

NPFC-2022-TWG CMSA06-IP01

# Results of performance measures and metrics for performance evaluation

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# Rough overview of estimated and true values

- Simple comparison between estimated and true parameters would bring rough overview of each estimation model's characteristics
- In the following figures, estimated values are shown by colored boxplot and true values are shown by black points
- Results of KAFKA as estimation model was removed

```
## Rows: 429760 Columns: 8
## — Column specification
-----
## Delimiter: ","
## chr (5): scenario, data_model, est_model, category, name
## dbl (3): sim_ID, value, value_orig
##
## i Use `spec()` to retrieve the full column specification for this data.
## i Specify the column types or set `show_col_types = FALSE` to quiet this message.
## Rows: 429760 Columns: 8
## — Column specification
-----
## Delimiter: ","
## chr (5): scenario, data_model, est_model, category, name
## dbl (3): sim_ID, value, value_orig
##
## i Use `spec()` to retrieve the full column specification for this data.
## i Specify the column types or set `show_col_types = FALSE` to quiet this message.
## Rows: 431392 Columns: 8
## — Column specification
-----
## Delimiter: ","
## chr (5): scenario, data_model, est_model, category, name
## dbl (3): sim_ID, value, value_orig
##
## i Use `spec()` to retrieve the full column specification for this data.
## i Specify the column types or set `show_col_types = FALSE` to quiet this message.
## Rows: 431392 Columns: 8
## — Column specification
-----
## Delimiter: ","
## chr (5): scenario, data_model, est_model, category, name
## dbl (3): sim_ID, value, value_orig
##
## i Use `spec()` to retrieve the full column specification for this data.
## i Specify the column types or set `show_col_types = FALSE` to quiet this message.
## Rows: 430304 Columns: 8
## — Column specification
-----
## Delimiter: ","
## chr (5): scenario, data_model, est_model, category, name
## dbl (3): sim_ID, value, value_orig
##
## i Use `spec()` to retrieve the full column specification for this data.
## i Specify the column types or set `show_col_types = FALSE` to quiet this message.
```

```
## Rows: 433024 Columns: 8
## — Column specification
```

```
## Delimiter: “,”
## chr (4): data_model, est_model, category, name
## dbl (3): sim_ID, value, value_orig
## lgl (1): scenario
##
## i Use `spec()` to retrieve the full column specification for this data.
## i Specify the column types or set `show_col_types = FALSE` to quiet this message.
## `summarise()` has grouped output by 'data_model', 'est_model', 'name'. You can override using the `.groups` argument.
## `summarise()` has grouped output by 'est_model'. You can override using the `.groups` argument.
```

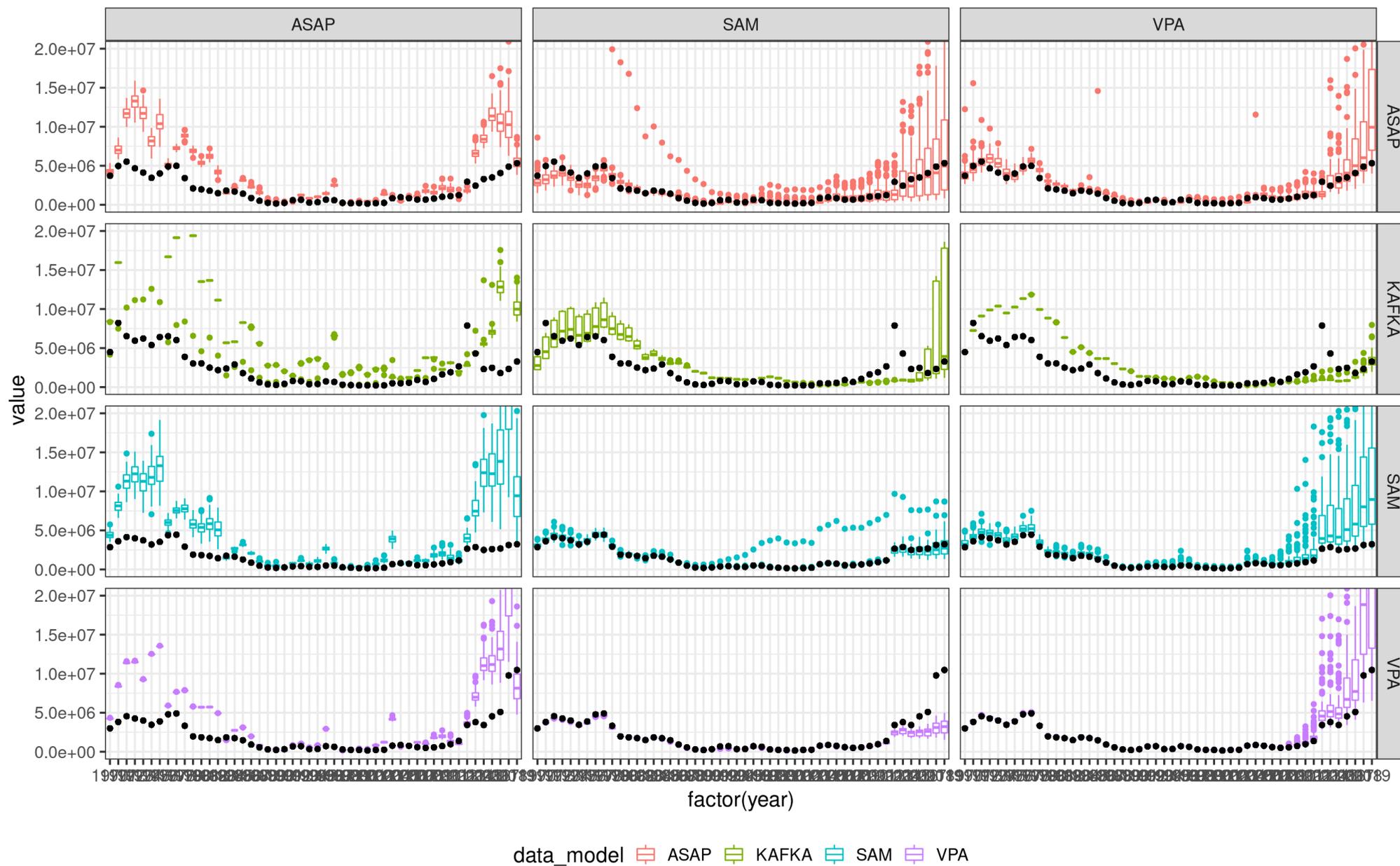
```
## # A tibble: 3 × 5
## # Groups:   est_model [3]
##   est_model    CV  MARB   MPRB  RMSE
##   <chr>      <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl>
## 1 ASAP      0.0868 0.524 -0.0286 6.81
## 2 SAM       0.140 0.246 -0.0285 7.12
## 3 VPA       0.192 0.273 0.0101 7.70
```

## **Total biomass (TBy)**

- ASAP: Always overestimate total biomass (TBy) especially when the stock level is historically high (1970's and 2010's)
- SAM: Generally OK. In particular, there is no obvious bias in SAM and ASAP data, although underestimation in recent years in VPA are observed.
- VPA: Variabilities in estimates are relatively large. Overestimation of recent TBy?

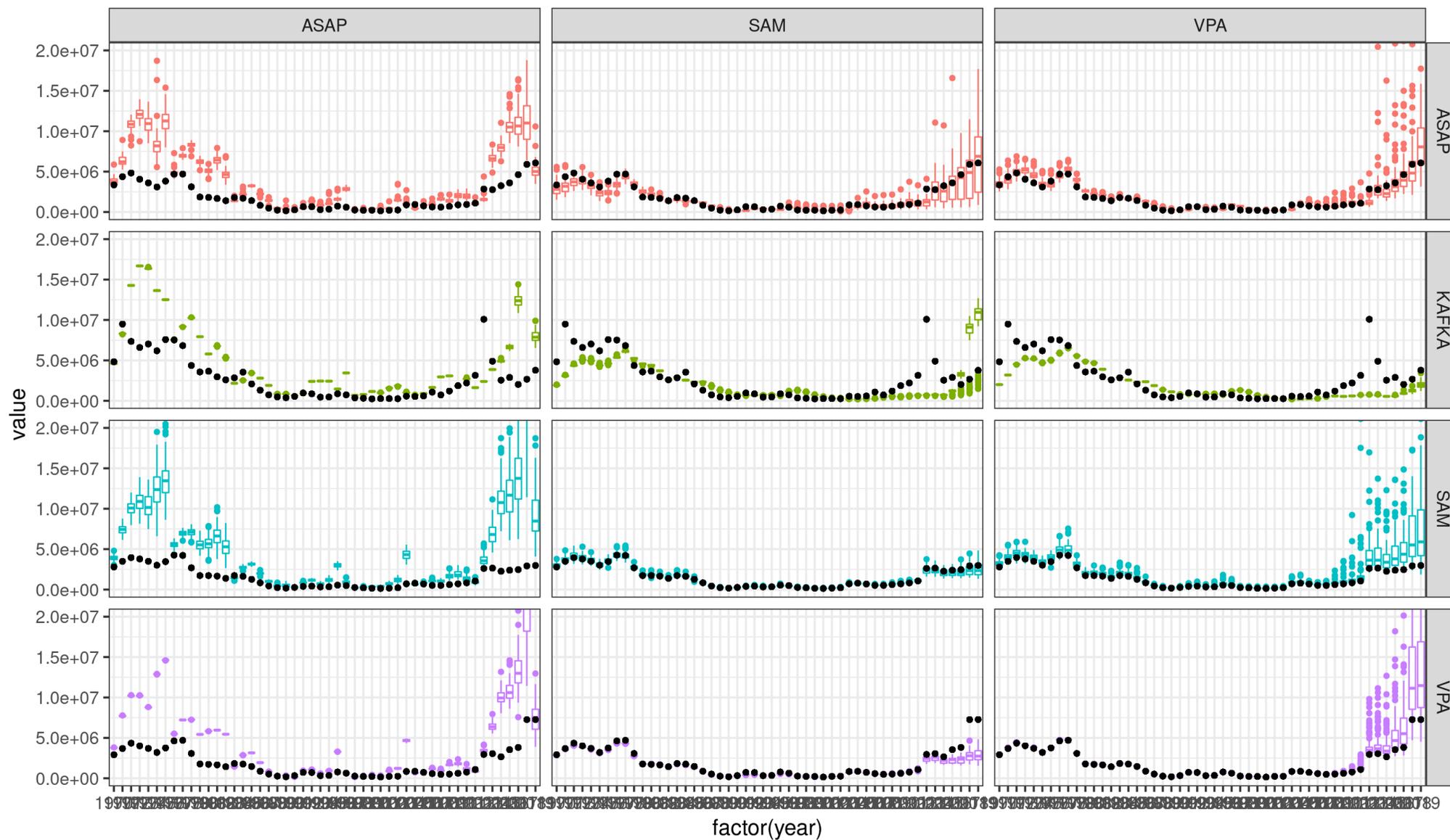
### Total biomass (TBy), scenarioA

Column: estimated model, Row: data model



### Total biomass (TBy), scenarioB

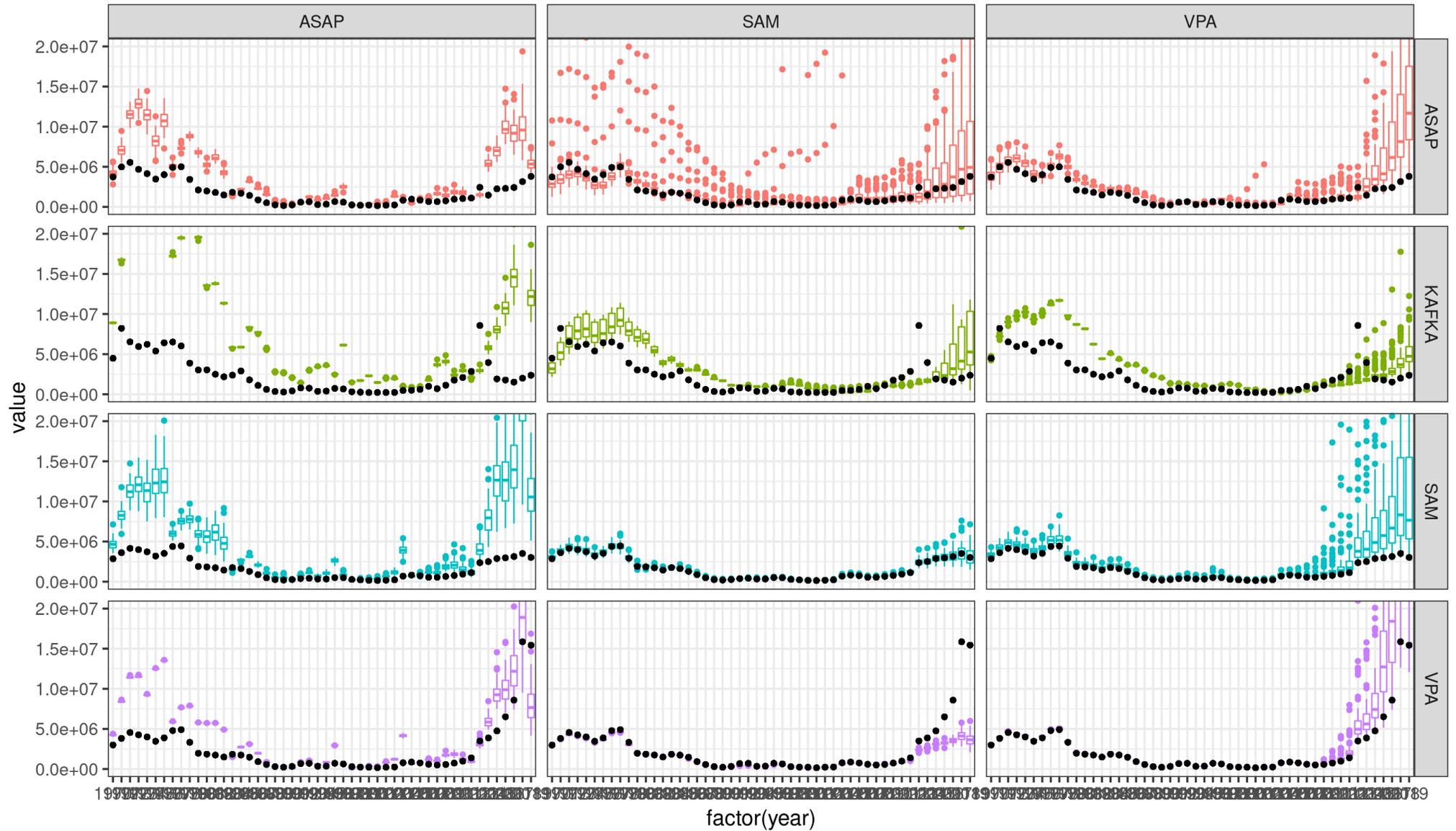
Column: estimated model, Row: data model



