

NOAA FISHERIES

Office of Science and Technology

Marine Recreational Information Program

Update on NOAA Fisheries' Survey and Data Standards; and Fishing Effort Survey Pilot Study and Next Steps

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SAFMC Request for information

Two part presentation

Data Standards

Change to reporting cumulative estimates instead of 2-month waves

FES Pilot Studies Report

- One-month fishing activity questions (one-month waves)
- Question order changes to the 2-month and 12-month fishing activity questions



Survey and Data Standards: Key Points

- NOAA Fisheries established survey and data standards back in 2020 and has been implementing them in phases working closely with state and regional partners.
- The standards are intended to: improve survey transparency, data quality and use; and standardize data access across all MRIP and MRIP-supported surveys.
- The current phase of implementation (the shift to cumulative estimates and the precision standard).





Why Were the Standards Developed?

- Full implementation will align NOAA with OMB requirements, best practices of other federal agencies that depend on statistics to make informed decisions.
- To promote transparent, quality data and sound science.
- To meet recommendations from National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine to establish performance standards.



Seven Standards/Focus Areas

Survey concepts and justification

Survey design

Data quality

Transition planning

Review procedures

Process improvement (part of regional implementation plans)

Access and information management

Standards 1 - 5 are related to NOAA Fisheries' certification, transition policies, and procedural directives.

We are here in implementation.



https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/recreational-fishing-data/recreational-fishing-survey-and-data-standards



Implementation Timeline







Phased Implementation Begins in Late 2020

 Phased implementation helps provide adequate adaptation time for fisheries stock assessors and managers.

Implementation Continues

- Delivered presentations to regional FINs.
- Published MRIP Data User Handbook.
- Added preview query to Query Tool to support data users.
- Hosted Data User Seminar Series.

Final Phase (Access and Information Management)

Completed:

- Shift from producing estimates in 2-month waves to cumulative estimates, still produced every two months.
- New fishing-year options added.
- Delivered presentations to fisheries management councils and the Northeast Region Coordinating Council, among others.

Planned:

Continue working with data users,



Precision Standard

- Intent of standard is to identify a precision threshold for which MRIP supports estimates
 - Will not affect public access to survey respondent data (used to produce estimates).
- Estimates with a percent standard error exceeding 50 are typically not statistically different from zero.
- Implementation of estimate masking been postponed to allow additional time to work with data users on options for the presentation of estimates.



What Does the Precision Standard Do?

- Conforms to OMB's requirement for statistical programs to establish criteria for determining when an estimate is too unreliable to publicly release.
- Highlights gaps in the availability of sufficiently precise estimates.
- Provides analysts with more flexibility to determine appropriate methods for filling data gaps, rather than needing to rely on highly imprecise estimates.
- Reduces risk of using highly imprecise estimates to inform fisheries management decisions.
- Aligns NOAA with standards and best practices of other federal statistical agencies and programs that produce statistics for decision-making.



How Was the Precision Standard Developed?

- With collaborative feedback from partners who explored effects of imprecise estimates on stock assessment results.
- Partners determined estimates above 40 PSE should be used with caution.
- The U.S. Census Bureau does not provide estimates with a PSE above 30.
- Atlantic Coastal Cooperative Statistics Program continues to set goal of achieving PSEs below 30.
- In 2019, prior to implementation, we solicited feedback from partners on all of the standards through leveraging our partnerships with fisheries commissions and FINs.



