

# Random effects model Likelihood

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \left\{ 0.5 \left( \log(2\pi\sigma_i^2) + \frac{(\widehat{B}_i - B_i)^2}{\sigma_i^2} \right) \right\} + \sum_{j=1}^n \left\{ 0.5 \left( \log(2\pi\sigma_j^2) + \frac{(\widehat{B}_j - \widehat{B}_{j|\alpha})^2}{\sigma_j^2} \right) \right\}$$

$\widehat{B}_i$  = log of observed biomass in year i

$B_i$  = model estimated log biomass in year i

$\sigma_i^2$  = variance of observed log biomass in year i

$\sigma_j^2$  = variance of the deviations in log survey biomass between years (i.e. process error variance).  $\sigma_j^2$  was estimated

where  $\alpha$  is a parameter estimated in the random effects model.

$n$  = number of years of survey biomass values

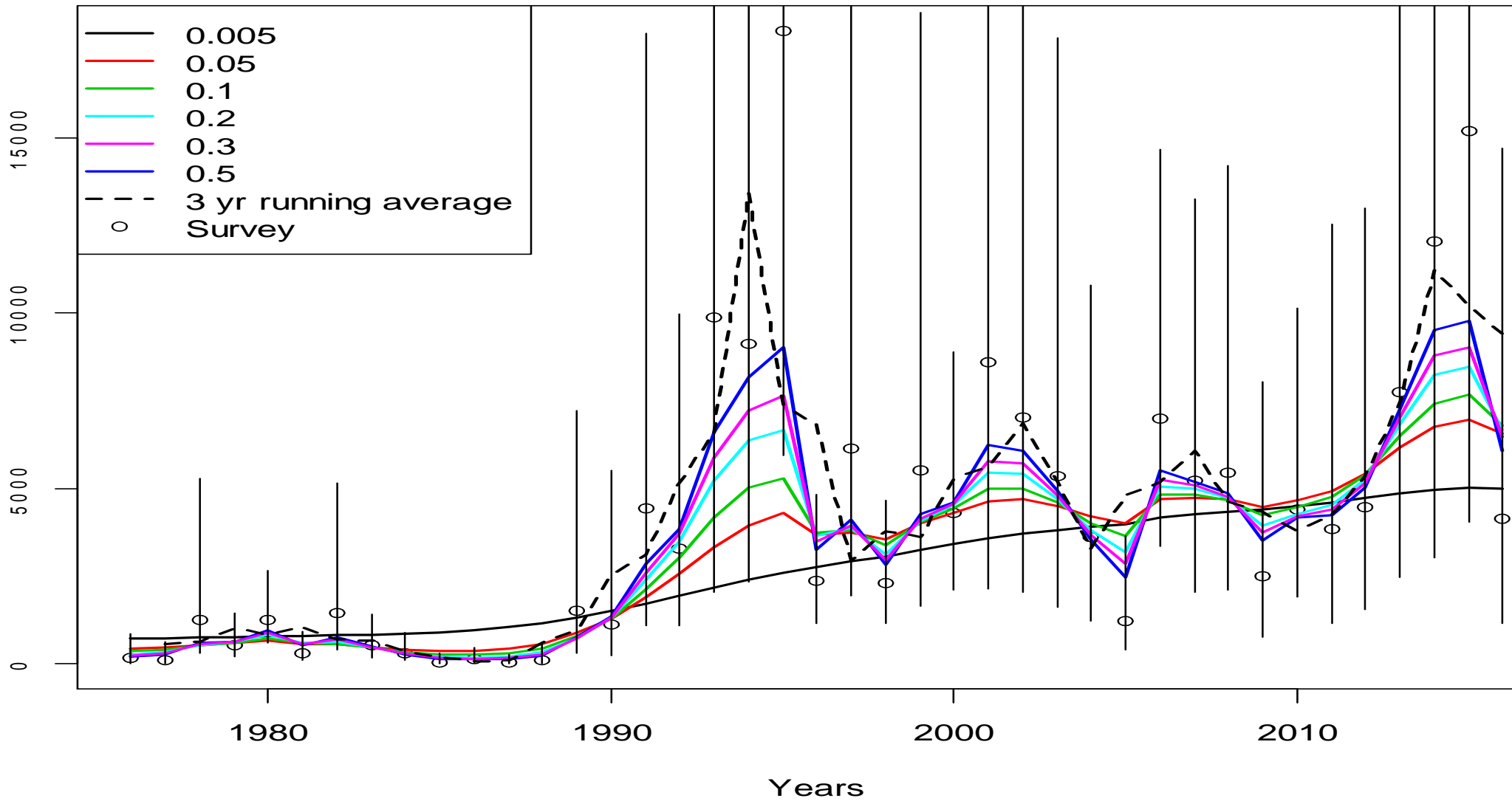


Figure 26. Random effects model estimates of biomass with process error fixed at 0.005, 0.05, 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.5.

# Recommendation of CPT and SSC Constant cv or se for survey data

Mean cv of survey data = 0.67 and median = 0.648

Using constant cv = 0.67 no convergence

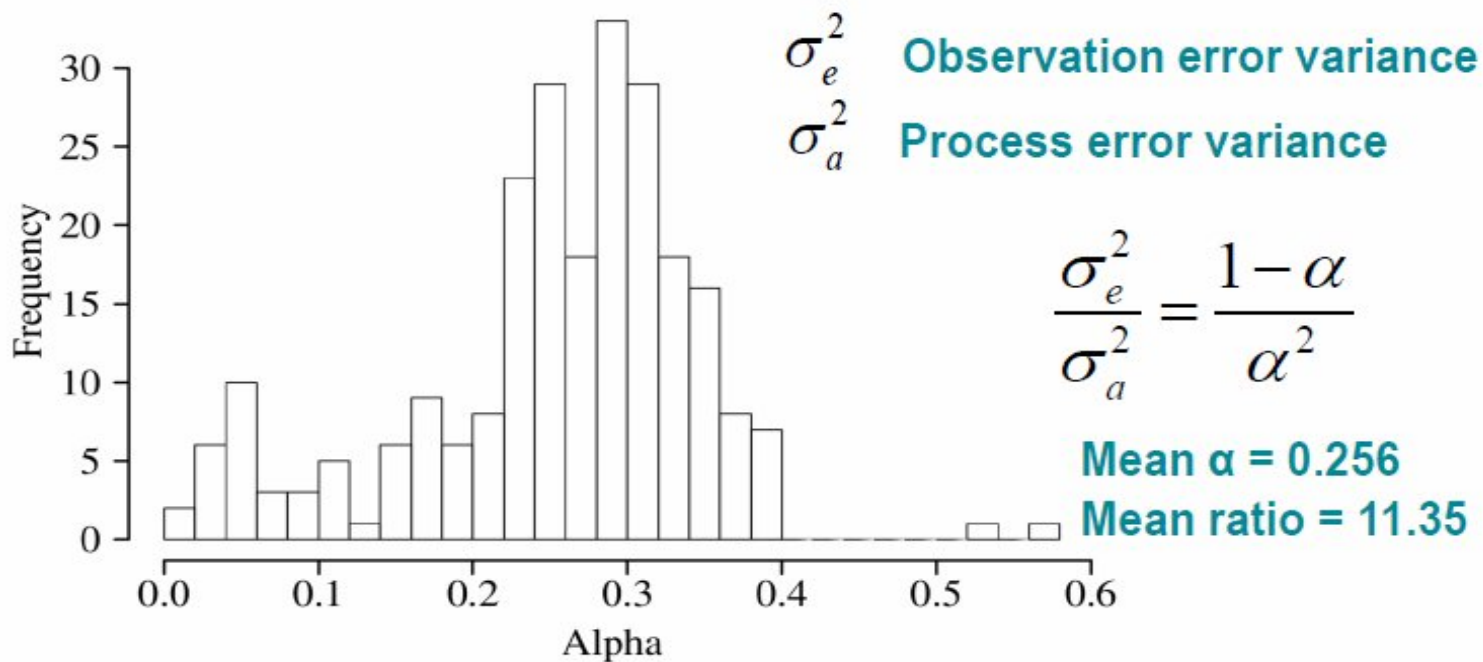
Using constant cv = 0.648 RE model converged at a process error = 0.006.