data\_model ▢ ASAP ▢ KAFKA ▢ SAM ▢ VPA

### Total biomass (TBy), scenarioC

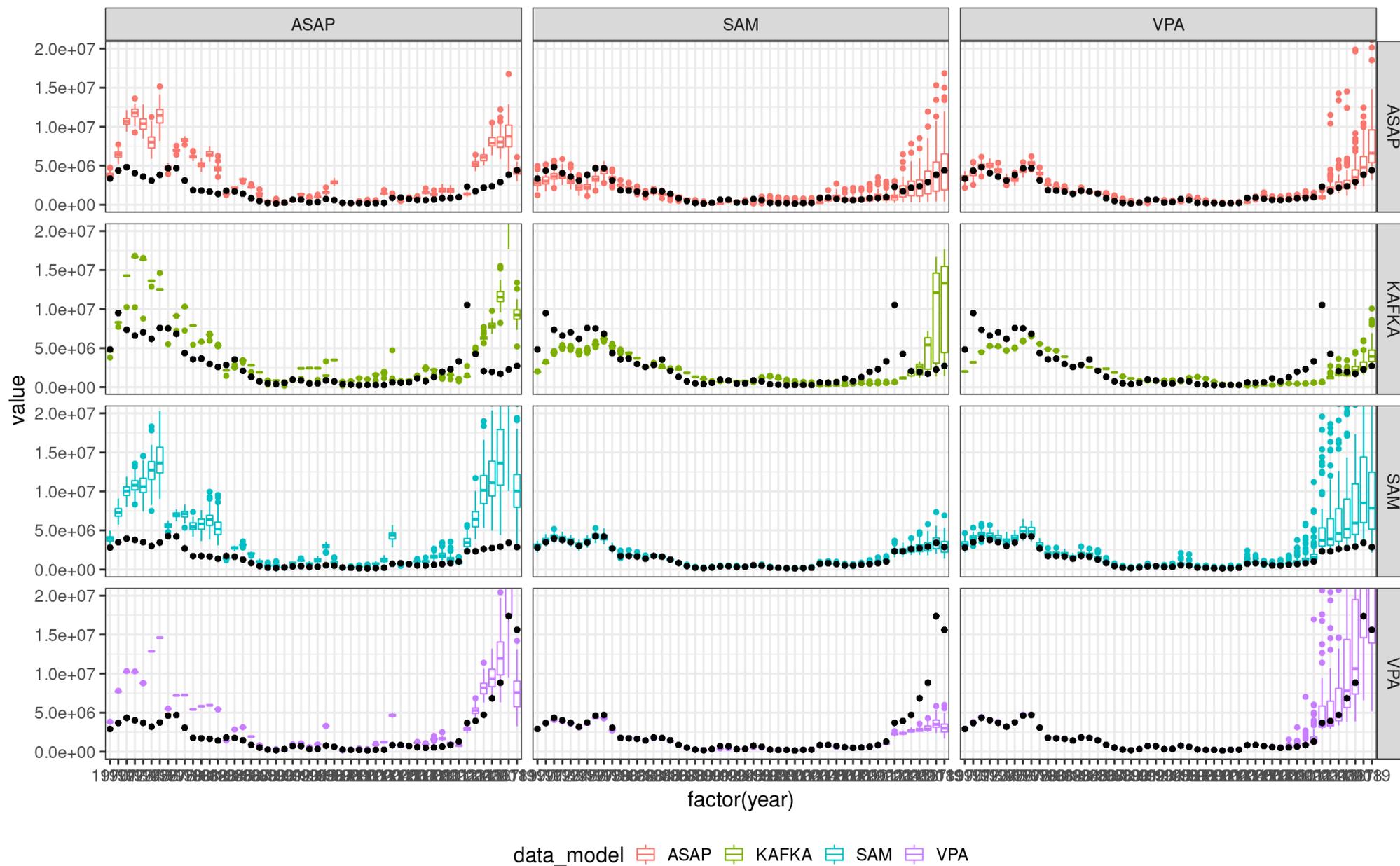
Column: estimated model, Row: data model



data\_model ASAP KAFKA SAM VPA

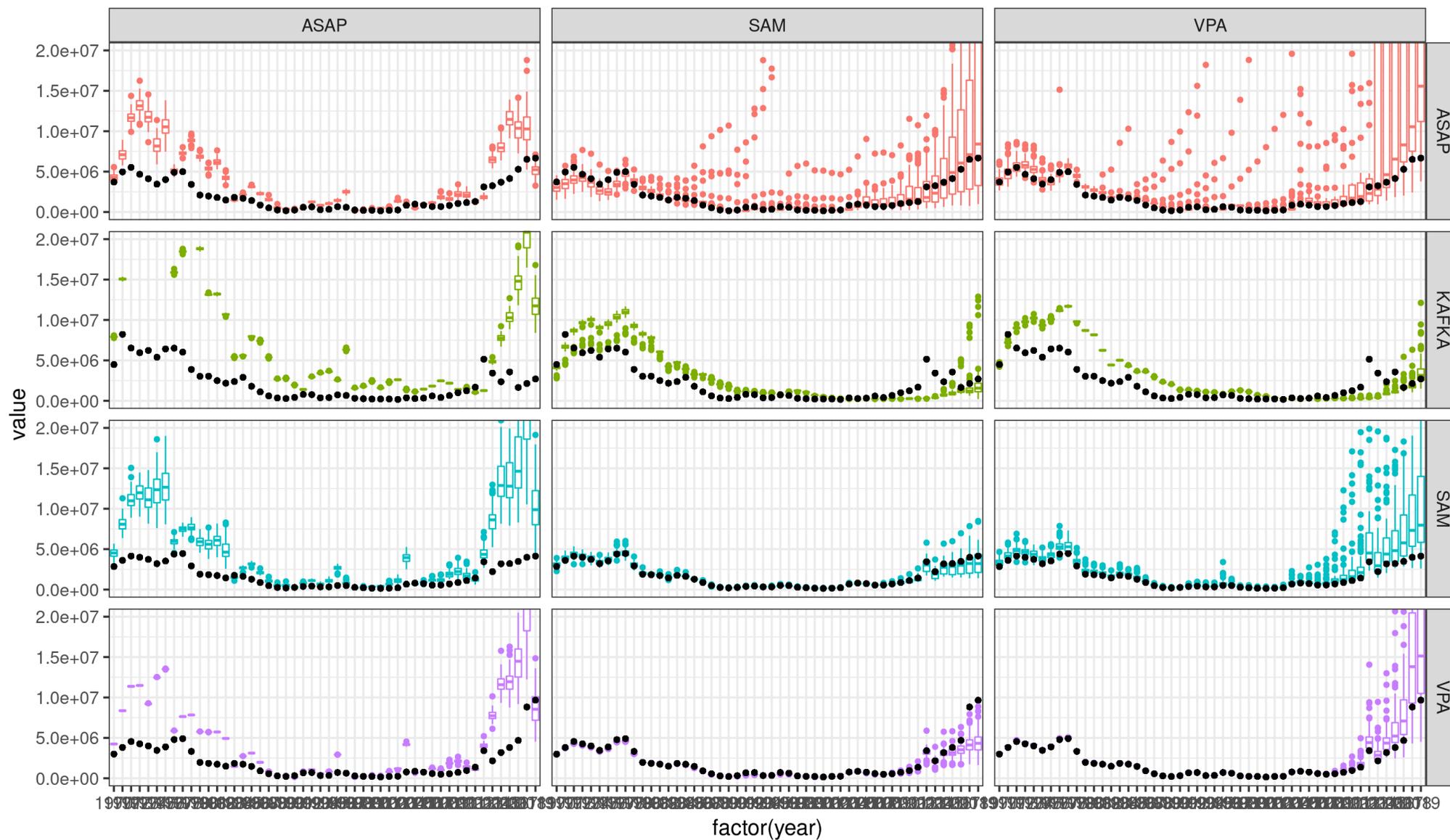
### Total biomass (TBy), scenarioD

Column: estimated model, Row: data model



### Total biomass (TBy), scenarioE

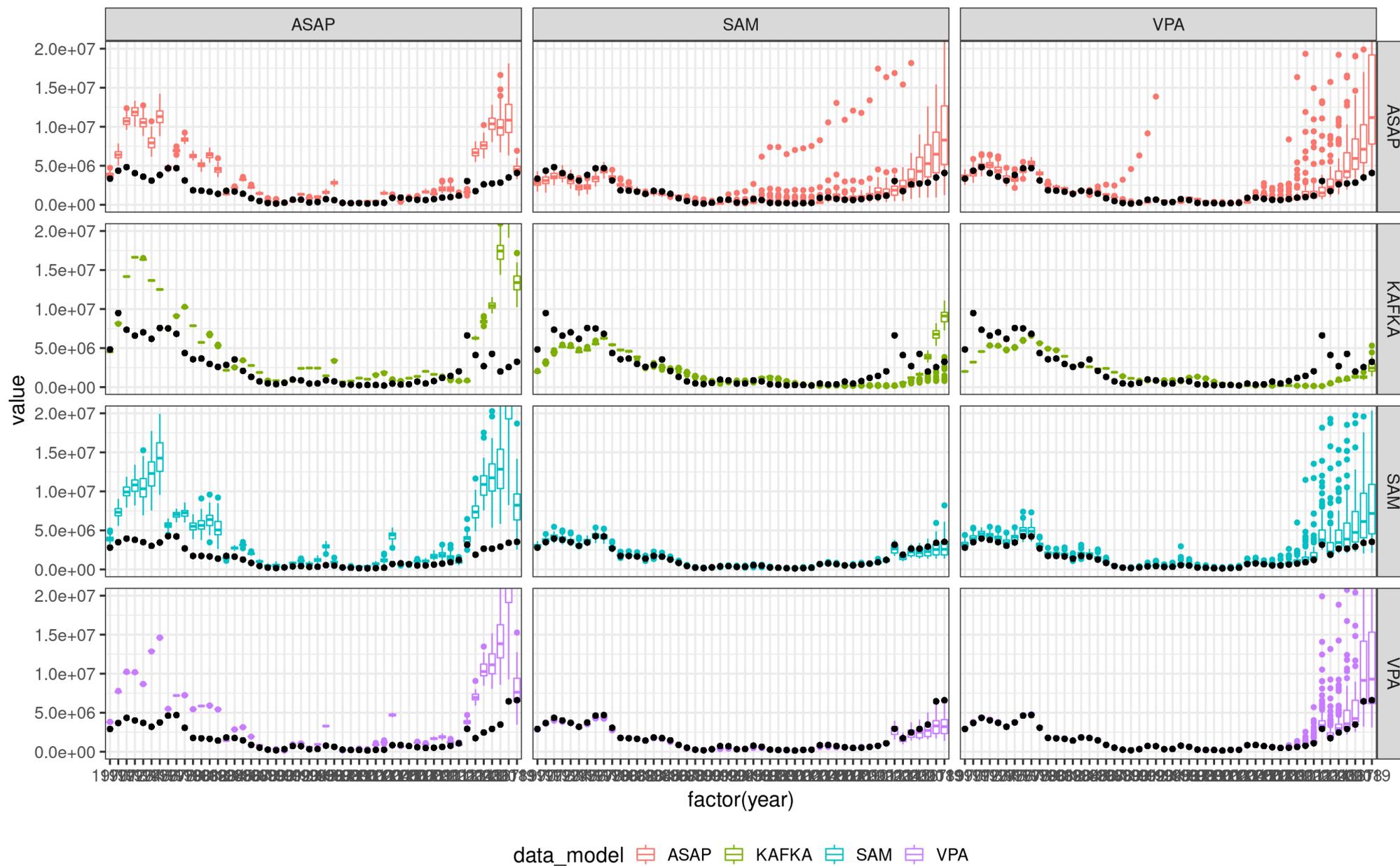
Column: estimated model, Row: data model



data\_model ▢ ASAP ▢ KAFKA ▢ SAM ▢ VPA

### Total biomass (TBy), scenarioF

Column: estimated model, Row: data model



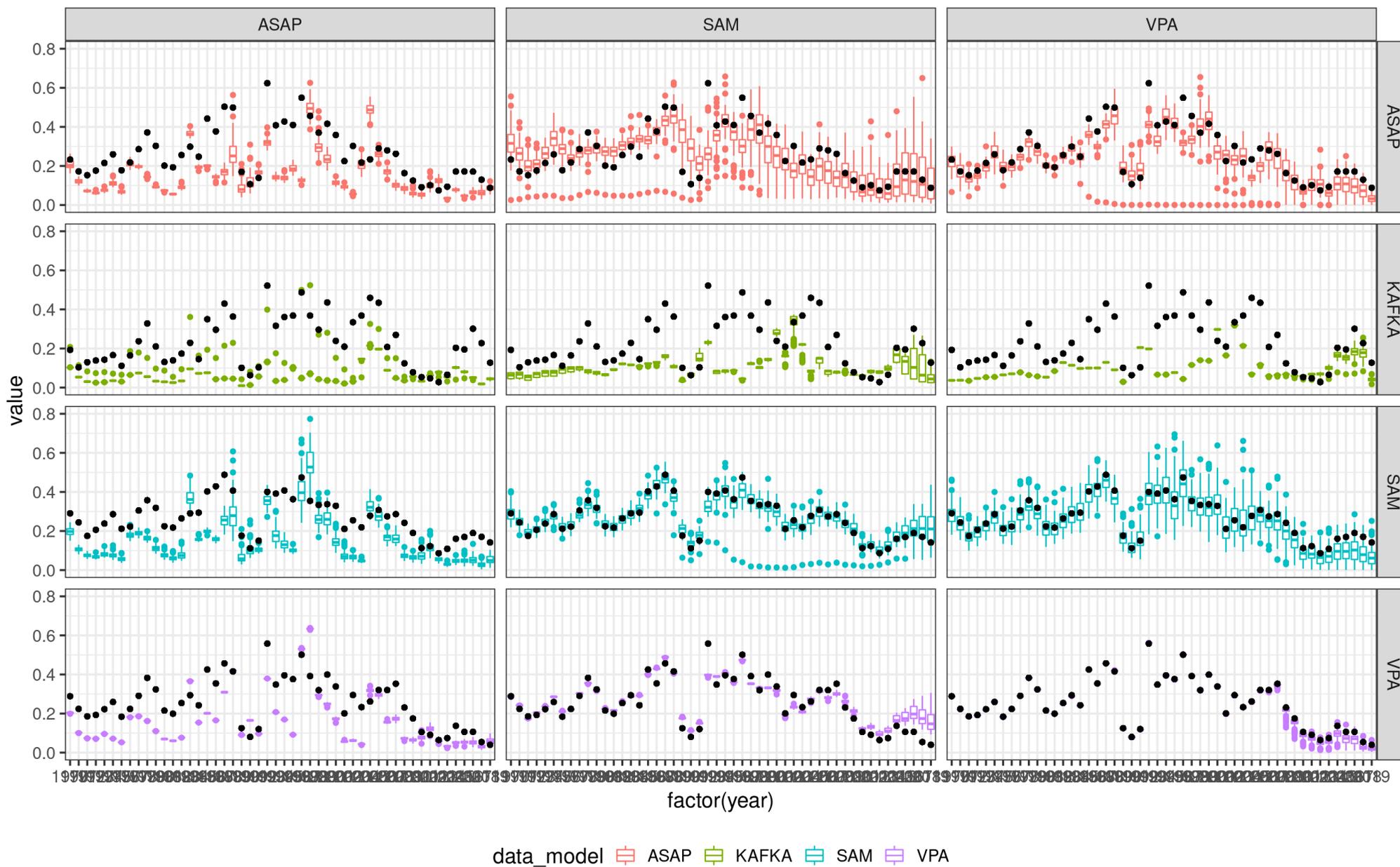


## Exploitation rate (Ey)

- Overall, there is opposite tendency to TBy (if TBy is overestimated, Ey is underestimated)

