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Identification and performance of stock-recruitment functions in state space assessment models

Working Paper 1

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Intro

Background

- State Space Research Track Working Group (SSRTWG) is investigating performance of the Woods Hole Assessment Model (WHAM)
 - Simulation studies with data generated from operating models (OMs), then fit with a series of estimation models (EMs)
 - This framework allows us to evaluate how the EM fits compare to the known OM “true values”, evaluate model selection, bias, precision, etc.

Terms of Reference (TORs) Addressed

- TOR 2: Investigate the efficacy of estimating stock-recruit functions within state-space models and their utility in generating scientific advice.
- TOR 3: Develop guidelines for including ecosystem and environmental effects in assessment models and how to treat them for generating biological reference points and scientific advice.

Outline

- 'Stock' parameters, fishery and index parameters
- OM factors and simulated data examples
- EM models
- Beta standardization
- Analysis & Results
- Conclusions
- Future Work

Intro **Inputs**

OM Sims

EM

Analysis & Results

!! Results

Conclusions

Future Work

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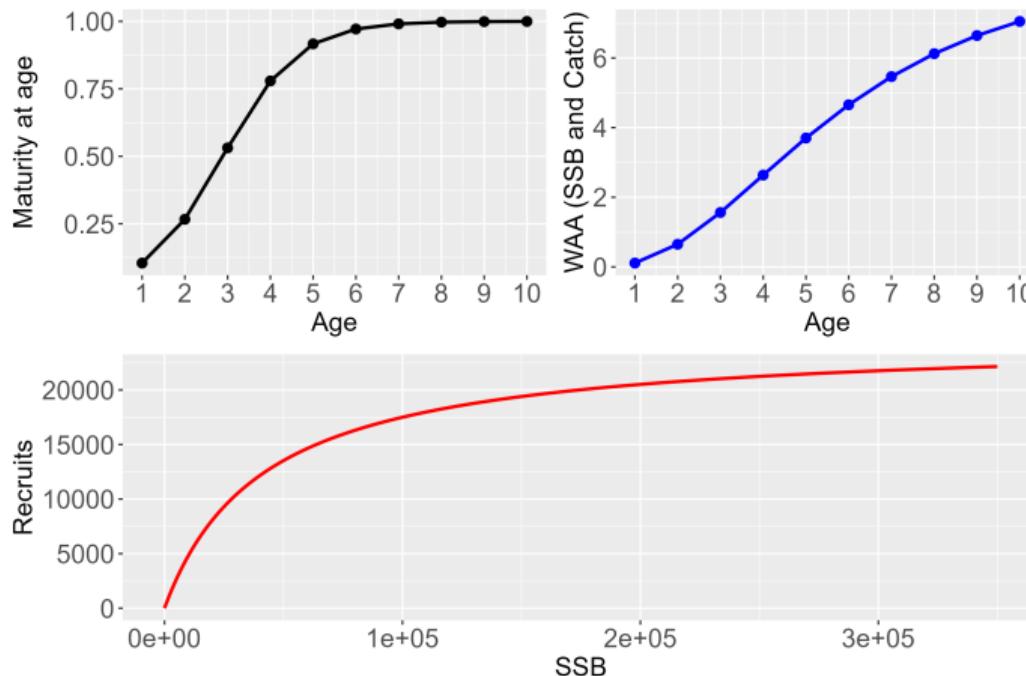
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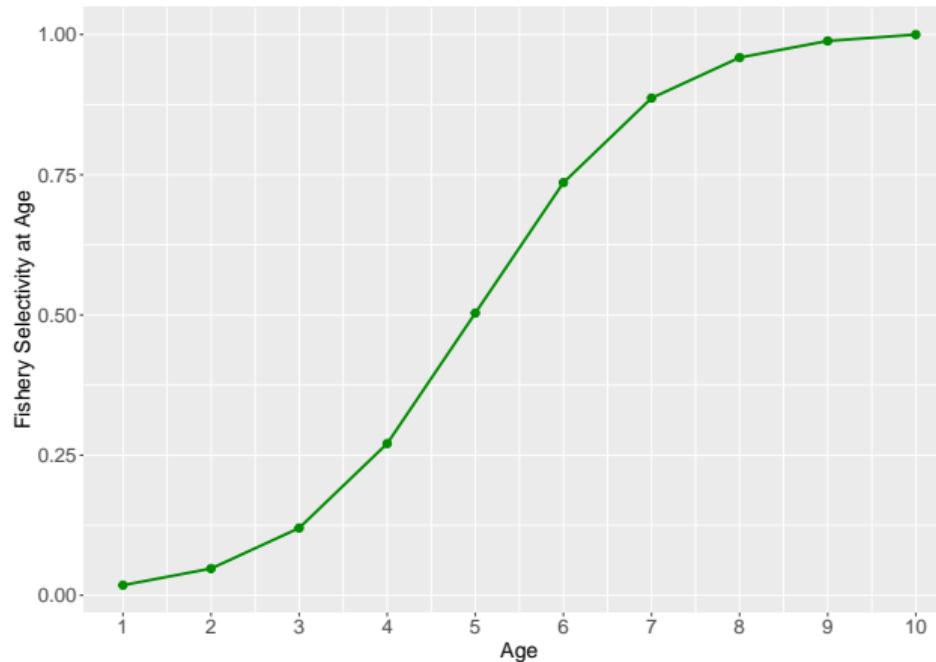
Inputs

Stock parameters for generic gadid



- Natural mortality = 0.2 at all ages
 - Maturity, weight, natural mortality are time-invariant

Fishery and index parameters



- two fishery independent indices were also generated, taking place at 0.25, 0.75 yr
- catchability for both indices was 0.3; selectivity was same as fishery

OM

OM factors

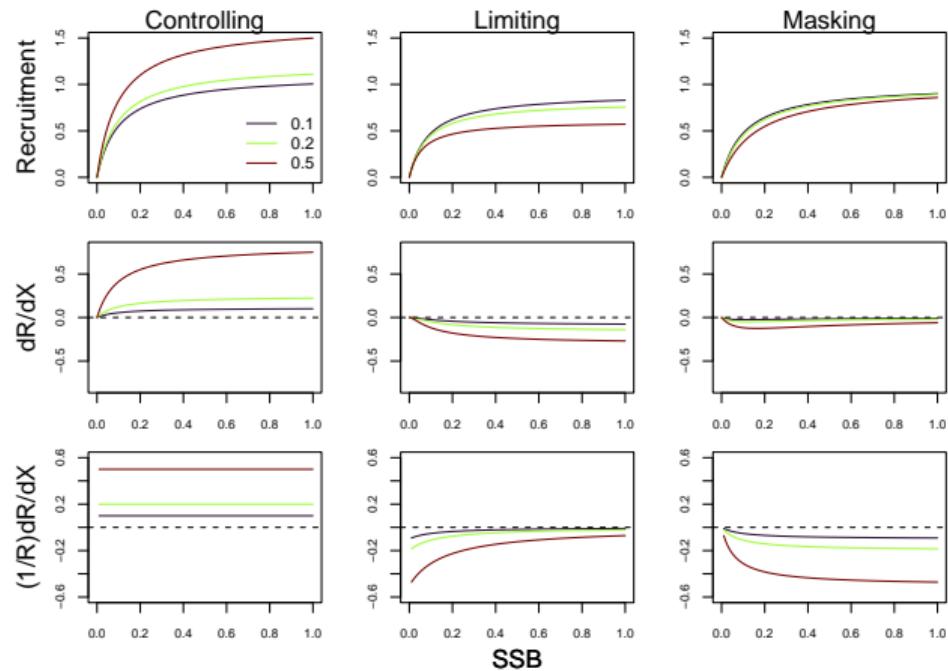
Fhistory	R_sigma	R_cor	Ecov_effect	Ecov_cor	Obs_error
H-MSY	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	L
MSY	1	0.8	1	0.8	H

- These levels were combined factorially with 4 stock recruit models (all Beverton-Holt) for 256 different OM
 - Factors that did not vary were the observation and process error of the Ecov (both fixed at 0.1)

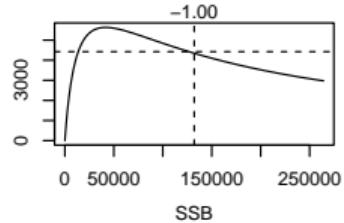
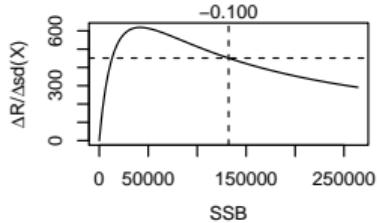
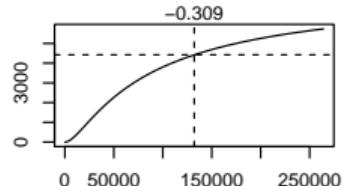
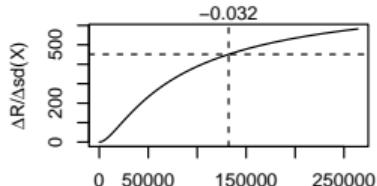
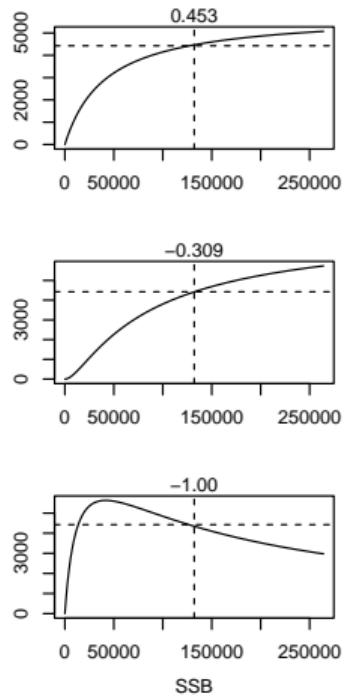
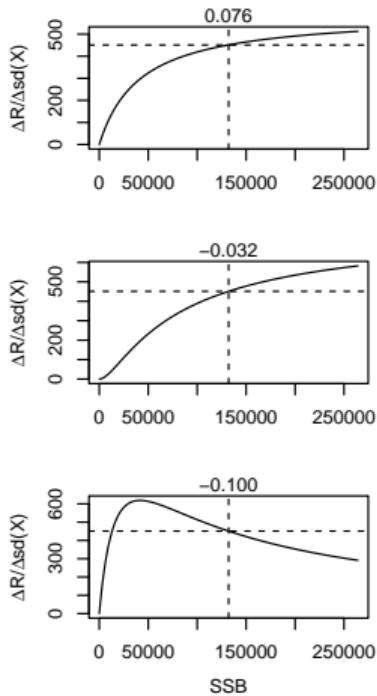
OM factor for Recruitment variability (R_sig) relative to recent assessments

Stock	SRR	Recr	RE	Rec_Cor	sigmaR	sigmaNA	Arho_age	rho_year
GB.Haddock	mean	rec+1	2dar1	1.64	0.38	0.15	0.28	
Redfish	BH	rec	iid	1.40	NA	0.00	0.00	
GB.Cod	mean	rec+1	iid	1.25	0.52	0.00	0.00	
GM.Haddock	mean	rec+1	2dar1	1.06	0.35	0.32	0.52	
Mackerel	random.walk	rec+1	2dar1	0.92	0.49	0.50	-0.11	
N.Black.Sea.Bass	mean	rec+1	2dar1	0.74	0.81	0.08	0.26	
GM.Cod	mean	rec+1	2dar1	0.68	0.25	0.34	0.70	
SNE.Cod	BH	rec	iid	0.60	NA	0.00	0.00	
Plaice	mean	rec+1	iid	0.51	0.29	0.00	0.00	
S.Black.Sea.Bass	mean	rec+1	2dar1	0.51	0.60	-0.13	0.33	
GB.Winter.Flounder	mean	rec+1	2dar1	0.34	0.19	0.63	0.69	
Bluefish	mean	rec+1	2dar1	0.33	0.16	-0.20	0.77	
Butterfish	mean	rec+1	ar1	0.30	0.25	0.00	0.18	

OM factor: Beverton-Holt functional (1 with no Ecov effect, 3 with effect)

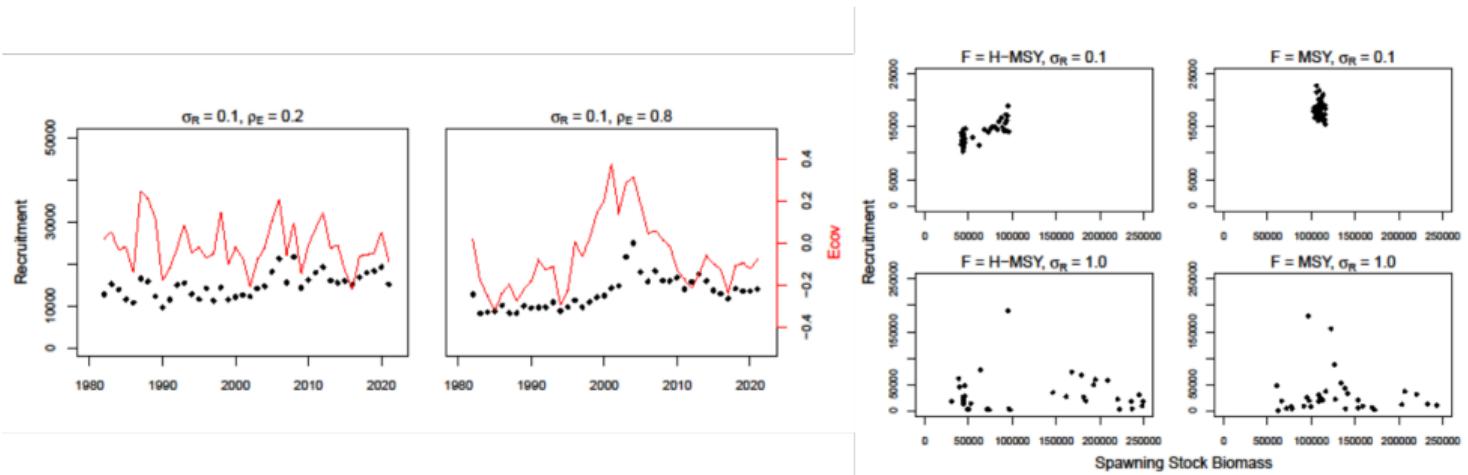


OM factor: Beta standardization

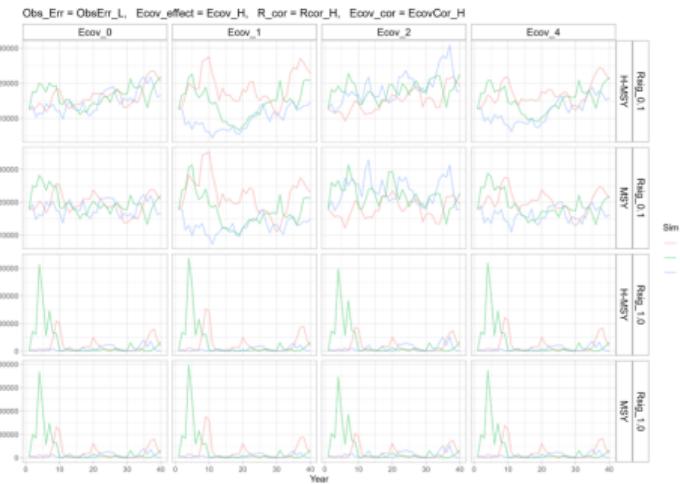
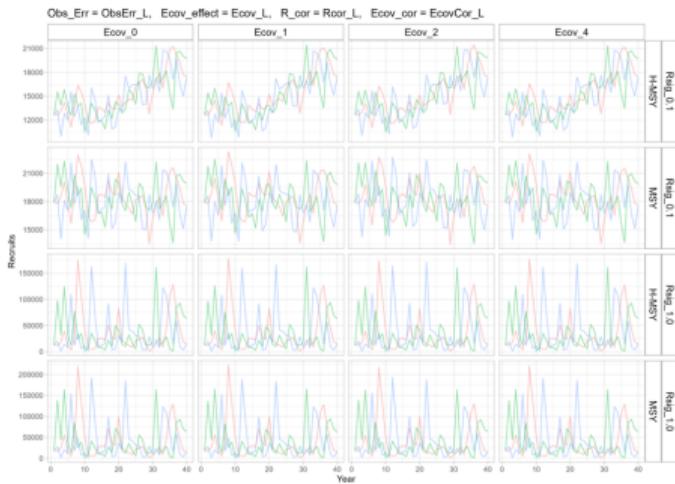


Sims

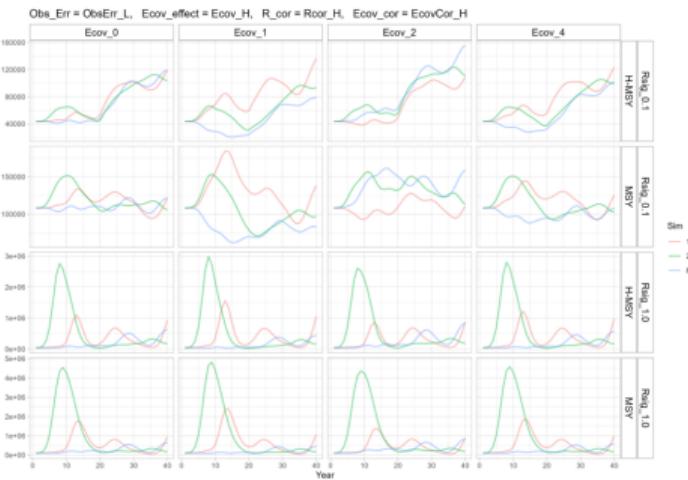
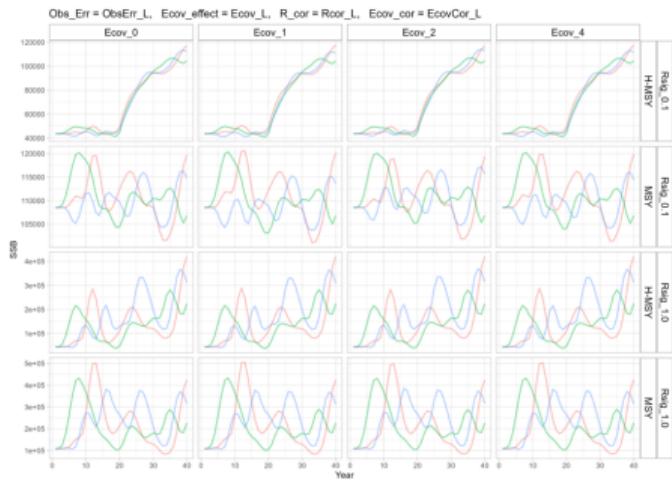
Simulated Data Examples - Ecov and SRR recruit_ecov_SRR_noecov



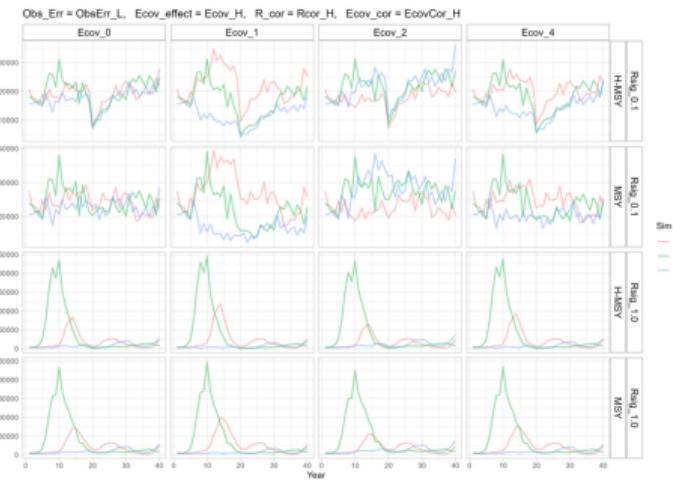
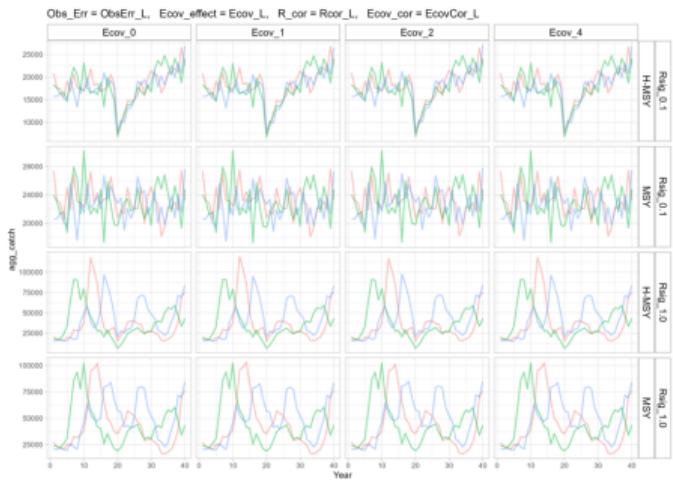
Simulated Data Examples - Recruitment Timeseries



Simulated Data Examples - SSB Timeseries



Simulated Data Examples - Catch Timeseries



EM

EM models

- All OMs used Beverton-Holt stock recruit relationship (SRR)
 - For the EMs, we also fit a mean SRR with random effects
 - There were 6 total EMs fit to each simulated data set (100) for all 256 OMs
 - 153,600 fitted models X 2 for β unstandardized and β standardized cases

