# METHODS TESTING: THE DESIGN OF SIMULATION EXERCISES

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## ICES WORKING GROUP ON METHODS OF FISH STOCK ASSESSMENTS

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#### **TOR**

- a) Assemble 10–12 datasets from ICES that characterize the breadth of life-history strategy, data quality, population dynamics, and assessment problems.
- b) Prepare a publication (to be presented to the SISAM symposium), using these datasets, that explores providing guidelines on simulation testing of assessment models.

### TOR a) STOCKS SELECTED

North Sea cod

North Sea plaice

North Sea herring

North Sea haddock

Northern hake

Spurdog

Biscay anchovy

Iberian sardine

Southern horse mackerel

N Atlantic albacore tuna

US W coast canary rockfish

G Bank yellowtail flounder

South African anchovy

### TOR b) SIMULATION

Discussion centred on the development of an assessment comparison and simulation testing framework

- I. Different models, fixed settings
- II. Diagnostics and optimised settings
- III. Simulations: observation error only (a) self test (b) cross test
- IV. Simulations: observation + process error
- V. Simulations: Grand questions

  May need to force more contrast in data

#### MODEL FITS TO REAL DATA SETS

For key assessment outputs – how dependent on method (model) chosen?

Try many models

Simple to complex continuum

- I. Different models, fixed settings
- II. Diagnostics and optimised settings

  AIC, cross-validation, etc.

#### EXTENSION TO SIMULATION

Difficulty with approaches used previously Generic – so does result apply to MY stock?

Thus investigate for actual stocks

Base on Management Procedure (MSE) testing protocol developed in IWC

Key consideration – robustness to uncertainty

Consider alternative plausible scenarios (assessments) which MUST be consistent with available data

Apply the "CONDITIONING" concept

#### CONDITIONING SIMULATIONS

Each pseudo dataset is generated from what could be the real underlying dynamics for the stock concerned (as provided by a plausible assessment model), with errors added consistent with the error distributions as estimated in that assessment

#### TWO TEST TYPES: SELF/CROSS

#### PERFORMANCE COMPARISON PLOT

Rows: "Truth" as provided by a model

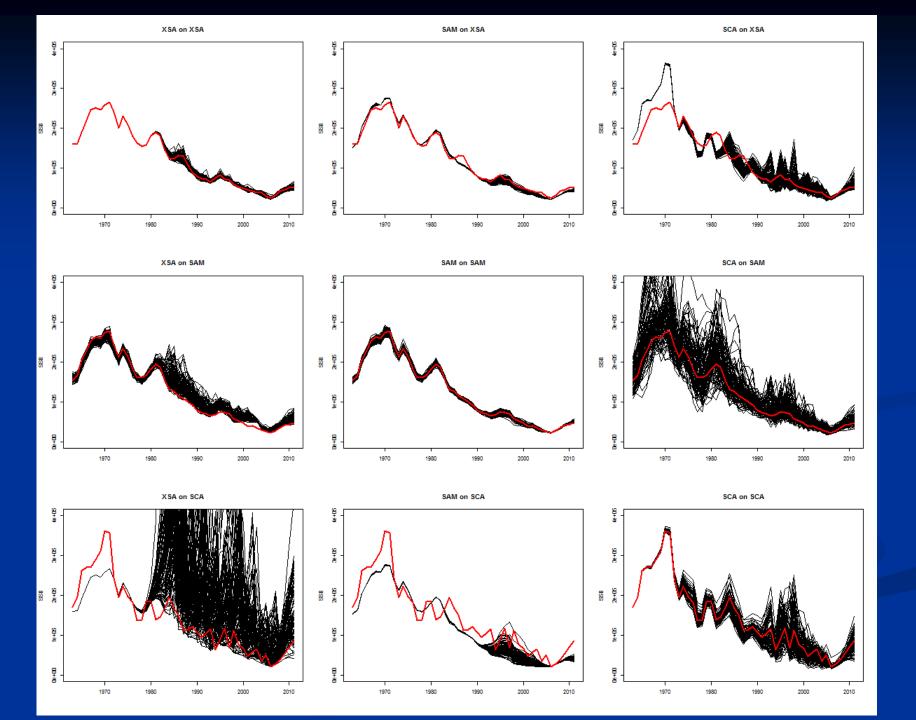
Columns: Estimates from the model applied

to pseudo-data

Cell contents: Performance statistic, here SSB

[Most pertinent would be the catch

under the intended harvest strategy]