New fields (added April 2023) include:

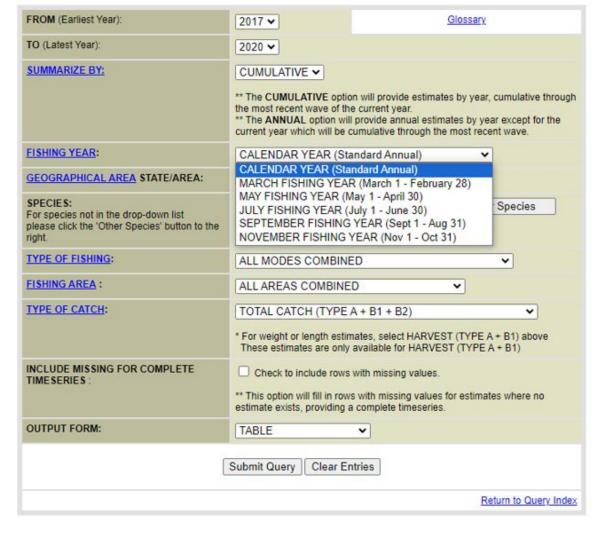
- Does Estimate meet precision standard
- Is estimate significantly different from zero (using standard 95% confidence interval)
- Upper and Lower confidence limits (for users that may not be familiar with PSEs)

Estimate Status	Year	Fishing Year	State	Common Name	Cumulative Through	PSE Total Catch (A+B1+B2)	Does Total Catch (A+B1+B2) Meet MRIP Standard	Is Total Catch (A+B1+B2) Significantly Different From 0	Total Catch (A+B1+B2)	Total Catch (A+B1+B2) Lower 95% Confidence Limit	Total Catch (A+B1+B2) Upper 95% Confidence Limit
FINAL	2021	Calendar Year (Jan 1 - Dec 31)	FLORIDA	BLACK SEA BASS	ANNUAL	25.6	YES	YES	613,571	305,706	921,437
FINAL	2021	Calendar Year (Jan 1 - Dec 31)	GEORGIA	BLACK SEA BASS	ANNUAL	23.6	YES	YES	1,148,696	617,355	1,680,037
FINAL	2021	Calendar Year (Jan 1 - Dec 31)	NORTH CAROLINA	BLACK SEA BASS	ANNUAL	10.7	YES	YES	2,223,514	1,757,198	2,689,829
FINAL	2021	Calendar Year (Jan 1 - Dec 31)	SOUTH CAROLINA	BLACK SEA BASS	ANNUAL	16.9	YES	YES	2,096,656	1,402,159	2,791,152
FINAL	2022	Calendar Year (Jan 1 - Dec 31)	FLORIDA	BLACK SEA BASS	ANNUAL	52.6	NO	NO	1,928,096	0	3,915,886
FINAL	2022	Calendar Year (Jan 1 - Dec 31)	GEORGIA	BLACK SEA BASS	ANNUAL	45.1	CAUTION	YES	1,350,462	156,708	2,544,216
FINAL	2022	Calendar Year (Jan 1 - Dec 31)	NORTH CAROLINA	BLACK SEA BASS	ANNUAL	16.8	YES	YES	4,827,420	3,237,847	6,416,993
FINAL	2022	Calendar Year (Jan 1 - Dec 31)	SOUTH CAROLINA	BLACK SEA BASS	ANNUAL	16.6	YES	YES	1,939,804	1,308,669	2,570,938