EM	SRR	Ecov.How	Ecov	EM_mod
1	Mean	0	None	Mean_0
2	Mean	1	Controlling	Mean_1
3	BH	0	None	BH_0
4	BH	1	Controlling	BH_1
5	BH	2	Limiting	BH_2
6	BH	4	Masking	BH_4

Analysis & Results

Analyses

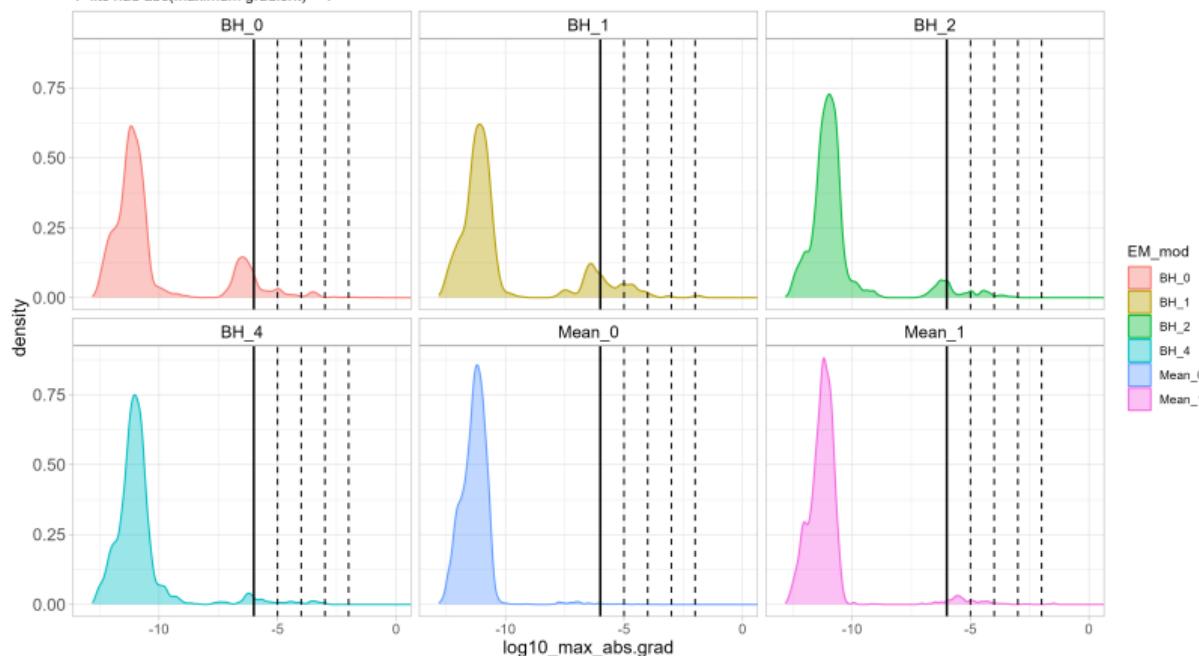
1. Convergence of the estimating models
2. Model identifiability of an underlying stock recruitment model and/or an underlying relationship between environmental covariate
3. ΔAIC and model probability
4. Assessment error (recruitment, spawning stock biomass, and Fbar)
5. Bias of estimated parameters
6. Mohn's ρ
7. Projection performance relative to assumptions about the environmental covariate
 - Results will be shown for β unstandardized case, because β standardization had no appreciable effect
 - Most results summarized by relative error (RE): $(\text{Est}-\text{True})/\text{True}$

Distribution of maximum (absolute value of gradient) (*new slide)

- very few models dropped for this criterion
 - reference lines for -6 (solid) and 5,4,3,2 (exponent for power of 10)

613 fits had abs(maximum gradient) > 1e-6 (3%)

1. fits bad abs(maximum gradient) > 1

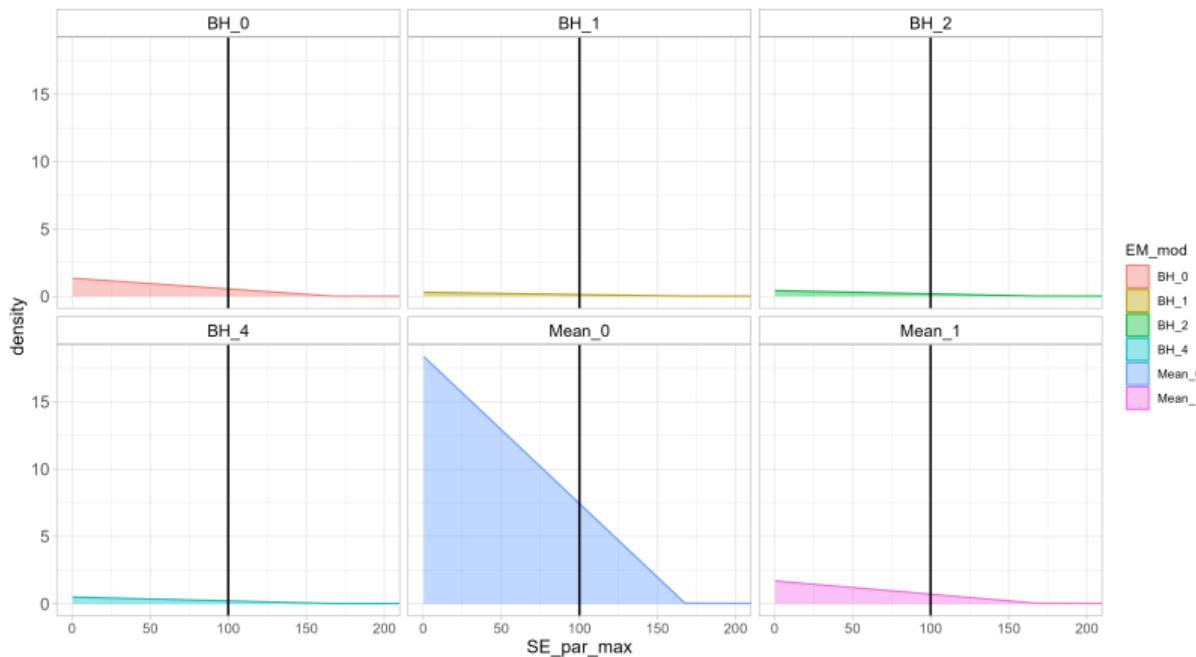


Distribution of SE (*new slide)

- very few models dropped for this criterion
 - mostly impacted mean SRR with no Ecov

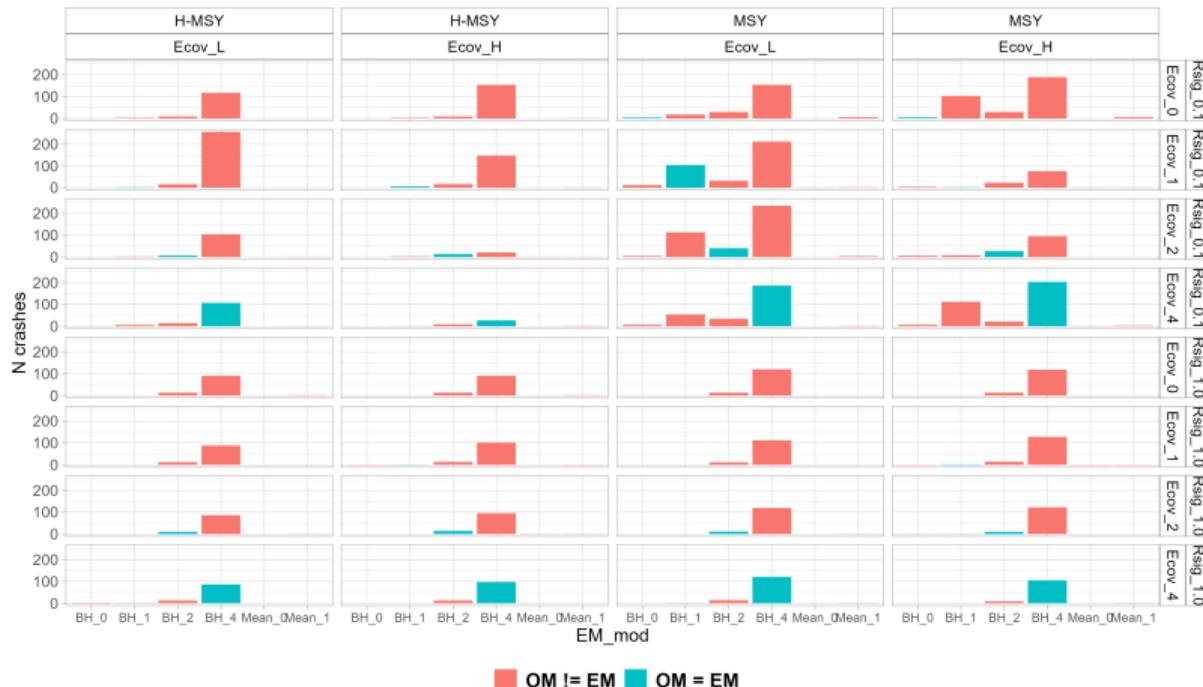
1439 fits had SE > 100 (6%)

1369 fits had SE > 200



Crashes

- ~3.3-3.5% crashes, typically for Ecov=Masking ("BH_4") and $\sigma_R=0.1$
 - most problematic for Masking (BH_4) and exacerbated by $\sigma_R=0.1$



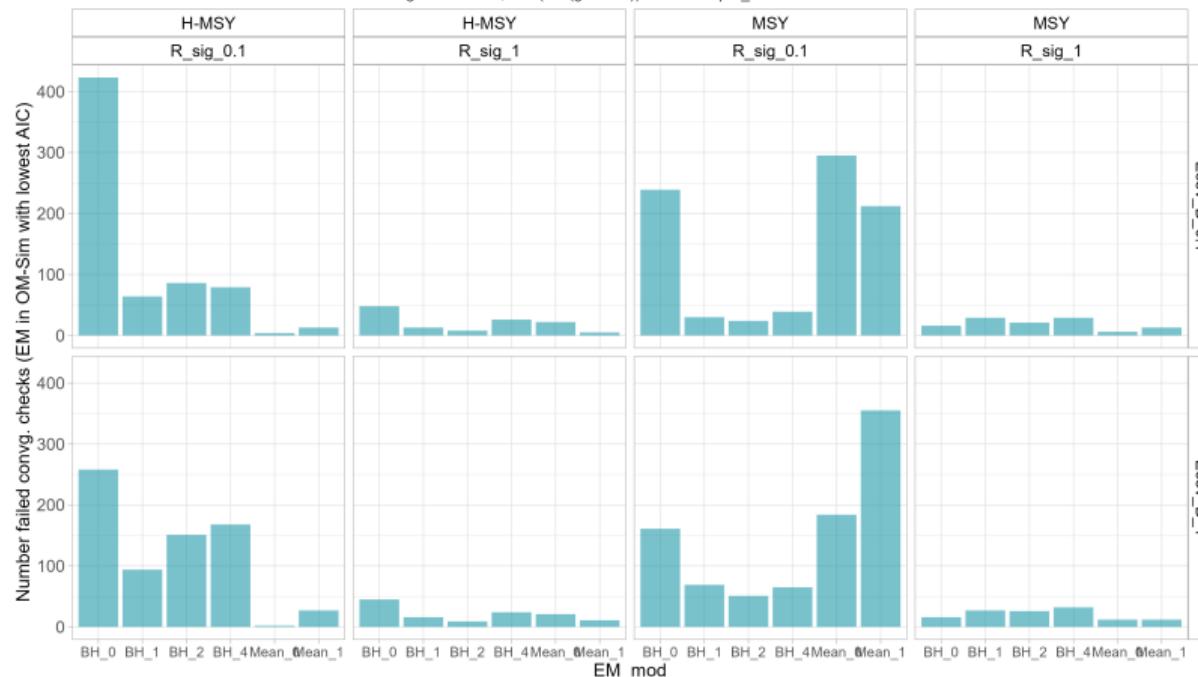
Convergence Criteria

1. the optimization routine (`stats::nlminb`) completed without error
 2. the `stats::nlminb` convergence flag = 0 indicated successful convergence
 3. the maximum absolute value of the gradient of the log-likelihood is $< 1e-6$
 4. `TMB::sdreport` provided non-NA values for all fixed effects standard errors
 5. `TMB::sdreport` provided all standard errors < 100
- Models not satisfying all of these conditions were dropped from Results summaries

Unconverged Models (from EM having 'best' EM per OM-Simulation)

- most problematic for $\sigma_R=0.1$; BH with no Ecov and high fishing contrast (H-MSY) and mean SRR with no contrast (MSY)

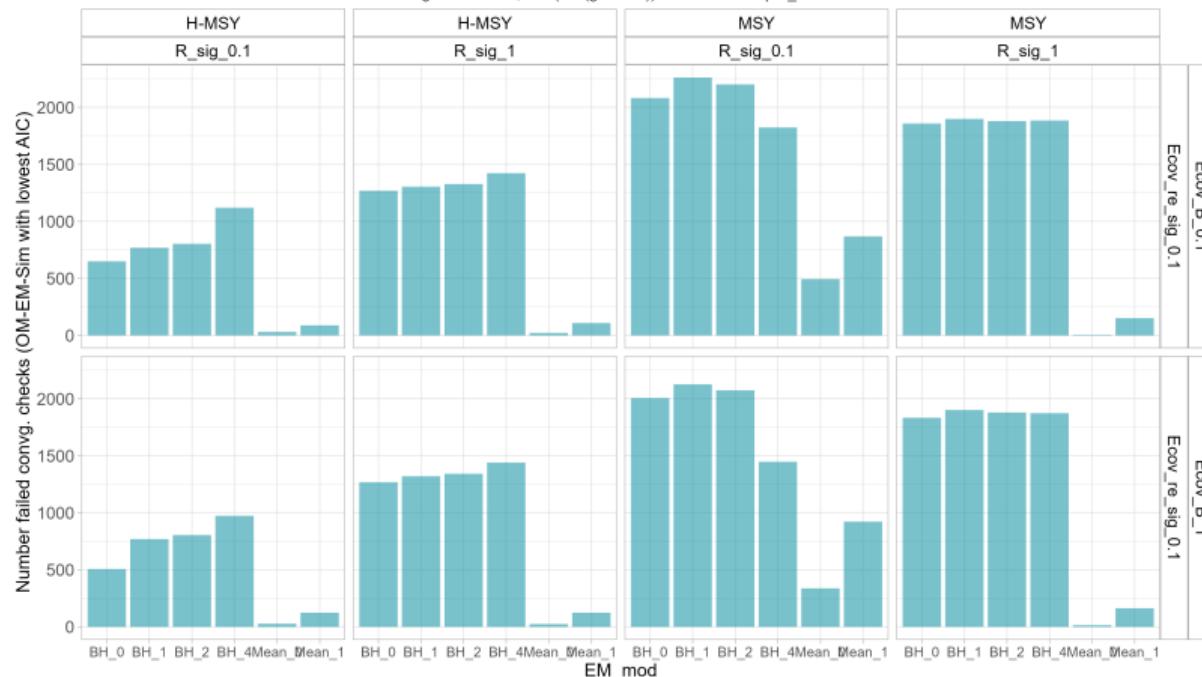
14% of lowest AIC model failed 1 or more convergence checks: max(abs(gradient)) > 6 and/or par SE > 100



Unconverged Models (considering all EMs per OM-Simulation)

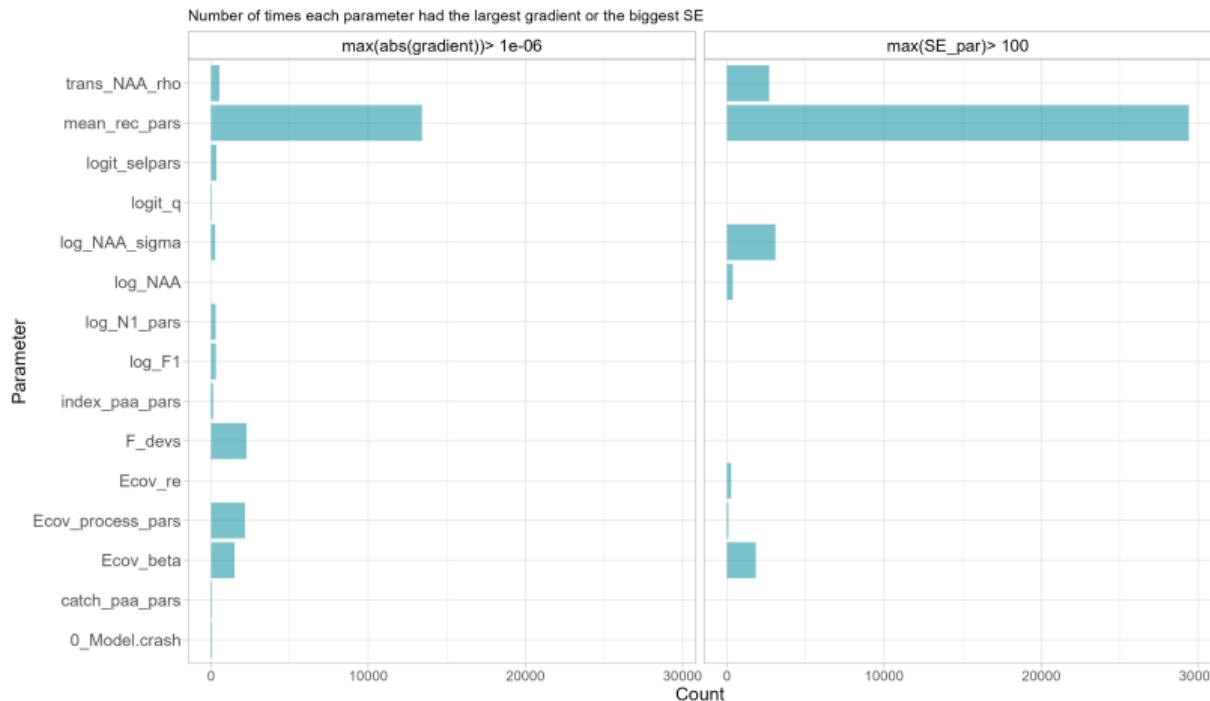
- most problematic for Beverton-Holt SRR, worse with no contrast in fishing history (MSY)

33.6% of all QM-EM-Sims failed 1 or more convergence checks: max(abs(gradient)) > 1e-06 and/or par_SE > 10.



