

A prototype software framework for transparent, reusable and updatable computational health economic models

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Abstract

Summary: Most health economic analyses are undertaken with the aid of computers. However, the ethical dimensions of implementing health economic models as software are poorly understood. We propose that the core ethical responsibilities of model developers and funders over a health economic software development lifecycle are to (i) make socially acceptable system requirements and design decisions; (ii) ensure fit for purpose implementation; and (iii) support socially beneficial use. We further propose that a transparent (T), reusable (R) and updatable (U) computational health economic model (CHEM) is suggestive of a project team that has largely fulfilled these responsibilities. We propose six TRU criteria for assessing CHEMs: (T1) software files are open access; (T2) developer judgments and contributions are easily identified; (R1) programming practices promote generalisability and transferability; (R2) terms of use restrict only unethical applications; (U1) maintenance infrastructure is in place; and (U2) new releases are systematically retested and appropriately deprecated. To facilitate CHEMs that meet TRU criteria, we have developed a prototype software framework in the programming language R. The framework comprises six code libraries for authoring CHEMs, supplying CHEMs with data and using CHEMs to undertake analyses. The framework integrates with existing services for software development and research data archiving. We determine that an initial set of youth mental health CHEMs we developed with the framework wholly meet criteria T1-2, R1-2 and U1 and partially meet criterion U2. Our assessment criteria and software framework can help inform and improve ethical implementation of future health economic software projects.

Code: Visit <https://www.ready4-dev.com> for more information about how to find, install and apply the prototype software framework.

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1 Introduction

Health economics is a discipline concerned with problems that arise due to scarce resources, such as how to value health and healthcare, allocate healthcare budgets and configure health services [1]. In seeking to solve these problems, health economists typically use models which are simplified and selective representations of systems that are believed to influence human health. A health economic model should

be capable of being described using words and figures (a conceptual model), equations (a mathematical model) and software (a computational model). Health economic scientific manuscripts typically describe a model using its conceptual and mathematical representations but report results that have been generated by its computational representation (i.e., the format that allows computers to perform calculations). The conceptual, mathematical and computational representations of a model are assumed to be isomorphic. However, the ease of independently assessing the validity of this assumption depends in part on how a health economic model has been implemented computationally.

The set of digital files implementing a health economic model’s structure, data and algorithms as software can be called a computational health economic model (CHEM). CHEMs can be developed using commercial modelling software or in an open-source programming language such as Python [2] or R [3]. An advantage of commercial modelling software is that users often require no or limited programming skills to develop and apply CHEMs. However, open-source software programming languages may facilitate the development of CHEMs that are more transparent, reusable and updatable [4,5]. The decision about what type of software development platform to use needs to balance ethical and pragmatic considerations (see Table 1).

Open-source CHEMs remain rare [6,7]. Additional resources, skills and tools may be required to overcome a number of barriers to greater health economist adoption of open-source development. CHEM software development platforms were identified in a 2020 survey of health economists as a barrier to open-source model implementations [5]. Other reported barriers relate to difficulties in generalising models, updating models and transferring model data, concerns about the level of public access required and lack of interest from decision-makers, and legal, confidentiality and security considerations [5].

Better software frameworks could potentially improve open-source CHEM development. A software framework is a shared common technology used by developers to collaboratively author software and which is not typically visible to software end-users [8]. A software framework provides a foundation for developing multiple software applications with shared resources (e.g., code and data files), that can be modified to suit specific needs. Advantages of using software frameworks include facilitating code reuse and extension, promoting good programming practice and the capability to provide enhanced functionality and performance without additional effort by developers [9]. Software frameworks have widely been developed and implemented in data science, for example, PyTorch [10] for machine learning using Python.

A high-level software framework for implementing open-source CHEMs in R has previously been developed with the primary aim of improving model transparency [11]. However, to gain widespread adoption, a software framework for CHEM developers may need to provide tools to help meet a broader range of ethical practice requirements. There are multiple challenges to overcome. Firstly, the ethical responsibilities of public health computational modellers remain poorly understood [12] and the computational modelling landscape is changing fast [13]. Secondly, software frameworks can be challenging and time consuming to create and may become excessively complex over time [9]. Thirdly, software frameworks can be difficult to learn, often requiring model developers to undergo specialist training [8].