Estimate Status	Year	Fishing Year	State	Common Name	Cumulative Through	PSE Total Catch (A+B1+B2)	Does Total Catch (A+B1+B2) Meet MRIP Standard	Is Total Catch (A+B1+B2) Significantly Different From 0	Total Catch (A+B1+B2)	Total Catch (A+B1+B2) Lower 95% Confidence Limit	Total Catch (A+B1+B2) Upper 95% Confidence Limit
FINAL	202	Calendar Year (Jan 1 - Dec 31)	LORIDA	BLACK SEA BASS	WAVE 3	29.1	YES	YES	330,896	142,166	519,626
FINAL	2021	Year (Jan 1 - Dec 31)	GEORGIA	BLACK SEA BASS		34.7	CAUTION	YES	685,516	219,283	1,151,750
FINAL	2021	Calendar Year (Jan 1 - Dec 31)	NORTH CAROLINA	BLACK SEA BASS	WAVE 3	18.7	YES	YES	865,841	548, <mark>4</mark> 93	1,183,189
FINAL	2021		SOUTH CAROLINA	BLACK SEA BASS	WAVE 3	32.8	CAUTION	YES	687,869	245,652	1,130,087
FINAL	2022	Calendar Year (Jan 1 - Dec 31)	FLORIDA	BLACK SEA BASS	WAVE 3	60.9	NO	NO	1,661,705	0	3,645,184
FINAL	2022	Calendar Year (Jan 1 - Dec 31)	GEORGIA	BLACK SEA BASS	WAVE 3	61.3	NO	NO	965,600	0	2,125,749
FINAL	2022	Calendar Year (Jan 1 - Dec 31)	NORTH CAROLINA	BLACK SEA BASS	WAVE 3	17.2	YES	YES	1,498,629	993,411	2,003,847
FINAL	2022	Calendar Year (Jan 1 - Dec 31)	SOUTH CAROLINA	BLACK SEA BASS	WAVE 3	20.5	YES	YES	675,697	404,202	947,192
PRELIMINARY	2023	Calendar Year (Jan 1 - Dec 31)	FLORIDA	BLACK SEA BASS	WAVE 3	35.8	CAUTION	YES	421,121	125,629	716,614
PRELIMINARY	2023	Calendar Year (Jan 1 - Dec 31)	GEORGIA	BLACK SEA BASS	WAVE 3	31.9	CAUTION	YES	175,793	65,880	285,706
PRELIMINARY	2023	Calendar Year (Jan 1 - Dec 31)	NORTH CAROLINA	BLACK SEA BASS	WAVE 3	21.4	YES	YES	1,733,068	1,006,150	2,459,987
PRELIMINARY	2023	Calendar Year (Jan 1 - Dec 31)	SOUTH CAROLINA	BLACK SEA BASS	WAVE 3	29.1	YES	YES	857,377	368,363	1,346,390







Shift to Cumulative Estimates

Estimates prior to 2023

	2-month "wave" estimates	Preliminary Data Available (Approx. Date)
Wave 1	January-February	April 15
Wave 2	March-April	June 15
Wave 3	May-June	August 15
Wave 4	July-August	October 15
Wave 5	September-October	December 15
Wave 6	November-December	February 15

New Estimates

	Cumulative Estimates	Preliminary Data Available (Approx. Date)
Wave 1	January-February	April 15
Wave 2	January-April	June 15
Wave 3	January-June	August 15
Wave 4	January-August	October 15
Wave 5	January-October	December 15
Wave 6	January-December	February 15

Cumulative estimates are still produced every two months.

Why are we now producing estimates Cumulatively?

- To make **better use of existing data** to best inform fisheries management.
- Aggregating data is a **common statistical approach** to increase sample sizes and smooth spikes/anomalies in data.
- More data feeding into the estimates means there is a better chance of the sample being representative of the recreational fishing community's activities.
- To produce **more reliable estimates** that improve in precision throughout year as a result of increased sample sizes.
- Survey respondent raw data still publicly available, as needed, to customize estimates.



New Fishing Year Options

Cumulative estimates for:

- March fishing year (March 1 Feb. 28)
- May fishing year (May 1 April 30)
- July fishing year (July 1 June 30)
- **September** fishing year (Sept. 1 Aug. 31)
- November fishing year (Nov. 1 Oct. 31)

New fishing year options **reduce need for data users to produce their own custom estimates** for fisheries that don't align with the traditional calendar year. These were added based on customer feedback.



Key Takeaways

Estimates are provided cumulatively by wave (every 2 months).

Imprecise estimates (PSE \geq 30%) are flagged, and those that do not meet our precision standard (PSE \geq 50%) identified.

Microdata and tools remain available to produce custom domain-level estimates, as necessary.

OST remains committed to supporting data users.

