Improved methods for length and age composition for New Zealand fish stocks

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# Summary

*Proposal to Fisheries New Zealand to develop improved methods for estimating scaled length and age compositions for New Zealand fish stocks from length and paired age-length data.*

* Length and age composition data from commercial and recreational fisheries are an important input for informing assessments of fish stocks.
* Improved methods for modelling length composition and paired age-length data will help
* improve estimates of length and age compositions for New Zealand fish stocks and reduce uncertainty, accounting for strata with low levels of length and/or otolith sampling, spatial-temporal variability in age and length, and within-season growth.
* Improve sampling efficiency, allowing for a lower cost for reading otoliths and the use of data sampled throughout the year, as well as giving age composition estimates for stocks and years not previously available.
* This project will develop innovative methods to estimate scaled length and age composition distributions to account for various covariates (month, year, spatial changes) and compare the standard methods (i.e., NIWAs Catch-at-age and CALA software) using case studies with selected New Zealand stocks.

# Objectives

## Overall objective

To develop improved methods for estimating scaled length and age composition for New Zealand fish stocks from length and paired age-length data.

## Specific objectives

1. To evaluate, via model development and simulation, the relative accuracy and effectiveness of different methods (i.e., Bayesian ordinal regression models versus standard scaled length composition combined with age-length-keys) to estimate length and age compositions from randomly collected length and age-length data.
2. To apply the methods to selected case studies to compare the resulting scaled length and age composition estimates and levels of uncertainty.
3. To present the analyses, results, conclusions, and guidelines for the analyses of length and paired age-length data to the Fisheries New Zealand (FNZ) Statistics, Assessments, and Methods Working Group (SAMWG), and submit a FAR to FNZ.

# Background

### Overview of length and age composition methods used in New Zealand fisheries

Length and age composition data from commercial and recreational fisheries are important for informing integrated stock assessment models, as well as inform (i.e., via determining recruitment) the evaluation of semi-quantitative assessments.

In New Zealand, length and age compositions for fish stocks have typically been estimated by either (i) randomly sampling the population or the catch and using these samples to infer the length and/or age composition (i.e., for length composition and direct ageing); or (ii) randomly sampling the population or catch for length, sampling a smaller set of otoliths for aging to develop an empirical age-length-key (ALK), and applying the resulting ALK to the scaled length composition to estimate the age composition.

Estimates of age composition for most deepwater stocks use the ALK methods, with many inshore stocks using direct ageing. With both methods, bootstrap resampling is typically used to provide uncertainty estimates and to determine initial effective sample sizes in assessments.

Collection of otoliths and reading of their age can be expensive (depending on the difficulty of reading for a species and the cost of obtaining otolith samples), with the cost imposing a constraint on the number of otoliths able to be aged. Using empirical methods, the sampled otoliths need to be collected annually, be representative of the length-at-age of the population, be spatially (i.e., to account for variability in length-at-age across locations) and temporally (i.e., to account for seasonal growth) representative, and have an adequate number of samples to fully describe the age-length relationship.

Where inadequate or non-representative otolith sampling has taken place (i.e., there are many missing or few data points for an age, length bin, or strata), it is often not possible to reliably estimate the underlying age composition (Ailloud & Hoenig 2019) or “false” ages need to be added to fill out the age-length key (e.g., ling stocks). Unrepresentative sampling is either ignored or results in age composition data for stocks in some years and/or fisheries being inadequate and unable to be used in stock assessment (e.g., the 2017 sub-Antarctic non-spawning hoki fishery age-composition).

Robust methods that allow better use of the collected would help improve efficiency. Ordinal models of length at age composition modelling are likely to provide a much better method that makes greater use of available data and allow for more cost-effective use of length and paired age-length sampling.

### Categorical models to estimate length and age composition

There are a number of methods for empirically estimating age composition based on ALKs, for example, the standard/forward method (Fridriksson 1934), the inverse method (Clark 1981), and the forward-inverse method (Hoenig et al. 2002). In general, almost all fishery age-compositions for New Zealand fisheries use the standard method (for example, the method in Bull & Dunn 2002) and typically assume negligible spatial or temporal bias.

A better approach for deriving age compositions from length composition data and paired age-length data is to estimate the relationship between age and length using an ordinal model.

Developments have used continuation ratio-logits (Rindorf & Lewy 2001), and the approach was updated by Berg & Kristensen (2012) to estimate age-specific abundance indices; by Berg et al. (2014) for the case of research surveys; and Correa et al. (2020) for Bering Sea Pacific cod. Berg & Kristensen (2012) used generalised additive models (GAMs) with continuation ratio-logits to model age given length for surveys of cod, haddock, and herring in the North Sea. They found that their estimates from modelled spatial varying age-length relationship had higher internal and external consistency and performed (statistically) better than standard ALK approaches (Berg & Kristensen 2012; Berg et al. 2014). Further, Berg at al. (2014) used this model to estimate the between-age correlations and found a general pattern of increasing positive correlations with age using the approach, providing better estimates of effective sample size. This relationship was later used to Berg & Nielson (2016) to model the correlation structure of age composition data in state-space stock assessment models as a way of addressing the concerns of the use of the multinomial distribution raised by Francis (2014).