In this paper, we:

- (i) propose core ethical responsibilities for CHEM developers and funders and criteria for assessing ethical CHEM implementations;
- (ii) describe a prototype software framework we have developed to support the ethical implementation of CHEMs; and
- (iii) assess an initial set of youth mental health CHEMs developed with our software framework against our proposed ethical CHEM implementation criteria.

2 Ethical responsibilities and assessment criteria

We considered prior literature on modelling practice and our own professional experience to identify: (i) some core ethical responsibilities of CHEM developers and funders; (ii) attributes of CHEMs that can suggest fulfillment of these responsibilities; and (iii) criteria against which these attributes can be assessed.

2.1 Ethical responsibilities of CHEM developers and funders

Boden and McKendrick [12] proposed a framework for ethical computational modelling in public health based on the four ethical criteria of justice (concerning the social obligations of modellers to consider and communicate ethical issues), independence (concerning how modeller subjectivity shapes model design), transparency (concerning the need for policymakers to reliably evaluate model strengths and weaknesses) and beneficence / non-maleficence (concerning model quality and utility). However, the framework’s authors mostly discuss these criteria in the context of a modelling project as a whole, including a model’s conceptual and mathematical representations. The authors propose 13 questions to evaluate ethical risk across the four criteria, but of these only “is the model code open source or available on request” (for transparency) and “has the model been verified, i.e., does it do what the modeller wants it to do?” (for beneficence / non-maleficence) are specific to model’s representation as software.

To reconceptualise these four criteria as ethical responsibilities that are specific to CHEM developers and funders, we first considered the distinct phases in a software development project. Software development lifecycle (SDLC) models take different approaches to the inclusion, naming, definition, sequencing and iteration of project phases [14]. However, SDLC models typically have components that can principally map to the concepts of *planning* (e.g. identification of system / user requirements and design specifications), *implementation* (e.g. development and testing) and *release* (e.g. deployment, system integration and maintenance). For simplicity, we propose one overarching ethical responsibility for CHEM developers and funders for each of these phases. These responsibilities are to:

- (i) **make socially acceptable system requirements and design decisions** (during CHEM planning);
- (ii) **ensure fitness for purpose** (of CHEM implementation); and
- (iii) **support socially beneficial use** (on CHEM release).

Each responsibility combines different aspects of Boden and McKendrick’s ethical criteria: responsibility (i) incorporates justice and independence; responsibility (ii) incorporates independence and transparency; and responsibility (iii) incorporates beneficence / non-maleficence and justice. Model developers and funders share these responsibilities as each one has implications for both professional practice and project resourcing.

Misalignment between the values of computational model developers and those of the population groups affected by decisions based on their models presents significant ethical risks [15,16]. The value judgments of health economists influence the assumptions, selection of model features and standards for evidence that shape health economic model projects [17]. These value judgments are rarely made explicit, omissions that may lead to socially unacceptable policy recommendations [16]. modeller value judgments also determine the computational implementation of health economic models. For example, as illustrated in Table 1, project resource constraints may require trade offs between desired CHEM **system requirements and design** features. These trade offs in turn determine how straightforward it is for CHEMs to be amended by third parties to reflect alternative value judgments in model conceptualisation and mathematical formalisation (Table 2).

Computational modellers have duties both to ensure computational model **fitness for purpose** and to provide potential third-party users with the means of assessing its adequacy for their proposed purposes [6,12,18,19]. However, it is common for health economic models to have serious methodological flaws [20,21]; insufficient validation [22–24], poor reproducibility [25–27]; and undeclared errors [28]. Appropriate computational implementation choices can help address many of these shortcomings, for example by automating quality assurance checks and facilitating manual reviews by third parties.

A CHEM will have limited **social benefit** if it is rarely used, if mis-used or when its acceptability and adequacy rapidly decay. Reuse of CHEMs as components of other models can potentially make model development more efficient [29,30]. However, health economic models face challenges related to transferability across jurisdictions [30] that create barriers to reuse. Without ongoing maintenance, a CHEM risks becoming less reliable with time [30] and is at risk of being deployed for purposes for which it is poorly suited [13]. Currently, health economic models are rarely implemented computationally in a manner that facilitates routine updates [31], thus limiting the temporal window within which a CHEM can be validly applied.

2.2 CHEM attributes associated with ethical modelling practice

The responsibilities of model developers and funders over a CHEM lifecycle are easier to state than to measure. However, aspects of ethical modelling practice may be inferred from measurable attributes of CHEMs. As described in Table 2, we believe that the creators of transparent, reusable and updatable (TRU) CHEMs are likely to have fulfilled a number of their ethical obligations. We therefore selected these model attributes to use as the basis for deriving ethical assessment criteria.