Interpretation of custom domain estimates will continue to rely on analytical justifications and assumptions outside of survey design constraints on estimation.



Next Steps

Working with the Science Centers to develop a decision framework for handling highly imprecise estimates in stock assessments.

 Continues efforts to develop methods to address "rare-event" species

Preliminary meeting on July 10 (OST, SEFSC):

- Examined southeast assessment scenarios impacted by highly imprecise estimates, potential aggregation protocols, alternative estimation options, and custom domain estimation (tools and methods) options
- Prioritized analyses and summary statistics to be reviewed during a second workshop



FES Testing

- NOAA Fisheries OST is continually evaluating the performance of its surveys
 - https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/recreational-fishing-data/mar ine-recreational-information-program-research
- A number of pilot studies have been completed or are planned.
- Focus has largely been on systematic non-sampling error
 - Non-response
 - Measurement
 - Administrator/Interviewer
 - Adjustment
 - Processing



Evaluation of Measurement Error

- <u>Report</u> describes studies that evaluated the Fishing Effort
 Survey for possible measurement errors and resulting bias:
 - Questionnaire development
 - Evaluation of one-month waves
 - Question order effects



- Tested several questionnaire versions that differed in number of reference periods
- Single 2-month period (unbounded) versus multiple discrete periods (bounded)
- Conducted "cognitive interviews"

11. In the past 2 months, between March 1 and April 30, 2013, on how many days did this household member go recreational saltwater fishing in North Carolina from: a. The shore – include docks, bridges, causeways, beaches, banks or any other shore-based structure or area. Days fished from shore Enter "0" if none. b. A boat – include a private or rental boat that returned to shore in North Carolina, Do not include charter boats - rental or commercial boats that include a captain or crew who help locate and catch fish. Days fished from a private boat Enter "0" if none.

11. For each time period below, on how many days did this person go recreational saltwater fishing in Maryland from:
 a. The shore – include docks, bridges, causeways, beaches, banks or any other shore-based structure or area. Enter "0" if none.
Days in March and April, 2013
Days in Jan. and Feb., 2013
Days in Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec., 2012
Days in May, June, July, Aug. ,2012
b. A boat – include a private or rental boat that returned to shore in <u>Maryland</u> . Do not include charter boats - rental or commercial boats that include a captain or crew who help locate and catch fish. Enter "0" if none.
Days in March and April, 2013
Days in Jan. and Feb., 2013
Days in Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec., 2012
Days in May, June, July, Aug., 2012

Bounded
 design resulted
 in lower
 prevalence
 estimates in 9
 of 10
 comparisons

	Q1 (unbounded)	Q2 (bounded)	Relative	
Measure	% (SE)	% (SE)	difference	p -value
Shore prevalence				
Overall	9.42 (0.62)	9.27 (0.62)	1.59	0.8659
FL	16.20 (1.31)	19.34 (1.43)	-19.40	0.105
MA	6.61 (1.15)	3.40 (0.81)	48.65	0.022
NY	4.76 (0.87)	3.13 (0.77)	34.20	0.1602
NC	7.37 (1.35)	5.86 (1.19)	20.50	0.402
Boat prevalence				
Overall	7.54 (0.55)	4.92 (0.43)	34.75	0.0002
FL	13.39 (1.18)	11.62 (1.12)	13.27	0.2731
MA	4.17 (0.81)	1.38 (0.51)	67.00	0.0035
NY	4.89 (0.91)	0.64 (0.37)	86.94	<0.0001
NC	3.71 (0.92)	2.77 (0.60)	25.39	0.3911

- Bounded design implemented for several successive waves
- Provided independent estimates for a fixed reference period
- Varied in recall length and question order
- Collective effect of recall length and question order on estimates

 For each time period below, on how many days did this person go recreational saltwater fishing in <u>Maryland</u> from:
 a. The shore – include docks, bridges, causeways, beaches, banks or any other shore-based structure or area. Enter "0" if none.
Days in March and April, 2013
Days in Jan. and Feb., 2013
Days in Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec., 2012
Days in May, June, July, Aug. ,2012