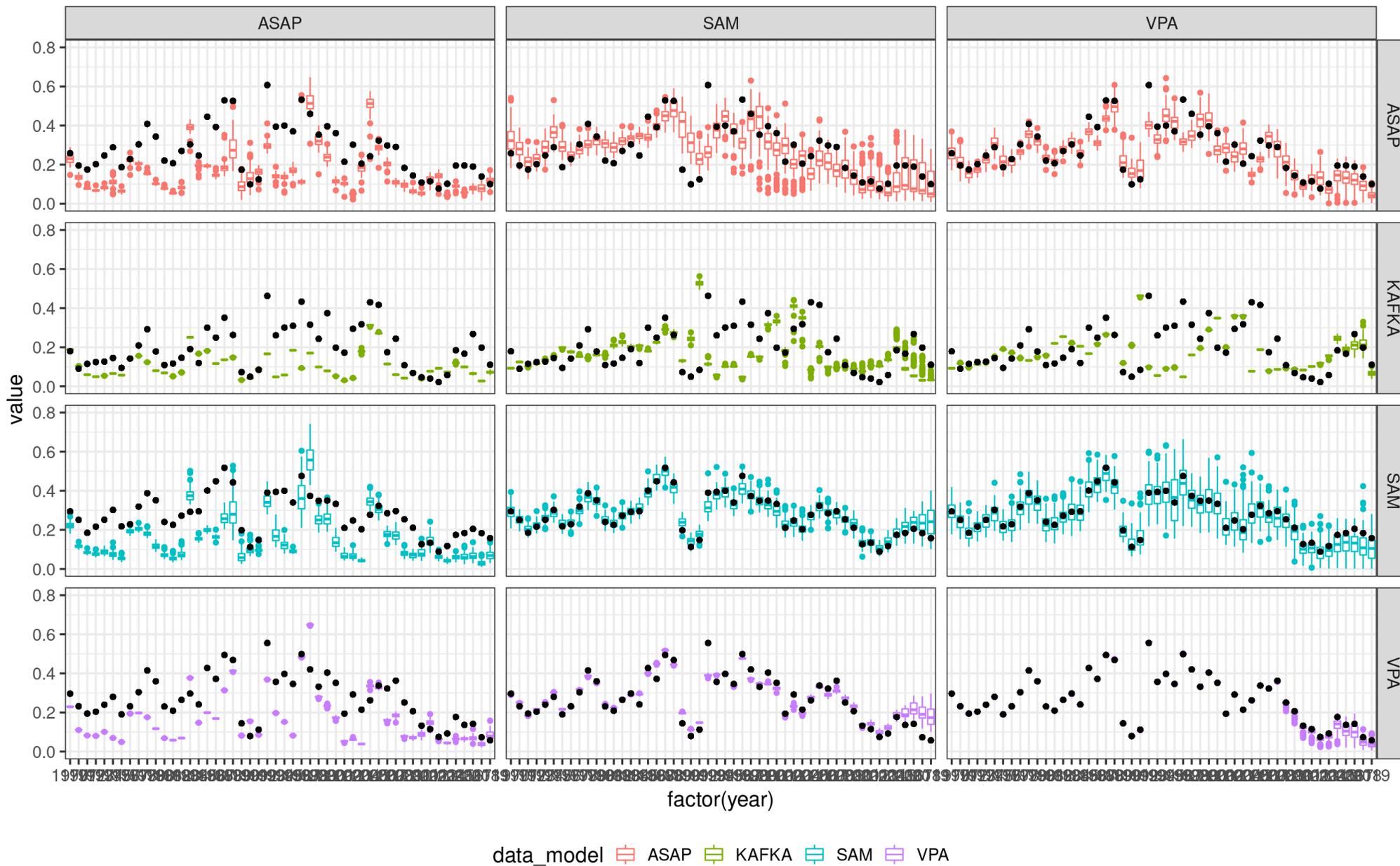
### Exploitation rate (Ey), scenario A

Column: estimated model, Row: data model



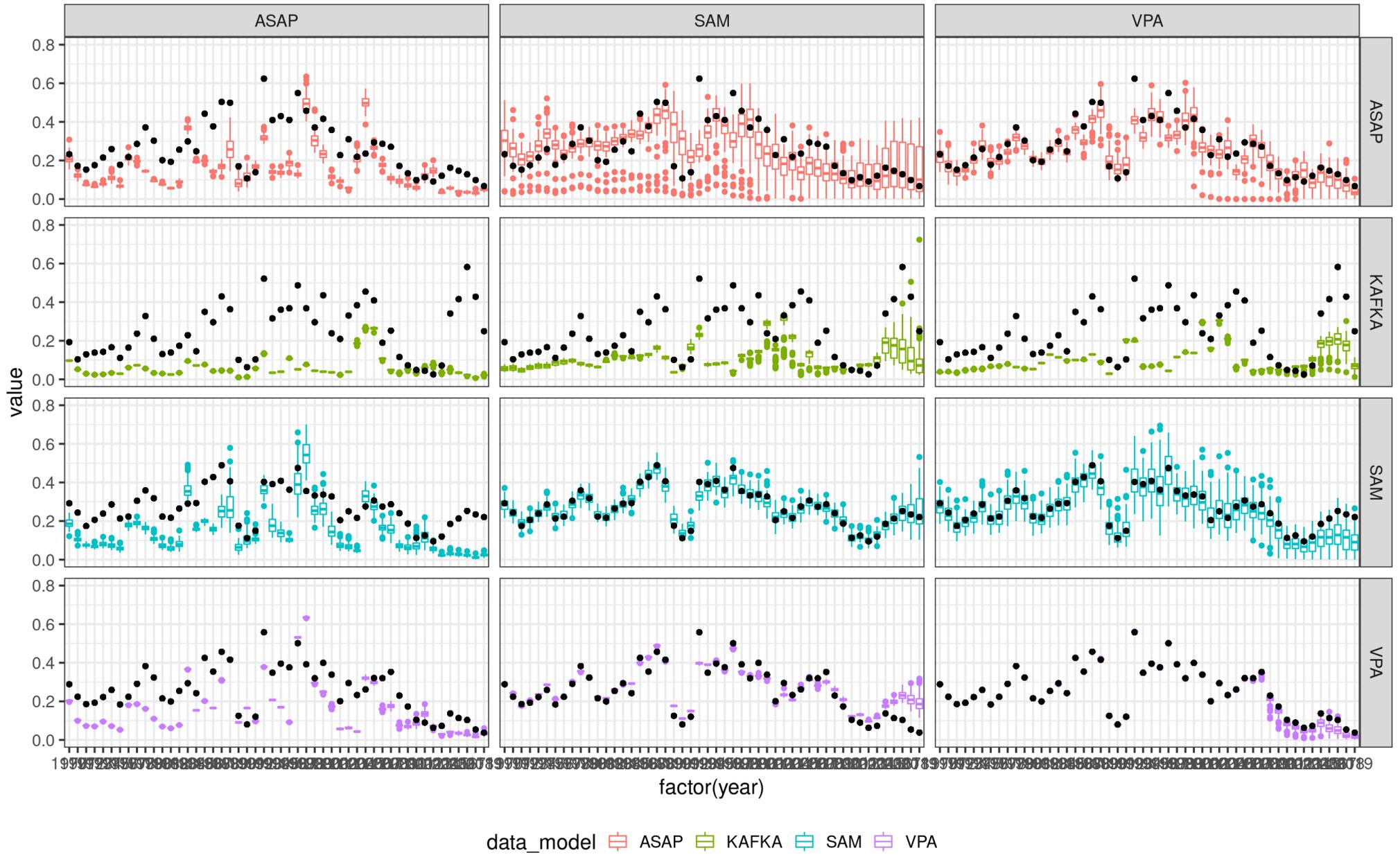
### Exploitation rate (Ey), scenario B

Column: estimated model, Row: data model



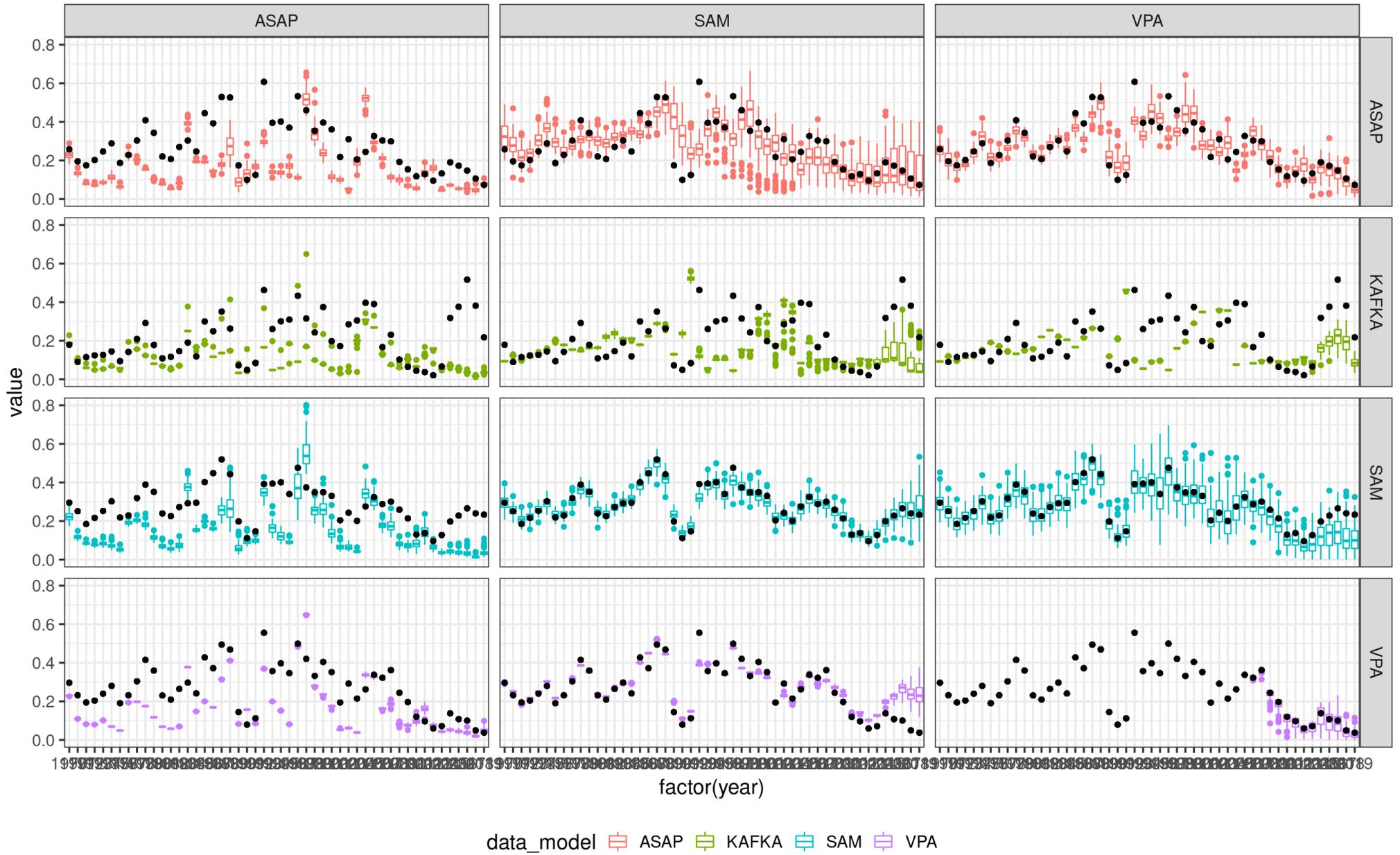
# Exploitation rate (Ey), scenario C

Column: estimated model, Row: data model



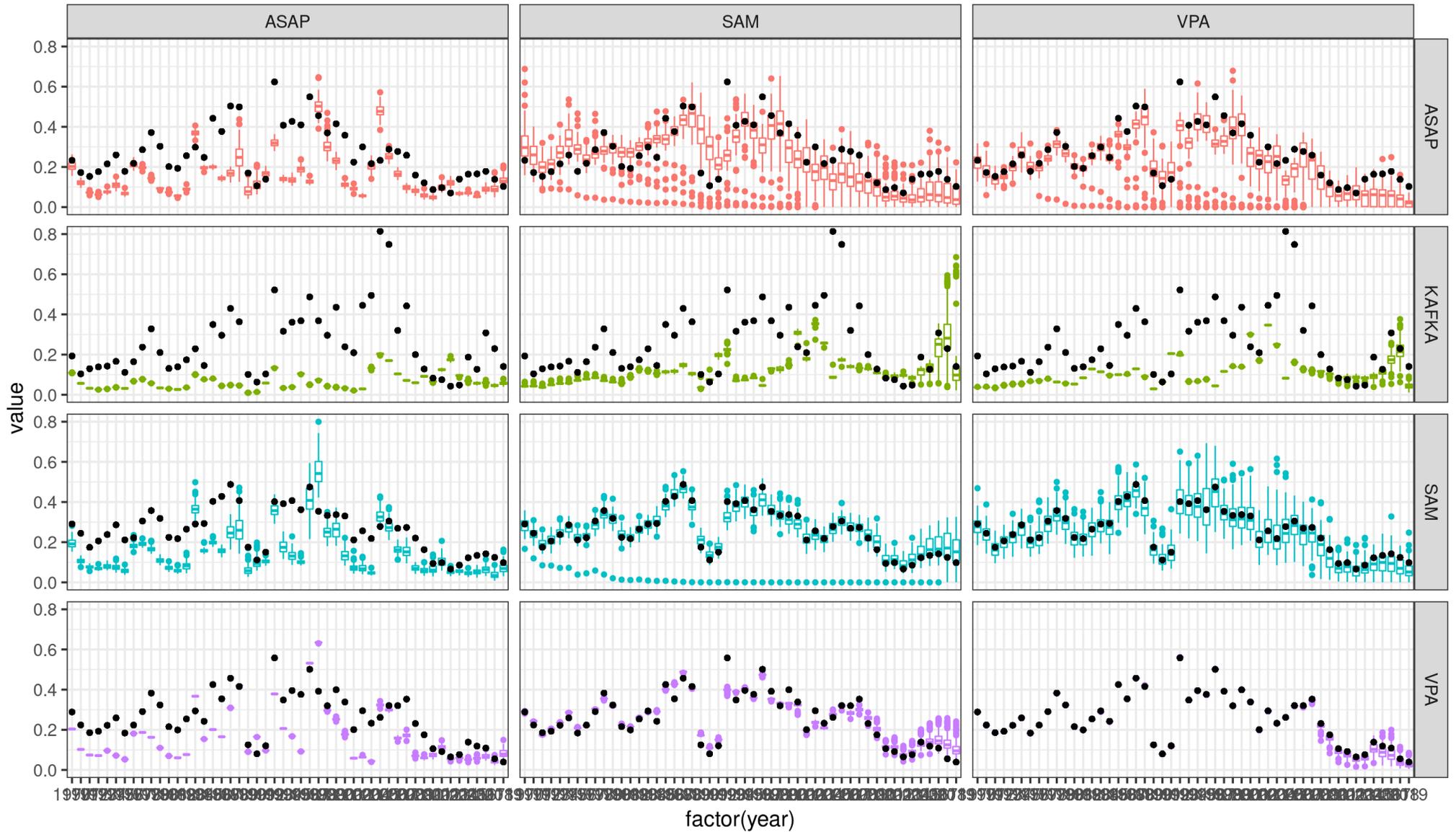
### Exploitation rate (Ey), scenario D

Column: estimated model, Row: data model



# Exploitation rate (Ey), scenario E

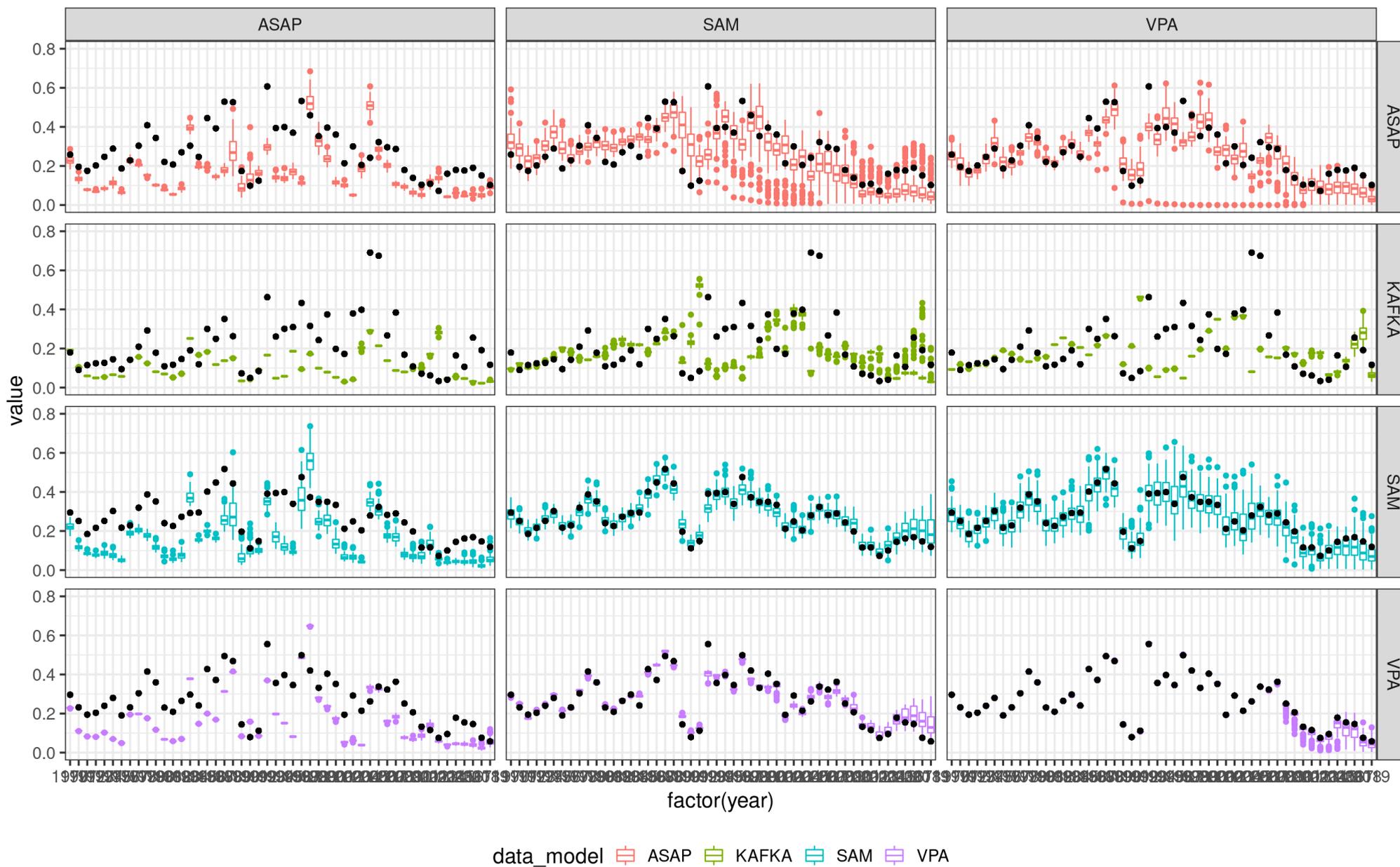
Column: estimated model, Row: data model