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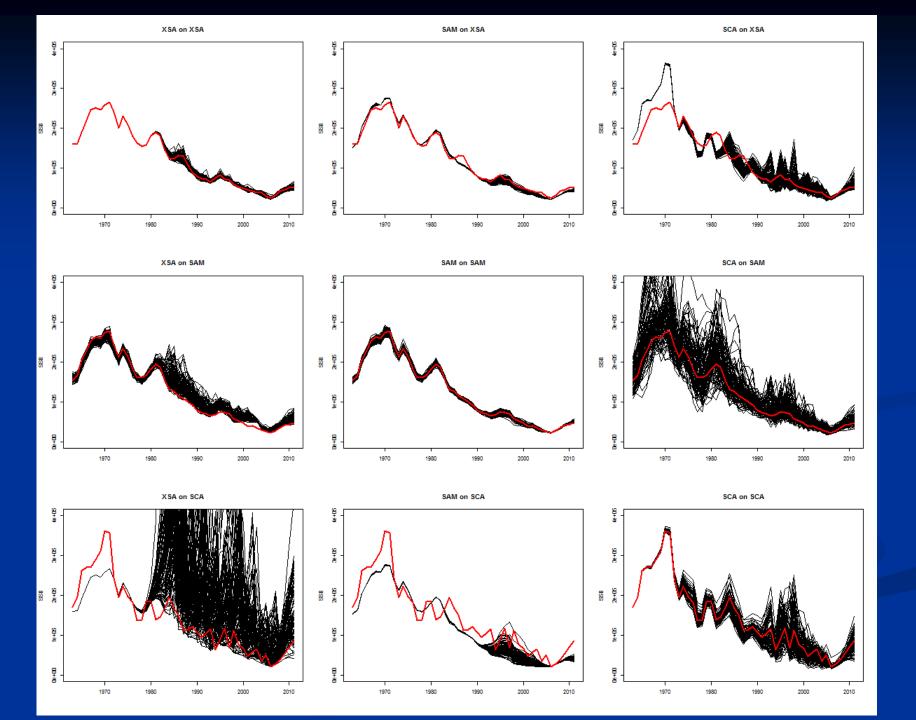
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SELF TEST: Diagonals

How well does the model estimate itself

**CROSS TEST: Off-diagonals** 

How well does it estimate other models



III. Simulations: Observation Error only
Simulated randomness only in data generated
Underlying dynamics unchanged over
simulations

"EASY" to implement

**BUT** Catch ... - observation or process error?

#### IV. Simulations: Observation + Process Error

Simulated randomness now also in processes such as recruitment

Underlying dynamics changes over simulations

#### "DIFFICULT" to implement

Can't simply generate alternative recruitment residuals, as actual catches couldn't be taken in some cases

Generate residuals from parameter variance-covariance matrix to accommodate correlations implied

#### WHICH WAY TO SIMULATE?

Difficulty with approaches used previously Generic – so does result apply to MY stock?

Case-specific conditioning – results apply to MY stock – but can anything be said about other stocks, or any generic inference drawn?

#### Approach?

Repeat for many stocks to see whether patterns emerge which might justifiably be considered reliable general inferences

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#### **GRAND QUESTIONS**

#### **Examples:**

- How important is it to have good and frequent age data?
- Does VPA's assumption of catch-at-age being exact matter?

### What is the best approach to simulation testing to address this?

Is conditioning on real datasets appropriate – more contrast needed for effective discrimination?

Application of POPSIM – Jon Deroba

#### Thank you for your attention

With acknowledgements to other participants in the ICES Methods Working Group who assisted in developing this framework