Taking steps to make computational models **transparent** is an important part of ethical public health modelling practice [12]. Guidance on transparency in health economic modelling recommended that model code and data should be clearly documented [32]. Notably, the same guidelines, published over ten years ago, did not recommend sharing model code and data. However, more recent healthcare modelling guidance does recommend public dissemination of such artefacts [18]. Online repository services such as Zenodo [33] and Dataverse [34] provide persistent storage solutions that generate a Digital Object Identifier (DOI) for each code and data collection. Ensuring that calculations are correct and consistent with model specifications is an essential part of CHEM quality assurance [35]. The extensiveness of such verification checks can be reported using the concept of code coverage [36] - the proportion of model code that has been explicitly tested. Tests should ideally combine both unit tests (to verify that small, isolated sections of code produce the correct output when run independently) and acceptance tests (to verify that the correct output is produced when multiple code components are run together to perform tasks that meet core user-requirements [37]). The nature and extent of individual model authorship contributions can become unclear when models are implemented over longer time-frames with a large and changing group of collaborators [15]. This issue can be addressed by use of online repository services such as GitHub [38], that provide citation tools and can transparently record all individual code contributions to a modelling project over its lifecycle.

A CHEM that is **reusable** also signals ethical modelling practice. Making a CHEM's code, data and documentation publicly available is increasingly considered good practice, yet is not sufficient to promote model re-use. Key concepts in health economic model reuse include generalisability (application without adaptation) and transferability (selective reuse and/or modification of model components) [39]. Writing model algorithms as collections of functions (short, self-contained and reusable software routines that each perform a discrete task) is good scientific computing practice [40] and promotes selective reuse. Computational implementations that store model code and data in distinct files and locations (as opposed to embedding data such as parameter values into source code) are easier to selectively modify. Modular implementations construct models from multiple independently reusable and replaceable sub-models (modules) [41]. The programming concept inheritance [42], deployed in object-oriented programming approaches, can facilitate the duplication and selective modification of models. Granting permissions to others to use, test and adapt models and their components, can be facilitated by two broad categories of open source licenses. Some guidance strongly recommends the use of permissive licensing [40] that provides users with great flexibility as to the purposes (including commercial) for which content can be re-used. An alternative approach is to use copyleft licenses [43] that can require content users to distribute any derivative works they create under similar open-source arrangements.

Models should be **updatable** so that they remain valid for longer, evolving as new evidence emerges and the systems being modelled change [30,44]. Ensuring that a model is regularly reviewed to identify and implement required improvements is a recommended defence against model validity decay [13]. Sustainable maintenance of open source research software requires both a core development team and an active user community [45]. Online communities can be an efficient means of engaging model users in testing each version of a model, identifying issues and suggesting improvements. Services such as GitHub [38] provide collaborative code development tools [46] that help elicit, integrate and reconcile contributions from multiple contributors and to ensure each update is uniquely identifiable and retrievable. It is also important that verification checks are rerun with each model update, a task that can be automated using the software development practice of continuous integration [47]. The risk of model revisions having unintended consequences for third party users can be mitigated through the use of deprecation conventions [48] that take an informative and staged approach to retiring outdated model code and data.

2.3 Assessment criteria

For each CHEM attribute that suggests ethical CHEM modelling practice, we identified assessment criteria that have the potential to be met with the assistance of software frameworks.

How **transparent** a CHEM is can be assessed against the criteria:

- **T1:** Software files (executable code, testing procedures and outcomes and non-confidential data) are available in open access repositories.
- **T2:** It is easy to see who funded, developed and tested each part of the CHEM and to identify the modelling team’s assumptions, judgments and theories about CHEM development and use.

How **reusable** a CHEM is can be assessed against the criteria:

- **R1:** Programming practices facilitate both generalisability and transferability.
- **R2:** Terms of use place only ethical restrictions on reuse and allow anyone to ethically reuse model code and non-confidential data, in whole or in part, without charge, and for purposes that include the creation of derivative works.

How **updatable** a CHEM is can be assessed against the criteria:

- **U1:** Maintenance infrastructure is in place to support version control and collaboration with model users.
- **U2:** Each new release of a model is systematically retested, with changes implemented to minimise disruptions for existing model users.