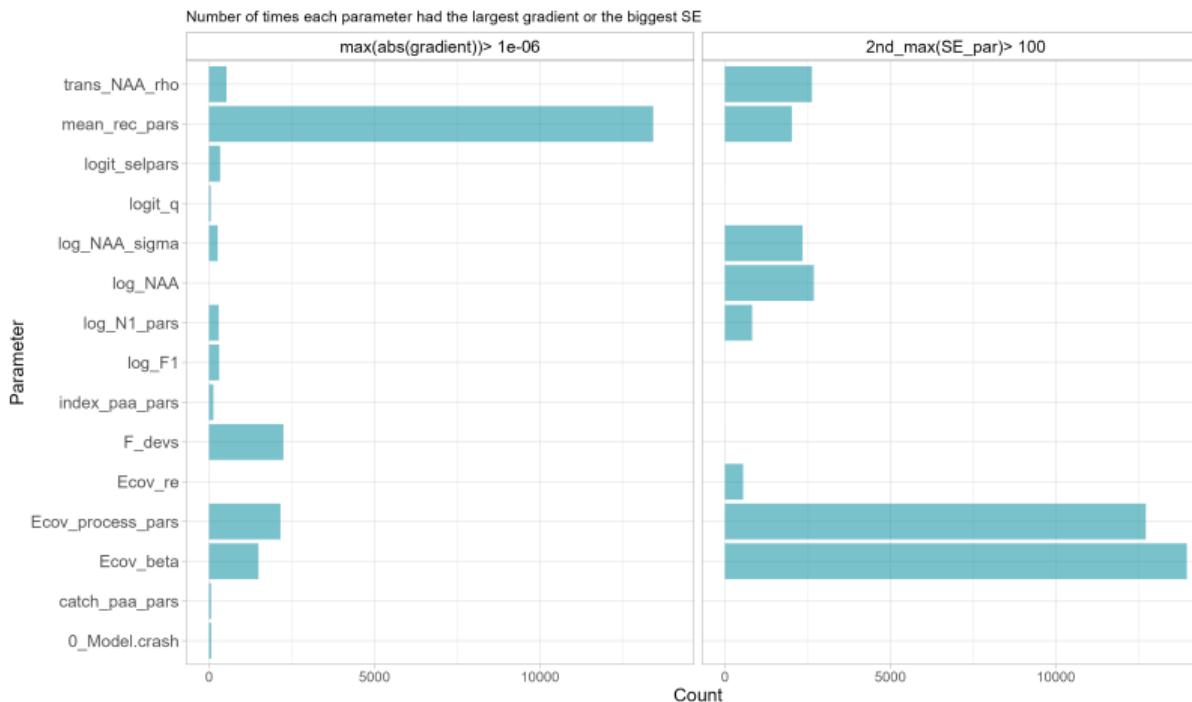
Unconverged Model - The Offending Parameters

- the SRR recruitment parameters led to most convergence failures



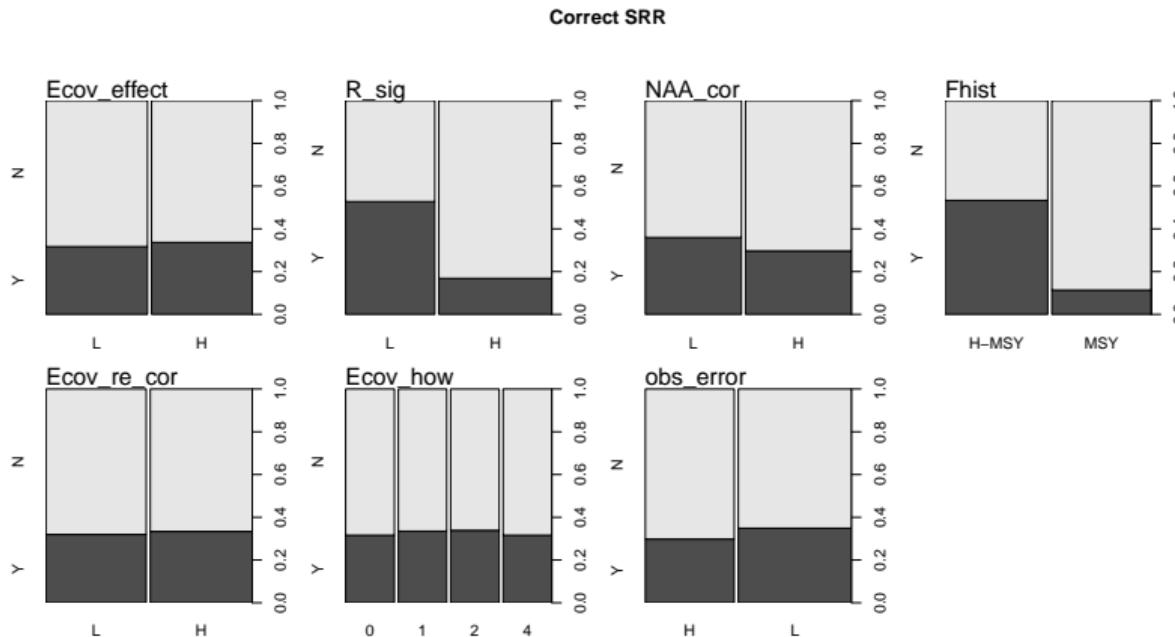
Unconverged Model - Second Most Offending Parameters

- the Ecov parameters led to the second most convergence failures



Model Identifiability - Marginal barplots for SRR

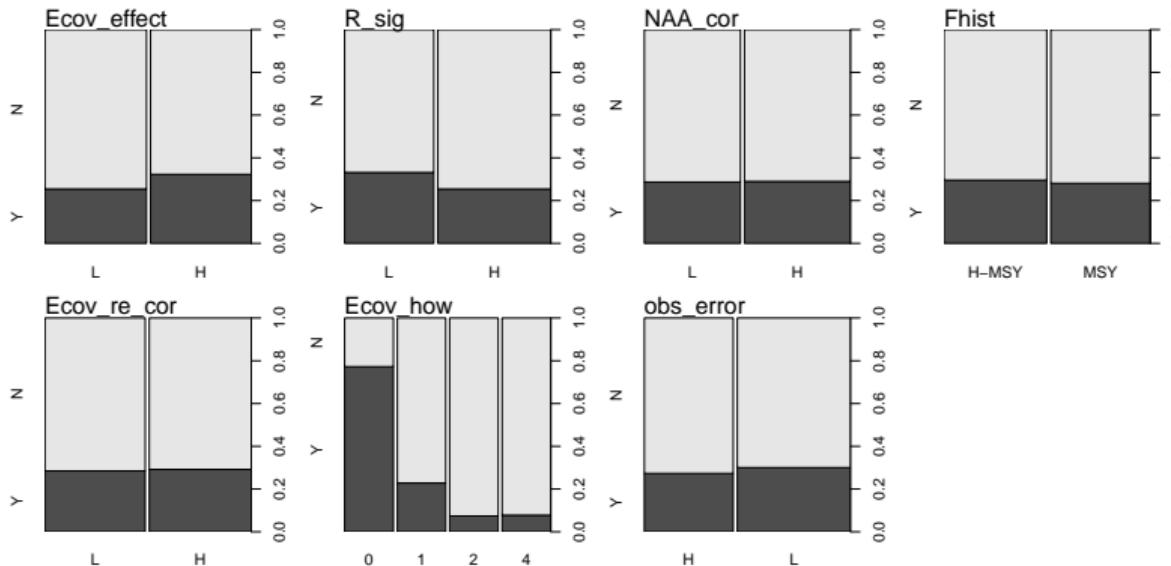
- Marginal univariate model selection results for whether an SRR relationship was correctly identified (indicated by dark shaded regions)



Model Identifiability - Marginal barplots for Ecov_low

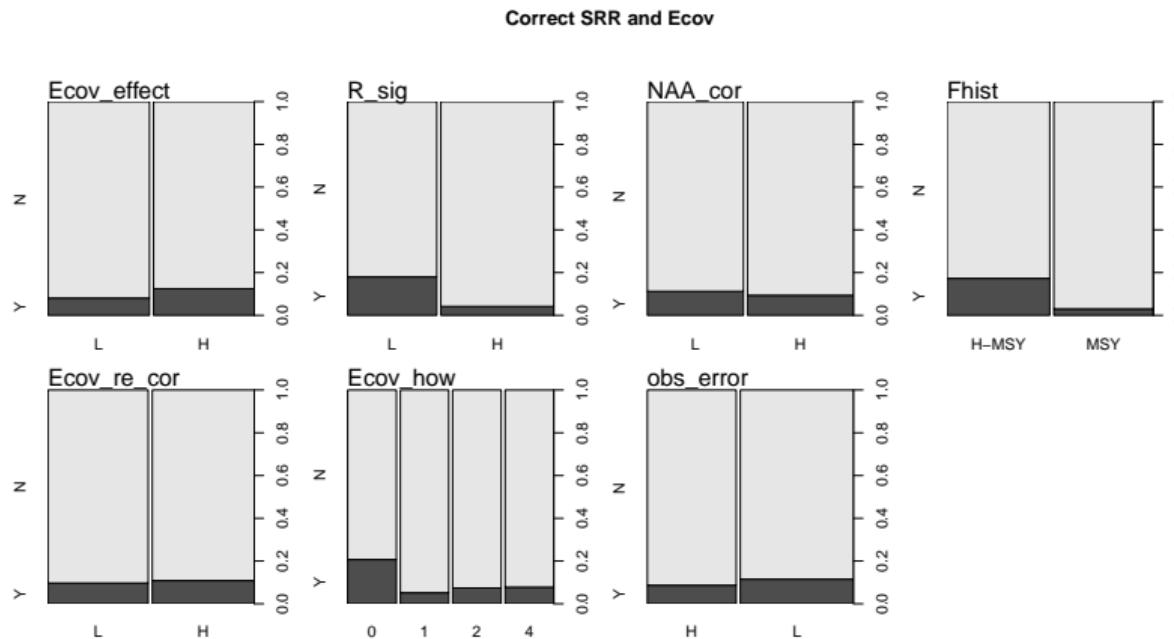
- Marginal univariate model selection results for whether an Ecov was correctly identified (indicated by dark shaded regions)

Correct Ecov how



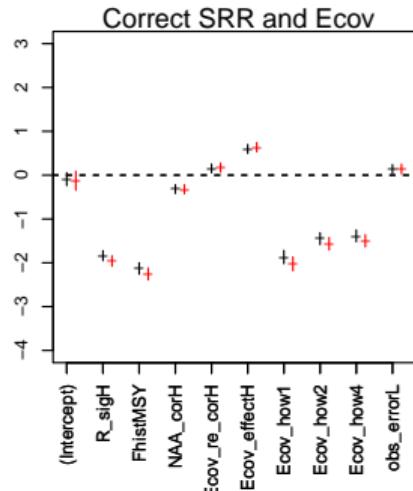
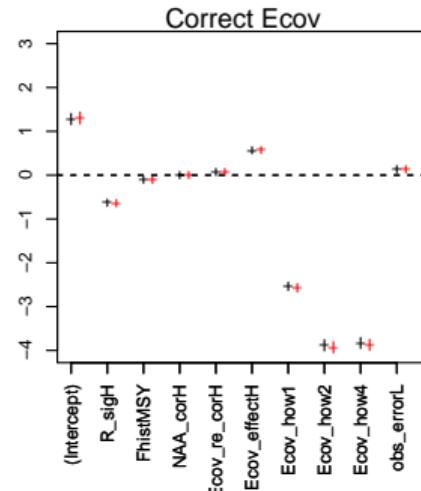
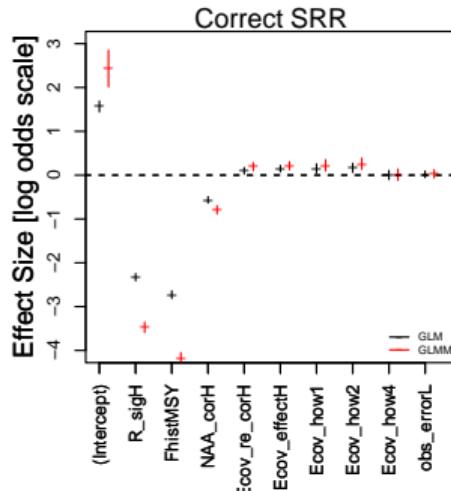
Model Identifiability - Marginal barplots for both SRR & Ecov_low

- Marginal univariate model selection results for whether the SRR AND Ecov were both correctly identified (indicated by dark shaded regions)



Model Identifiability - Effect size

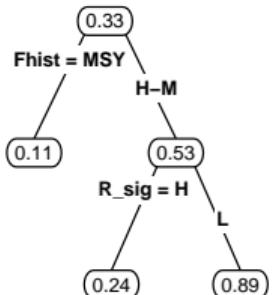
- Effect sizes for proportion correctly identified using a binomial generalized linear model and a binomial generalized linear mixed model with simulation random number seed as a random intercept



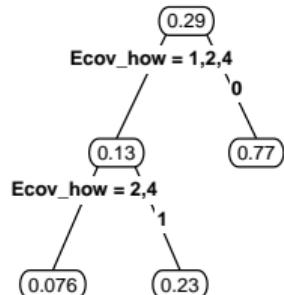
Model Identifiability - Classification tree for identifying EM = OM

- Classification tree analysis of model selection results, with default settings in R package 'rpart'. The complexity parameter is set at $cp = 0.01$, which represents the minimum classification improvement required for any split.

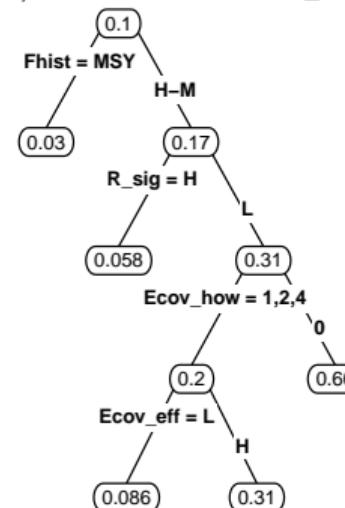
a) correct SRR



b) correct Ecov.How



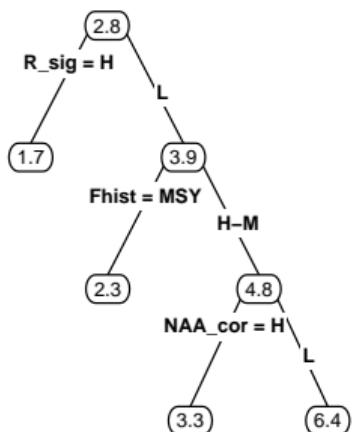
c) correct SRR and Ecov.How



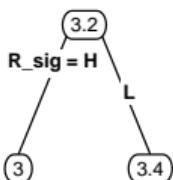
ΔAIC and model probability - Classification tree

- Classification tree analysis of for the difference in AIC among EMs, the rank of EMs, and the model probability of EMs (calculated from Akaike weights).

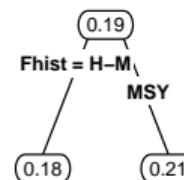
a) dAIC



b) AIC rank

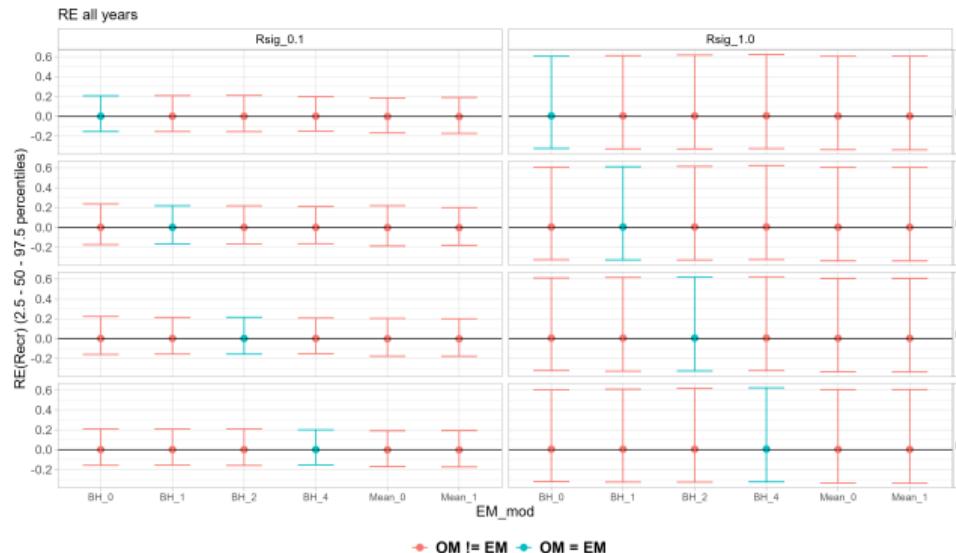


c) Model probability



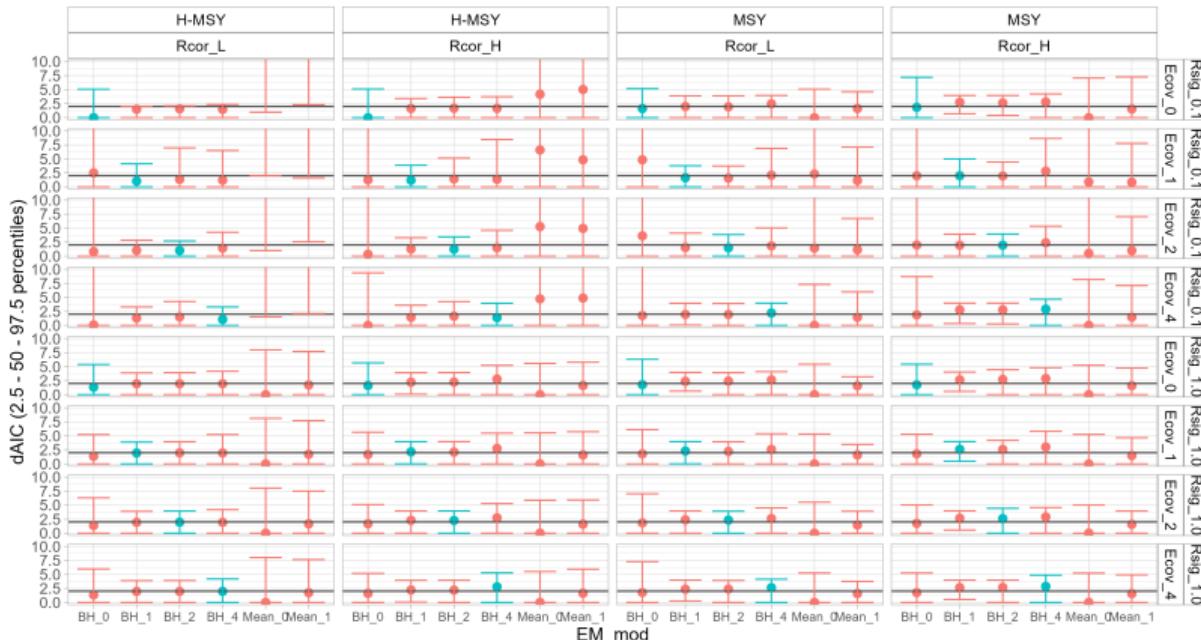
Results layout (example)

- Plots show median relative error (filled circle) with 2.5th and 97.5th percentiles
- OM factors as facets (top and right side)
- EM models on the x-axis
- Blue indicates $EM=OM$ (diagonal of first 4 columns w/in facet blocks)
- Incorrect EMs in red



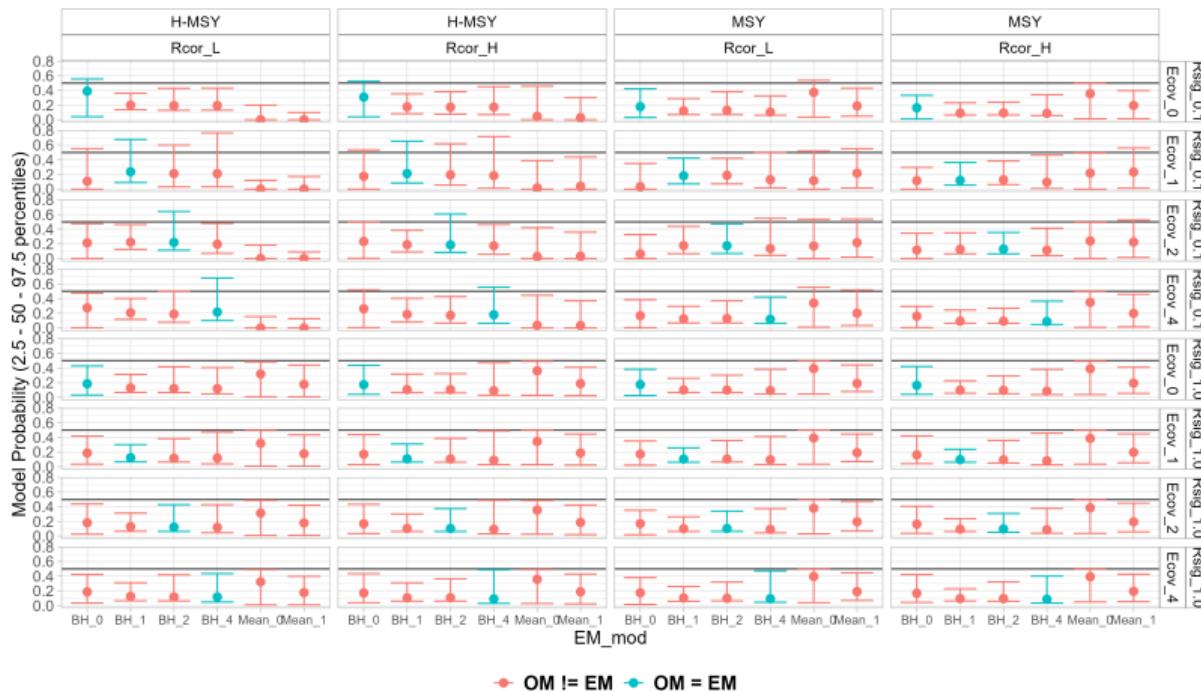
ΔAIC - Median and 95% probability interval

- Smaller ΔAIC for BH with high fishing contrast, low σ_R (but not necessarily correct BH); ΔAIC is larger for mean SRR in these cases
 - When σ_R is larger and/or there is low contrast in fishing, the mean SRR is favored



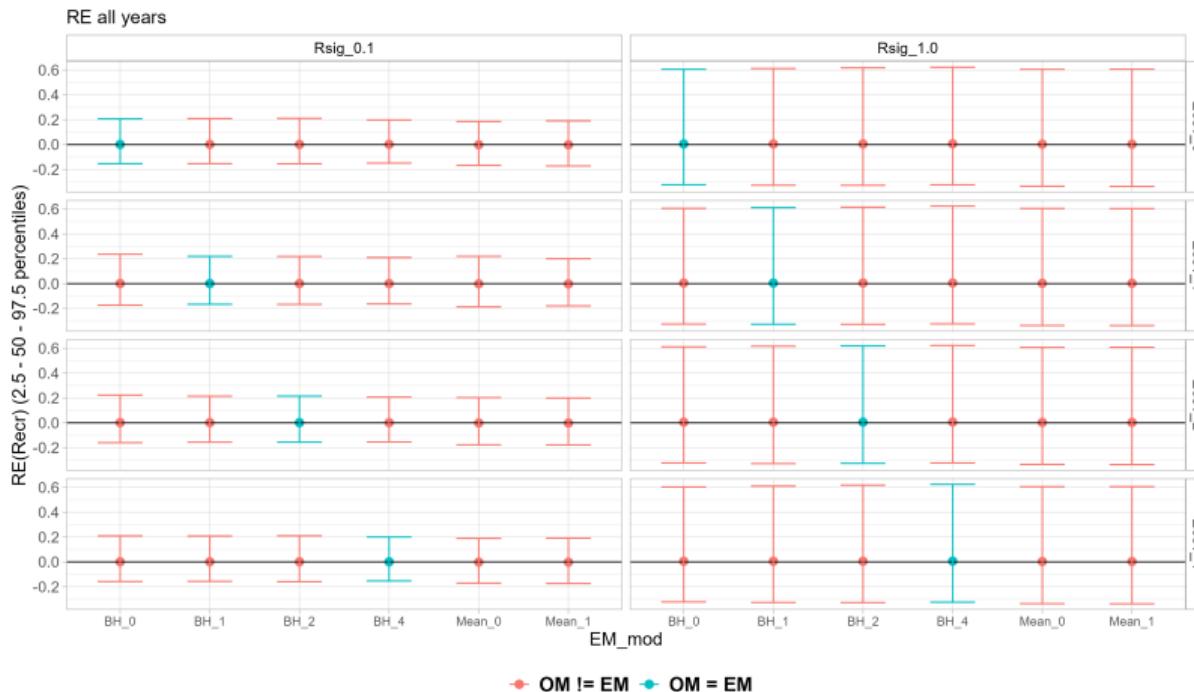
Model probability - Median and 95% probability interval