Model did not converge using a constant se at the median or average

# From Spencer presentation at Wakefield 2015

A simple exponential smoothing model can give information on the ratio of variances

$$\hat{z}_t = (\alpha)y_t + (1-\alpha)[\alpha y_{t-1} + \alpha(1-\alpha)y_{t-2} + \alpha(1-\alpha)^2 y_{t-3} + \dots]$$



Observation error variance on log scale is  $\ln(cv^2+1)$

Mean cv of survey biomass is 0.67

Mean Observation Error variance on log scale = 0.38

Fitting a simple exponential model to Pribilof survey data using HoltWinters function in R gives,

Alpha = 0.396,

variance ratio  $(1-\alpha)/\alpha^2 = 3.75$  and,

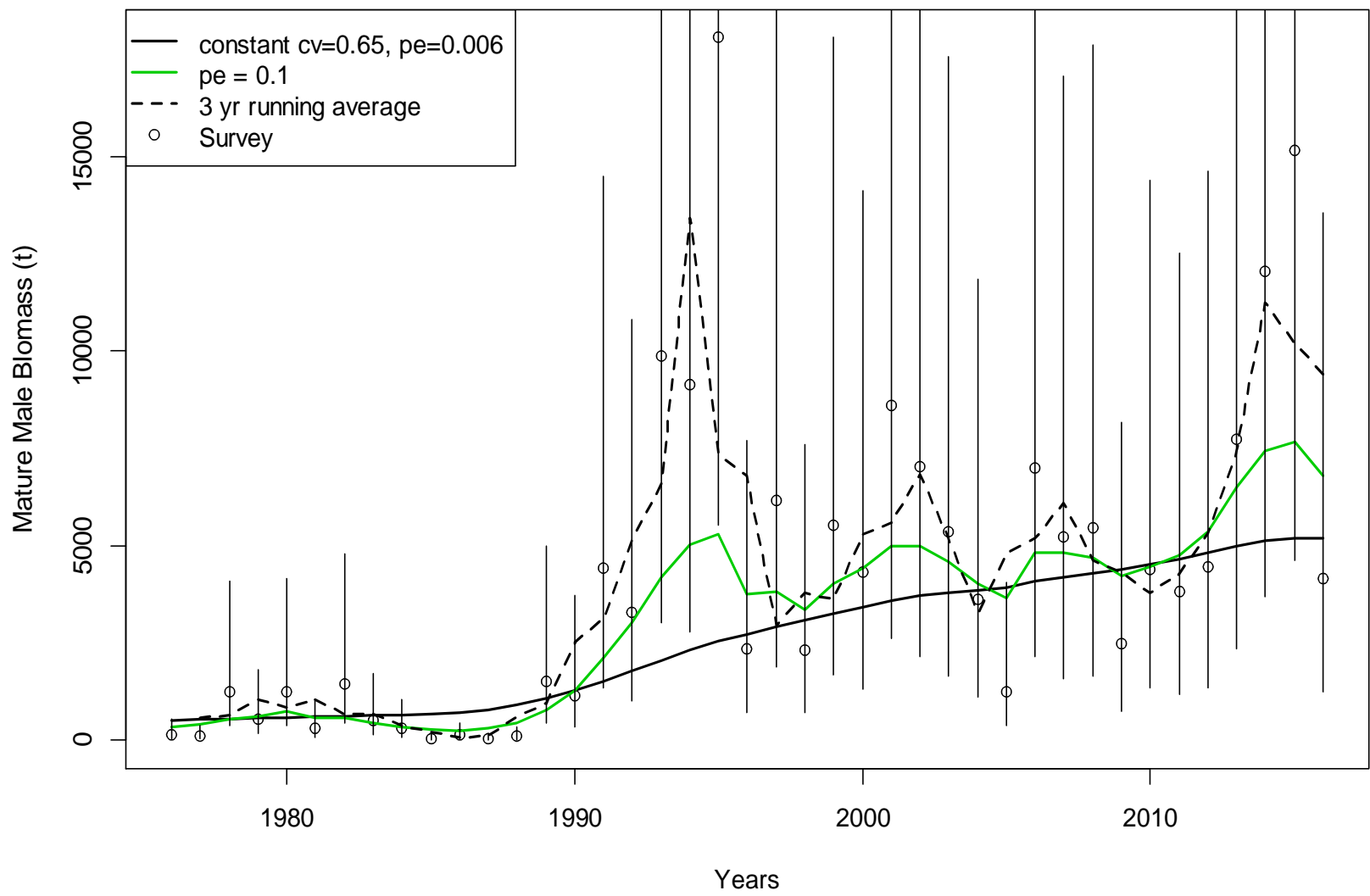
process error =  $0.38/3.75 = 0.102$ .

