A prototype software framework for ethical implementation of computational economic models and its early application in youth mental health

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**Summary:**  Understanding of what constitutes ethical computational implementation of health economic models is underdeveloped and software frameworks to facilitate such implementations are required. We propose criteria for assessing the ethical implementation of computational health economic models (CHEMs), describe a novel prototype software framework for developing CHEMs that meet these criteria and outline how we are using this software framework to develop and synthesise multiple economic models in youth mental health. We propose a total of six assessment criteria – two each for enabling transparent, reusable and updatable (TRU) CHEMs. The software framework is comprised of six R libraries that provide a toolkit for authoring CHEMs, supplying CHEMs with data and using CHEMs to implementing reproducible modelling analyses. The framework libraries integrate with existing online services for collaborative software development and data archiving. One of the initial applications of the software framework was to develop and apply utility mapping models in youth mental health. We assess the utility mapping CHEM as wholly meeting four of our ethical assessment criteria and partially meeting the remaining two criteria. We discuss how the ethical assessment criteria we have identified and the software framework we have developed can inform future work to develop understanding and implementation of ethical computational modelling practice in health economics.

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

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# 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 [WAGSTAFF]. 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. These representations can be described in words and pictures (a *conceptual* model), in equations (a *mathematical* model) or in computer code (a *computational* model). The predictions reported in health economic studies are typically generated by the execution of a computer program which applies a computational model to compatible data inputs (e.g., parameter values) and performs a sequence of numeric calculations.

Computational models are now widely used to inform health policy and system design [1,2, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.epidem.2022.100570>, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1136/bmjgh-2021-006827>]. This level of influence has concomitant ethical responsibilities for model developers that are often poorly understood and inadequately fulfilled [<https://doi.org/10.3389/fpubh.2017.00068>, 10.1001/amajethics.2021.599., thompson2022escape, [10.1098/rsos.172096](https://doi.org/10.1098%2Frsos.172096)].

Computational health economic models (CHEMs) can be implemented using specialized commercial software or authored as bespoke software projects in a programming language. Advantage of commercial modelling tools are simplicity and ease of use, but a software development approach facilitates development of models that may be more realistic, transparent, reusable and adaptable [<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jval.2019.01.003>]. For CHEMs that are implemented as software projects, a major early decision is selection of an appropriate software framework. A software framework is a shared common technology used by sdevelopers to collaboratively author software and which is not typically visible to software end-users [<https://jserd.springeropen.com/articles/10.1186/s40411-018-0050-8>]. Advantages of using software frameworks include facilitating code reuse and extension, promoting good programming practice and the capability to provide enhanced functionality and performace without additional effort by developers [[DOI:10.4236/jsea.2014.78061](http://www.scirp.org/journal/PaperInformation.aspx?PaperID=47999)]. However, software frameworks can be challenging and time consuming to create [[DOI:10.4236/jsea.2014.78061](http://www.scirp.org/journal/PaperInformation.aspx?PaperID=47999)] and then difficult for others to learn, often requiring developers to undergo specialist training [<https://jserd.springeropen.com/articles/10.1186/s40411-018-0050-8>]. There is also a risk that a software framework may become excessively complex over time [[DOI:10.4236/jsea.2014.78061](http://www.scirp.org/journal/PaperInformation.aspx?PaperID=47999)].

We are developing a model to explore multiple economic questions relating to the mental health of young people aged 12 to 25. When making choices about how to implement this model computationally, we wished to facilitate ethical development and use. However, we are not aware of any software framework for implementing CHEMs that adhere to explicitly stated ethical requirements.

In this paper, we describe:

1. a set of ethical responsibilities for CHEM developers and criteria for assessing responsible CHEM implementations;
2. a prototype software framework for the ethical implementation of CHEMs; and
3. use of the software framework to develop a computational economic model in youth mental health, with an initial focus on outcome valuation.