3 Prototype software framework

To support the development of CHEMs that meet TRU assessment criteria, we have created a prototype software framework called ready4. The software framework aims to provide a toolkit for: (i) enabling modular implementation of CHEMs; (ii) authoring and documenting CHEM modules; (iii) managing the labelling and transfer of CHEM input and output data; and (iv) authoring reproducible analyses that apply CHEMs to compatible data.

To achieve these goals, we have implemented the software framework as R [3] code libraries that integrate with a number of online services and which are supported by a documentation website.

3.1 R libraries

A library in the R language will typically depend on multiple other R libraries, all of which potentially have different authors. As the number of third-party dependencies of an R library grows so does the fragility of that library (e.g., the library may cease to work as intended due to changes in one of its dependency libraries). To reduce the fragility of our framework we implemented it as multiple R libraries rather than one R library. In total we authored six novel R libraries to implement the ready4 framework, all of which have distinct purposes and dependencies (Table 3).

One framework library provides a **foundation for modular CHEM implementations**. In modular model implementations, modules need to be able to share inputs and outputs with each other and to be run as independent models [49]. To achieve this, the foundation framework library defines a template CHEM module (using R’s S4 class system), which can be used to create other CHEM modules with a common set of inherited properties. One of these inherited properties is a novel syntax of 15 core commands that enable CHEM module algorithms to be consistently named. The foundation library also contains tools for retrieving web-based information on CHEM modules, datasets and analysis programs authored with the framework and tools for partially automating updates to a project documentation website.

Three framework libraries are designed to help streamline and standardise workflows for **authoring CHEM modules** from the template module. The R language supports functional and object-oriented programming

paradigms [50]. Authoring with each of these paradigms is facilitated by a dedicated CHEM module authoring library. One module authoring library contains tools for writing functions in a consistent house style and then using the standardised naming conventions of that house style to automatically generate basic documentation for each function. A second module authoring library contains tools to help streamline and standardise the authoring and documenting of novel CHEM modules. A third module authoring library provides tools for disseminating themed bundles of CHEM modules as R libraries that are:

- documented (with a website and PDF manuals);
- licensed (using the copyleft GNU GPL-3 [66] by default);
- easily citable (citation information can be retrieved within an R session or from hosting repositories); and
- quality assured (each update triggers continuous integration workflows, including any acceptance and unit tests created by module library authors).

A library for **managing CHEM data** contains tools for supplying CHEM modules with input data ingested from local (i.e., a user’s computer) or remote (online repositories) locations, labelling CHEM module datasets and exporting CHEM module data to online repositories. A library for **authoring reproducible analyses** contains tools to help write programs that apply CHEM modules to compatible datasets for the purpose of undertaking health economic analyses. These analysis programs can be either self-documenting (code is integrated with plain English explanations of what it does) or trigger the creation of separate documents (e.g., a scientific manuscript).

3.2 Online services

Framework libraries are designed to be used in conjunction with a number of third-party online services that we established and configured accounts with.

We created a GitHub organisation (a collection of code repositories) where source code that we author is stored and version controlled. We configured individual repositories in our GitHub organisation to use GitHub actions to implement continuous integration. By default, code libraries authored with our framework will use continuous integration to assess compliance with policies specified by the Comprehensive R Archive Network (CRAN) [51]. To track our code coverage, we linked our GitHub organisation to an account we established at codecov [52]. To facilitate the creation and hosting of documentation websites, we enabled GitHub Pages in each repository used for code library development.

We also created a Zenodo community - a collection of permanent, uniquely identified repositories. We then linked our Zenodo community and GitHub organisation so that every time we specify a version of code in one of our GitHub repositories as a “release”, a copy of that code is automatically created on Zenodo with a DOI. Finally, to manage model datasets, we created a dedicated collection within the Harvard Dataverse installation.

3.3 Documentation website

We developed a framework documentation website (www.ready4-dev.com) that provides guidance to model developers on how to use and contribute improvements to the ready4 software framework and models developed with it. The documentation website is versioned, which means documentation relating to prior versions of framework software can be archived, retrieved and viewed.

The documentation website was developed using the Hugo framework [53], Docsy theme [54] and Algolia DocSearch [55] and is hosted using the Netlify [56] service. We used functions from our foundation framework library to partially automate website updates relating to available CHEM modules, datasets and analysis programs. We linked our Netlify account to our GitHub organisation so that the project website would automatically update whenever its source code (publicly available in a GitHub repository) was edited.