Pribilof red model variance of first difference in log biomass = 0.046,

Bristol Bay red king crab model = 0.089.

Figure 2. Random effects model estimates of Mature male biomass with process error estimated where cv of biomass was set at 0.648 for all years ( $pe=0.006$ ), fixed at 0.1, and biomass estimated using the 3-year running average. Approximate lognormal confidence intervals were estimated using a constant  $cv = 0.648$ .

### Pribilof Red King Crab



# Alternatives?

Continue using running average model

Use random effects model with constant  $cv = 0.648$  – results in very smooth curve with process error = 0.006.

Fix process error at some value ( between 0.1 to 0.05)

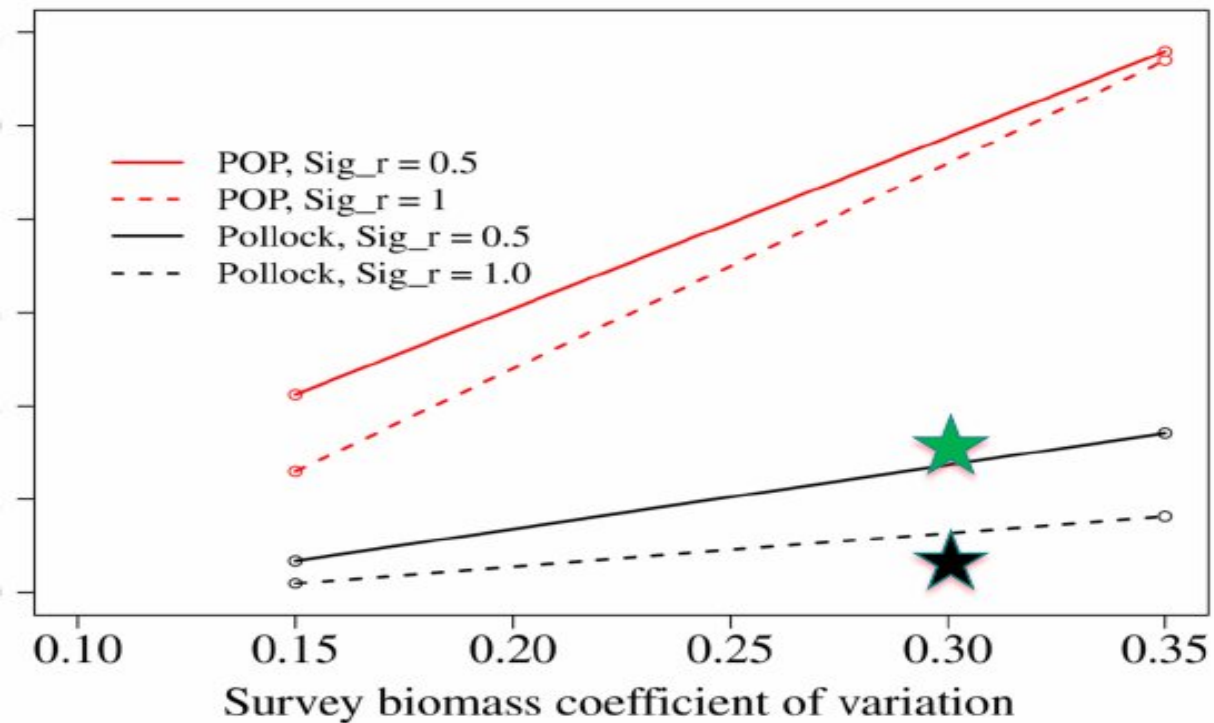
Use a prior on process error with mean between 0.1 and 0.05 and variance ??