data\_model ASAP KAFKA SAM VPA

# Exploitation rate (Ey), scenario F

Column: estimated model, Row: data model



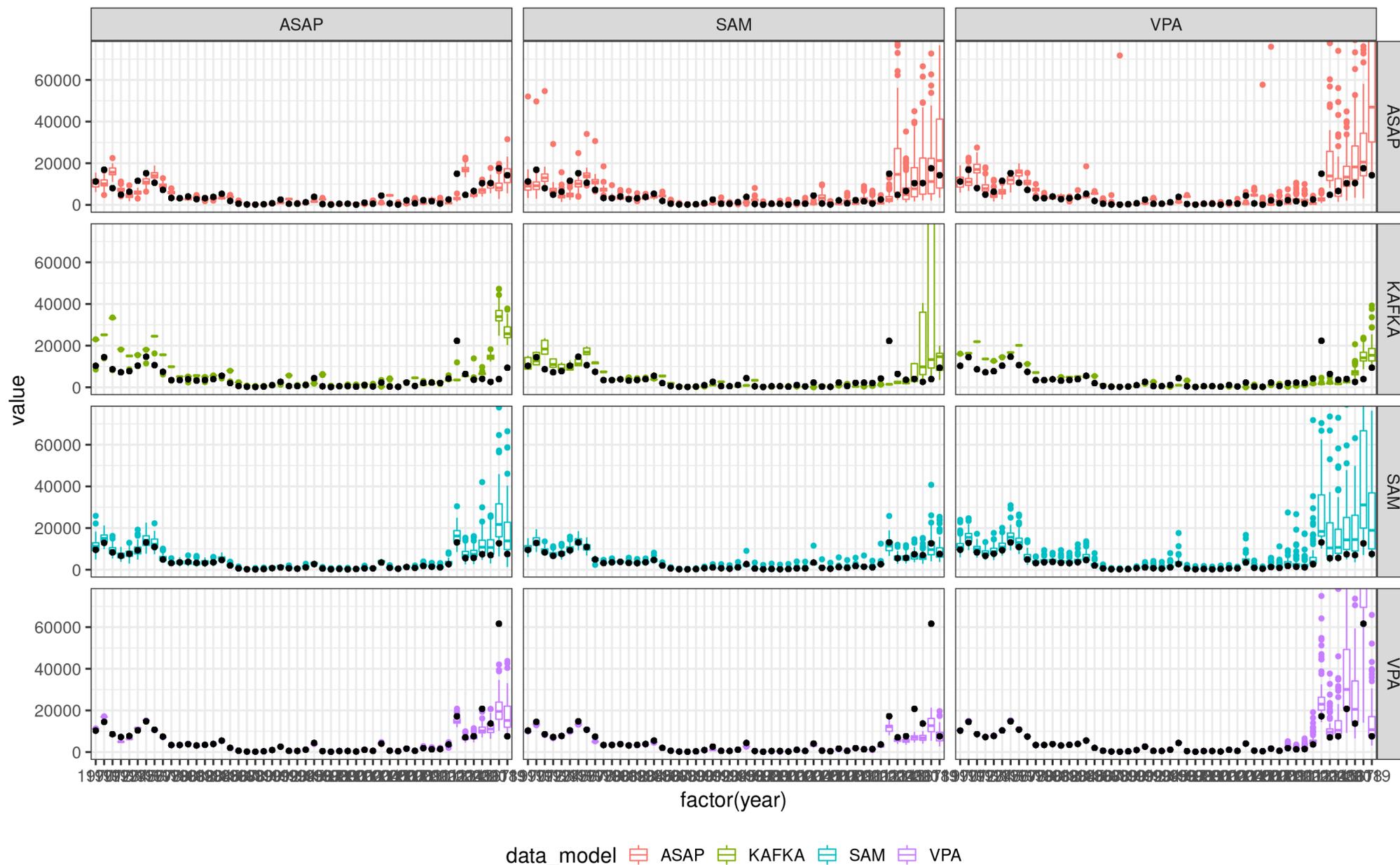


## Recruitment ( $R_y$ )

- It is curious that ASAP estimates number of recruits relatively well especially for the past years, while there is obvious overestimation of total biomass in ASAP (where the recruitment has gone?).

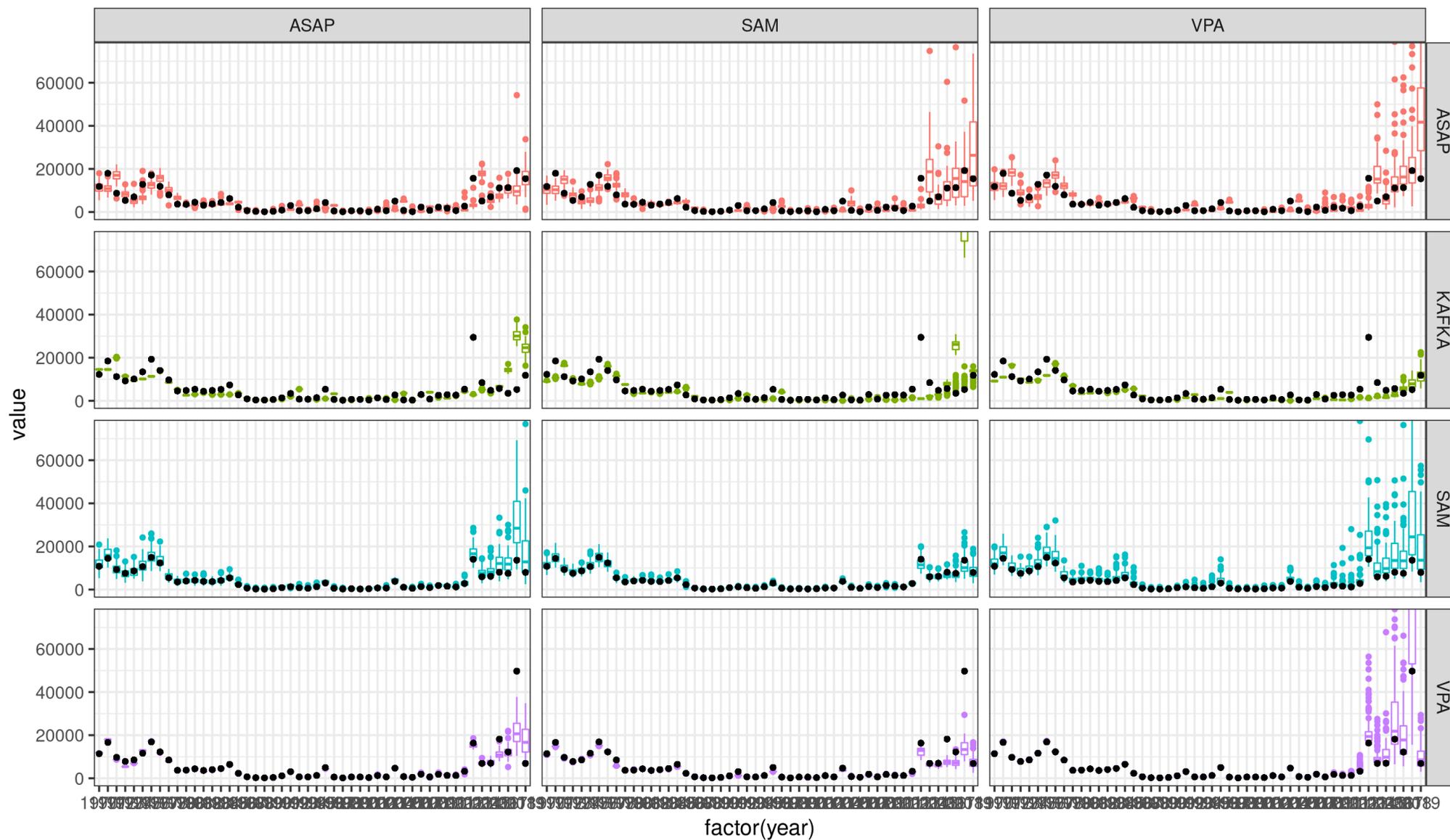
# Recruitment (Ry), scenarioA

Column: estimated model, Row: data model



# Recruitment (Ry), scenarioB

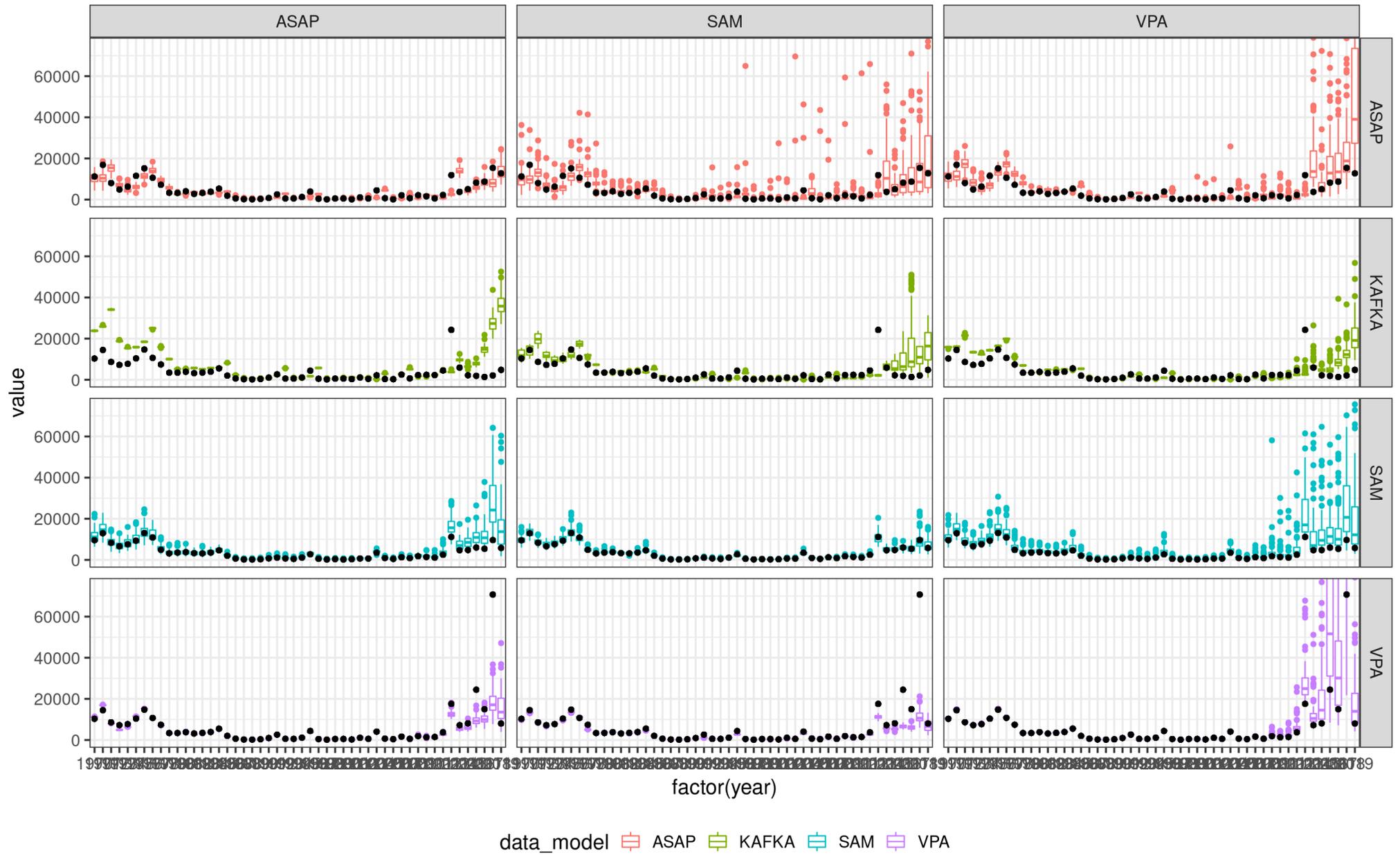
Column: estimated model, Row: data model