- True OMs receive more probability with $\sigma_R=0.1$ and high fishing contrast; otherwise, mean SRR received more probability



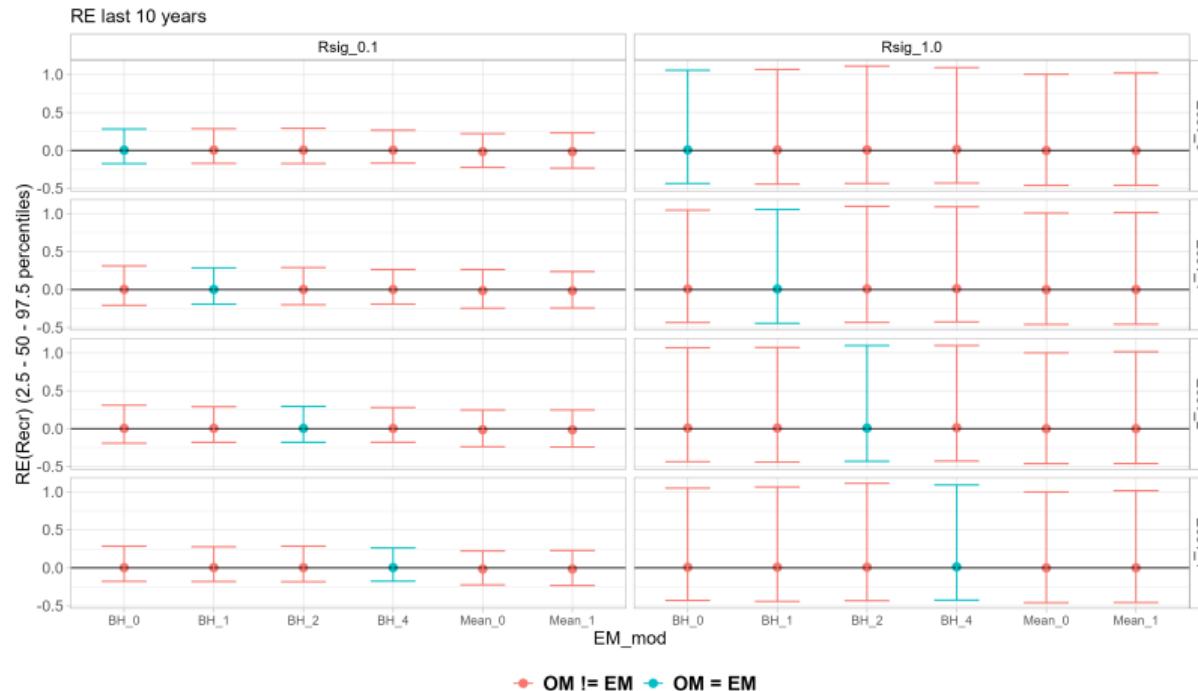
Assessment error - Recruitment (all years)

- Median unbiased, σ_R determined quantile range



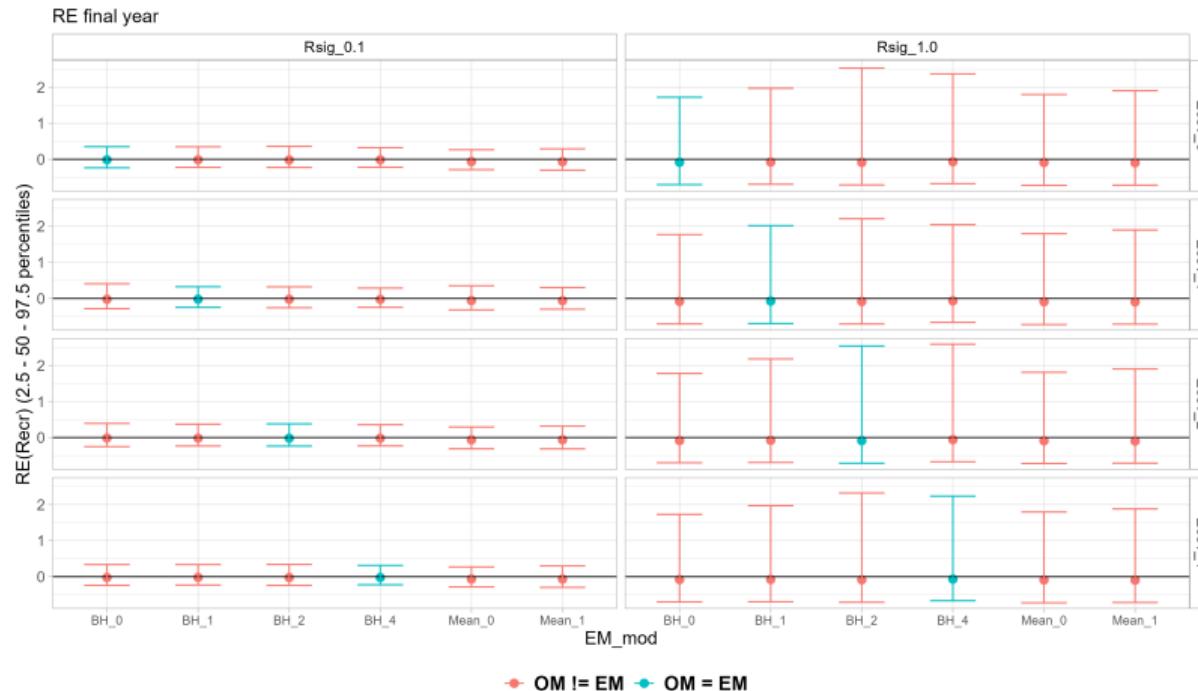
Assessment error - Recruitment (last 10 years)

- Median unbiased, σ_R determined quantile range



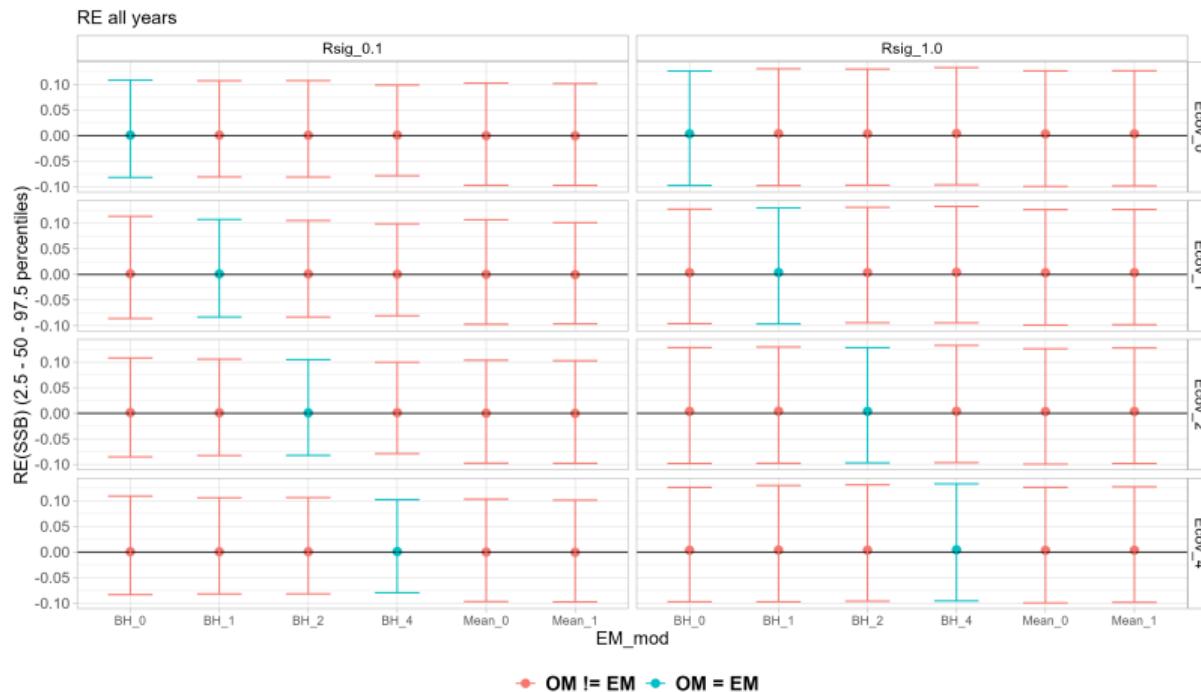
Assessment error - Recruitment (terminal year)

- Median unbiased, σ_R determined quantile range



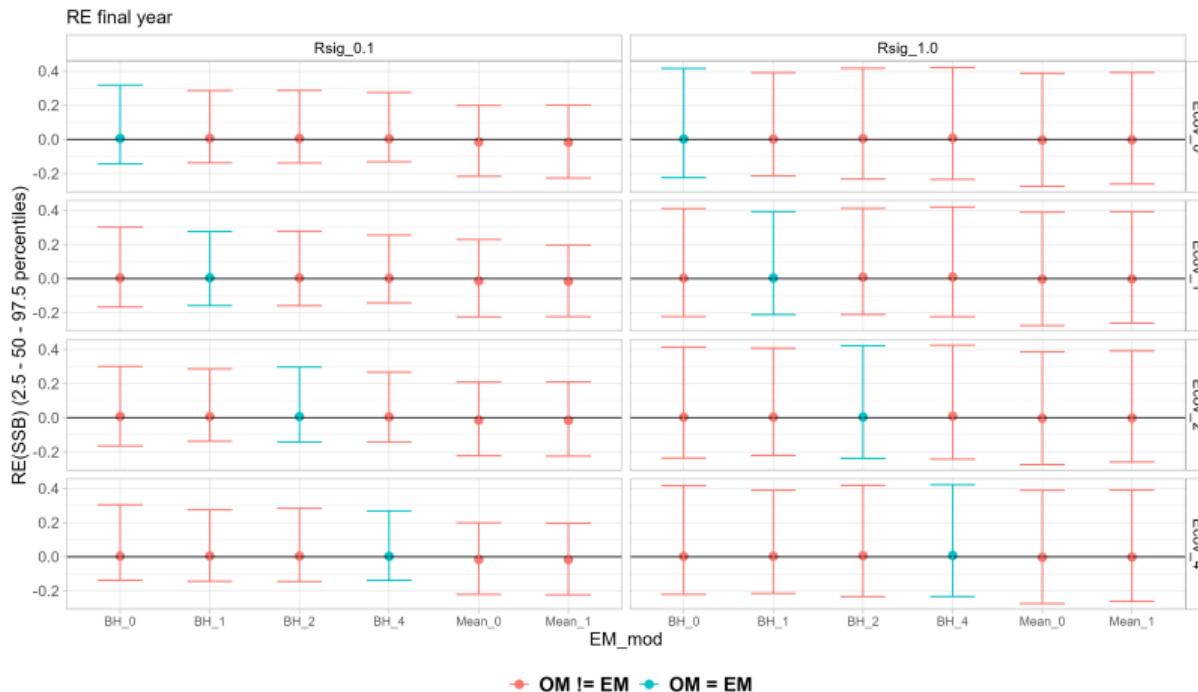
Assessment error - Spawning Stock Biomass (all years)

- Median unbiased



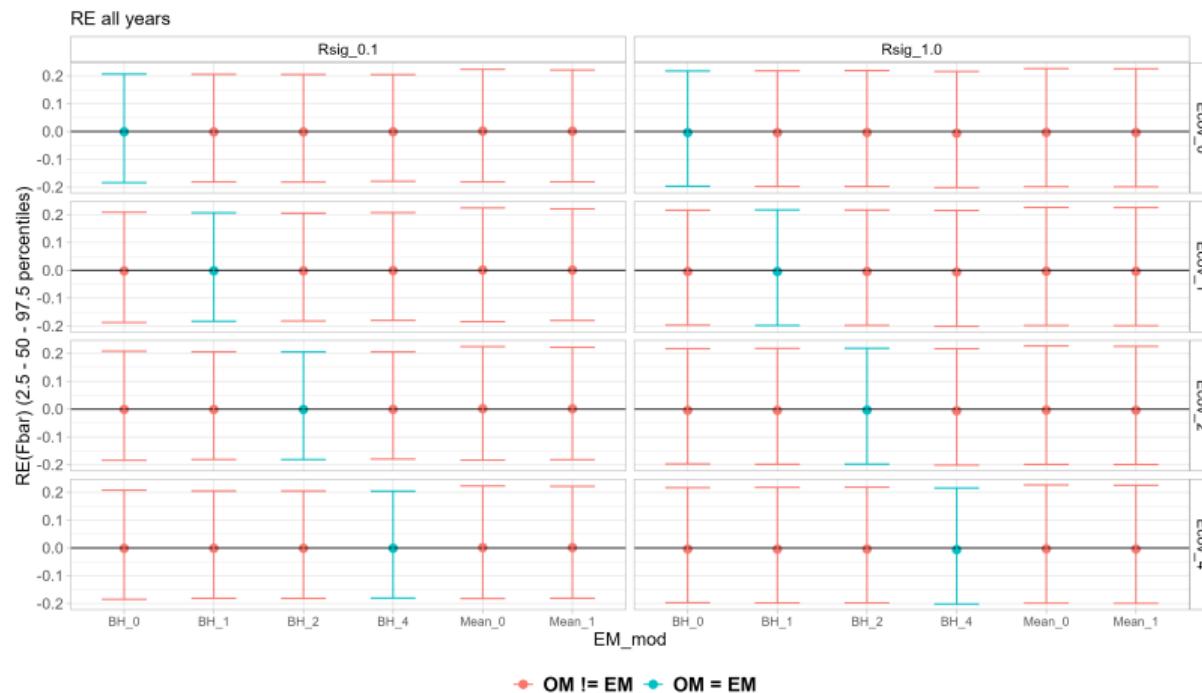
Assessment error - Spawning Stock Biomass (terminal year)

- Median unbiased, σ_R determined quantile range



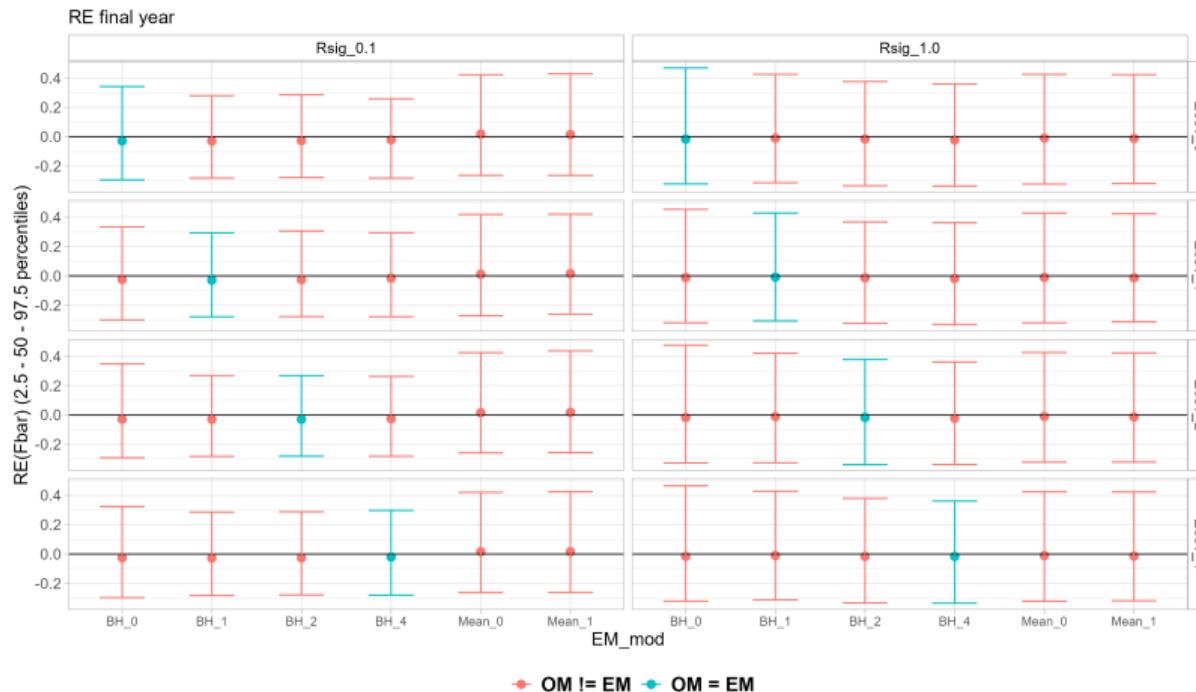
Assessment error - Fbar (all years)

- Median unbiased

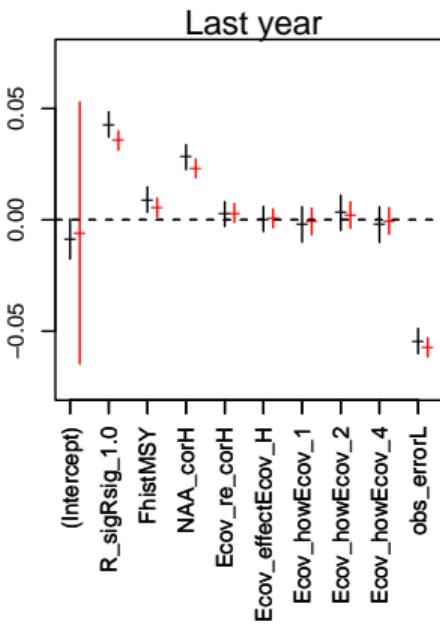
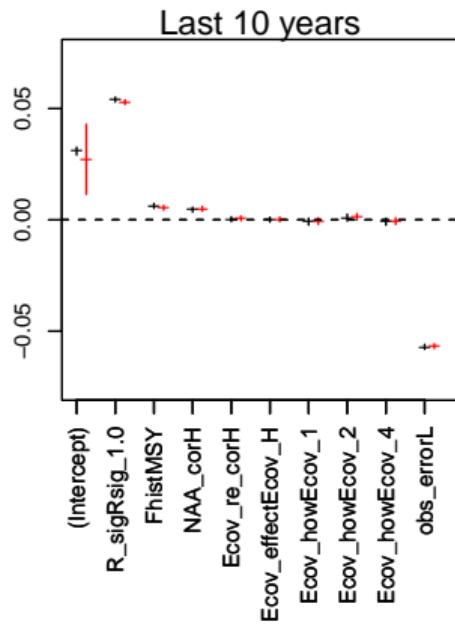
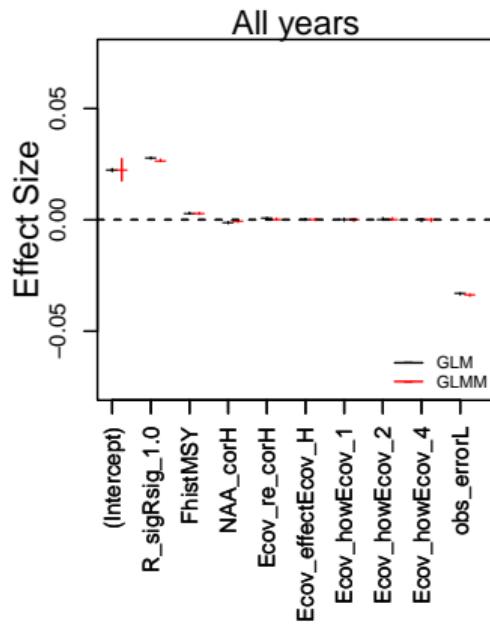


Assessment error - Fbar (terminal year)