# Ethical requirements and assessment criteria

We considered prior literature on modelling practice, our own professional experience and the needs of our project, to identify three core ethical responsibilities of CHEM developers, three attributes of CHEMs that enable fulfilment of these responsibilities and six criteria (two for each model attribute) for assessing ethical CHEM implementations.

## Ethical responsibilities of CHEM developers

We believe that health economists have ethical responsibilities relating to the social acceptability, adequacy for purpose and beneficial impact of their computational models.

Misalignment between the values of model developers and those of the population groups affected by decisions based on their models presents significant ethical risks [thompson2022escape]. The value judgments of model developers influence the assumptions, selection of model features and standards for evidence that shape the CHEM development process [[https://doi.org/10.1016/j.socscimed.2020.112975](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.socscimed.2020.112975" \t "_blank" \o "Persistent link using digital object identifier)]. These value judgments are rarely made explicit, omissions that may lead to socially unacceptable policy recommendations [9]. For example, to reduce the risk of inequitable policy implementation, it may be important for of a model to predict the benefits of harms of an intervention for different subpopulations [<https://doi.org/10.3389/fpubh.2017.00068>], but model developers may prefer to allocate a project budget to other priorities [thompson2022escape].

Health economists have duties both to take sufficient care that a CHEM is adequate for the explicit purpose for which it was developed and to provide potential third party users with the means of assessing its adequacy for their proposed purposes [[10.1186/s12967-020-02540-4](https://doi.org/10.1186/s12967-020-02540-4), https://doi.org/10.1007/s40273-021-01110-w, <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpubh.2017.00068>, thompson2019escape]. Currently, it is common for CHEMs to have poor reproducibility [4–6], insufficient validation [7] and undeclared errors [8], which make achieving these goals more difficult.

Even an acceptable and adequate CHEM will have limited beneficial impact if it not much used, if it is mis-used or when its acceptability and adequacy rapidly decay. Model reuse advances the scientific goals of generalisability (application without adaptation) and transferability (selective reuse and/or modification of model components) [https://link.springer.com/article/10.2165/11313670-000000000-00000 and can facilitate more efficient model implementations [14]. Common barriers to model re-use include commercial and legal considerations [13], as well as challenges related to model transferability across jurisdictions [GARCIA-MOCHON – Check still valid for rephrase]. The temporal window for valid application of CHEMs is often limited by implementation choices that rarely facilitate routine updates [18]. Without ongoing maintenance, a model may become less reliable with time, deterioration that model users may be unaware of, and has a growing risk of being deployed for purposes for which it is poorly suited [[10.1098/rsos.172096](https://doi.org/10.1098%2Frsos.172096" \t "_blank)].

## Criteria for assessing ethical CHEM implementation

The acceptability, adequacy and public benefit responsibilities for CHEM developers are easier to state than to measure. It may therefore be pragmatic for assessment criteria for ethical modelling practice to instead be based on measurable attributes of the models themselves.

As described in Table 1 [AUTOMATE\_REF], we believe that implementing CHEMs that are transparent, reusable and updatable (TRU) can enable modellers to meet their ethical obligations. We therefore selected these model attributes to use as the basis for deriving assessment criteria.

Transparency has been recommended as a core criterion for assessing ethical public health modelling practice [<https://doi.org/10.3389/fpubh.2017.00068>]. Guidance on transparency in health economic modelling recommended that model code and data should be clearly documented, potentially with different versions for technical and non-technical users [12]. Notably, the same guidelines, published over ten years ago, did not include recommendations on sharing model code and data. However, more recent guidance recommends publicly dissemination of healthcare model artefacts using online repository services [2]. Repositories such as Zenodo [37] and Dataverse [38] provide persistent storage solutions that generate a Digital Object Identifier (DOI) for each code and data collection. An essential component of quality assuring health economic models is verification - ensuring that calculations are correct and consistent with model specifications [44]. The extensiveness of verification checks in models implemented as software projects can be reported using the concept of code coverage [45] - 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 [Martin\_2003). 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 [10]. This issue can be addressed by use of online repository services such as GitHub [36], that provide citation tools and can transparently record all individual code contributions to a modelling project over its lifecycle.