data\_model ASAP KAFKA SAM VPA

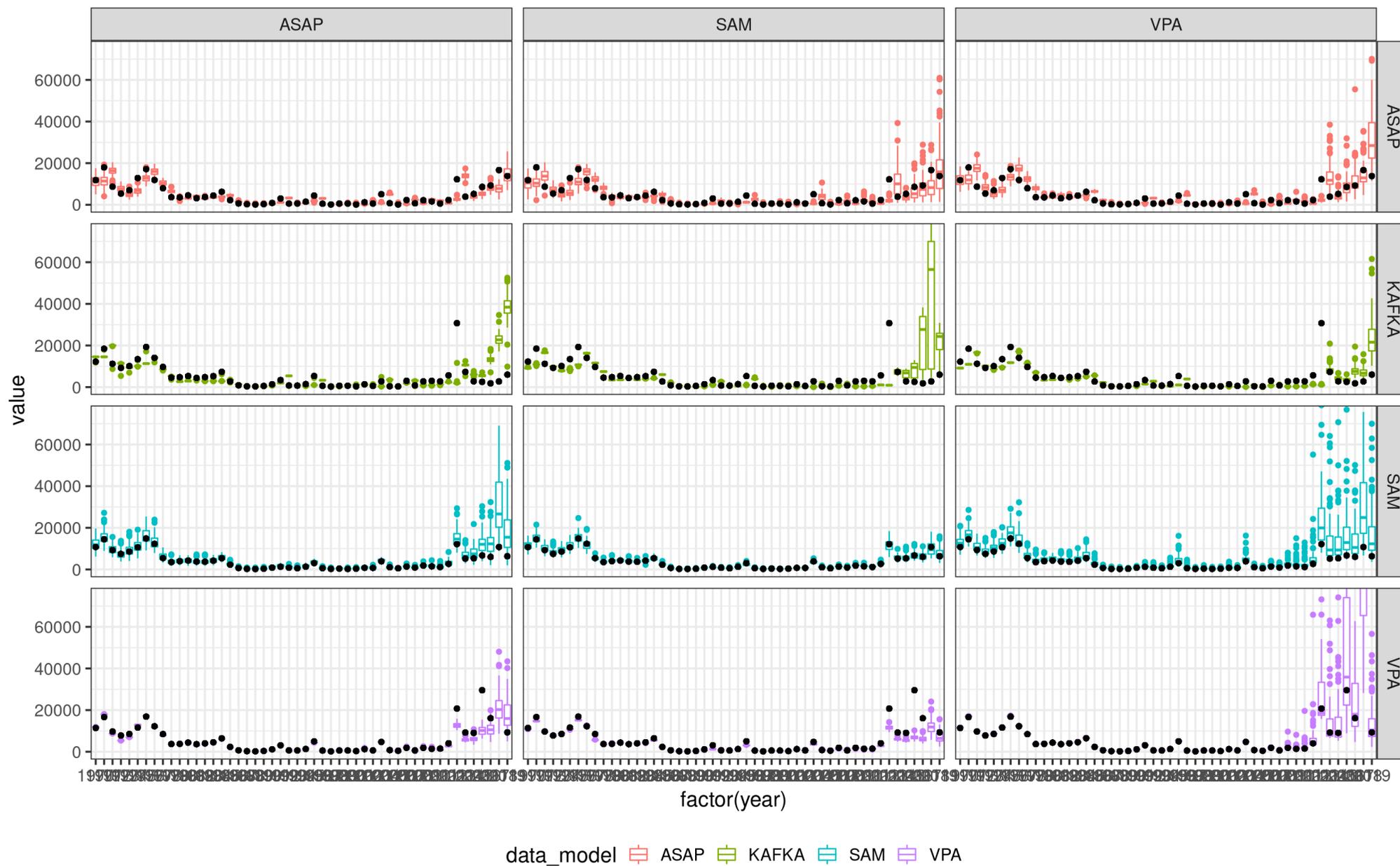
# Recruitment (Ry), scenarioC

Column: estimated model, Row: data model



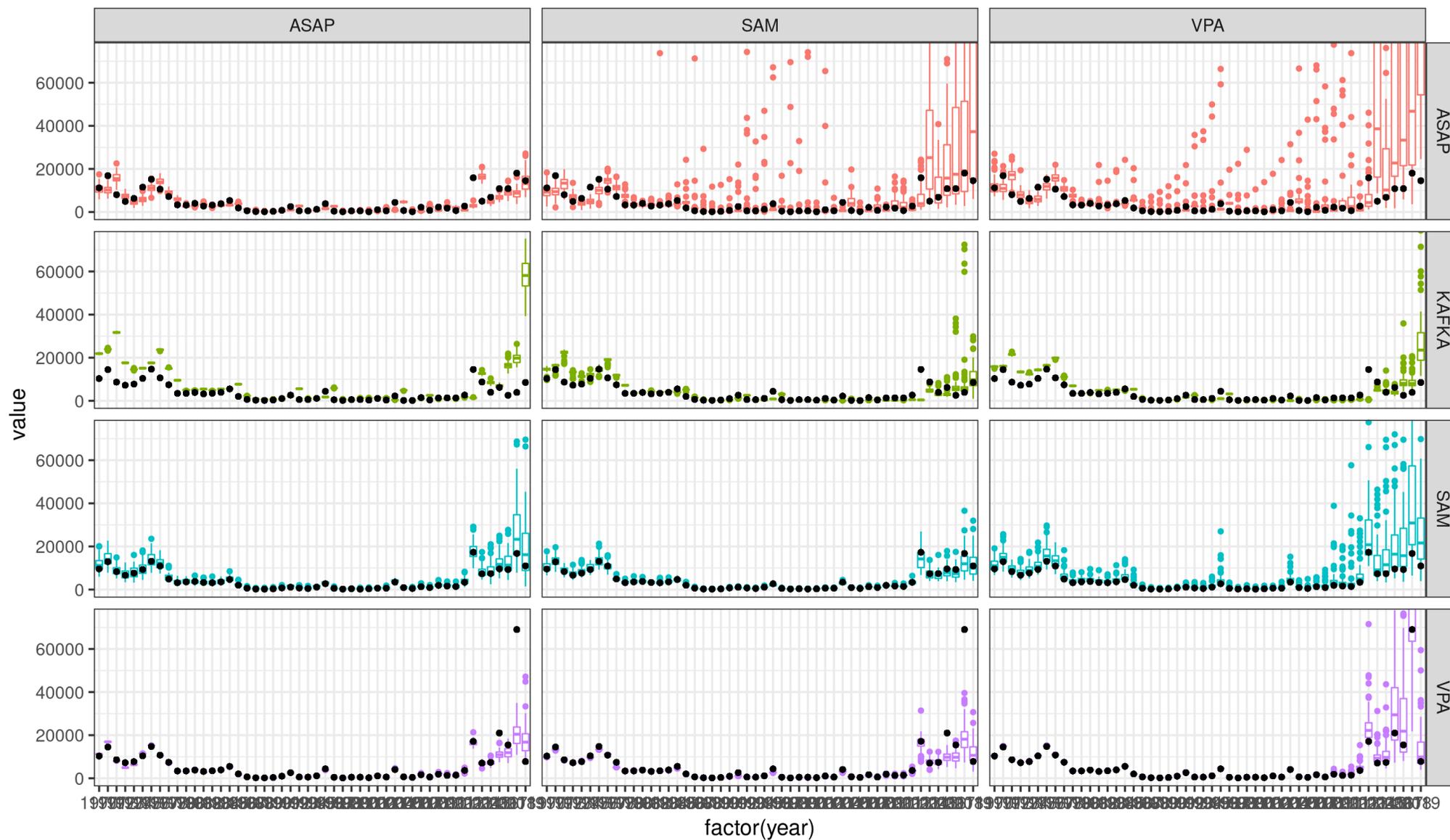
# Recruitment (Ry), scenarioD

Column: estimated model, Row: data model



# Recruitment (Ry), scenarioE

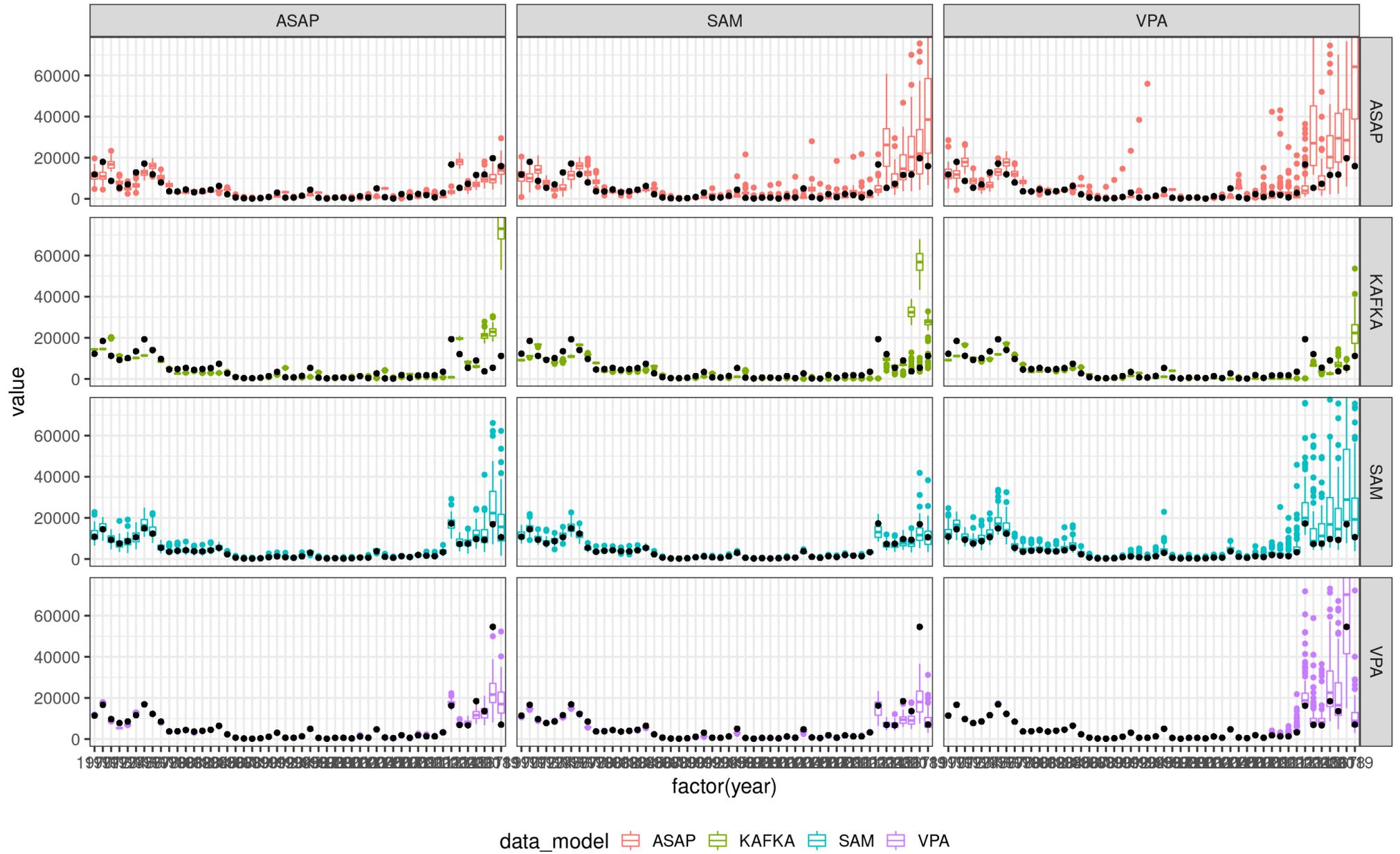
Column: estimated model, Row: data model