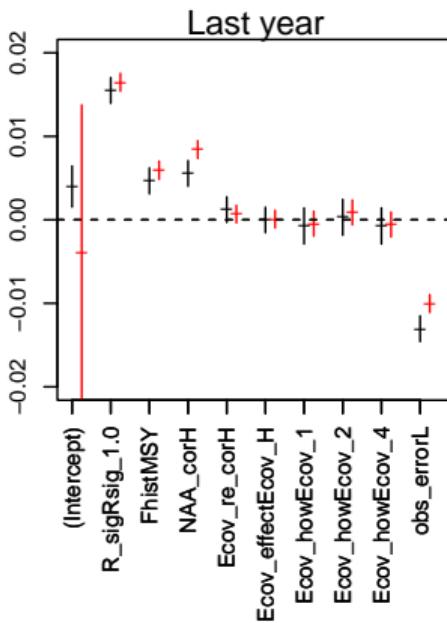
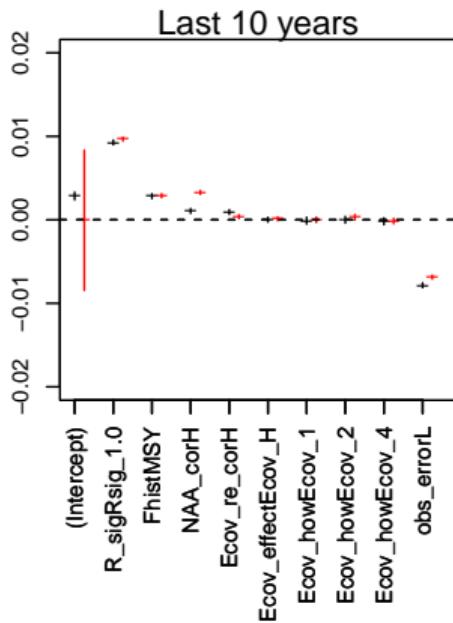
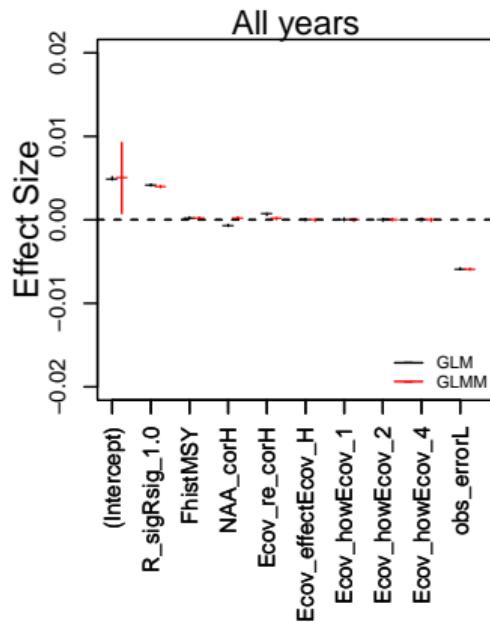
- Median unbiased, σ_R determined quantile range



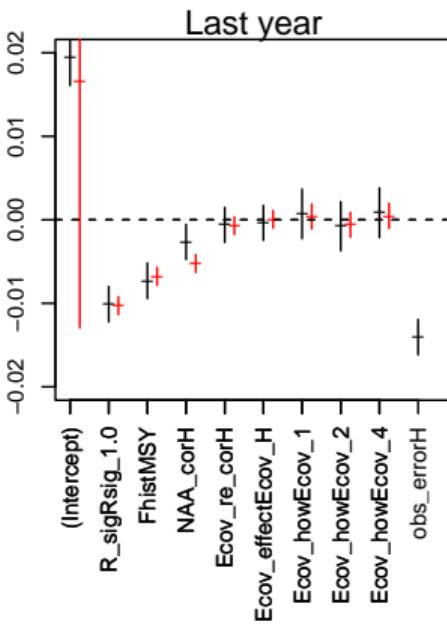
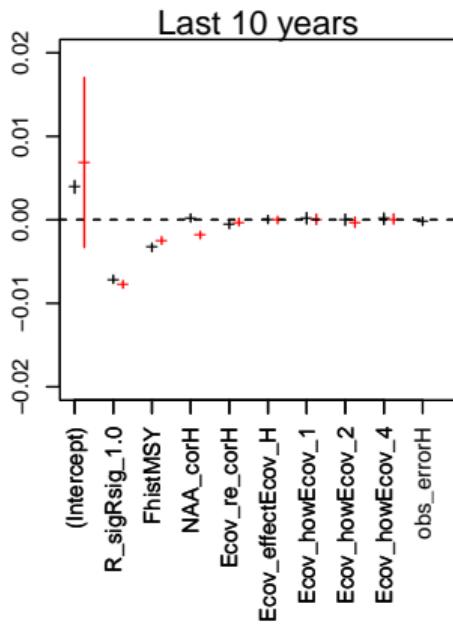
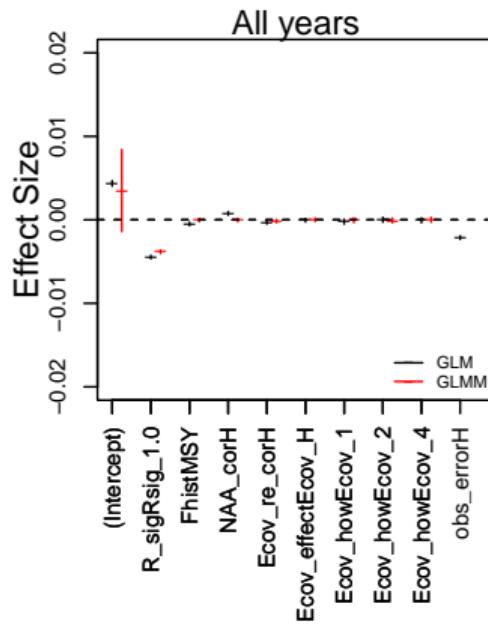
Effect size for Relative error in Recruitment



Effect size for Relative error in SSB

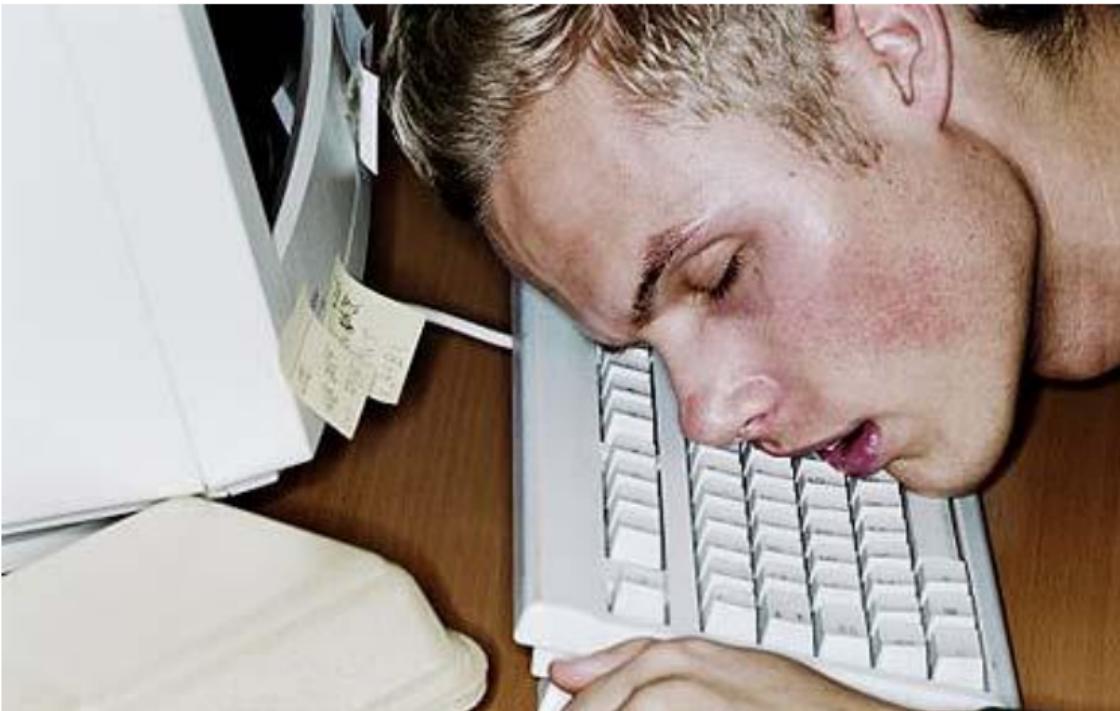


Effect size for Relative error in Fbar



!!

Is everybody still awake?

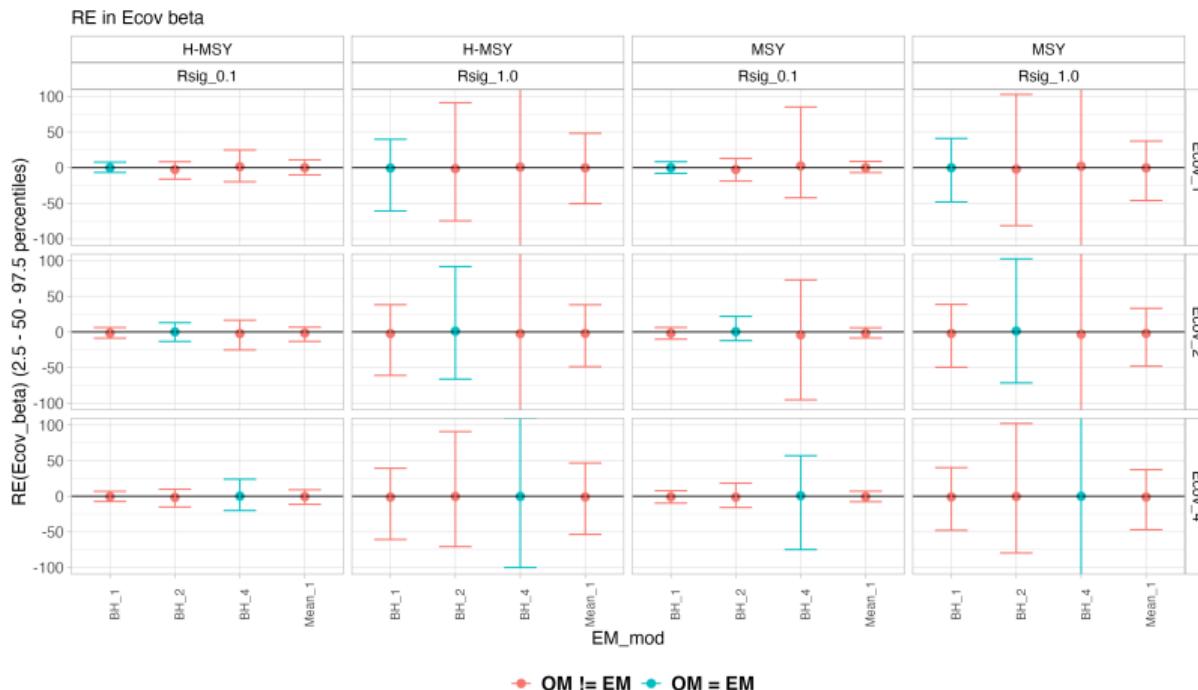


Results

Results

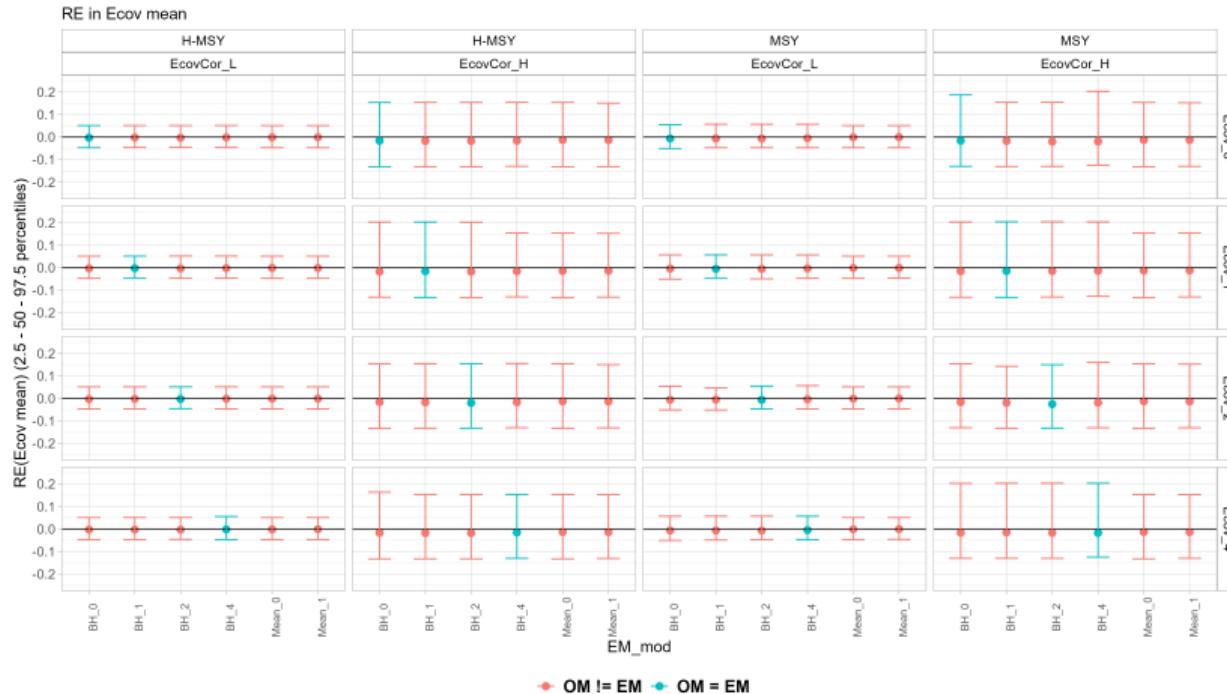
Bias of estimated parameters - Ecov β

- Huge quartile ranges; Limiting and Masking had worst performance (BH_3 and BH_4)



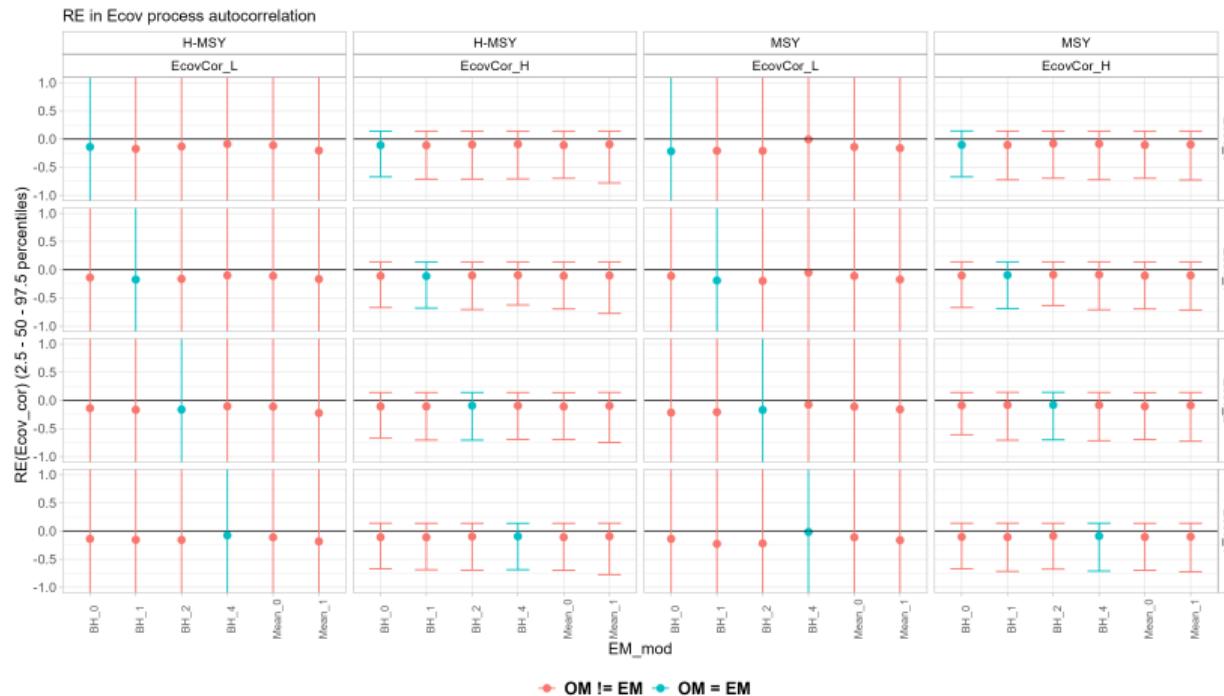
Bias of estimated parameters - Ecov mean

- Larger quantile range when Ecov correlation is high (0.8)



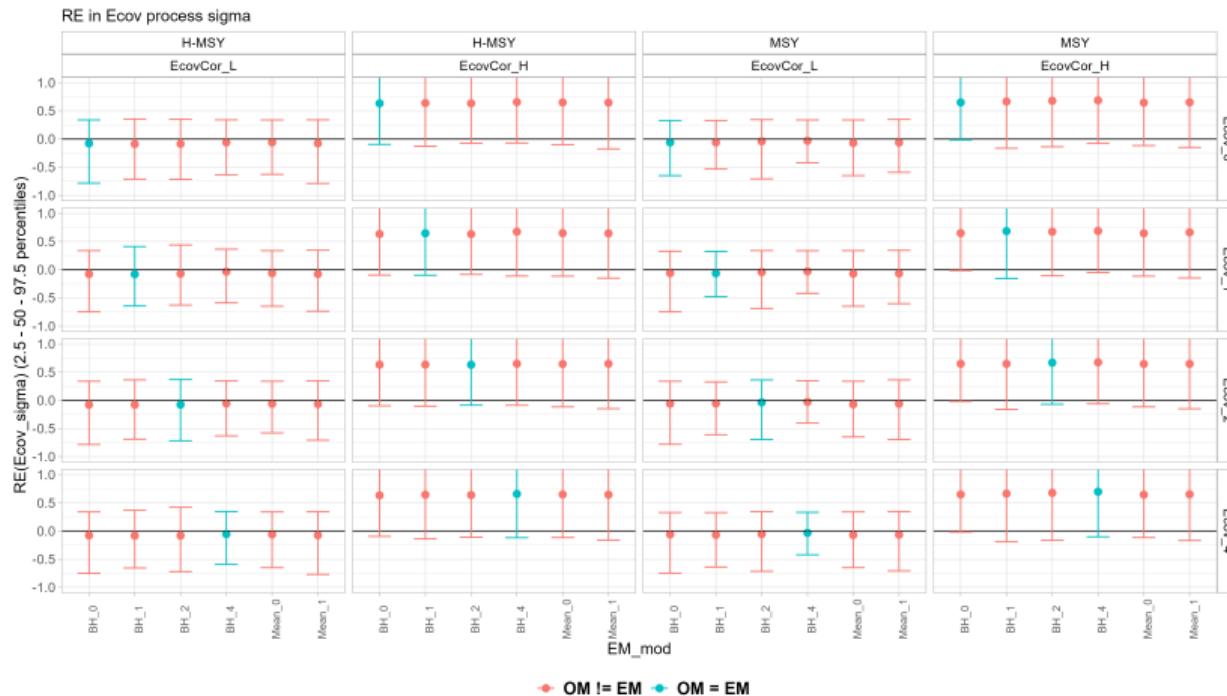
Bias of estimated parameters - $\rho_{E\text{cov}}$

- Well estimated when Ecov correlation was high (0.8)



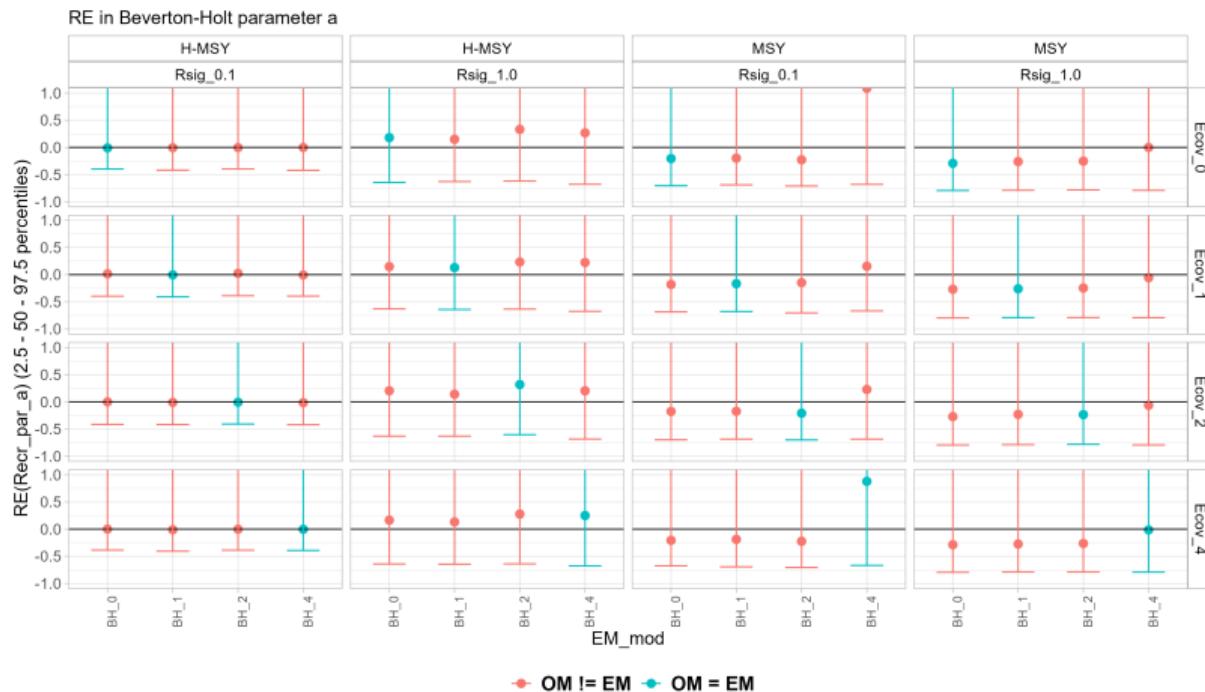
Bias of estimated parameters - σ_{Ecov}

- Positively biased when Ecov correlation is high (0.8)



