



# Questions

- ① Can DIC be used reliably to choose the correct selectivity model?
- ② Retrospective performance of selectivity mis-specification?
- ③ Impact of selectivity mis-specification on reference points?

## Model selection based on DIC

For each true state (fixed, discrete, continuous), fit 4 alternative assessment models to the data and calculate Deviance Information Criterion (DIC).

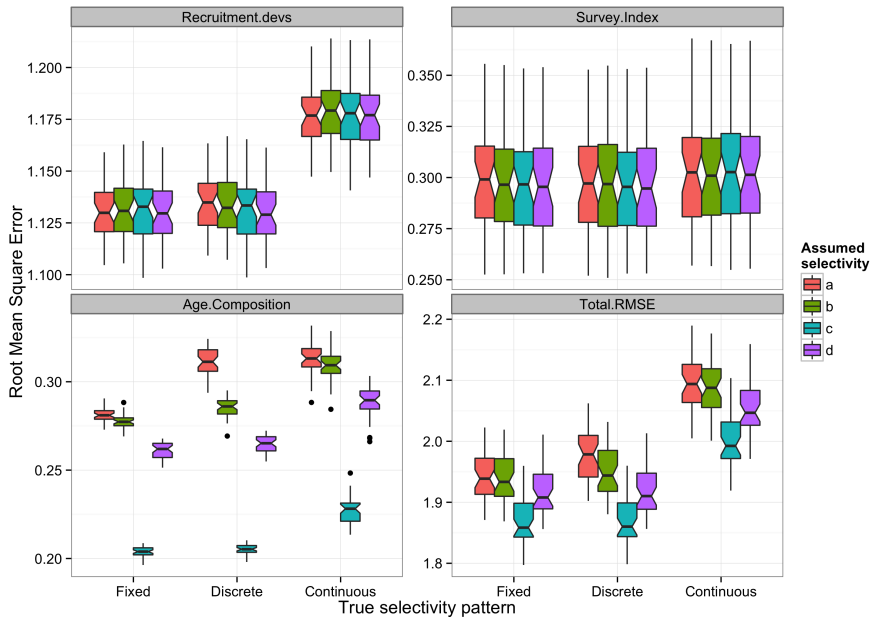
## Model selection based on DIC

$\Delta$ DIC

<u>True states</u>	<u>Assumed selectivity states</u>			
	Fixed (a)	Disc. (b)	Cont. (c)	Bicub (d)
Fixed (1)	10.28	21.92	26.23	0.00
Discrete (2)	195.52	45.45	0.00	2.70
Continuous (3)	1.72	8.45	3.05	0.00