Assessment criteria for a transparent CHEM:

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

Making a CHEM’s code, data and documentation publicly available is helpful but insufficient for promoting model re-use. The choices that CHEM developers make about model implementation and licensing will also shape who can use a model and for what purposes. Using open-source development platforms and licenses can aid both generalizability and transferability. Compared to using commercial modelling software, authoring CHEMs in an open-source language like R [@RCORE2022] makes it easier to store model algorithms and data in distinct files and locations (as opposed to hard coding - embedding data such as parameter values into source code) which facilitates selective modification of model components. This benefit can be further enhanced if model developers adopt a modular approach, in which a model is constructed from multiple reusable and replaceable sub-models (modules) [19]. To grant permissions to others to use, test and adapt models and their components, health economists can avail of two broad categories of open source licensing options. Some guidance strongly recommends the use of permissive licensing [39] 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 [46] that can require content users to distribute any derivative works they create under similar open-source arrangements.

Assessment criteria for a reusable CHEM:

* R1: Model code and data are implemented to facilitate both generalizability and transferability.
* R2: Terms of use allow anyone to reuse model code and non-confidential data, in whole or in part, without charge, and for purposes that include the creation of derivative works.

To remain valid for longer, models should be continually updated and refined as new evidence emerges and healthcare systems evolve [17]. Ensuring that a model is regular reviewed to identify and implement required improvements is a receommended defence against model validity decay [[10.1098/rsos.172096](https://doi.org/10.1098%2Frsos.172096" \t "_blank)]. Key enablers of sustainable maintenance of open source research software are committed, adequately resourced core development team and active user community [https://www.jmir.org/2021/12/e20028/pdf]. Currently, the core development team for a CHEM will be typically be funded to produce a project end-point deliverable whose specifications are well defined early in the project. For more complex and multi-purpose CHEMs, particularly those designed to be incorporated into decision support systems, it may be better for development teams to adopt Agile Software Development, an approach that has been recommended for complex public health software projects [<https://doi.org/10.3389/fpubh.2022.899874>]. An Agile model will be less clearly specified in the initial project plan, but will instead continually develop in response to the requirements and feedback of users, who are provided with an initial, simplified working version of the model at the earliest feasible opportunity. 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 [REF] provide collaborative code development tools [[https://doi.org/10.1016/j.giq.2015.09.004](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.giq.2015.09.004" \t "_blank" \o "Persistent link using digital object identifier)] that help elicit, integrate and reconcile contributions from multiple contributors and to ensure each update is uniquely identifiable and retrievable. It is important that verification checks are rerun with each model update, a task that can be automated using the software development practice of Continuous Integration [54]. The risk of model revisions having unintended consequences for third party users can be mitigated through the use of deprecation conventions [Zhou2016] that take an informative and staged approach to retiring outdated model code and data.

Assessment criteria for an updatable CHEM:

* U1: Resources and infrastructure are in place to support sustained development, testing, maintenance and version control of a model in collaboration with model users.
* U2: Each new release of a model is retested, with changes implemented to minimize disruptions for existing model users.

# Software framework

To support the collaborative development of CHEMs that meet TRU assessment criteria, we have created a prototype software framework called ready4. We have designed this framework as a lightweight extension to existing programming infrastructure with the goal of supporting the development of CHEMs that are both open-source (for transparency and reusability) and modular (for reusability and updatability).

## 3.1 Framework libraries

To work within the popular open-source programming environment R, the ready4 software framework is implemented as six development version R code libraries. The R libraries collectively provide model developers with tools for authoring CHEMs, supplying those CHEMs with data and using CHEMs to implement reproducible modelling analyses. The six novel libraries and the preexisting third-party R libraries they depend on are summarised in Table **[2](#cpkgs)** [AUTOMATIC\_REF].