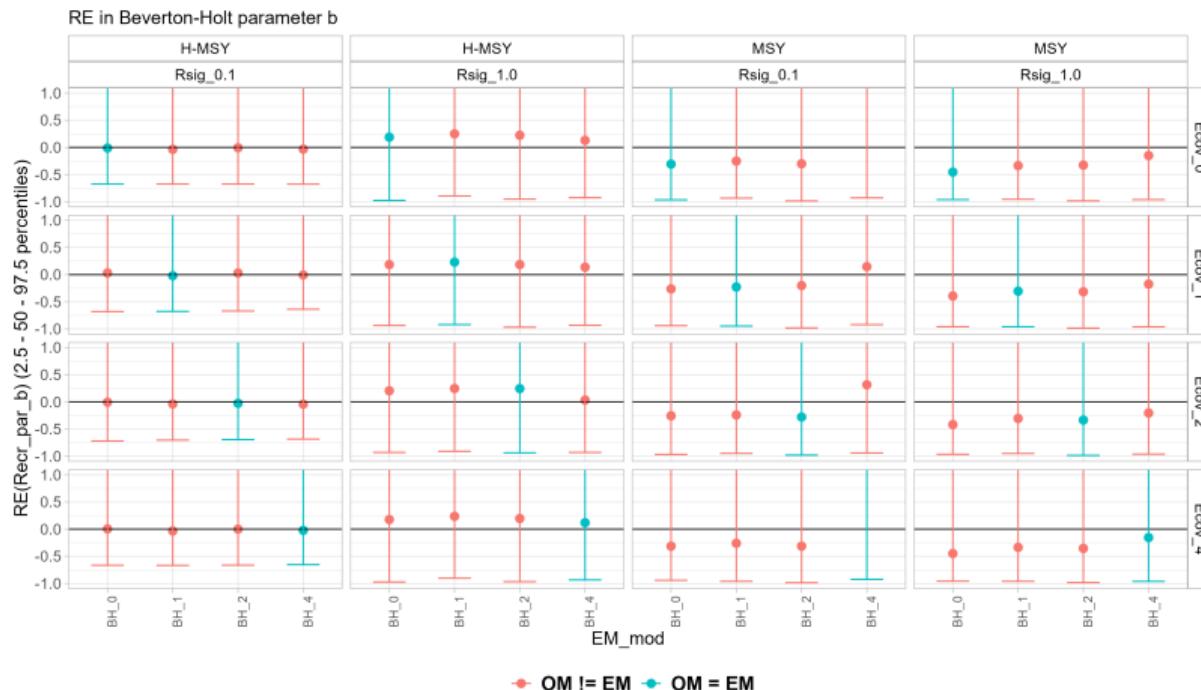
Bias of estimated parameters - SRR a

- Unbiased when $\sigma_R = 0.1$ and high fishing contrast; otherwise biased +/- 0.2 (BH_4 could be much worse)



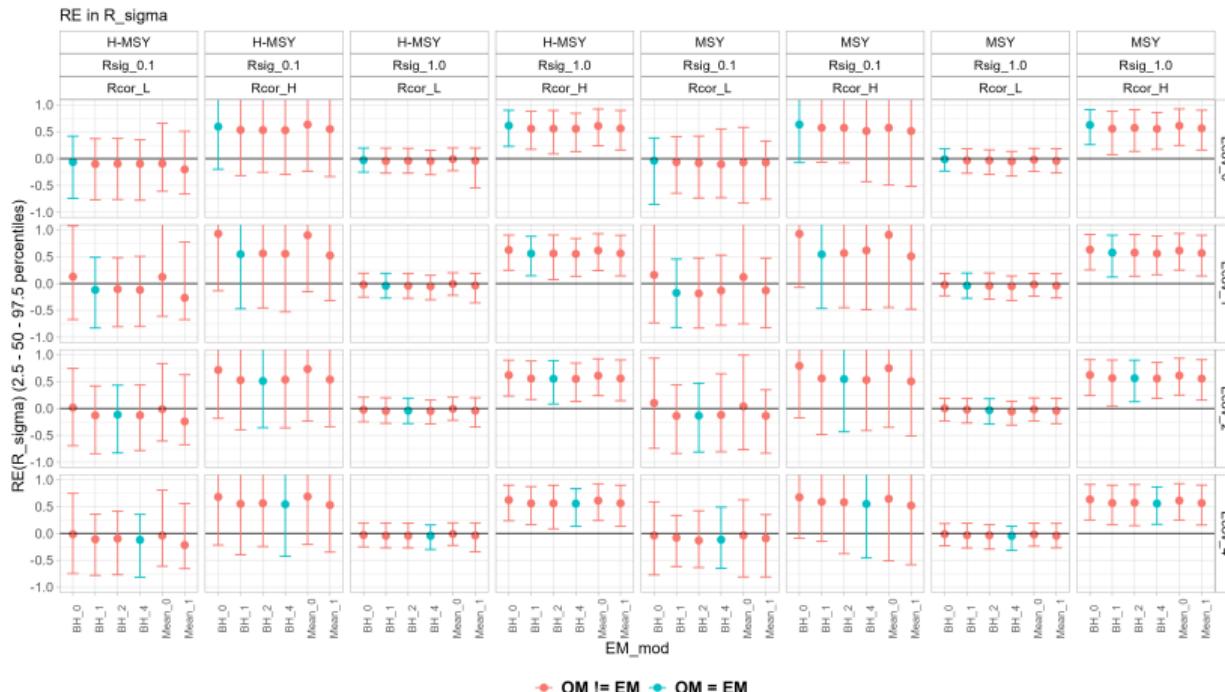
Bias of estimated parameters - SRR b

- Unbiased when $\sigma_R = 0.1$ and high fishing contrast; otherwise biased +/- 0.2 (BH_4 could be much worse)



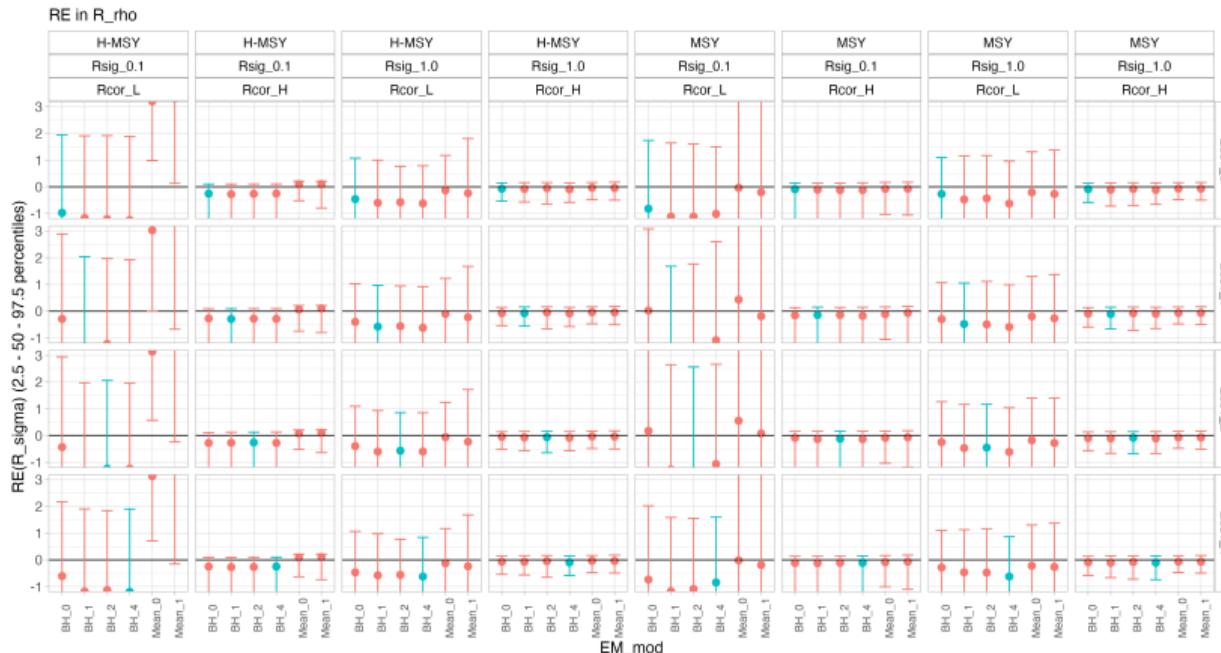
Bias of estimated parameters - σ_R

- Bias pattern mirroring between σ_R and correlation



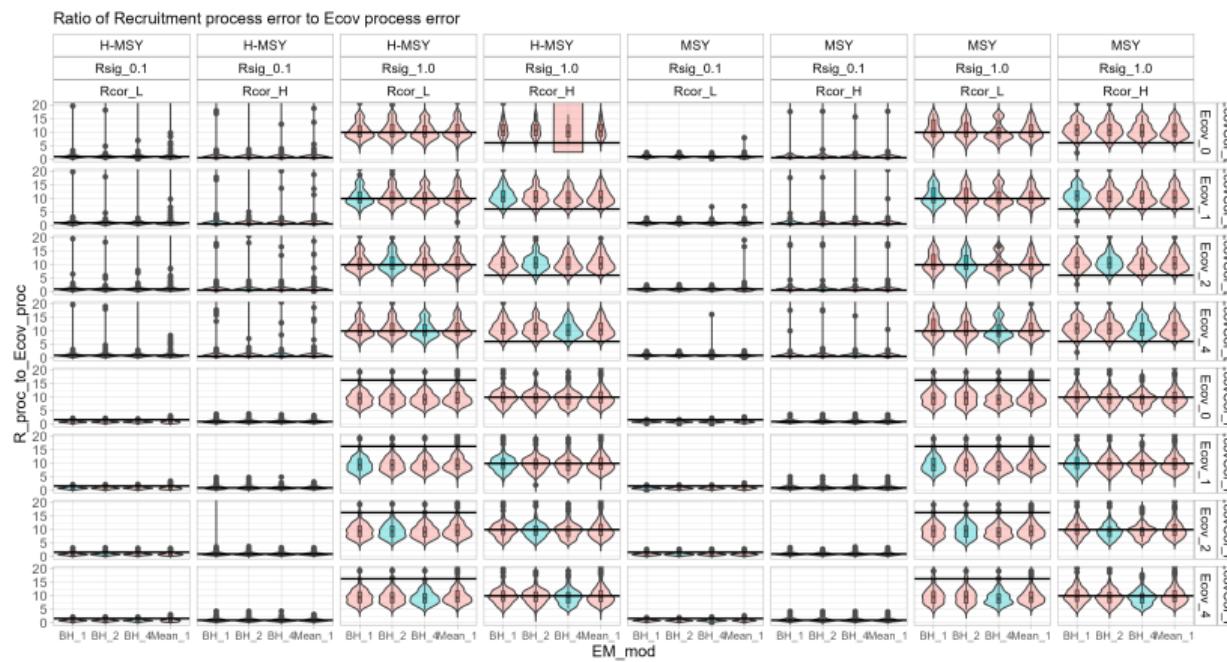
Bias of estimated parameters - ρ_R

- Bias pattern mirroring between σ_R and correlation
 - For most informative case (H-MSY, $\sigma_R=0.1$, low recruitment correlation), mean SRR has large positive bias



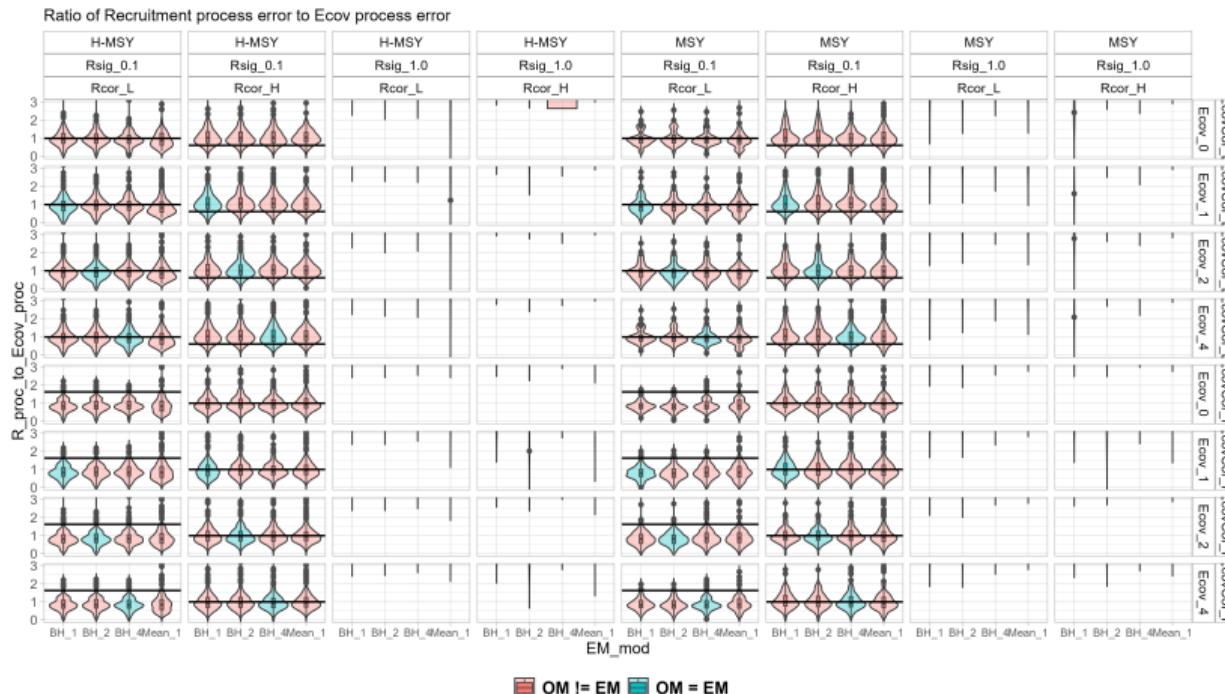
Ability to separate sources of process error (*new slide)

- Better performance when ρ_R and ρ_{Ecov} are similar
- No effect of Fhist, σ_R or Ecov form



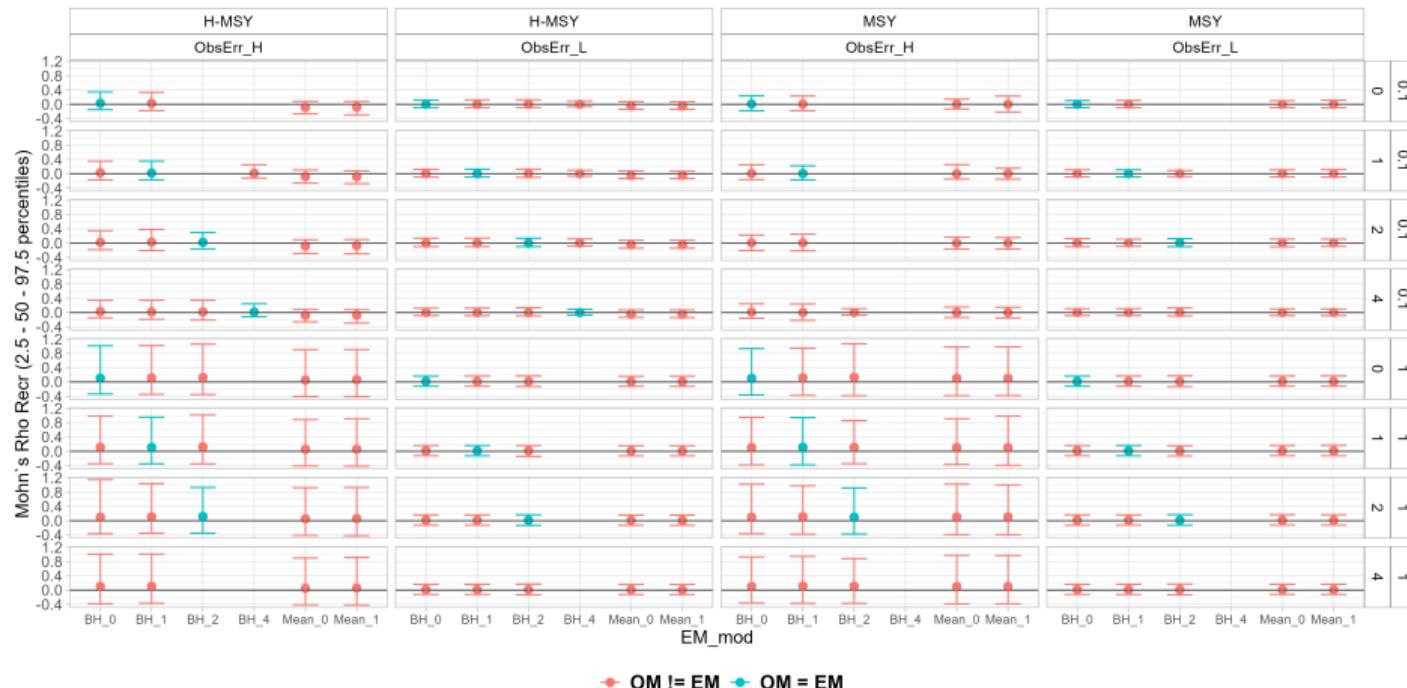
Ability to separate sources of process error (*new slide)

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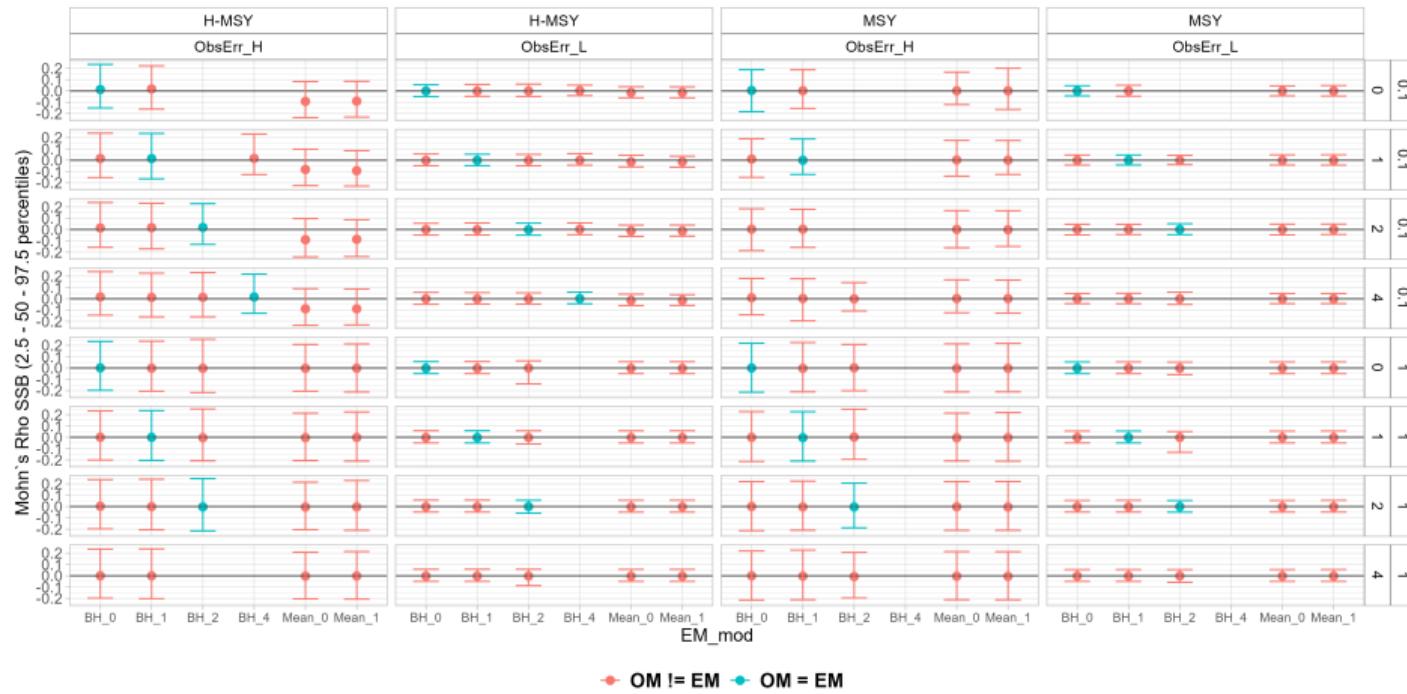
Mohn's ρ - Recruitment (7 year peel)

- Missing symbol indicates failed peels for one or more EM fits
 - σ_R and observation error were influential factors