4 Application in youth mental health

We plan on using the ready4 software framework to implement multiple transparent, reusable and updatable CHEMs in youth mental health (see Figure 1). Some initial outputs from this work are publicly available.

4.1 Economic topics

Currently, we are using the ready4 software framework to develop, apply, and share youth mental health CHEMs in four of the twelve domains of health economics identified by Wagstaff and Culyer [1]:

- health and its value (our projects: models to map psychological and functional measures to health utility);
- determinants of health and ill-health (our projects: models for creating synthetic household populations with key risk and protective factors for mental disorders);
- demand for health and health care (our projects: spatial epidemiology and help-seeking choice models); and
- supply of health services (our projects: a model of primary mental health care services for young people).

Potential future directions are to supplement this work with CHEMs in two additional Wagstaff and Culyer domains of: (i) public health (to model the impact of selected fiscal policy and regulation options on young people’s mental health); and (ii) human resources (to model the supply and behaviours of the youth mental health workforce). Our ultimate aim is to flexibly combining all our CHEMs in analyses that help answer questions in two additional Wagstaff and Culyer domains:

- efficiency and equity (our goal: assess the distributional impacts and identify the optimal targeting of youth mental health interventions); and
- economic evaluation (our goal: assess the cost-utility of competing policy options for improving the mental health of young people).

Although we are principally interested in using CHEMs to answer policy questions relating to the mental health of young people in Australia, we want to facilitate CHEM transferability to other jurisdictions. Our CHEMs are being derived from and applied to real data (which can be assumption, empirical or simulated, so long as it is appropriate for use in analysis intended to inform decision-making) from Australia. To help demonstrate the potential use of CHEMs in other decision contexts, we also create toy datasets. Data created for illustration purposes is prominently labelled as not for use in decision-analysis.

4.2 Case study: health and its value

We have previously described a study [57] to develop utility mapping models for use in samples of young people presenting to primary mental health services. The ready4 software framework was used in that study to develop CHEM modules, supply those modules with data and implement modelling analyses, creating the following artefacts:

- development version module libraries for describing and validating youth mental health human record datasets [58], scoring health utility [59], specifying utility mapping models [60] and implementing reproducible utility mapping studies [61];
- a development version library of functions for finding and using utility mapping models developed with these tools [62];
- collections of real data (study input and results [63]) and fake data (synthetic populations for testing model modules [64]);

- programs for replicating all steps from data ingest to manuscript reporting [65], applying utility mapping models to new data [66] and generating a synthetic representation of the study dataset [67]; and
- subroutines for creating a catalogue of utility mapping models [68] and generating a draft scientific manuscript [69] for studies implemented with these modules.

We created a checklist (Table 4) that we used to subjectively assess these study outputs against TRU criteria. For each criterion, we provided a global assessment of whether it was met using the responses “yes”, “no” or “partial”. We believe our utility mapping study CHEMs have satisfactorily met five of the six criteria (T1, T2, R1, R2 and U1) and have partially met one criterion (U2). The main shortcomings that we identified when applying the assessment criteria was that we have yet to adequately implement unit testing of the R libraries authored as part of this study.

5 Discussion

Ethical practice is a core expectation of health researchers and computational methods underpin most quantitative research, yet an understanding of what constitutes ethical computational modelling practice in health is underdeveloped [12]. We have addressed this gap with our proposed modeller and funder responsibilities, enabling model attributes and model implementation assessment criteria.

Currently, many if not most existing CHEMs are insufficiently transparent [22,25–27], not reusable [6,7], nor updatable [31,70]. Addressing these issues will require changes to the tools, practices and funding underpinning health economic model development.

As illustrated by Table 4, we have developed a prototype software framework that can be used to implement youth mental health CHEMs that largely satisfy our TRU criteria. However, in its current form our software framework is too fragile to be anything more than a prototype for supporting the development needs other modelling teams and projects. We developed our prototype software framework was developed with the needs of only one group of developers in mind – ourselves. We currently lack the resources required to adequately implement strategies to target factors such as user enjoyment, usability, active user-community and supporting resources that influence adoption of software frameworks [8].

