# Poststratified estimators of total catch for the purse-seine fishery port-sampling data

# SAC-02-10



# Why consider poststratification?

- Tuna stock assessment presently uses large areas formed from sampling areas.
- Because of recent changes in the purse-seine fishery, it is useful to be able to consider alternative spatial partitions of the eastern Pacific in the assessments.
- To use alternative assessment areas, we need to make modifications to the methodology used to estimate fishery totals.



# Outline of presentation

- Background
  - Port-sampling data
  - Sampling and stock assessment areas
  - Example of estimators currently used to compute fishery totals
- Two poststratified estimators of fishery totals
- Method for selecting an estimator
- Future work



# Background: port-sampling data

Purse-seine port-sampling data collected since 2000

 To obtain a representative data set, the purse-seine fishery is divided into categories ('strata'):

Area

Month

Mode of fishing

Type of vessel	Type of set
small purse-seiner	floating-object
"	unassociated
"	dolphin
large purse-seiner	floating-object
"	unassociated
"	dolphin



# Background: port-sampling data

- Stratified two-stage sampling plan:
  - vessel wells;
  - fish within a well.
- Vessel wells:
  - sampled opportunistically;
  - only sampled if all the fish in the well were caught in the same stratum.
- Fish within a well:
  - individual fish selected from an opportunistically-established starting point during unloading;
  - approximately 50 fish of each species are measured for length;
  - independent of the measured fish, several hundred fish are counted for species composition.



# Background- sampling and assessment areas





#### Background- sampling and assessment areas

- Alternative assessment areas may have boundaries that cross sampling areas.
- This means some modification to the estimators of fishery totals is necessary.



#### Background: estimators currently used

Example: current estimator of species catch (in weight)





#### Poststratified estimators

- Assume that poststrata have already been defined.
- Two different ways to approach modifications to the current methods for estimating fishery totals:
  - 1) Assume both the sample strata and the poststrata need to be taken into consideration;
  - 2) Assume that only the poststrata are important.



#### Poststratified estimators

1) Estimator of species catch considering both sampling strata and poststrata:





#### Poststratified estimators

2) Estimator of species catch considering only poststrata:

$$\widehat{W}_{ps-II;\,ci} = W_c \frac{\left[\sum_{j=1}^{q^*} W_{cj} \cdot g_1(\dots)\right]}{\left[\sum_{j=1}^{q^*} W_{cj}\right]}$$
(4)





# Selecting an estimator

- Select an estimator based on results of generalized linear model (GLM) analyses of sample average weights and species fractions.
- For example, for average weight, fit the following two models (with weights equal to well catch) :
  mean(*average weight*) = overall mean + poststratum effect
  mean(*average weight*) = overall mean + poststratum-sample stratum effect
- Compare model fits by AIC.
- Logistic regression can be used to fit similar models to the species fractions.
- In addition, GLM analyses will be used to explore sample stratum effects within each poststratum.



# Future work

- Estimation of fishery totals for different poststratifications:
  - Determine poststrata (e.g., from spatiotemporal analysis of lengthfrequency distributions and CPUE trends; BET-01-02a);
  - Conduct GLM analyses to select estimator;
  - Estimate fishery totals for poststrata.
- Other work:
  - Treatment of catch with missing/insufficient samples;
  - Variance estimation for fishery totals;
  - Evaluate options for the pre-2000 purse-seine and pole-and-line data.