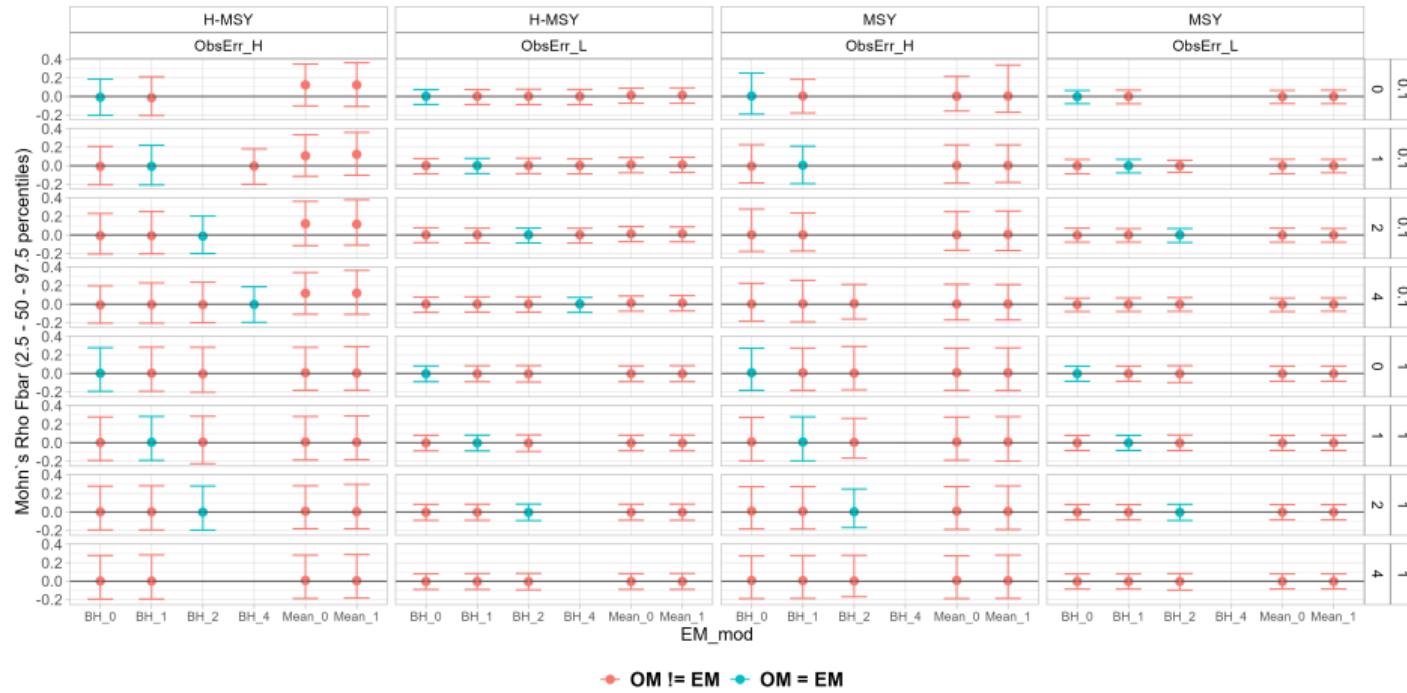
Mohn's ρ - SSB (7 year peel)

- observation error was influential factor



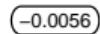
Mohn's ρ - Fbar (7 year peel)

- observation error was influential factor

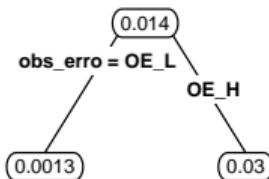


Mohn's ρ - Classification Tree for Recruitment, SSB, Fbar

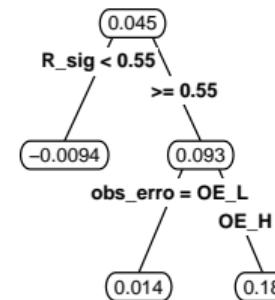
a) SSB



b) Fbar

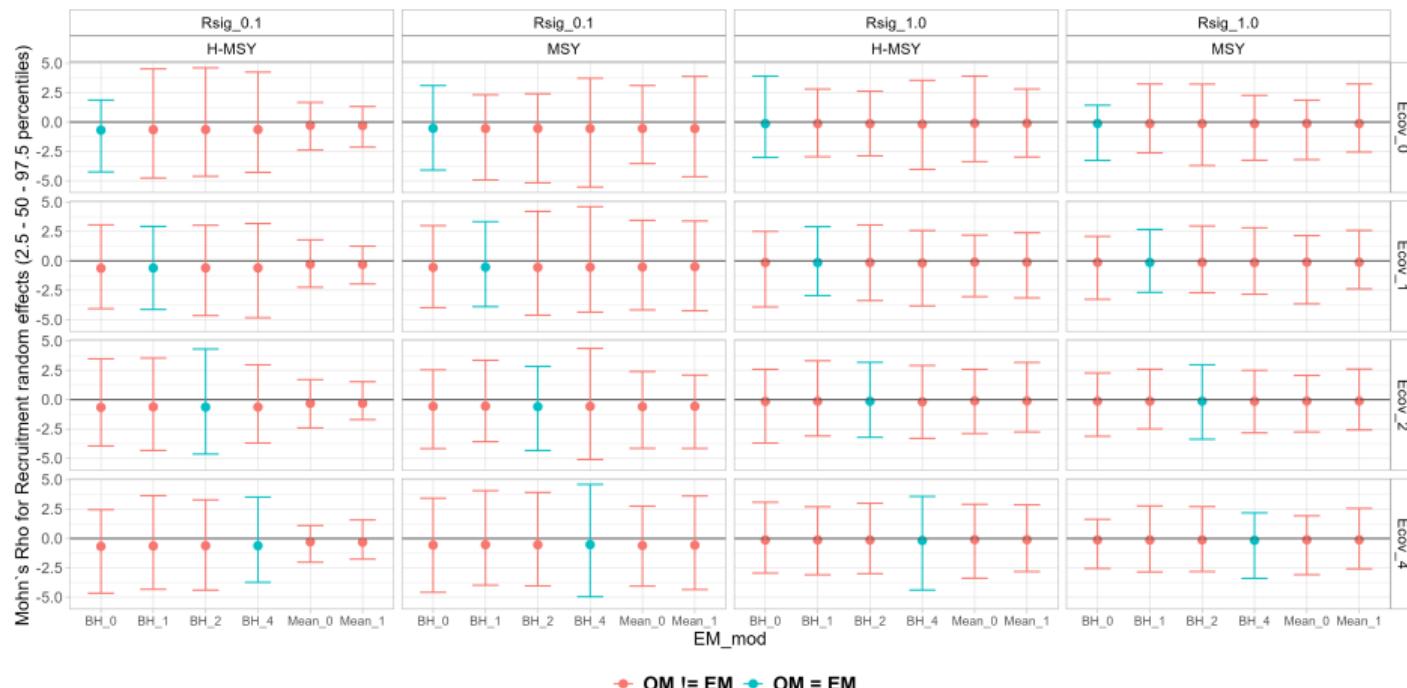


c) Reci



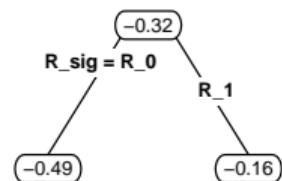
Mohn's ρ - Random Effects on Recruitment (7 year peel)

- Negative bias when σ_R is low
- Expected worse ρ from incorrect EM, but was not the case



Mohn's ρ - Classification Tree for Random Effects on Recruitment

R_dev



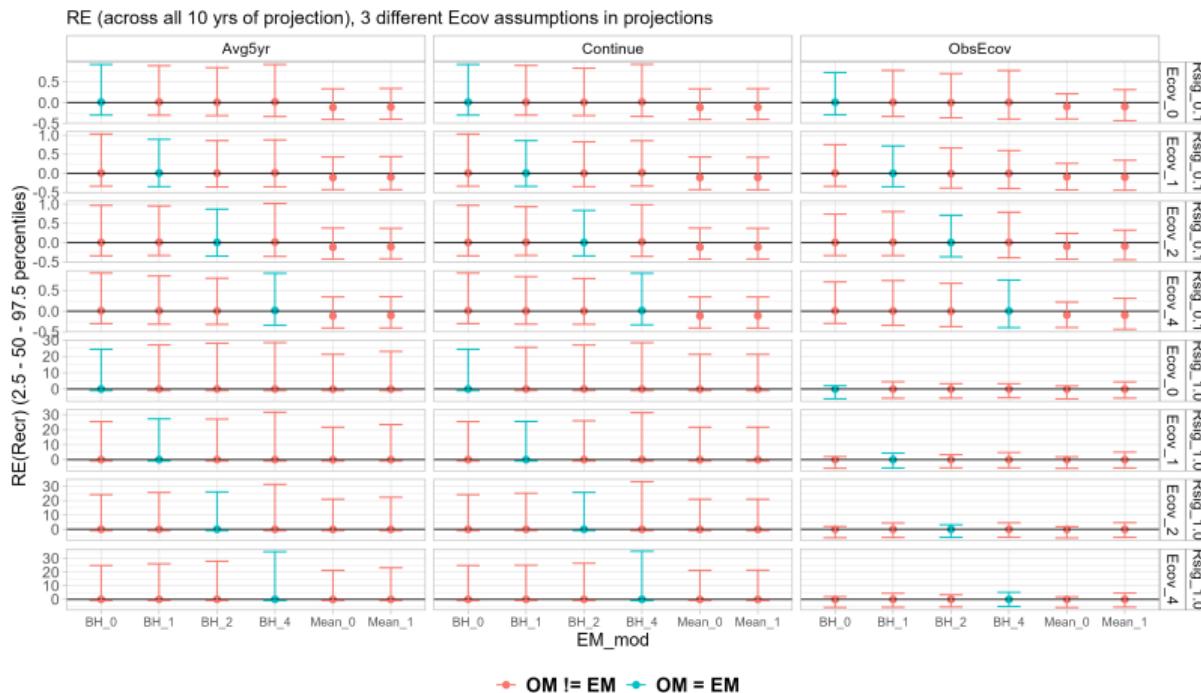
Mohn's rho on recruitment random effects

Projections: Specifications and Ecov assumptions

- Projections were made from the 10th peel of each fitted model (Terminal year - 10)
- A 5-year average of maturity, weight at age, and selectivity specified (time-invariant)
- F in the projection was set at the true OM F value
- The environmental index was treated 3 ways
 1. A 5-year average of the most recent index value was held constant in the 10 year projection ('Avg5yr')
 2. The estimated process continued in the 10 year projection ('Continue')
 3. The observed environmental index was specified in the 10 year projection ('ObsEcov')
- Projected Recruitment, SSB, and Catch were compared to the true OM values in the projection

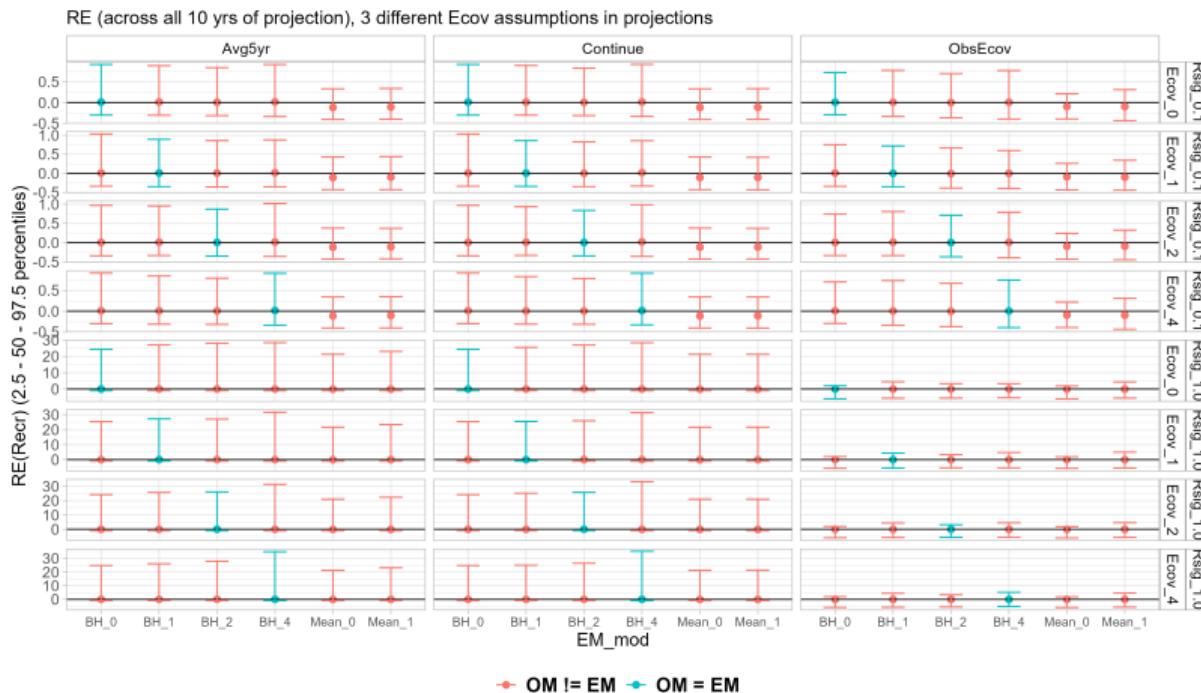
Projection performance - Relative Error Recruitment (first 3 years)

- Minimal bias (median at most -0.1 for mean SRR)
- Quantile range much larger for BH



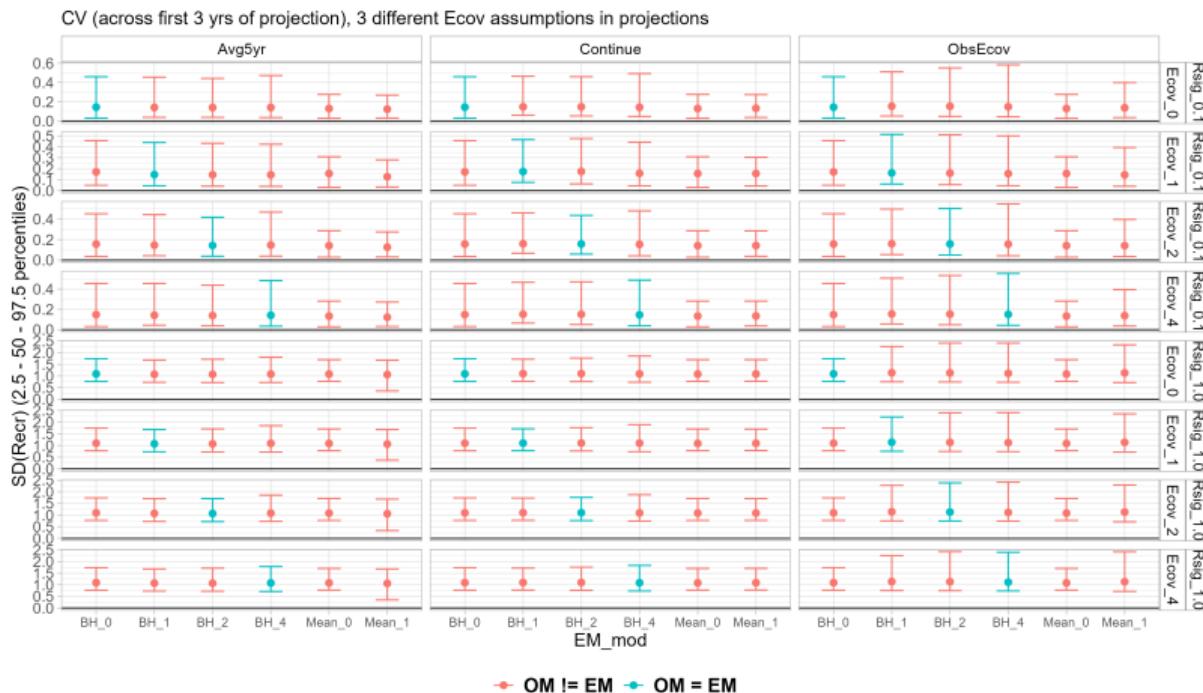
Projection performance - Relative Error Recruitment (all 10 years)

- Minimal bias (median at most -0.1 for mean SRR)
- Quantile range much larger for BH



Projection performance - Recruitment Uncertainty (first 3 years)

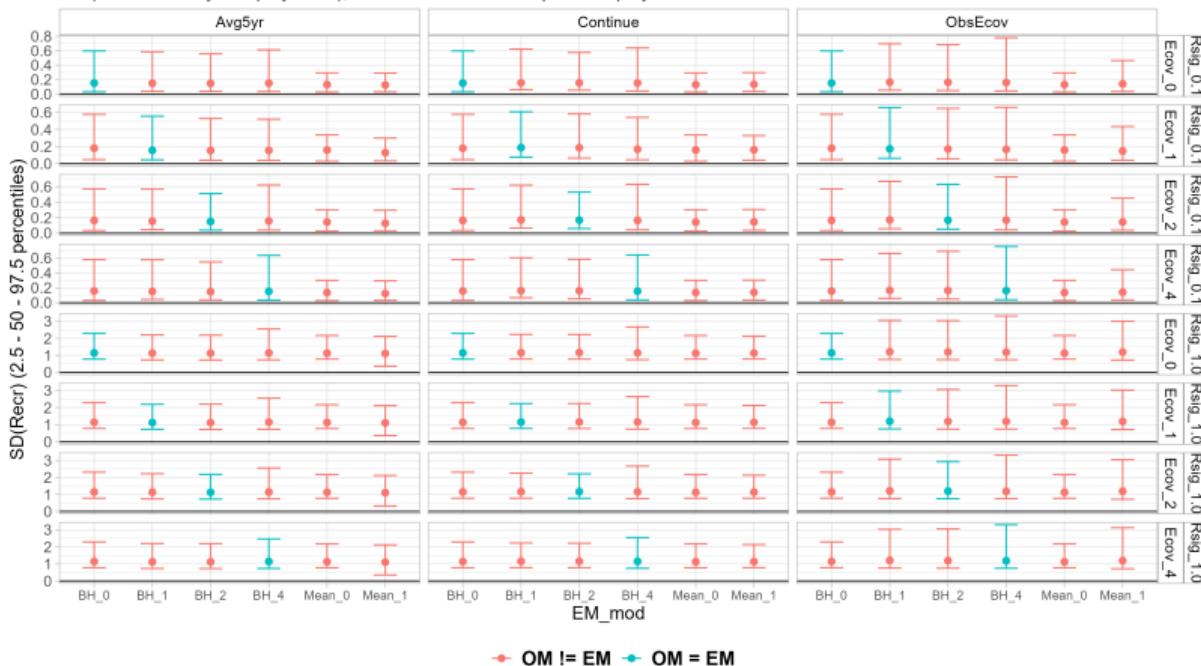
- CV slightly lower for mean SRR, usually narrower quantile range



Projection performance - Recruitment Uncertainty (all 10 years)

- CV slightly lower for mean SRR, usually narrower quantile range

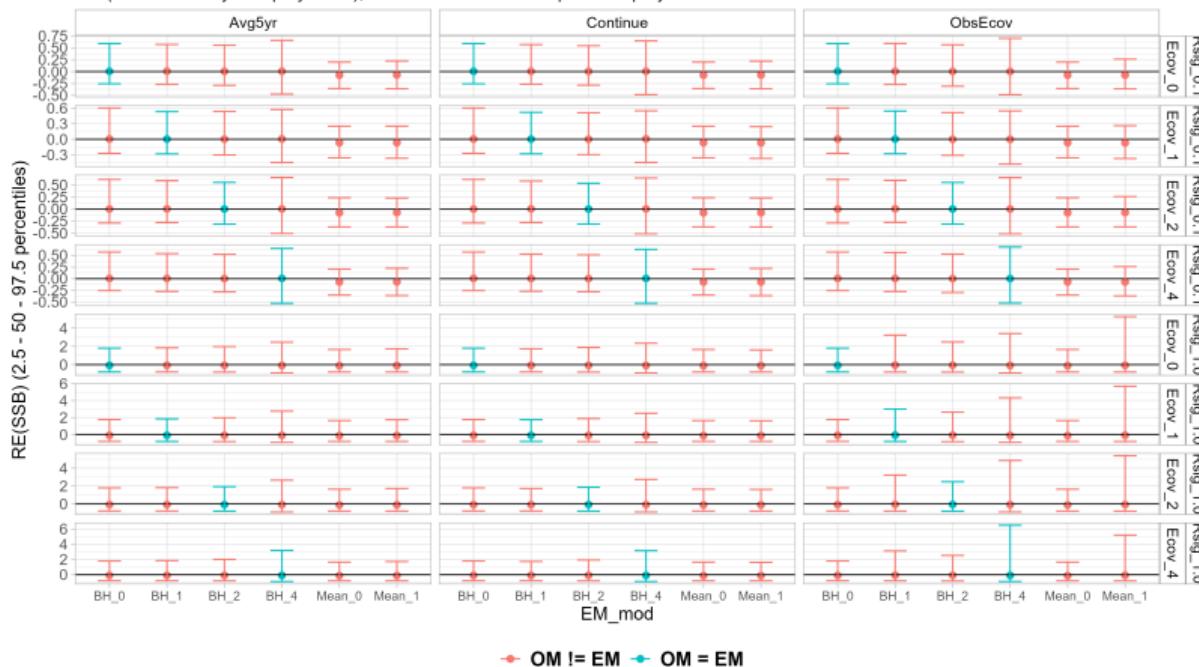
CV (across all 10 yrs of projection), 3 different Ecov assumptions in projections



Projection performance - Relative Error SSB (first 3 years)

- Minimal bias (median at most -0.1 for mean SRR)
 - Quantile range much larger for BH