Our prototype has a number of features that subsequent work to develop CHEM software frameworks may find useful to incorporate. Firstly, developing a software framework to work within an existing and widely used open source programming language such as R or python, can keep framework scope relatively narrow. This makes it more tractable to develop, maintain and learn, and can integrate other modelling tools written in that language (e.g., the dependency libraries we list in Table 3). Secondly, implementation that combines both object oriented and functional programming paradigms can avail of the modular and syntactical simplicity benefits of the former, while limiting needless bundling of code artefacts. Thirdly, a sensible trade-off needs to be found between transparent code implementation (which requires clear and sufficiently detailed documentation) and Agile Software Development (for which a foundational principle is prioritising the development of working code over writing documentation [71]). Our software framework makes this trade off by enforcing the use of consistent code naming conventions and file organisation which in turn enables automated generation of simple documentation at every code update. All model data-structures and algorithms are therefore always documented (at least minimally, with machine authored content), meaning model developers have a requirement to write customised documentation less frequently.

Reducing waste in research is a core responsibility of research funders [72] and funding the development of CHEMs that are not adequately understood, reused or updated is wasteful. Existing incentive structures for health economists generally do not promote facilitating peers to reuse their work and funding is rarely adequate to maintain an routinely update a model. Currently, it can take “an extraordinary amount of idealism” to commit to authoring and maintaining research software [73]. Previously recommended strategies for more beneficial health economic research investments include support for harmonised ethical standards for model development [12], methodological innovation to improve model transferability [74], networks of modellers working on common health conditions [75], and centralized infrastructure such as open source model repositories [5] and a standard platform for model implementations [22]. Development of software frameworks to support ethical CHEM implementations could enable and enhance each of these strategies.

A future software framework for ethical CHEMs would ideally incorporate a base set of features useful to developers of computational models across all domains of public health, with the capability for community-led extensions that are tailored to the needs of modellers focused on specific health-conditions.

6 Conclusion

We have identified criteria that can be used to systematically assess the extent to which the computational implementation of health economic models adheres to transparency, reusability and updatability criteria. We have developed a prototype software framework that can support the implementation of CHEMs that largely meet these criteria. Our framework can be used as a prototype for developing future software frameworks to support ethical implementation of CHEMs.

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Availability of data and materials

The most up to date and comprehensive source of documentation on our framework and model is available at <https://www.ready4-dev.com> . Development versions of all code repositories referenced in this article are available in <https://github.com/ready4-dev/> . Archived code releases are available in <https://zenodo.org/communities/ready4> . All data repositories referenced in this article are available in <https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataverse/ready4> .

Ethics approval

Software framework development did not involve human subject research and was not ethically reviewed. The utility mapping worked example is a previously reported study that was reviewed and granted approval by the University of Melbourne’s Human Research Ethics Committee, and the local Human Ethics and Advisory Group (1645367.1).

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Conflict of Interest

None declared.

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Table 1: Considerations when choosing between implementing computational models using commercial modelling software or as software projects using an open-source programming language

| Objective | Commercial modelling software | Programming language |
|--------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| Fast | A | ONE |
| Cheap | B | TWO |
| Good | C | THREE |

Tables and figures

Table 2: How transparent, reusable and updatable (TRU) computational health economic models (CHEMs) suggest ethical modelling practice

| Objective | Standard | Meaning |
|---|----------|---|
| Accountable - it is easy to see who developed, tested and applied a model and how they did it. | | |
| | A1 | Open online repositories are used to permanently archive, uniquely identify and transparently record authorship and development history of model code and data. |
| | A2 | Model code and data are documented. |
| | A3 | Model code uses consistent and abstracted syntax. |
| | A4 | Literate programming is used to implement model analyses. |
| | A5 | Model code coverage is reported. |
| | A6 | All parts of a study analysis and reporting workflow can be reproduced and/or replicated. |
| | A7 | Model code and data are distributed with tools to support appropriate citation. |
| Reusable - a model and its components can be used in other models and by other modellers. | | |
| | R1 | Model code is made available for re-use under copyleft or permissive licenses. |
| | R2 | Non-confidential model data is licensed for liberal re-use (potentially subject to ethical use terms). |
| | R3 | Model code and data are stored and managed separately. |
| | R4 | Model code uses encapsulation and inheritance for data structures. |
| | R5 | Model code uses functions to implement algorithms. |
| | R6 | Model code is distributed as code libraries. |
| | R7 | Test data is available to demonstrate the transferability of model code. |
| | R8 | Statistical models are distributed with tools for making out of sample predictions. |
| | R9 | User-interfaces allow non-technical users to configure and use models. |
| Updatable - a model and its components are maintained and continuously improved. | | |
| | U1 | Model code and data are version controlled. |
| | U2 | The significance and status of code and data updates are indicated with semantic versioning and release types. |
| | U3 | Continuous integration is used to verify model code updates. |
| | U4 | Deprecation conventions are used to retire model code and data. |