Year			20)12								2013							2014							
Month	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Wa	ive 4	- Wav	re 5	Wa	ave 6	Wav	e 1	Wa	ve 2	Wav	ve 3														
e s			W	ave 5	- Wav	e 6	Wa	ve 1	- Wav	e 2	Was		CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE	ve 4												
ζaγ					Wa	eve 6	Wav	e 1	Wa	ave 2	Wav	e 3	Wa	ve 4		ve 5										
>							Wa	eve 1	- Wav	e 2	Wa	ive 3	- Wav	e 4	Wa	ve 5	Wa	ve 6								
Z									Wa	ave 2	- Wav	e 3	Wa	eve 4	Wav	e 5	Wa	ve 6	Wa	ve 1						
Sul											Wa	ive 3	- Wav	e 4	Wa	ave 5	- Wav	e 6	Wa		Wa	ve 2				
													Wa	ave 4	- Wav	e 5	Wa	eve 6	- Wav	e 1	Wa	ve 2	Wav	ve 3		



			Shor	е				Boat					
		2-mo recall	4-mo recall		Relative			2-mo recall	4-mo recall		Relative		
State	Wave	% (SE)	% (SE)	d	ifference	p-va	alue	% (SE)	% (SE)	(difference	p -value	
FL	May/Jun	21.63 (1.11)	18.73 (1.32)		13.42	0.0	929	11.6 (0.81)	11.04 (0.99)		4.84	0.6605	
FL	Jul/Aug	20.47 (1.38)	21.86 (1.62)		-6.75	0.5	161	10.98 (0.99)	14.50 (1.34)		-32.04	0.0345	
FL	Sep/Oct	19.21 (1.55)	16.51 (1.33)		14.03	0.1	874	12.04 (1.25)	9.71 (1.00)		19.40	0.1442	
MA	May/Jun	10.83 (0.91)	9.94 (1.19)		8.23	0.5	513	6.03 (0.65)	5.80 (0.94)		3.83	0.8402	
MA	Jul/Aug	15.86 (1.50)	15.58 (1.62)		1.71	0.9	024	9.39 (1.13)	11.07 (1.30)		-17.85	0.3295	
MA	Sep/Oct	7.33 (1.17)	8.72 (1.23)		-19.05	0.4	101	5.15 (0.89)	5.37 (1.03)		-4.24	0.8726	
NY	May/Jun	8.86 (0.77)	7.35 (1.11)		17.10	0.2	617	5.81 (0.64)	4.64 (0.88)		20.22	0.2802	
NY	Jul/Aug	12.93 (1.46)	12.62 (1.51)		2.41	0.8	823	8.25 (1.18)	10.87 (1.47)		-31.81	0.1639	
NY	Sep/Oct	7.06 (1.13)	6.21 (0.89)		12.10	0.5	528	6.70 (1.16)	4.93 (0.82)		26.43	0.2140	
NC	May/Jun	11.5 (0.91)	11.32 (1.21)		1.54	0.9	075	5.87 (0.61)	4.89 (0.71)	L	16.80	0.2926	
NC	Jul/Aug	13.38 (1.28)	12.43 (1.21)		7.07	0.5	907	5.93 (0.77)	7.82 (1.04)		-31.80	0.1436	
NC	Sep/Oct	10.71 (1.19)	11.19 (1.45)		-4.50	0.7	973	6.13 (0.93)	5.18 (0.90)	L	15.49	0.4627	
NC	Nov/Dec	6.42 (1.09)	4.57 (1.12)		28.84	0.2	354	2.69 (0.61)	2.86 (0.92)		-6.47	0.8750	
NC	Jan/Feb	3.06 (1.08)	3.59 (1.30)		-17.28	0.7	549	1.14 (0.26)	0.84 (0.18)		26.95	0.3279	
NC	Mar/Apr	8.77 (1.88)	5.30 (0.83)		39.59	0.0	913	3.20 (1.09)	2.36 (0.54)		26.30	0.4872	
Overall		13.1 (0.34)	12.04 (0.36)		8.09	0.0	338	7.53 (0.25)	7.57 (0.29)		-0.53	0.9054	