data\_model ASAP KAFKA SAM VPA

# Recruitment (Ry), scenarioF

Column: estimated model, Row: data model



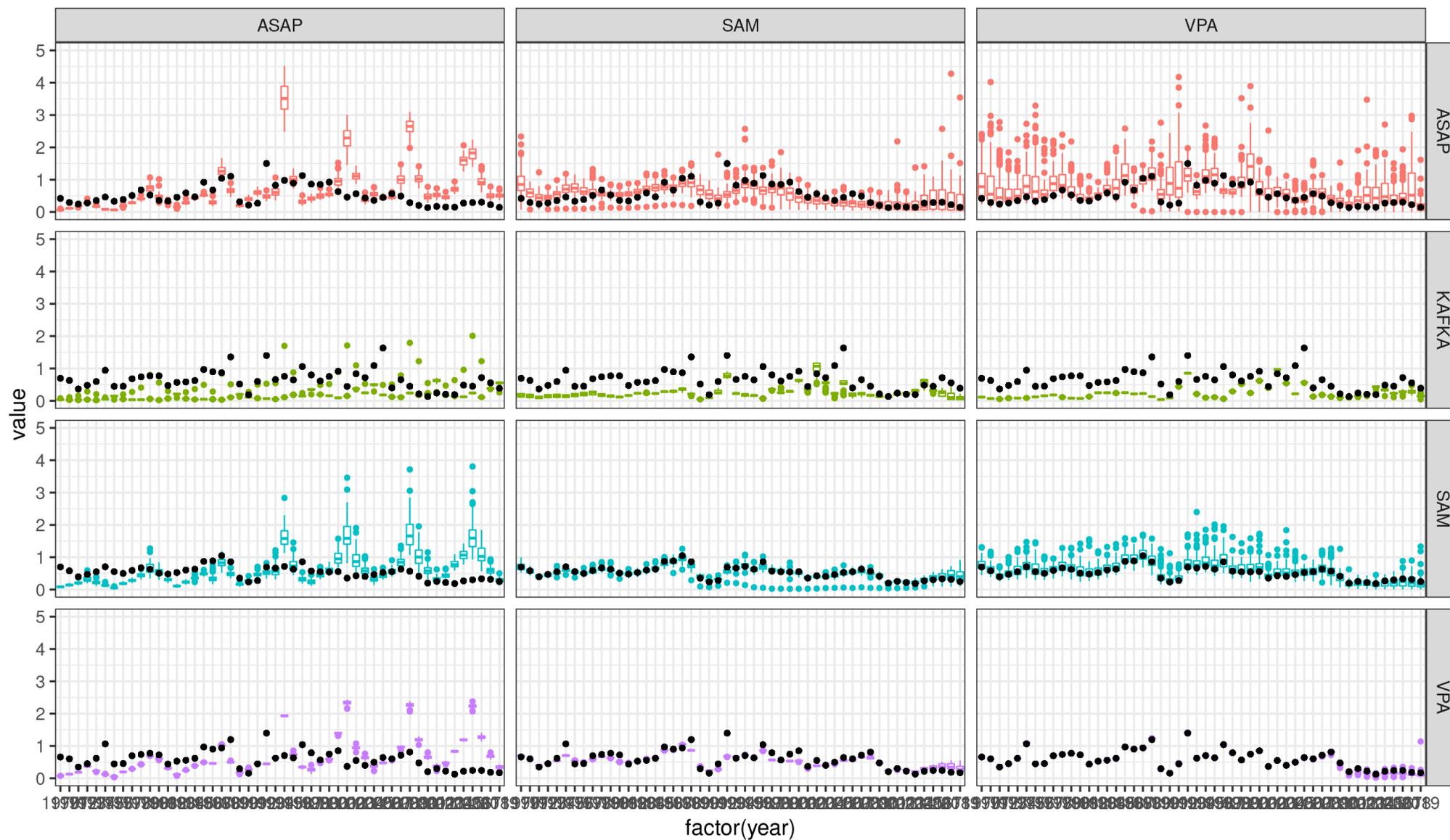


## **Average fishing mortality (AF<sub>y</sub>)**

- It is curious that periodic patterns are observed in ASAP

# Average fishing mortality (AFy), scenarioA

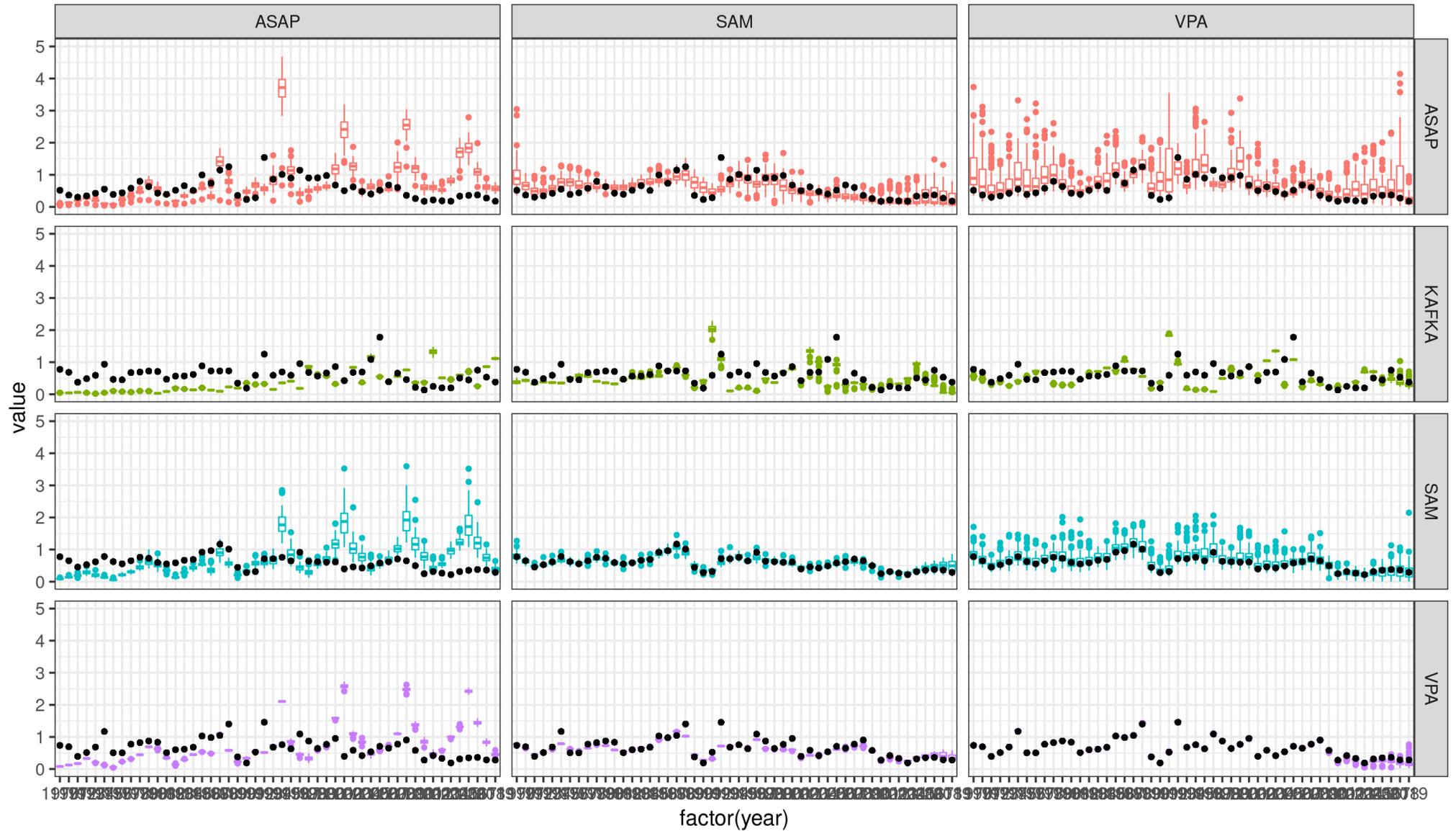
Column: estimated model, Row: data model



data\_model ▢ ASAP ▢ KAFKA ▢ SAM ▢ VPA

# Average fishing mortality (AFy), scenarioB

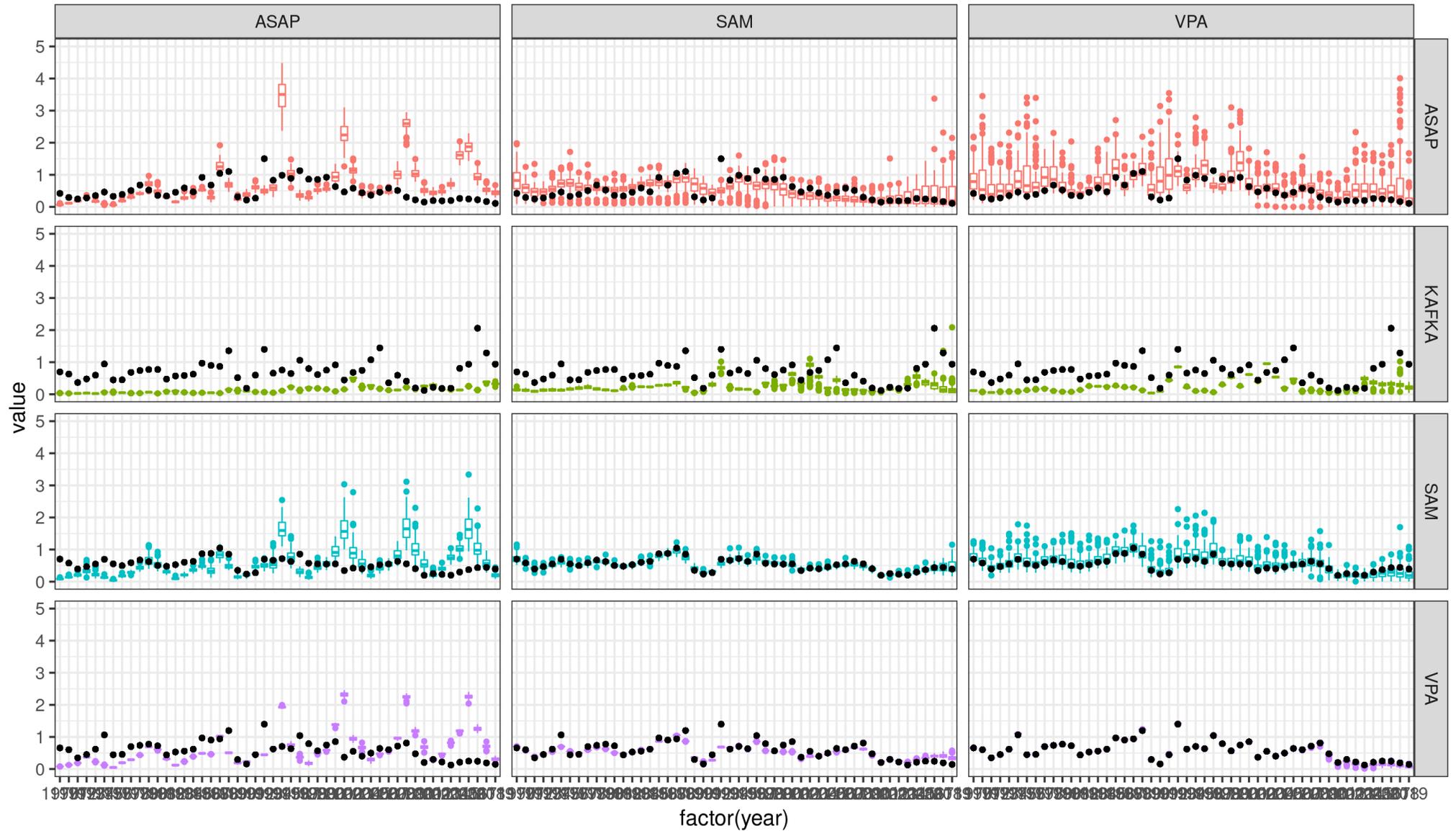
Column: estimated model, Row: data model



data\_model ASAP KAFKA SAM VPA

# Average fishing mortality (AFy), scenarioC

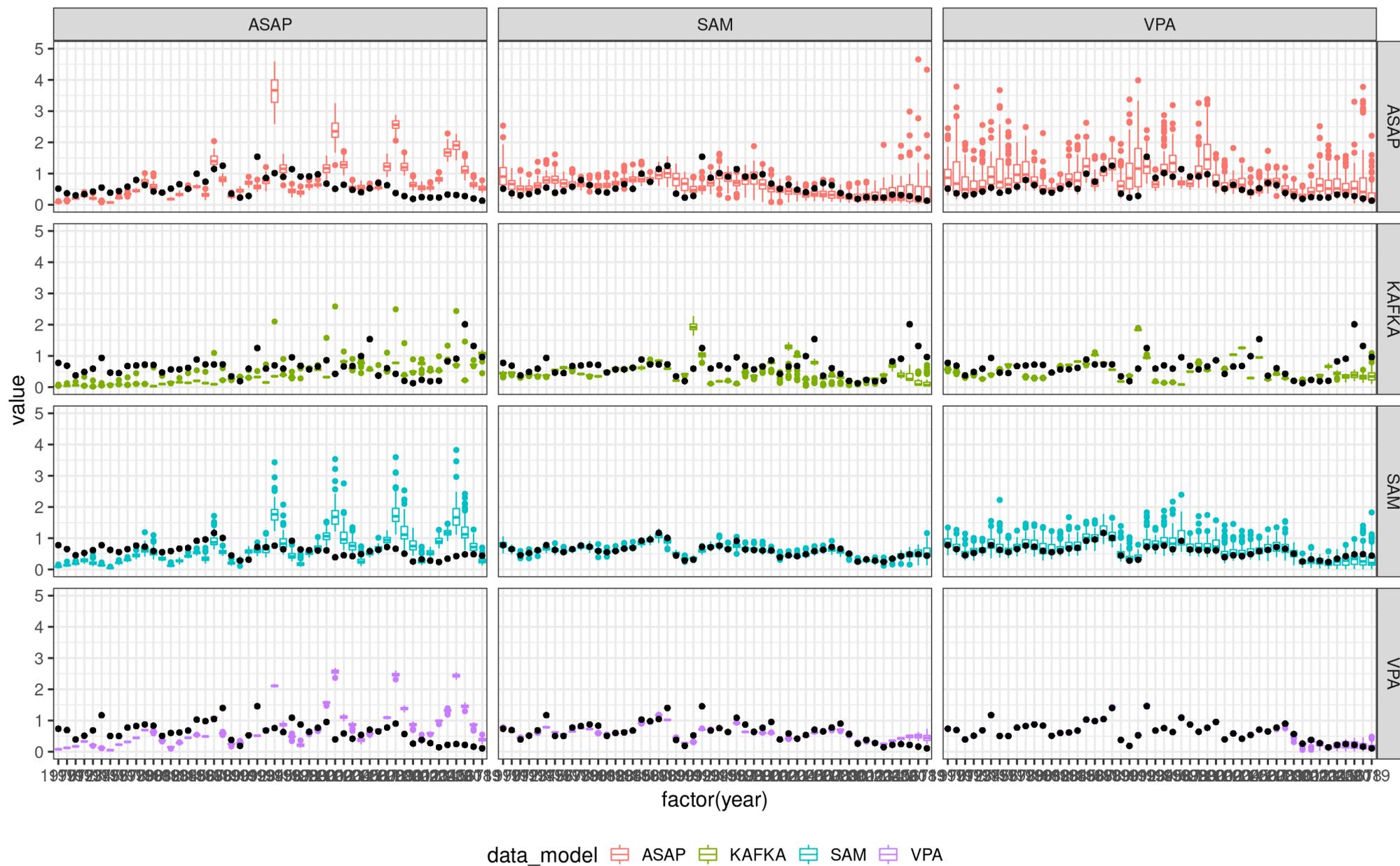
Column: estimated model, Row: data model



data\_model ASAP KAFKA SAM VPA

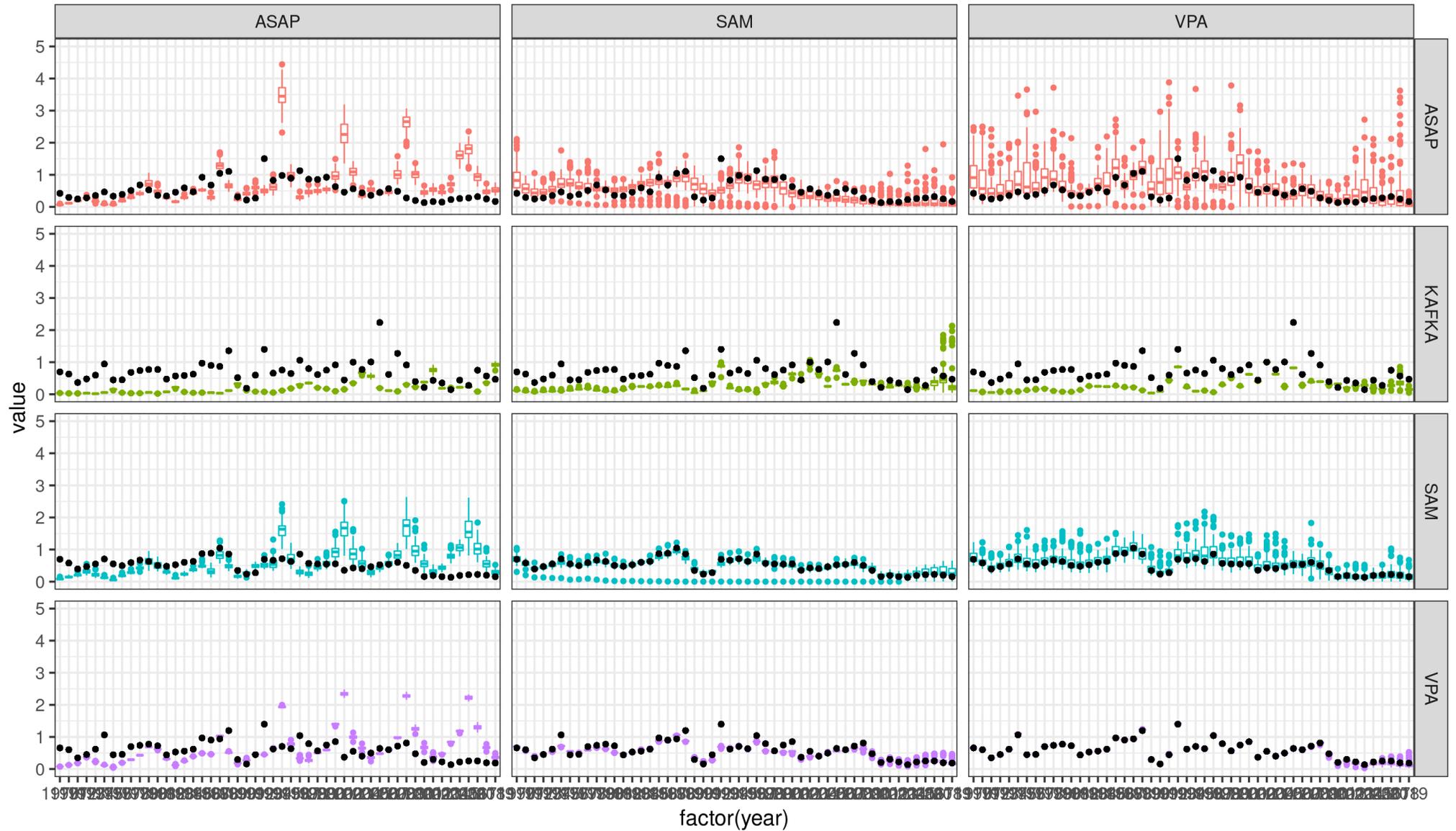
### Average fishing mortality (AFy), scenarioD