Standardization and interoperability are core requirements of implementing a modular approach. Model modules need to be able to share inputs and outputs with each other and to be run as independent models [20]. To achieve this goal, we adopt an object oriented paradigm in which each CHEM module includes both a data structure (specifying the required properties of data that can validly be supplied to a module) and a set of algorithms (specifying the operations that can be performed on data contained in a module instance).

The foundational framework,,data structure CHEM data structures be created and that enable module to be consistently namedThe ready4 library also contains tools for retrieving web based information on model modules, datasets and analysis programs authored with the framework and for partially automating updates to a project documentation website.

Three R libraries are designed to help standardize workflows for authoring, documenting, testing and disseminating new model modules. The ready4pack library is designed to integrate with GitHub and provides tools for authoring model modules and desseminating them as themed bundles in R libraries libraries that are:

* documented (with a website, a PDF manual itemising selected contents and a PDF manual itemising all contents);
* 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 unit tests created by module library authors).

The ready4pack library depends on two other module authoring libraries. Writing model algorithms as collections of functions (short, self-contained and reusable software routines that each perform a discrete task), has been recommended as good practice for scientific computing [39]. The ready4fun library contains tools for authoring functions in a consistent house style that automatically generates basic documentation for each function. Functions to implement model algorithms can be associated with a module via a special type of function called a method. Tools from the ready4class [68] library can help streamline and standardise the authoring of module data structures and their associated methods and to automatically generate basic documentation for each module.

The ready4use library [69] contains tools for supplying model modules with data stored in online repositories (hosted on a Dataverse installation or on GitHub), labelling these datasets and then sharing them via online repositories. The ready4show library [70] contains tools to help author R Markdown programs that combine model modules and datasets to undertake analyses. These programs are either self-documenting (code is easy to understand and integrated with plain English explanations of what it does) or trigger the creation of separate documents (e.g. a scientific manuscript).

## Framework integration with online services

Our software framework needs to be used in conjunction with a number of online services. To facilitate its application to our youth mental health project, we established and configured accounts with these required services (see Availability of data and materials).

We created a GitHub organisation (a collection of code repositories) where all code (libraries, programs and sub-routines) that we author with the framework is stored and version controlled. We configured individual repositories in our GitHub organisation that are used for code library projects 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) [56]. To track our code coverage, we linked our GitHub organisation to an account we established at codecov [57]. To facilitate the creation and hosting of documentation websites, we enabled GitHub Pages in each repository we 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.

# Application

## Economic topics

Currently, wusing thesoftware framework develop, apply and share youth mental health computational models in

as modules of a multi-purpose model (also called “ready4”)

## Case study: Utility mapping

Our initial application of the ready4 software framework was to undertake a previously described study [75] to develop utility mapping models for use in samples of young people presenting to primary mental health services. The ready4 software framework was used 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 [76], scoring health utility [77], specifying utility mapping models [78] and implementing reproducible utility mapping studies [79];
* a development version library of functions for finding and using utility mapping models developed with these tools [80];
* data collections of synthetic populations for testing model modules [81] and study input and results data [82];
* programs for replicating all steps from data ingest to manuscript reporting [83], applying utility mapping models to new data [84] and generating a synthetic representation of the study dataset [85];
* subroutines for creating a catalogue of utility mapping models [86] and generating a draft scientific manuscript [87] for studies implemented with these modules.

We created a checklist (Table 3) 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 the outputs from our utility mapping study may be assessable as having satisfactorily met four of the six criteria (T1, T2, R2 and U1) and to have partially met two criteria (R1 and U2). The main shortcomings that we identified when applying the assessment criteria were the need for additional development before the CHEM modules would be sufficiently generalizable for valid application in datasets that measure health utility with different instruments and a general lack of unit testing.