 Estimates are generally larger when the recall period is shorter and the reference period is presented first in the question sequence

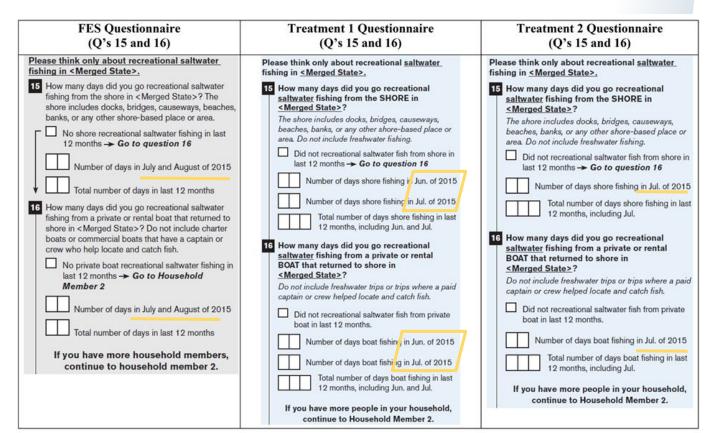


Questionnaire Development Key Points

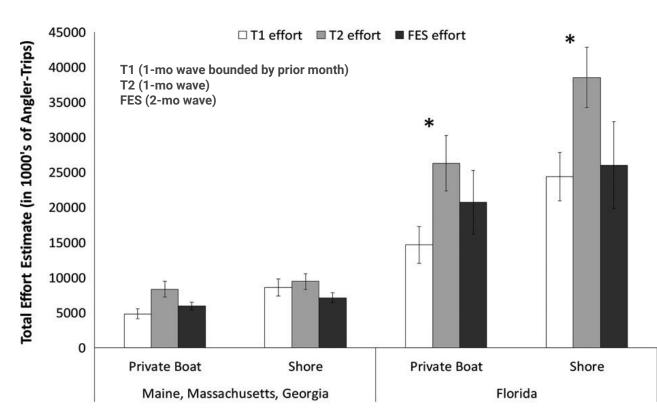
- "Bounding" of the desired reference period against other time periods resulted in lower estimates than an unbounded design
- Estimates were higher when the length of the recall period was shorter and when the reference period was presented first in the question sequence
 - Forgetting trips (omission error) or reporting trips at the first opportunity (telescoping error)
 - Analysis can't disentangle effects
- Cognitive interviews suggest that anglers want to be identified as such and are eager to report fishing activity
- Questionnaire testing and angler feedback resulted in current design of FES questionnaire, which included a 2-month recall period followed by a 12-month bounding period



- Tested
 questionnaires
 with shorter
 reference periods
- Questionnaires differed in presentation of reference periods
- Additional evaluation of question order and recall period length



- FES estimates were lower than T2 estimates
- FES estimates similar to T1 estimates
- T1 estimates systematically lower than T2 estimates



Geographic Area and Fishing Mode

- Study implemented for several successive months
- Provided independent estimates for a fixed month
- Reference periods presented in chronological order
- Allowed us to evaluate effects of recall length and question order on estimates



Month	Jun	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
	1	2							
		1	2						
ion			1	2					
esti				1	2				
on O					1	2			
						1	2		



- Longer recall period (presented first) resulted in larger estimates
- Question order is primary effect rather than the length of recall period
- Suggests telescoping is predominant form of error