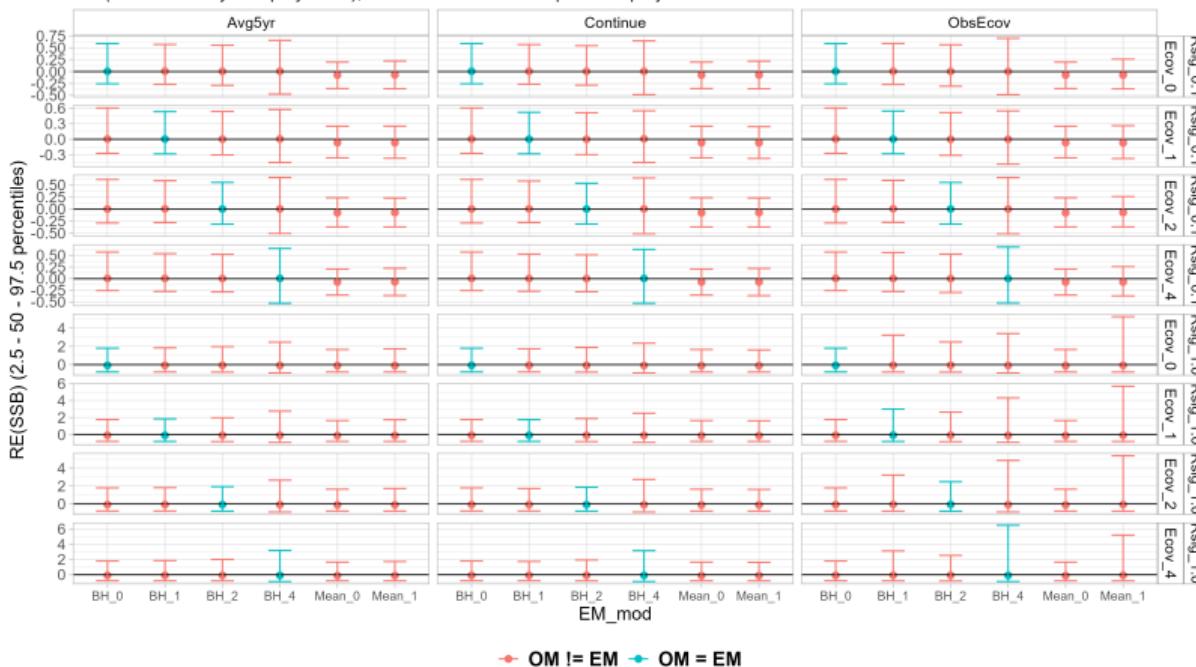
RE (across all 10 yrs of projection), 3 different Ecov assumptions in projections



Projection performance - Relative Error SSB (all 10 years)

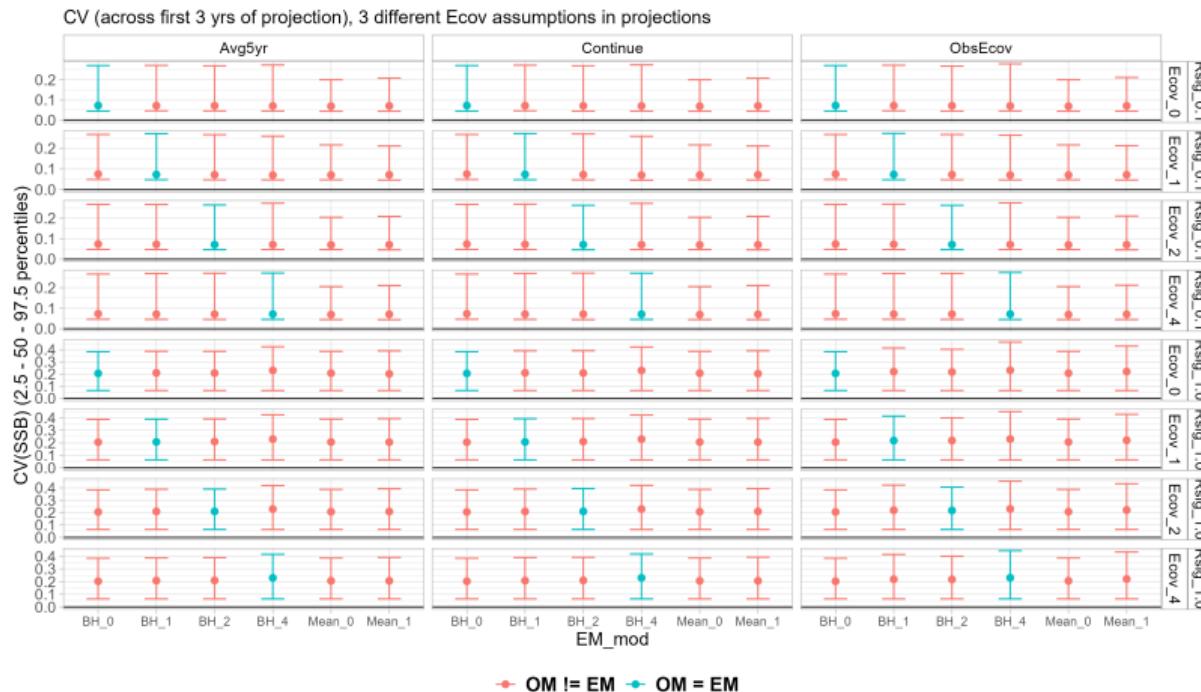
- Minimal bias (median at most -0.1 for mean SRR)
 - Quantile range much larger for BH

RE (across all 10 yrs of projection), 3 different Ecov assumptions in projections



Projection performance - SSB Uncertainty (first 3 years)

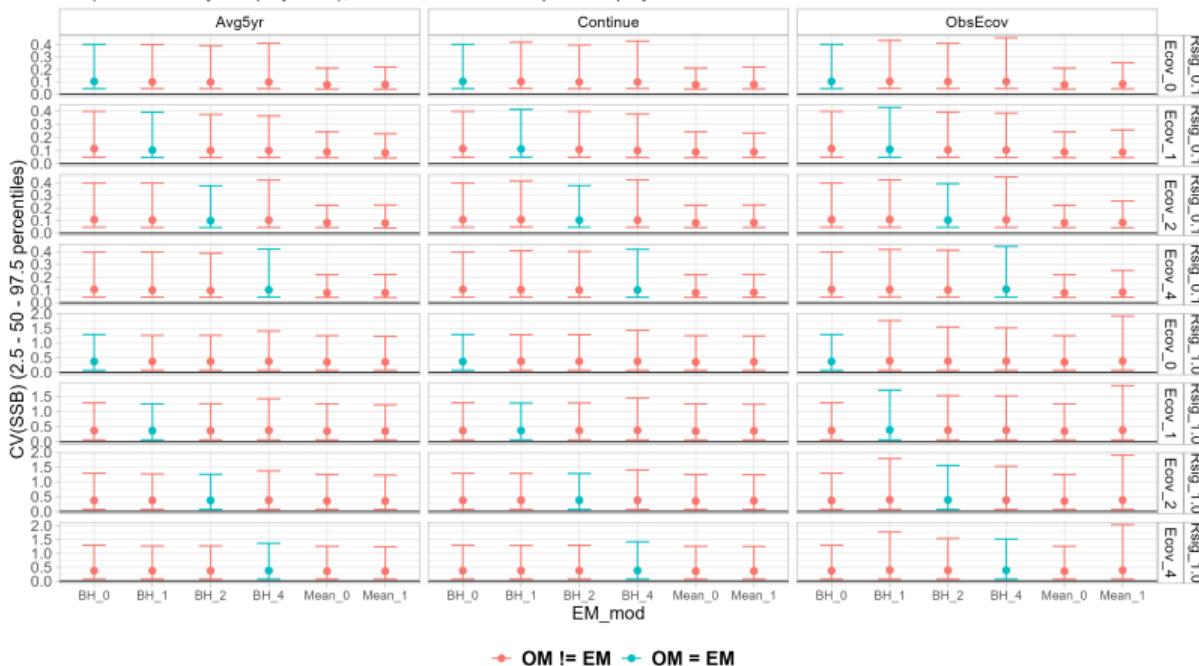
- CV slightly lower for mean SRR, usually narrower quantile range



Projection performance - SSB Uncertainty (all 10 years)

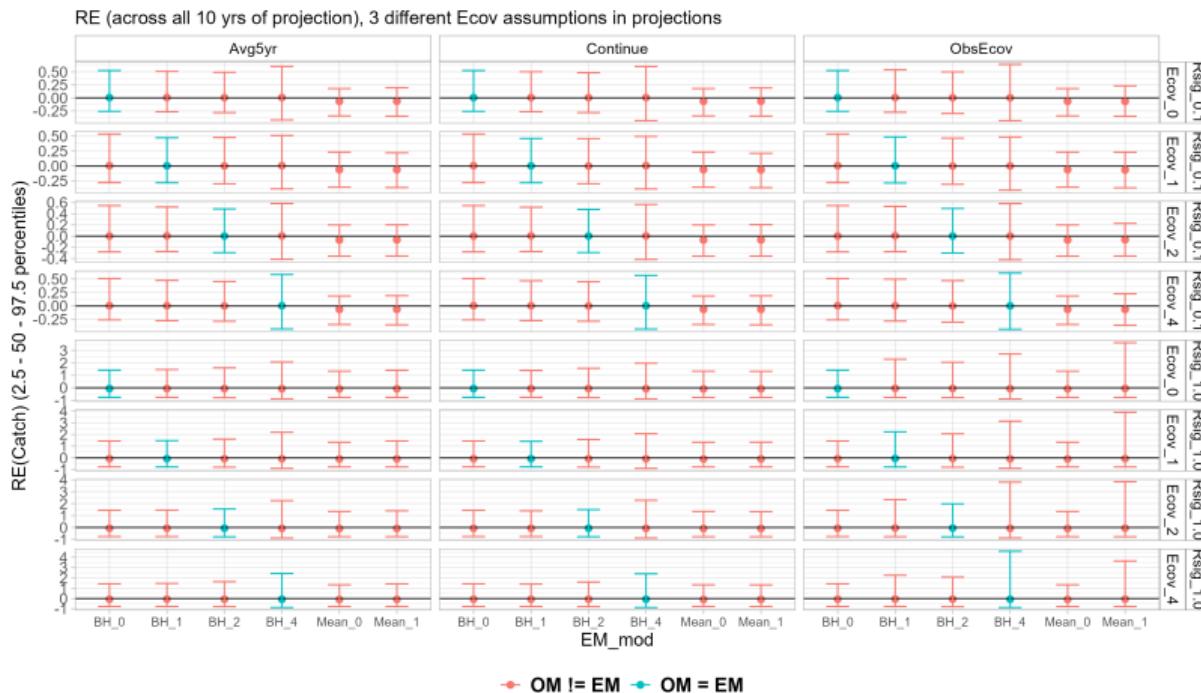
- CV slightly lower for mean SRR, usually narrower quantile range

CV (across all 10 yrs of projection), 3 different Ecov assumptions in projections



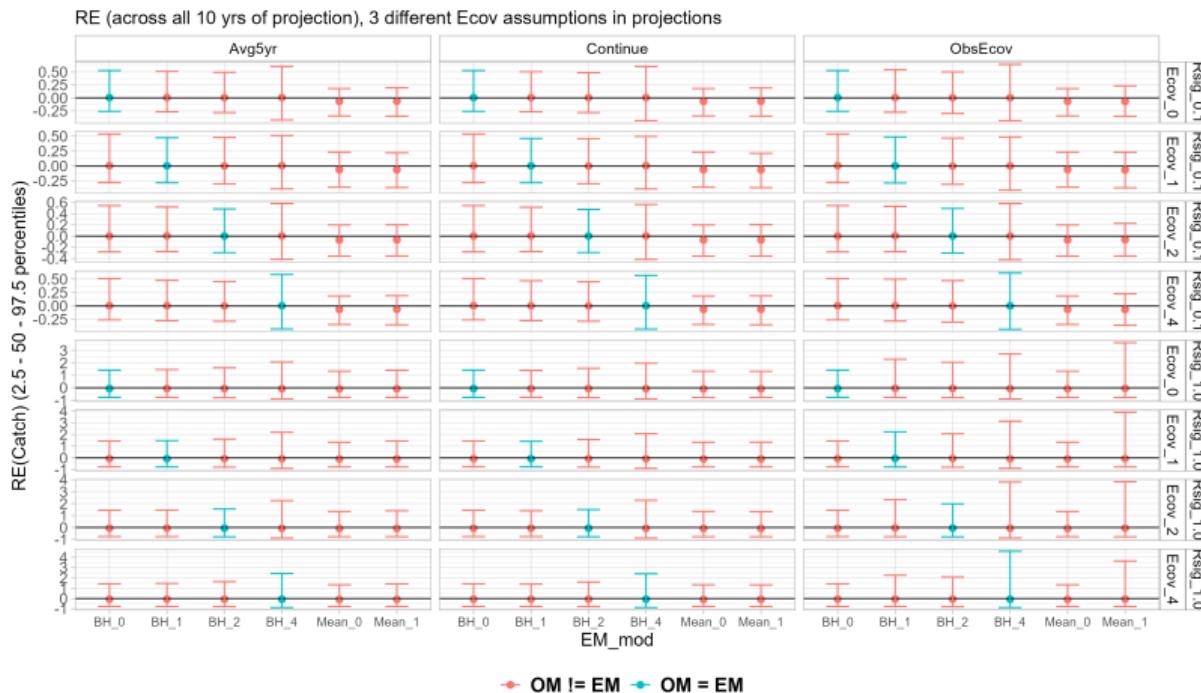
Projection performance - Relative Error Catch (first 3 years)

- Minimal bias (median at most -0.1 for mean SRR)
- Quantile range much larger for BH



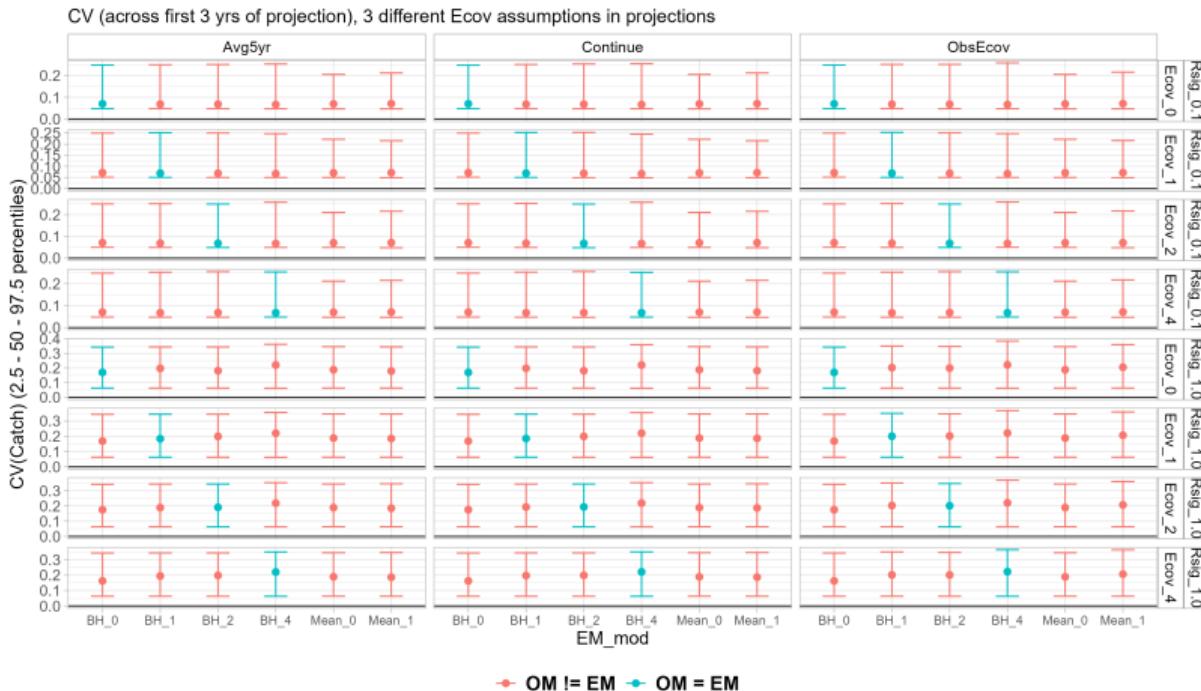
Projection performance - Relative Error Catch (all 10 years)

- Minimal bias (median at most -0.1 for mean SRR)
- Quantile range much larger for BH



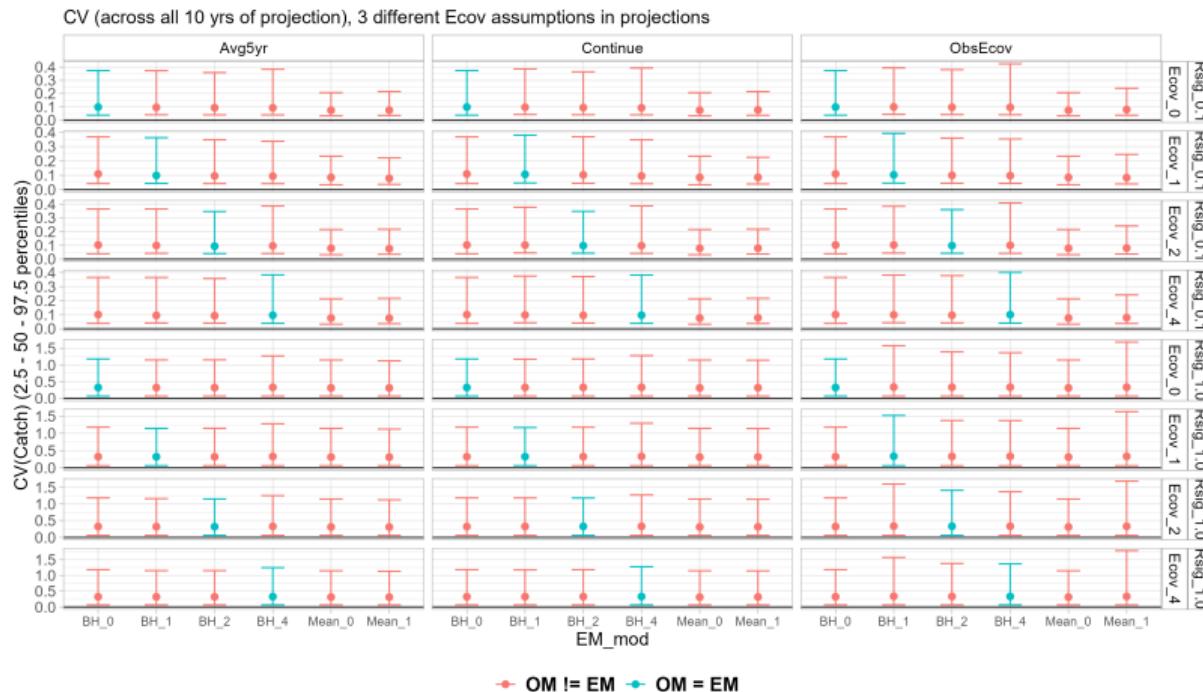
Projection performance - Catch Uncertainty (first 3 years)

- CV slightly lower for mean SRR, usually narrower quantile range



Projection performance - Catch Uncertainty (all 10 years)

- CV slightly lower for mean SRR, usually narrower quantile range



Projection Summary

- Minimal difference in median bias (median at most -0.1 for mean SRR)
- Recruitment is highly uncertain in projections, exacerbated by length of projection
- SSB and Catch also show increased uncertainty in longer projections
- Long projections are expected to be very imprecise, recommend shorter projections
- Tighter quantile range and slightly lower CV for mean SRR

Conclusions

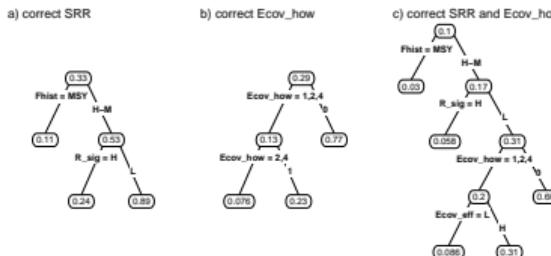
Take-aways

- Stock-recruitment model identification was poor, requiring unrealistic OM scenarios
- EMs with mean SRR and recruitment random effects generally performed similarly well as OM=EM, including for cases with an SR relationship and/or an ecov effect
- In conclusion, we recommend recruitment random effects (ar1) from a mean SRR (recruit_model=2) as the default EM in WHAM

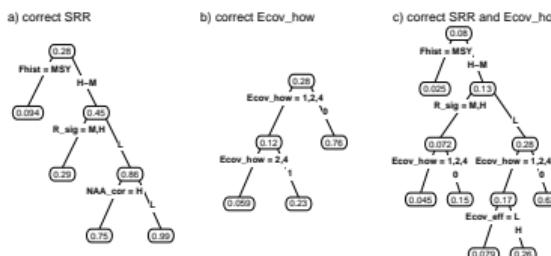
Future Work

Further analyses (already investigated, see Appendix for WP-1)

- In WP-1, we recommended exploring additional levels of $\sigma_R=0.5$; however, we note that WP1-Appendix looked at $\sigma_R=0.5$ and found no difference (only success at unrealistic $\sigma_R=0.1$)



86% of runs converged (3580 out of 25600 failed)



Recommendations for future research

- Additional fishing histories, including some that include years with $F < F_{MSY}$
- Recruitment random effect trends
- Ecov models with stronger effects, trends, or AR(2) dynamics
- Multivariate Ecov processes
- Ecov processes affecting multiple stock parameters, or multiple Ecov processes affecting recruitment (simultaneous or sequential)

Acknowledgements

- This work could not have been completed without access to high performance computing resources from the Microsoft Cooperative Research and Development Agreement (CRADA) and NOAA's National Cloud Program Office (OCIO), and the MIT Office of Research Computing and Data
- We thank other members of the SSRTWG for thoughtful comments during earlier discussions and presentations of this work