Column: estimated model, Row: data model



# Average fishing mortality (AFy), scenarioE

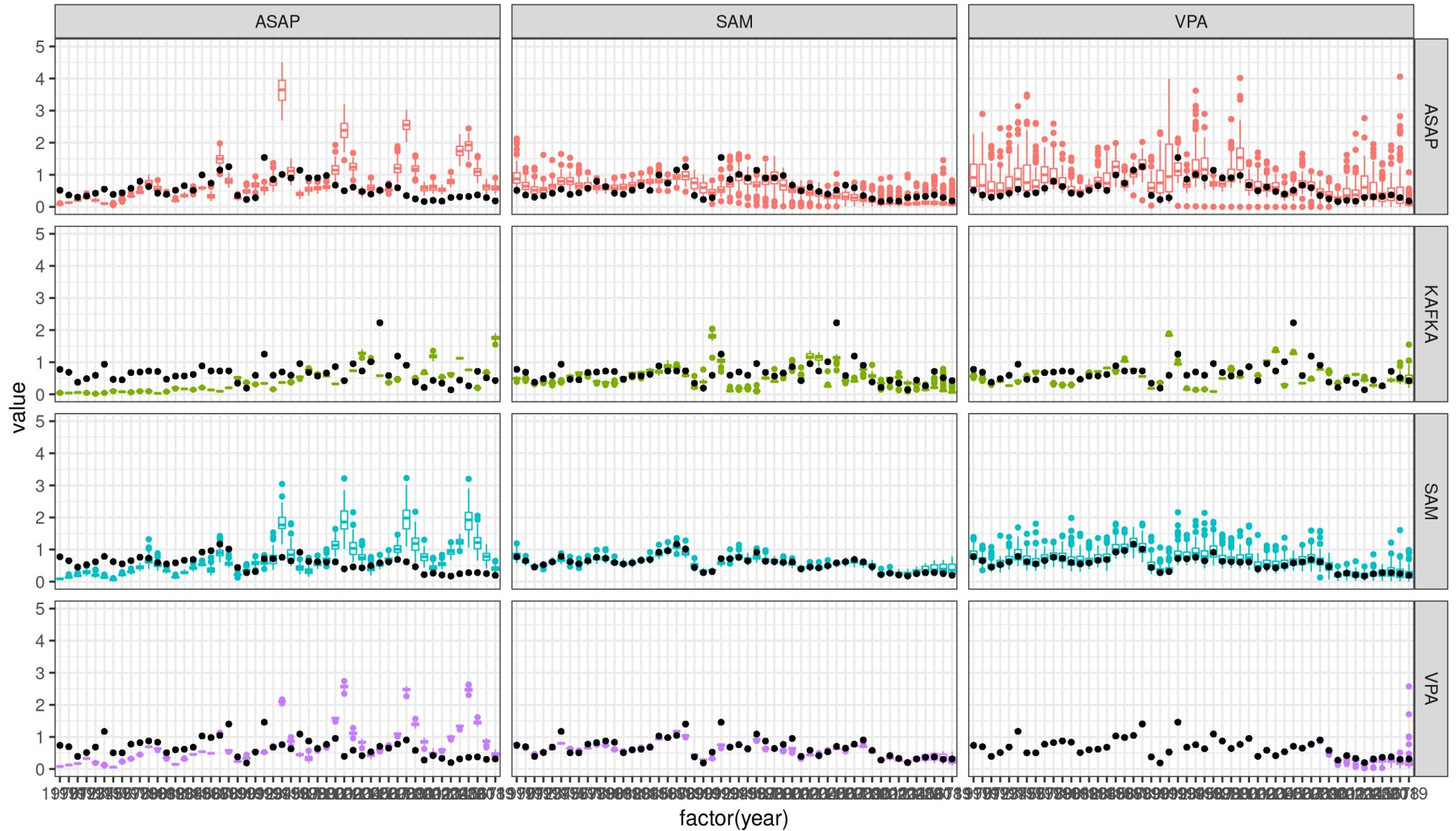
Column: estimated model, Row: data model



data\_model ASAP KAFKA SAM VPA

# Average fishing mortality (AFy), scenarioF

Column: estimated model, Row: data model



data\_model ▢ ASAP ▢ KAFKA ▢ SAM ▢ VPA

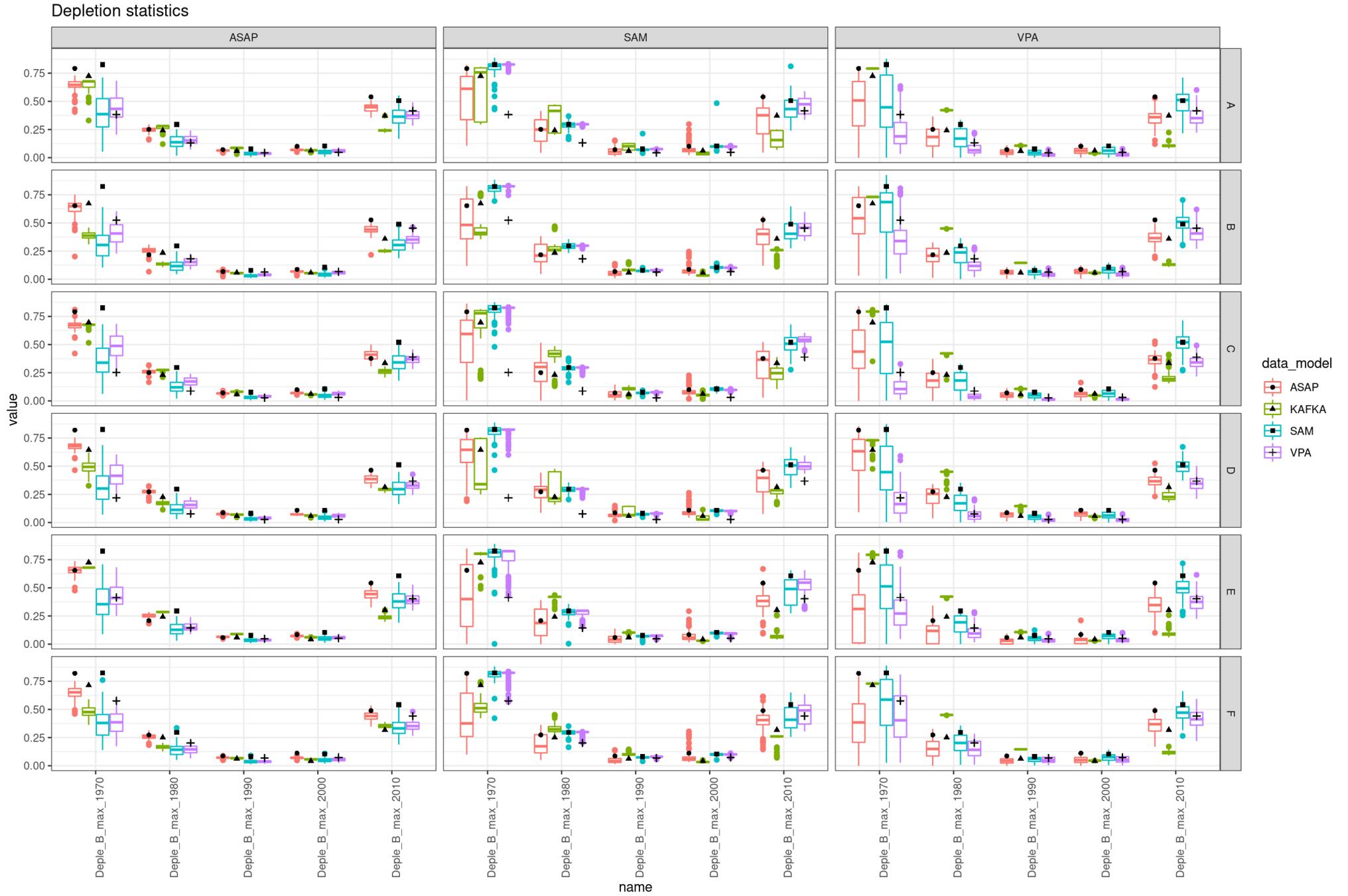


## Summary of state variables

- ASAP generally **overestimate total biomass** while there is no much bias in recruitment estimation
- VPA especially overestimate recent year's biomass
- SAM is generally good, but underestimate total biomass of VPA data

## Depletion statistics

- Variance of recent year's from VPA is higher in Deple\_B\_median than Deple\_B\_max, probably because VPA estimates the most recent total biomass as the maximum

