

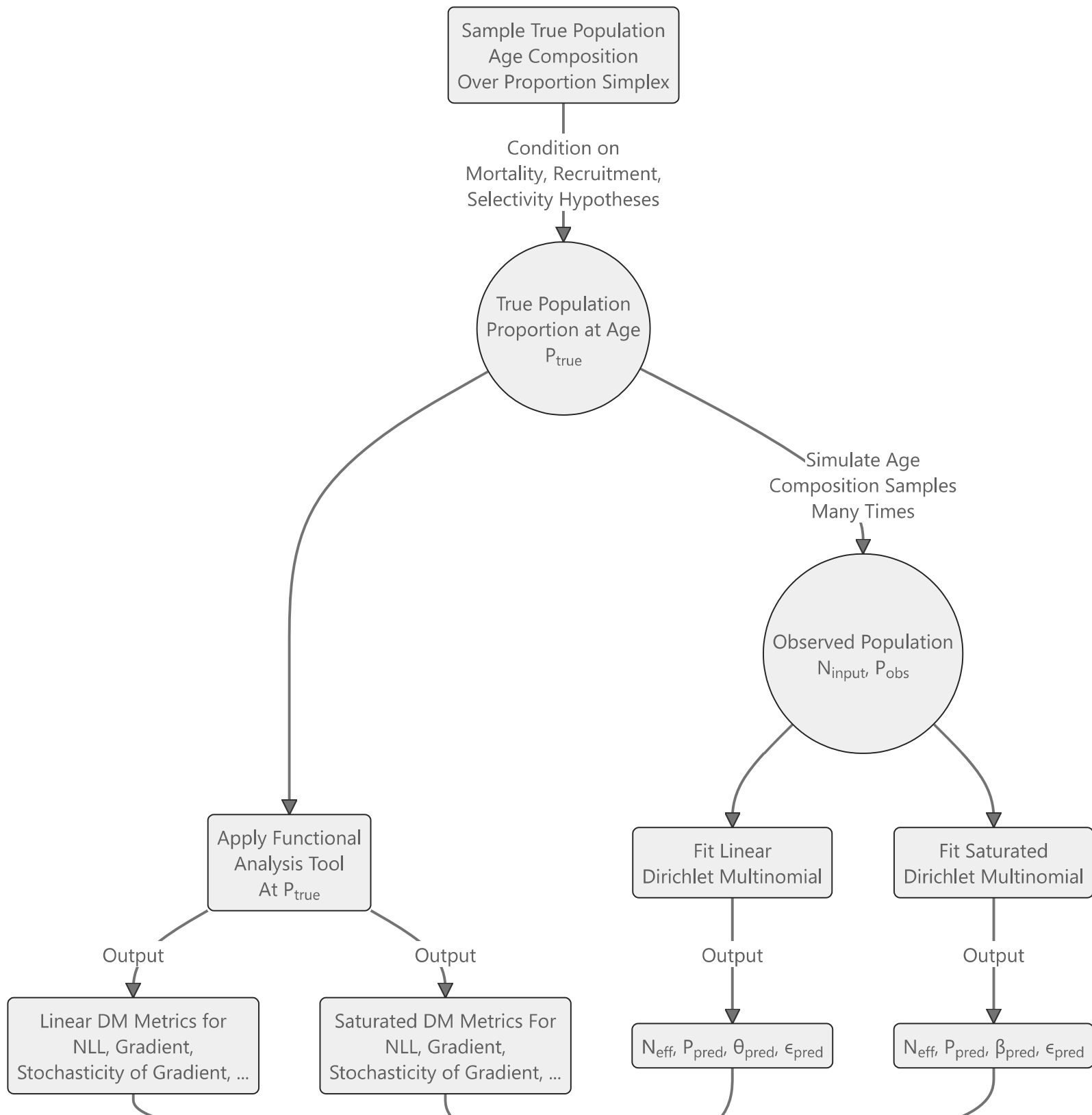
Which Dirichlet-Multinomial Parameterization - Linear or Saturated - Is Better for Fitting Compositional Data in Stock Assessment Applications?


An Algorithmic Approach to Evaluate Relative Performance

Here's an initial algorithm to evaluate relative performance of the linear and saturated Dirichlet-multinomial likelihoods for fitting age composition data over the set of possible proportions at age at a given time.

- Sample the true age composition from the proportion simplex grid
 - To Be Determined ~ Condition the acceptance of the sample on the fishery system characteristics, like fishery selectivity, total mortality, and recruitment patterns
- Apply the functional analysis tool to analyze the likelihood surface in the neighborhood of the true age composition point
- Simulate-Estimate age compositions under each Dirichlet-multinomial distribution
 - Simulate observed age composition(s) with error for fixed sample size(s)
 - Estimate predicted age compositions with both distributions
- Output performance metrics from functional analysis for both distributions
- Output predicted age compositions and goodness-of-fit metrics for both distributions
- Repeat for the next grid point in the simplex

The following diagram illustrates the workflow for simulating and analyzing age composition data. Starting from a true population distribution of proportions-at-age (P_{true}), simulated age composition samples are generated to represent observed proportions-at-age (P_{obs}). These observations are then analyzed using a functional analysis tool and two estimation models: a **linear Dirichlet-multinomial model** and a **saturated Dirichlet-multinomial model**, each producing predicted proportions (P_{pred}), dispersion parameters (θ_{pred} , β_{pred}), effective sample sizes (N_{eff}) and other performance metrics.





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graph TD; A(( )) --> D[Synthesize and Summarize Results]; B(( )) --> D; C(( )) --> D; E(( )) --> D;
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Synthesize and Summarize Results