Collaborative Learning Discussion 2 -> **Initial Post**

Abi, a statistical programmer and researcher, is required to follow rigorous ethical norms to uphold the integrity of his profession and ensure the reliability of the data analysis process.

- 1. Abi should demonstrate professional honesty by assuming accountability for his work. This entails employing suitable methodology and accurately portraying his abilities. Proposing analyses that deliberately deceive or distort data would contravene this guideline. (loannidis 2005)
- 2. Abi needs to comprehend and acknowledge any limitations, flaws, or biases in the data or techniques. It is essential to convey these possible effects in order to promote transparency and ensure accurate understanding. Engaging in data manipulation to bolster varying results would undermine the credibility of the analysis. (Lesser and Nordenhaug 2004)
- 3. Abi has a responsibility to ensure that stakeholders, including the manufacturer, receive accurate information. While it may be difficult to reconcile conflicting interests, transparency is indispensable. Fairness and informed decision-making are guaranteed by the inclusion of both positive and negative analyses.
- 4. Misrepresentation or manipulation of data may result in legal repercussions. Abi's reputation and trustworthiness may be compromised in the social context. He is at risk of compromising his credibility and career in a professional capacity. (Richard K. Silver, John Minogue 2017)

References:

Richard K. Silver, John Minogue, "When does a statistical fact become an ethical imperative?" American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Volume 157, Issue 2, 2017, Pages 229-233, https://doi.org/10.1016/S0002-9378(87)80139-4.

Ioannidis, J. P. A. (2005). Why most published research findings are false. PLoS Medicine, 2(8), e124.

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