Thorson & Haltuch (2019) implemented a categorical spatial-temporal model to calculate biomass and age composition for systematic surveys, using the approach of Berg et al. (2014), and showed that, in a simulation experiment, it resulted in a significant increase in the effective sample size over standard [survey] design-based methods. They concluded that categorical spatial-temporal models improve estimation of effective sample sizes, account for co-variates, and have improved statistical properties over standard survey design-based methods.

Since the studies of Rindoff & Lewy (2001), Berg & Kristensen (2012), and Berg et al. (2014), modelling software to implement ordinal regressions have improved considerably — for example see mgcv (Wood et al. 2016; Wood 2017), Stan (Carpenter et al. 2017), and brms (Bürkner 2017, 2018).

Modern ordinal modelling approaches are likely to provide an improved alternative to bootstrap approaches for calculating length and age compositions by estimating age composition across fisheries, areas, and/or season for a species — avoiding the strict requirements in standard ALK methods for age-length samples from every area, time period; and more robustly accounting for covariates and in-season growth for a given species.

Development of such models is likely to provide length and age composition data for New Zealand species that have not previously been available due to non-representative sampling or poor sampling coverage, as well as more robustly accounting for spatial-temporal variability and in-season growth effects. Further, application of spatial-temporal models are easily included in ordinal models and may allow improved sampling efficiency with a lower cost due to a reduced number of otoliths required, as well as giving age composition estimates for stocks and years not previously available.

# Methods

This project will implement and evaluate the relative accuracy and effectiveness of ordinal models compared with standard ALK methods to estimate age compositions from randomly collected length and age-length observations. The approach will involve:

1. Development of categorial models that predict the true length composition and associated uncertainty from samples of length
2. Scaling of the length composition derived in step 1 by the catch
3. Development of an ordinal model that can predict age given length using paired age-length data and covariates
4. Conversion of the scaled length composition derived in step 2 to an age composition using the model described in step 3

Evaluation of methods will be via a simulation study based on characteristics for a range of typical fish stocks within New Zealand. The methods will then be applied to selected case studies (i.e., hake and ling) to compare point and variance estimates produced by modelling methods and ALK approaches on the resulting scaled length or age compositions.

Guidance on the best method for estimating age composition from length and paired age-length data using ordinal models versus ALK methods have not been fully considered in the scientific literature or evaluated for cases that represent typical New Zealand fish stocks. The results from this analysis will be used to develop conclusions and general guidelines for the use of length and age-length observations in the estimation of scaled length and age composition for New Zealand fish stock, and provide approaches that improve the ability to use sampled data across a wide range of fish stocks.

Results, conclusions, and guidelines from the study will be reported to the Fisheries New Zealand Statistics, Assessments, and Methods Working Group (SAMWG), and in a draft FAR to Fisheries New Zealand.

# Reporting requirements

## Research reporting

### Objectives 1-3

1. To submit to the MPI contracts manager and Fisheries New Zealand project scientist a draft Fishery Assessment Report, as specified in Research Reporting Form 7, by 30 June 2022.
2. To present the report detailed in 1 above to a meeting of the Fisheries New Zealand Statistics, Assessments, and Methods Working Group (SAMWG) by 30 October 2022.
3. To submit to the MPI contracts manager and Fisheries New Zealand project scientist a final Fishery Assessment Report, as specified in Research Reporting Form 7, by 30 October 2022.
4. To submit data to the Fisheries New Zealand data management team by 16 December 2022.

## Data Reporting

To submit any data generated, collected or modified during the course of this project to the Fisheries New Zealand Research Data Manager by 30 December 2022.

# Price

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| **Objective** | **Milestone** | **Reporting**  **Requirement** | **Milestone Description** | **Due Date** | | **Fixed Price (excl GST) (NZD)** |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | Update standard and implement categorical modelling approaches to estimate scaled length and age compositions | 30 June 2022 | | $30,520 |
| 1 | 2 | 1 | Evaluate, via simulation, the relative accuracy and effectiveness of different methods | 30 June 2022 | | $13,940 |
| 2 | 3 | 1 | Apply the methods to case study examples (e.g., Chatham Rise & sub-Antarctic ling, and west coast South Island and sub-Antarctic hake) and compare the outcomes on the resulting length and age-compositions | 30 June 2022 | | $6,540 |
| 3 | 4 | 1 | Submit a draft FAR (as per Reporting Form 6) to MPI | 30 June 2021 | | $5,840 |
| 3 | 5 | 2 | Present methods and results to the Fisheries New Zealand Statistics, Assessments, and Methods Working Group (SAMWG) | 30 October 2022 | | $3,660 |
| 3 | 6 | 3 | Submit a final FAR (as per Reporting Form 6) to MPI | 30 October 2022 | | $2,180 |
| 3 | 7 | 4 | Submit data to the Fisheries New Zealand data management team | 16 December 2022 | | $3,270 |
| **PROJECT TOTAL $NZD** | | | | | $65,950 | |

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