# Root Mean Square Error

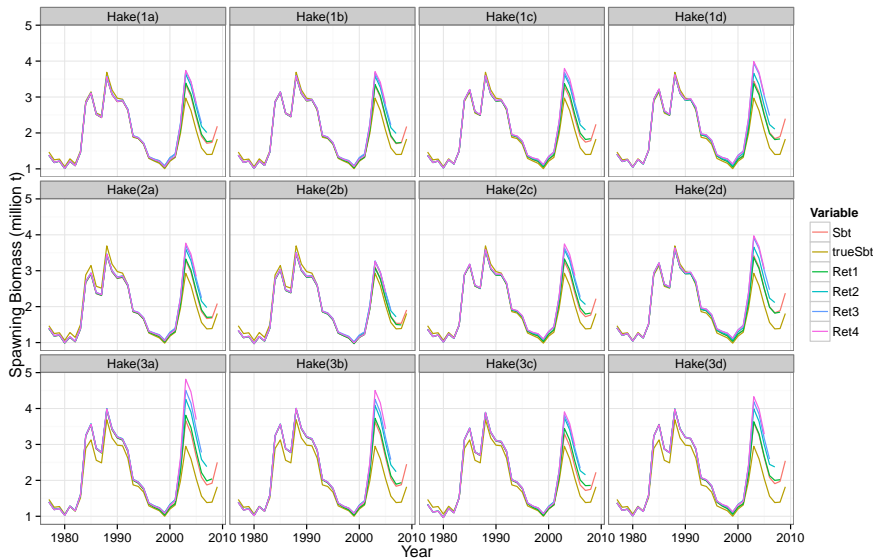


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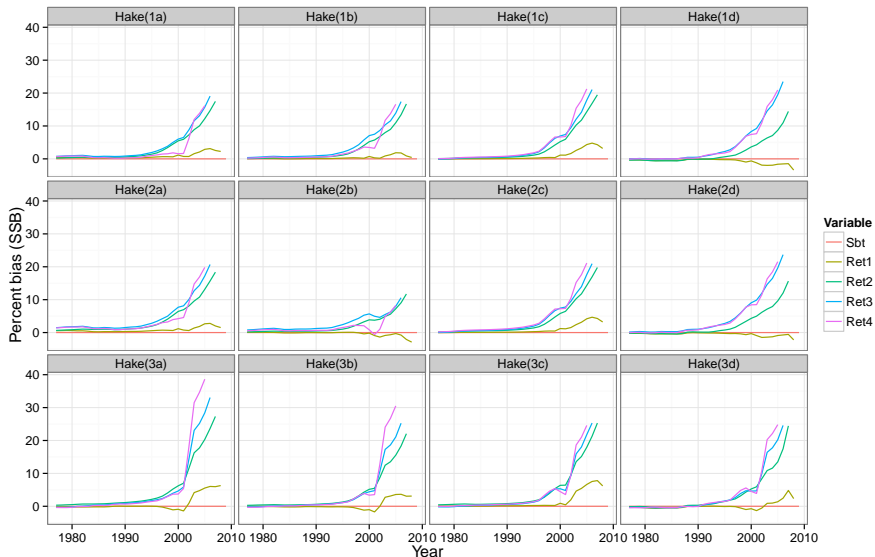
RMSE

<u>True states</u>	<u>Assumed selectivity states</u>			
	Fixed (a)	Disc. (b)	Cont. (c)	Bicub (d)
Fixed (1)	1.942	1.937	1.867	1.915
Discrete (2)	1.979	1.949	1.868	1.918
Continuous (3)	2.093	2.087	1.999	2.053

# Retrospective performance

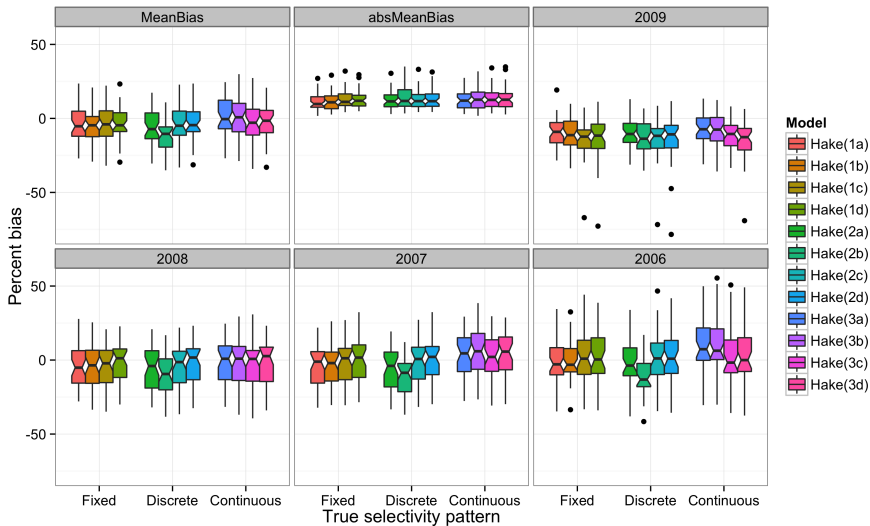


# Retrospective performance



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## Monte Carlo trials



# Retrospective bias statistic $\Omega$

Distance between average and absolute average bias:

$$\text{bias} = \frac{1}{4} \sum_{t=2005}^{2009} \frac{B_t^y - B_t^{2010}}{B_t^{2010}}$$