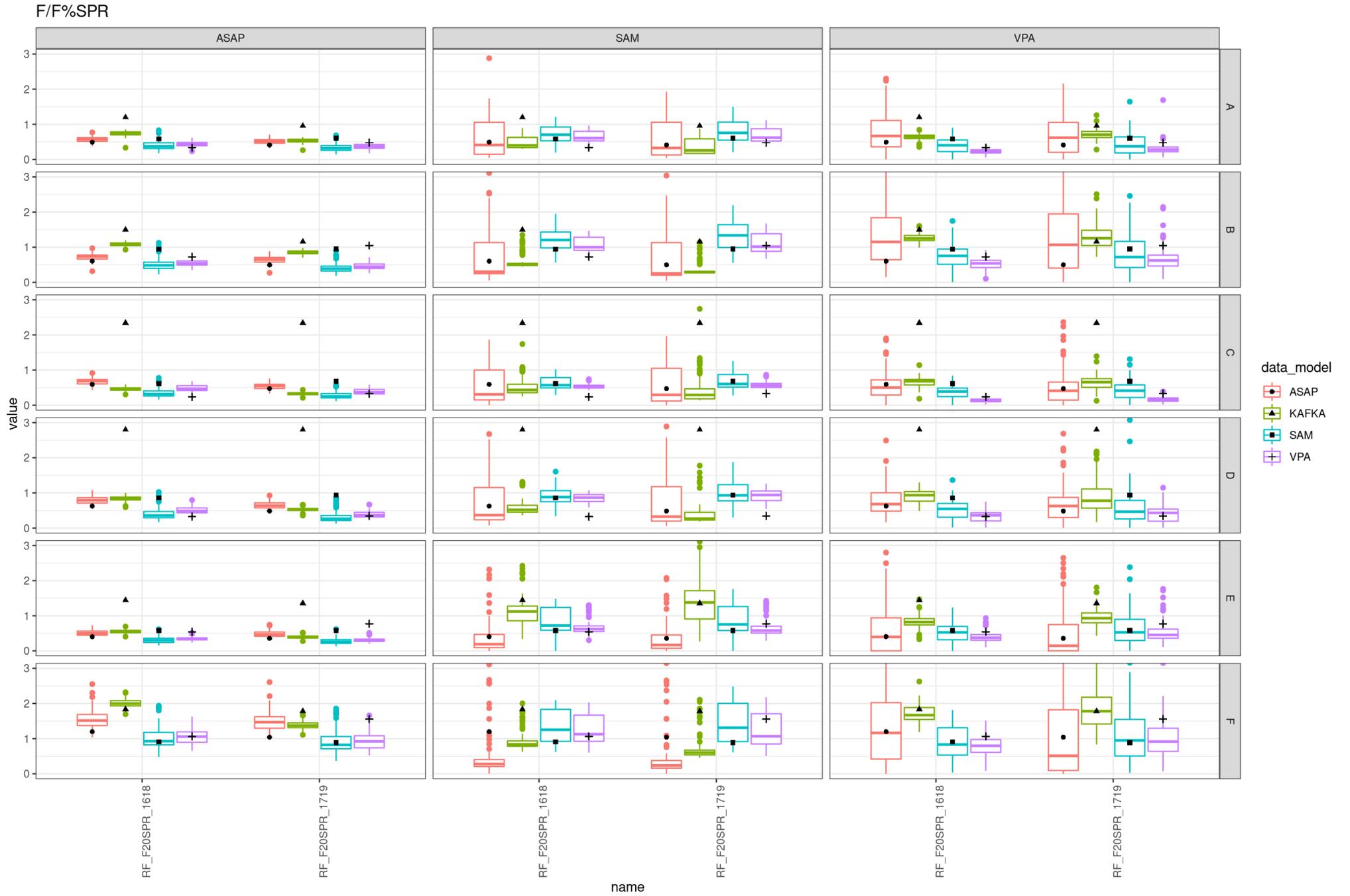






## **F/F%SPR (relative value to F2016-2018 and F2017-2019)**

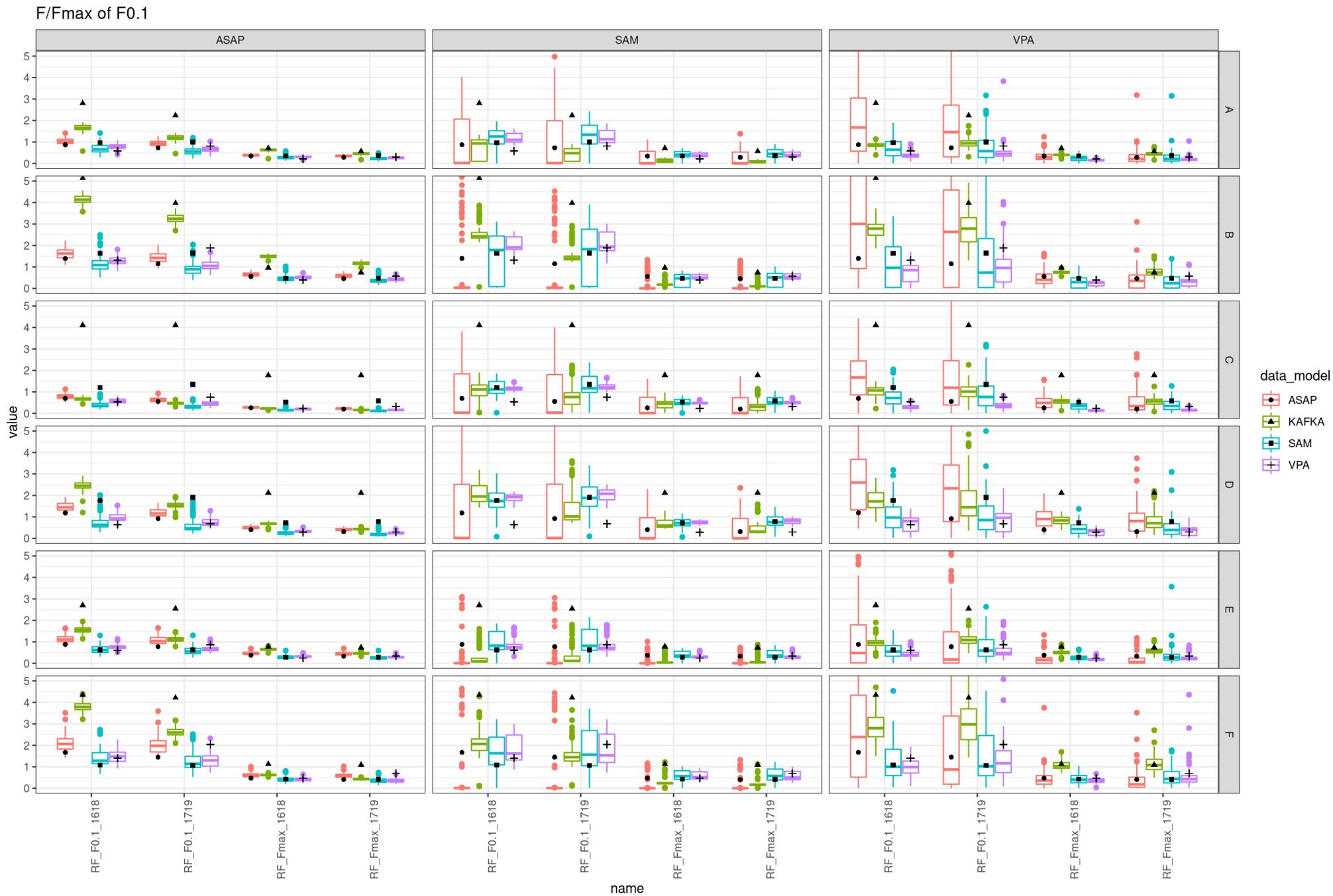
- Comparison between RF\_F20SPR\_1618 & RF\_F20SPR\_1719: no large difference but larger variation is shown in VPA in 1719 than 1618
- Comparison among estimation models
  - *Variation: ASAP > SAM > VPA (probably because of the assumption of selectivity)*
  - *Bias: Difficult to see?*





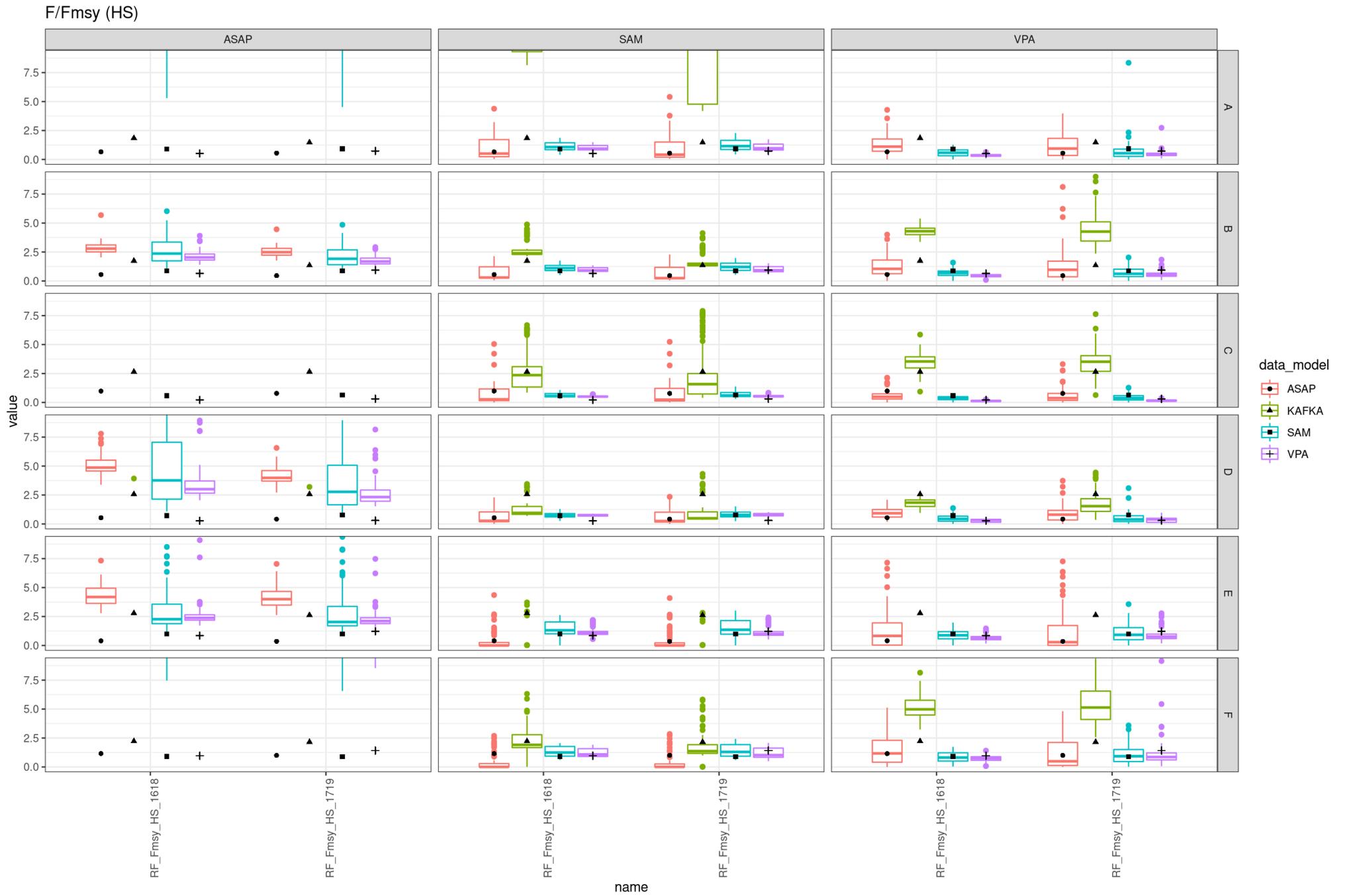
## **F/F0.I & F/Fmax (relative value to F2016-2018 and F2017-2019 when assuminig HS)**

- Pattertn of variances are similar with F20%
- F0.I is more uncertain than Fmax especially in VPA





# **F/Fmsy based on HS (relative value to F2016-2018 and F2017-2019 when assuminig HS)**





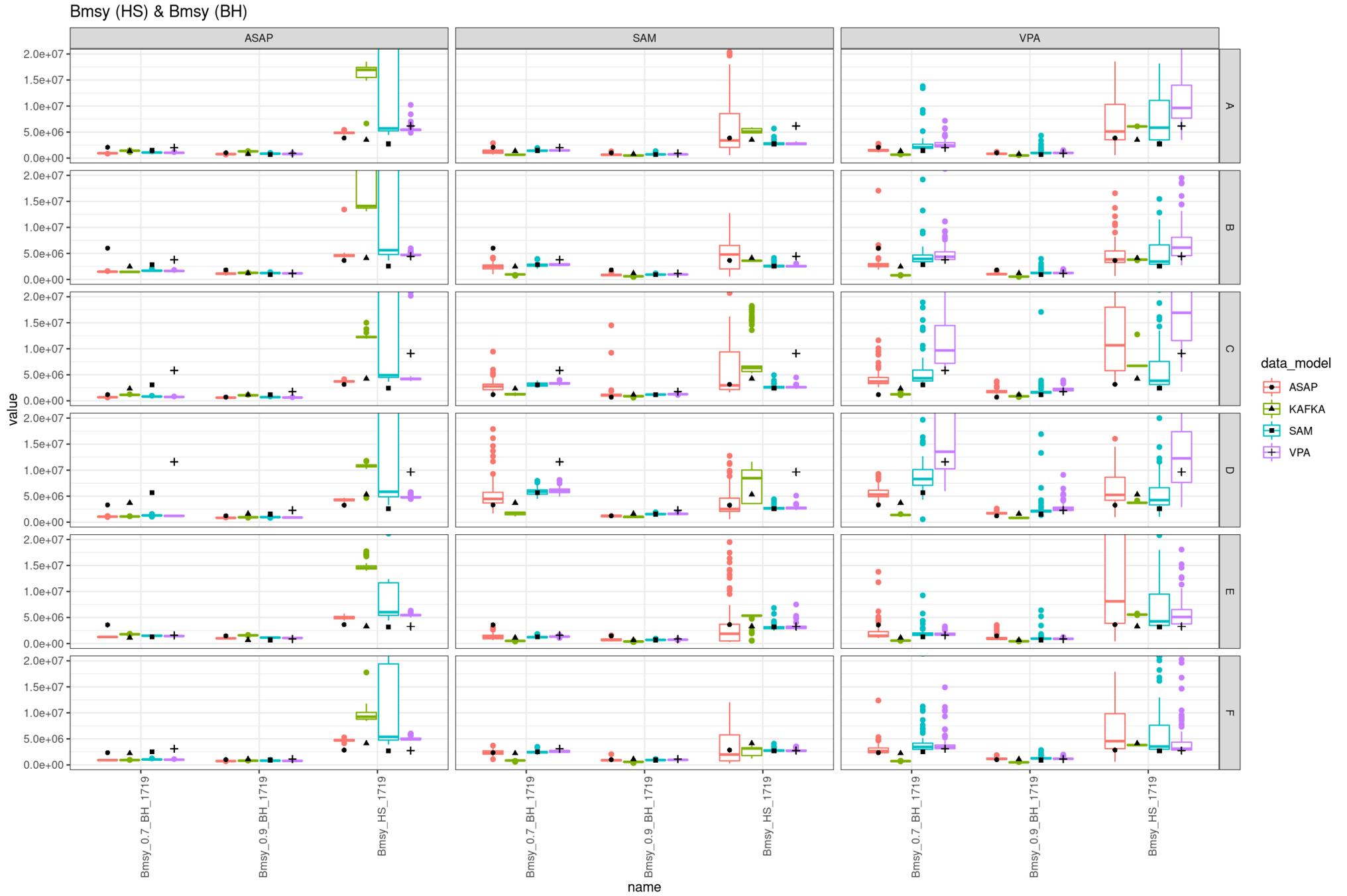
## **F/Fmsy based on BH (relative value to F2016-2018 and F2017-2019 when assuminig HS)**

- More stable than F/Fmsy based on HS (probably because steepness parameter is not estimated)





**Bmsy**





## Summary of reference points

- Variation in F1719 is tend to be larger than F1618 especially in VPA
- Fmsy and Bmsy from HS is unstable probably because steepness is estimated, which suggest difficulties in estimating stock-recruitment relationship (h) under CM population dynamics
- The smallest variance is shown in ASAP probably because of assumption of selectivity (constant through all years)

# One idea: the index for evaluation of model: **WIR (within range) indicator**

- Count the following scores
  - 1:  $\text{quantile}(\text{est\_value}, 0.1) < \text{true\_value} < \text{quantile}(\text{est\_value}, 0.9)$
  - 0: otherwise
- Then, the rate of positive (score=1) is calculated by performance measure categories (such as AFy, TBy, RF\_FMSY etc..)
- High rate of positive means good performance
- **Potential caveat: the models with higher variances can take an advantage**

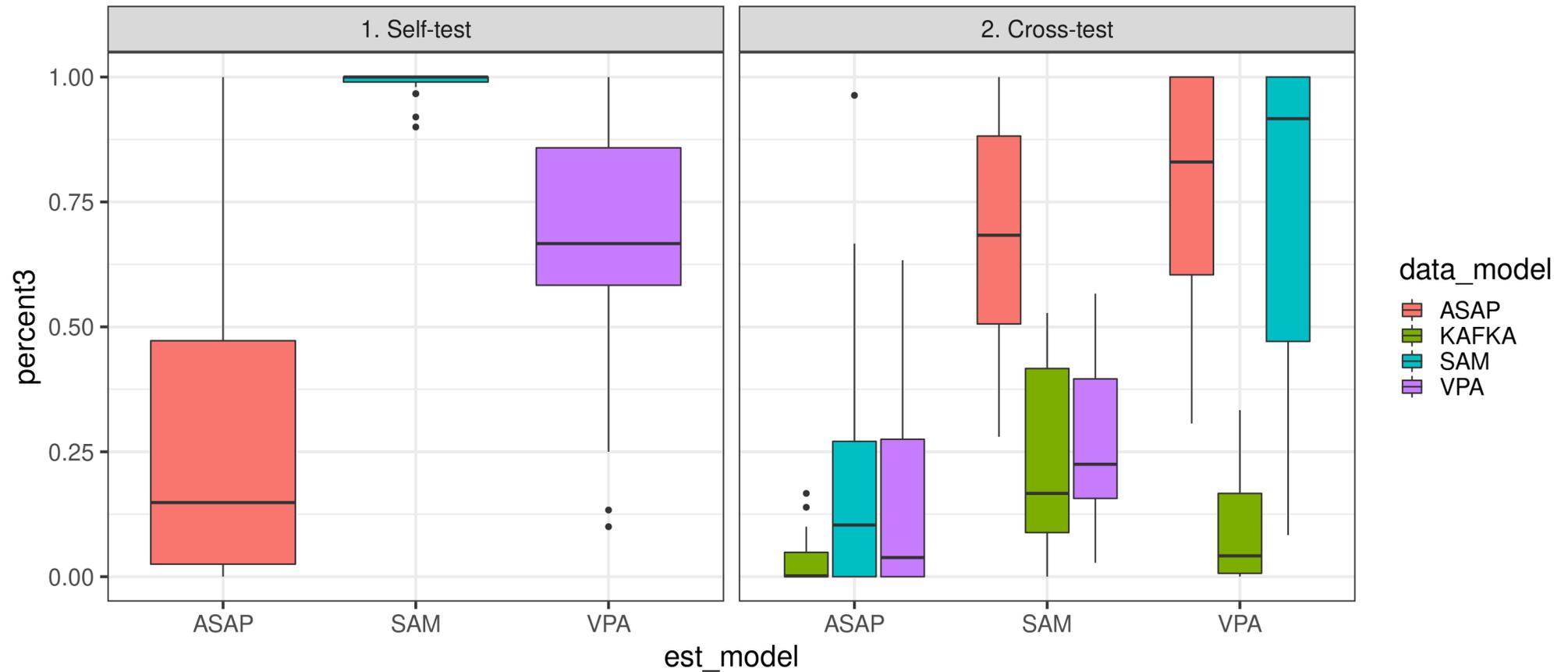
```
## [1] TRUE
```

## Rough comparison of the total score rate

- We separate “self test”/“cross test”

- “self test”: need to show high performance because underline assumption is same between data generation and estimation models
- “cross test”: check for robustness of the estimation model even though underline assumption of population dynamics is mis-specified

### Rate of WIR



## **comparison by categories**

- As observed in the rough comparison between est and true, ASAP perform well for reference points, but not in state variables
- SAM generally perform well