## Model documentation

We developed a versioned model documentation website ([www.ready4-dev.com](http://www.ready4-dev.com)) that provides guidance to model developers on how to use and contribute improvements to the ready4 software framework and model. The documentation website was developed using the Hugo framework [59], Docsy theme [60] and Algolia DocSearch [https://docsearch.algolia.com] and is hosted using the Netlify [61] service. We used functions from the ready4 R 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 the source code in its GitHub repository was edited.

# Discussion

Ethical practice is a core expectation of health researchers and computational methods underpin most quantitive research, yet an understanding of what constitutes ethical computational modelling practice in health is underdeveloped [<https://doi.org/10.3389/fpubh.2017.00068>]. The modeller responsibilities, enabling model attributes and model implementation assessment criteria that we propose can help address this gap.

The ethical responsibilities and enabling model attributes we describe have both commonalities and distinctive features compared to a previous ethical framework for computational modelling in public health [<https://doi.org/10.3389/fpubh.2017.00068>]. The authors of that framework propose 13 questions to evaluate ethical risk across the four criteria of independence, transparency, benficience and justice. Their descriptions of the four criteria at least partially map to either our proposed modeler responsibilities (“justice” to “social acceptability”, “independence” to “adequacy for purpose” and “beneficience” to “beneficial impact”) or enabling model attributes (“transparency”). However, while our six assessment criteria are specific to three attributes (TRU) of the computational implementation of the model, the prior ethical framework includes questions relevant to the the conceptual and mathematical models and the potential impacts of model use. Examples of these more general evaluation questions include (for the justice criterion) “is any lack of knowledge about important parameters attributable to uncertatiny or variability?” and (for the beneficience criterion) “if a policy is based on the model evidence, is it more likely to be effective and beneficial than a decision made in the absence of the model?”. The less numerous and more focused assessment criteria we propose may potentially be more tractable to implement in reviews of models authored by third parties and as the basis for designing software frameworks to support ethical computational model implementation.

Currently, many if not most existing CHEMs are insufficiently transparent [4–8], reusable [13,25,26] and updatable [Sampson\_2017, <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpubh.2022.899874>]]. There appears to be *in-principle* support from health economists to address these practice shortfalls through the use of for open-source approaches [Pouwels\_XXXX], that *in practice* are rarely implemented [13,25,26]. Currently, incentive structures for health economists do not promote the dedication of large quantities of time to enable peers to reuse their work. It takes “an extraordinary amount of idealism” to dedicate the substantial time and resources required to author, test, document and maintain even fragile prototype research software that could instead be used to write scientific manuscripts [https://doi.org/10.12688/f1000research.23224.2 ].

Reducing waste in research is a core responsibility of research funders [92] and funding the development of CHEMs that are not adequately understood, reused or updated is wasteful. Previously recommended strategies for more beneficial health economic research investments include support for methodological innovation to improve model transferability [100], the development of networks of modellers working on common health conditions [28] and provision of centralized infrastructure such as open source model repositories [Pouwels\_XXXX]. Development of software frameworks to support ethical CHEM implementations could enable and enhance each of these strategies.

As illustrated by Table 3, we have developed a software framework that can help us to author a youth mental health model that largely satisfy our TRU criteria. However, we believe our software framework is currently too fragile to be anything more than a prototype for supporting the development needs other modelling teams and projects. A major reason for this distinction is that our software framework was developed with the needs of only one group of developers in mind – ourselves. To merit adoption by third parties, a software framework needs to be both sufficiently robust (e.g., developed and tested for purposes closely aligned with project goals) and sustainable (e.g., supported by an adequately staffed core team and active user community). A 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.