	Month 1 %	Month 2	Relative	
Measure	(SE)	% (SE)	Difference	p -value
Shore prevalence				
Overall	9.26 (0.69)	5.97 (0.53)	35.53	0.0002
July	7.82 (1.23)	7.25 (1.29)	7.30	0.7508
August	12.05 (1.77)	6.16 (1.08)	49.68	0.0041
September	10.66 (1.86)	7.0 (1.30)	34.33	0.1121
October	7.01 (1.36)	4.97 (1.10)	29.15	0.2494
November	8.75 (1.44)	4.6 (1.11)	47.48	0.0246
Boat prevalence				
Overall	6.35 (0.54)	3.85 (0.40)	39.37	0.0003
July	6.46 (1.10)	3.44 (0.78)	46.73	0.0275
August	7.62 (1.30)	4.43 (0.88)	41.92	0.0499
September	6.06 (1.28)	4.2 (0.96)	30.69	0.2521
October	4.67 (1.13)	3.51 (0.90)	24.89	0.4242
November	6.95 (1.24)	3.66 (0.95)	47.39	0.0386

One-Month Waves Key Points

- Bounding reduces estimates and is likely more effective at reducing telescoping error when bounding questions precede reference period
- 2-month FES reference period may mitigate some telescoping error relative to shorter reference periods
- Estimates were higher when the recall period was longer and when the reference period was presented first in the question order
 - Suggests that question order has a greater effect than recall length
 - Telescoping error likely to be the predominant source of measurement error rather than omission error



Question Order Effects

FES: SH:PR/2:12

saltwa	many days did you go recreational ater fishing from the SHORE in Carolina?
beach	hore includes docks, bridges, causeways, es, banks, or any other shore-based place a. Do not include freshwater fishing.
Die Die	f not recreational sattwater fish from shore ast 12 months → Go to question 16 Number of days sattwater shore fishing in January and February of 2018
П	Number of days saltwater shore fishing in last 12 months, including January and February
saltwa	nany days did you go recreational ater fishing from a private or rental that returned to shore in North Caroling?
	t include freshwater trips or trips where a aptain or crew helped locate and catch fish.
□ Dic	f not recreational saltwater fish from vate boat in last 12 months
	Number of days saltwater boat fishing in January and February of 2018
	Number of days saltwater boat fishing in last 12 months, including January and February

EXP1: SH:PR/12:2

salt	many days did you go recreational water fishing from the SHORE in atefull>>?
bead	shore includes docks, bridges, causeways, ches, banks, or any other shore-based place rea. Do not include freshwater fishing.
	old not recreational saltwater fish from shore in last 12 months → Go to question 16
	Number of days saltwater shore fishing in last 12 months
	Number of days saltwater shore fishing in < <refperiod2>></refperiod2>
solt	many days did you go recreational water fishing from a private or rental VT that returned to shore in < <statefull>>?</statefull>
	not include freshwater trips or trips where a captain or crew helped locate and catch fish.
	old not recreational saltwater fish from rivate boat in last 12 months
	Number of days saltwater boat fishing in last 12 months
	Number of days saltwater boat fishing in < <re refperiod2="">></re>

EXP2: PR:SH/2:12

th	at returned to shore in North Carolina?
	o not include freshwater trips or trips where a old captain or crew helped locate and catch fish.
	Did not recreational saltwater fish from private boat in last 12 months → Go to question 16
	Number of days saltwater boat fishing in November and December of 201
	Number of days saltwater boat fishing in last 12 months, including November and December
re	ow many days did this person go creational <u>saltwater</u> fishing from the SHORE North Carolina?
re- in Th	creational saltwater fishing from the SHORE
re- in Th	creational saltwater fishing from the SHORE North Carolina? he shore includes docks, bridges, causeways, aches, banks, or any other shore-based place
re- in Th	creational <u>saltwater</u> fishing from the SHORE North Carolina? se shore includes docks, bridges, causeways, aches, banks, or any other shore-based place area. Do not include freshwater fishing. Did not recreational saltwater fish from shore