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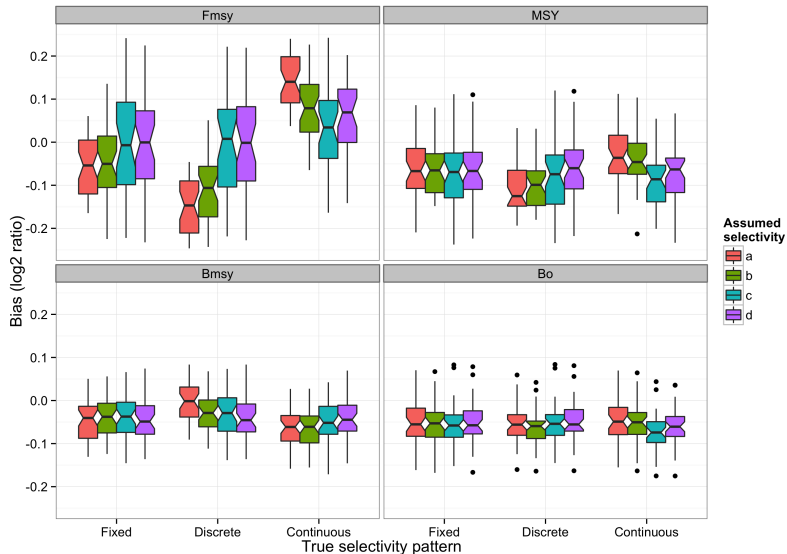
$$\Omega = \sqrt{\text{bias}^2 + |\text{bias}|^2}$$

# Retrospective bias statistic $\Omega$

$\Omega = 0$  implies no bias

<b><u>True states</u></b>	<b><u>Assumed selectivity states</u></b>			
	Fixed (a)	Disc. (b)	Cont. (c)	Bicub (d)
Fixed (1)	15.75	15.66	16.53	16.40
Discrete (2)	16.62	18.99	16.73	16.55
Continuous (3)	16.62	17.47	17.40	17.48

# Bias in reference points





## Bias in reference points

$F_{\text{MSY}}$  bias

<u><b>True states</b></u>	<u><b>Assumed selectivity states</b></u>			
	Fixed (a)	Disc. (b)	Cont. (c)	Bicub (d)
Fixed (1)	-0.054	-0.050	-0.009	0.007
Discrete (2)	-0.155	-0.120	0.003	0.013
Continuous (3)	0.142	0.086	0.064	0.100

## Rank scores

<u>True states</u>	<u>Assumed selectivity states</u>			
	Fixed (1)	Disc. (2)	Cont. (3)	Rank order
DIC	d,a,b,c	c,d,b,a	d,a,c,b	<b>d</b> ,c,b,a
$\Omega$	b,a,d,c	d,a,c,b	a,c,b,d	a, <b>d</b> ,c,b
$F_{\text{MSY}}$	d,c,b,a	c,d,b,a	c,b,d,a	c, <b>d</b> ,b,a

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- Preferable to adopt a penalized random walk versus time blocks.
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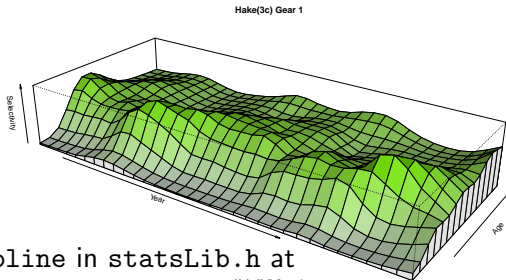
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  - ▶ Reduces number of estimated selectivity coefficients.
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- Ensure parameterization is continuous and differentiable.
  - ▶ Avoid `max` function (not continuous).

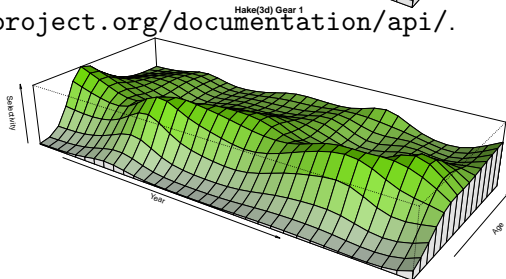
## 2d cubic splines

Top = 231 and bottom = 60 selectivity parameters.



See `bicubic_spline` in `statsLib.h` at

<http://admb-project.org/documentation/api/>.



## The End

### Acknowledgements:

IPHC, ADMB Foundation, CAPAM workshop organizers.

Jim Ianelli and Dave Fournier for the `vcubicspline_function_array` class.