Our prototype framework has a number of features that subsequent work to develop ethical 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 (making it more tractable to develop, maintain and learn) while readily leveraging and coherently integrate other modelling tools written in that language (e.g. the dependency libraries we list in Table 2). 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 (a limitation of object oriented approaches famously described as: **“you wanted a banana but what you got was a gorilla holding the banana”). Thirdly, a sensible trade-off needs to be found between transparent code implementation (which requires clear and sufficienty detailed documentation) and Agile Software Development (for which a foundational principle is prioritizing the development of working code over writing documentation). Our software framework makes this trade off by enforcing the use of consistent code naming conventions and file orgaisation 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 can write customized documentation only periodically.**

# Conclusion

We have identified criteria that can be used to systematically assess extent to which the computational implementation of health economic models adheres to the ethical goals of transparency, reusability and updatability. We have developed an open-source software framework that can support the ethical computational implementation of economic models in youth mental health. 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: How transparent, reusable and updatable models can promote ethical practice.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Model attribute** | **Promotes:** | | |
|  | **Acceptability** | **Adequacy for purpose** | **Public benefit** |
| **Transparent** | Enables assessment. | | Reduces risk of inappropriate use. |
| **Reusable** | Allows adaptation by users with different value judgments. | Facilitates independent testing by third parties. | Enables application to different decision contexts and reduces duplication of modeler effort. |
| **Updatable** | Maintains validity. | Extends lifetime. |

**Table 2** **:** ready4 framework R libraries

| Package | Focus | Depends on these R libraries |
| --- | --- | --- |
| ready4 | Foundation | 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 |
| ready4fun | Module algorithms | desc devtools dplyr generics 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 |
| ready4class | Module structures | devtools dplyr fs gtools Hmisc knitr lifecycle magrittr methods purrr ready4 ready4fun ready4show rlang stats stringi stringr testit testthat tibble tidyr usethis utils |
| ready4pack | Module libraries | dataverse dplyr knitr lifecycle magrittr methods purrr ready4 ready4class ready4fun rlang stringr testthat tibble tidyr utils |
| ready4use | Datasets | data.table dataverse dplyr fs Hmisc knitr lifecycle magrittr methods piggyback purrr readxl ready4 ready4show rlang stats stringi stringr testit testthat tibble tidyr utils |
| ready4show | Analyses | 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 3: Assessment of utility mapping ready4 CHEM modules against TRU criteria.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Criteria | Met? | Detail |
| T1 Open access | Yes | All source code and testing procedures are available in public GitHub repositories, with each code release persistently available on Zenodo.  Study dataset is not publicly available as it contains confidential patient health data. A synthetic representation of the study dataset and the data files to apply models to out of sample data are persistently available on the Harvard Dataverse. |
| T2 Authors & beliefs | Yes | All code libraries, programs, sub-routines and datasets are distributed with tools for appropriate citation.  Code development on GitHub means author contributions over time are visible.  Model catalogues are persistently available on the Harvard Dataverse describe how predictive performance of models varies under multiple usage regimes.  Each code library is documented with worked examples of how to apply modules.  Analysis and reporting programs are self-documenting.  Sub-routines for generating reports are documented with README files. |
| R1 Generalisability & transferability | Partial | Model code is written using both functional and object-oriented paradigms.  Code library websites include hypotethical examples that apply modules for a replication study (same predictors and outcomes, but with different variable names) and generalization to develop models using both different predictors and outcomes measured with a different utility instrument. The models in the latter case perform poorly and a combination of better synthetic data for the generalized examples and additional development to facilitate generalized applications of study algorithms is probably required. |
| R2 Terms | Yes | All code is distributed using GPL-3 licenses.  Datasets use amended version of template provided by Harvard Dataverse, allowing reuse of data subject to some ethical restrictions (e.g., use in efforts to re-dentify study participants is prohibited) |
| U1 Infrastructure | Yes | All code is version controlled using git and GitHub, with semantic versioning. Each code library has a specified maintainer and guidance for potential code contributors is available on the project website. |
| U2 Retesting & Deprecation | Partial | Continuous integration used for all code libraries, primarily for acceptance testing.  Only limited use is made of unit testing.  Retired library code is deprecated using tools from the lifecycle R library. Library documentation articles and datasets are also deprecated. |