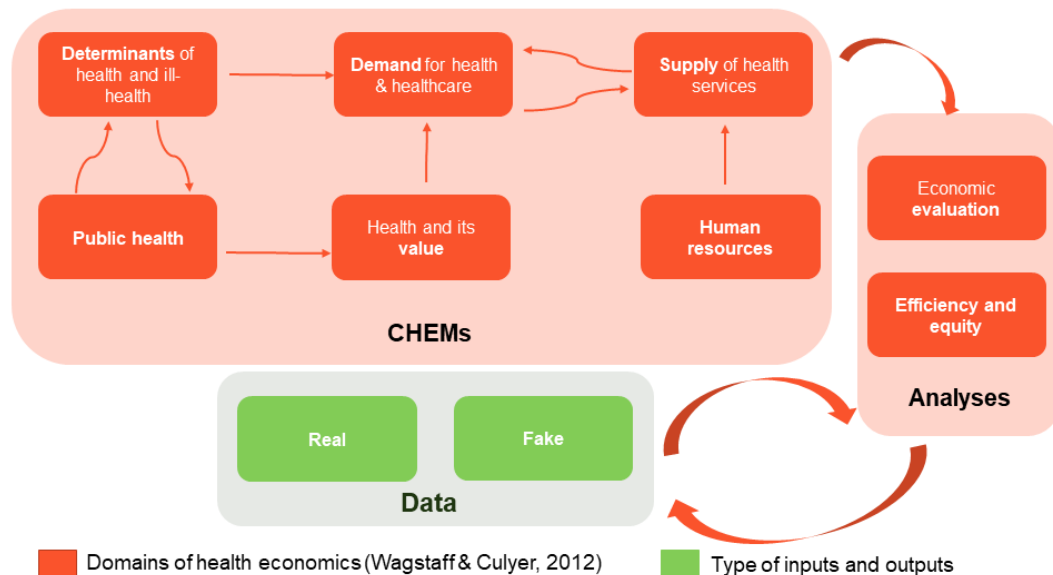


Figure 1: High level summary of planned implementation of youth mental health economic model

Table 3: Software framework R libraries







| Package | Focus | Standard | Depends on these R libraries |
|---|-------------------|----------------------|--|
|  | Foundation | A3 R4 | assertthat bib2df dataverse dplyr fs Hmisc kableExtra knitr lifecycle magrittr methods natmanager piggyback purrr readr readxl rlang rmarkdown rvest stats stringi stringr testit testthat tibble tidyRSS tools utils zen4R |
|  | Module algorithms | A2-3 R5 | desc devtools dplyr gert Hmisc knitr lifecycle lubridate magrittr methods piggyback pkgdown purrr readxl ready4 ready4show ready4use rlang sinew stats stringi stringr testit testthat tibble tidyr tools usethis utils xfun |
|  | Module structures | A2 R4-5 | devtools dplyr fs gtools Hmisc knitr lifecycle magrittr methods purrr ready4 ready4fun ready4show rlang stats stringi stringr testit testthat tibble tidyr usethis utils |
|  | Module libraries | A1-2,5,7 R1,3,6 U1-3 | dataverse dplyr knitr lifecycle magrittr methods purrr ready4 ready4class ready4fun rlang stringr testthat tibble tidyr utils |
|  | Datasets | A1-2,7 R3,7 U1 | data.table dataverse dplyr fs Hmisc knitr lifecycle magrittr methods piggyback purrr readxl ready4 ready4show rlang stats stringi stringr testit testthat tibble tidyr utils |
|  | Analyses | A4,6 | dataverse DescTools dplyr flextable grDevices here Hmisc kableExtra knitr knitrBootstrap lifecycle magrittr methods officer purrr ready4 rlang rmarkdown stringi stringr testthat tibble tidyr utils xtable |

Table 4: Transparent, reusable and updatable (TRU) assessment criteria applied to outcome valuation computational health economic model (CHEM)

| FIRST | SECOND | THIRD |
|---------------------|--------|-------|
| REPLACE | A | ONE |
| THESE | B | TWO |
| PLACEHOLDERS | C | THREE |