EXP3: PR:SH/12:2

soltwater	r fishing from a private or rental st returned to shore in North Carolina?
	clude freshwater trips or trips where a ain or crew helped locate and catch fish.
Did no boat is	ot recreational saltwater fish from private in last 12 months → Go to question 16
Ш	Number of days saltwater boat fishing in last 12 months
	Number of days saltwater boat fishing in November and December of 2019
	ny days did you go recreational g fishing from the SHORE in rolina?
beaches,	e includes docks, bridges, causeways, banks, or any other shore-based place Do not include freshwater fishing.
Did no in last	ot recreational saltwater fish from shore 12 months
Ш	Number of days saltwater shore fishing in last 12 months
	Number of days saltwater shore fishing in November and December of 2019



Question Order Effects

	SH:PR/2:12 (FES)	SH:PR/12:2	PR:SH/2:12	PR:SH/12:2
	% (SE)	% (SE)	% (SE)	% (SE)
Shore Prevalence	6.01 (0.20)	4.61 (0.61)	4.82 (0.28)	3.95 (0.27)
Boat Prevalence	4.61 (0.18)	3.37 (0.23)	5.19 (0.31)	3.16 (0.21)

- Estimates were highest for the mode that was presented first and the 2-month question preceded the 12-month question
- Within the 2-month/12-month order, estimates were significantly lower when the mode was presented second
- Mode order was not significant when 12-month question preceded 2-month question



Question Order Change Key Points

- The order of the 2-month/12-month questions has a stronger effect than the mode order
- Presenting the 12-month trip question prior to the 2-month trip question resulted in lower estimates
- Asking the 12-month question before the 2-month question appears to reduce telescoping error, resulting in more accurate estimates than the current FES design.



Overall Key Points

- Telescoping error is likely the predominant form of measurement error in the FES
- "Bounding" is likely to reduce telescoping error
- Bounding is most effective when the bounding period precedes the reference period
- Implementing a more effective questionnaire design will likely result in lower estimates



Why do we think pilot study estimates are more accurate?

- Anglers want to report fishing activity
- Approach is consistent with studies examining measurement error for other data collection modes
- Fewer illogical responses



Why didn't we implement the new questionnaire in the first place?

- FES questionnaire is based upon a standard practice of asking easier questions first and then proceeding to more difficult questions
- FES questionnaire was informed by cognitive interviews and tested through a series of pilot studies
- The design was informed by survey methodologists and peer reviewed by NASEM and ASA



Follow-up Study & Next Steps

- Revised design administered concurrently with current FES over full course of 2024 (larger sample size over longer duration).
- New study design is informed by results of two previous pilot studies (one month waves, question order) and additional cognitive interviewing.
- Revised design includes both questionnaire changes and increasing the administration of the survey from every two months to monthly.
 - Study will determine combined effects, which allows for a more efficient transition/calibration process.
 - Monthly sampling is a priority of our partners and will produce more frequent estimates and a shorter respondent recall period that may also improve reporting error.



Follow-up Study & Next Steps

- Existing FES calibration will be updated to account for new design changes
- Calibration update work has started and will continue as needed into 2024 and 2025 pending results from the 2024 follow-up study
- Full implementation of an improved FES design would occur no earlier than 2026 and would be dependent on
 - Successful completion of the follow-up study and calibration updates
 - Favorable technical peer review and updated FES Transition Plan developed in coordination with partners on the MRIP Transition Team
 - Fully calibrated historic time series of catch and effort estimates



Additional Information

FES and APAIS related Research:

https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/recreational-fishing-data/marine-recreational-information-program-research

Database of MRIP Reports:

https://www.st.nmfs.noaa.gov/recreational-fisheries/MRIP/mrip-project

Data Collection:

https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/topic/recreational-fishing-data/collecting-data

Estimation:

https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/topic/recreational-fishing-data/producing-estimates