# Spencer Wakefield 2015

The variance ratio is a function of stock longevity, recruitment variability, and survey variability



Used as a prior to constrain the estimate of process error standard deviations

Implied from fit to GOA dogfish

Survey biomass in 2016 declined to 4,150 t from 15,173 t in 2015

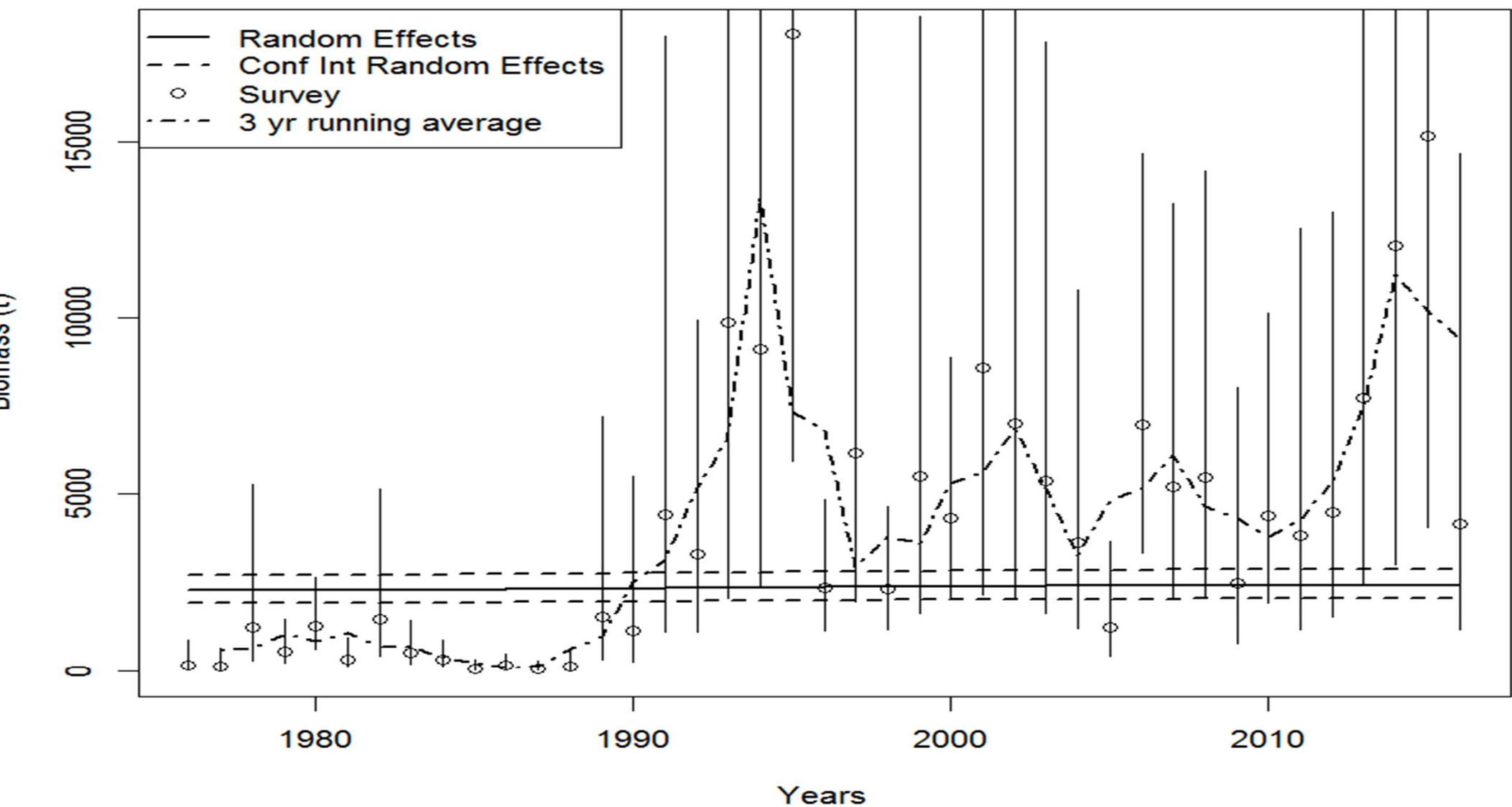


Figure 14. Three-year running average and random effects model fit to male biomass > 120mm at survey.