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STRENGTHENING ANALYTICAL THINKING FOR OBSERVATIONAL STUDIES (STRATOS): INTRODUCING THE OPEN SCIENCE PANEL

Sabine Hoffmann¹, Kim Luijken², Willi Sauerbrei³, Pamela Shaw⁴,
Anne-Laure Boulesteix⁵

¹ Department of Statistics, LMU Munich, Germany

² Department of Epidemiology, Julius Center for Health Sciences and Primary Care, Utrecht University Medical Center, University Utrecht, The Netherlands

³ Institute of Medical Biometry and Statistics, Faculty of Medicine and Medical Center - University of Freiburg, Germany

⁴ Division of Biostatistics, Kaiser Permanente Washington Health Research Institute, USA

⁵ Institute for Medical Information Processing, Biometrics and Epidemiology (IBE), Faculty of Medicine, LMU Munich, Germany

This article continues the series describing the STRATOS initiative and its topic groups and panels. In this note, we introduce the newly formed Open Science Panel. The aim of this panel is to promote open science practices, both within the STRATOS initiative and more broadly, by providing accessible guidance for the scientific community on ways to make research more transparent, reproducible and credible.

Why do we need an open science panel? In recent years, the realization that published research findings across many disciplines are not as reliable as previously assumed has led to a “replication crisis” or “statistical crisis in science” [Gelman and Loken, 2014]. In response to this crisis, the scientific community, publishers, funders and other stakeholders are increasingly encouraging open science practices reflecting the idea that “scientific knowledge of all kinds, where appropriate, should be openly accessible, transparent, rigorous, reproducible, replicable, accumulative and inclusive” [Parsons et al., 2022]. Despite a growing awareness of the advantages of a research culture that builds on these principles, the uptake of open science practices in biomedical research is relatively slow [Wallach et al., 2018]. There are many examples of impactful work led by statisticians, but much more needs to be done by statisticians and researchers from many other disciplines [Seibold et al., 2021]. To help remove challenges and perceived barriers that still exist in the adoption of open science practices [Allen and Mehler, 2019], the STRATOS steering group decided to start an open science panel in December 2022.

Concerning open science practices within the STRATOS initiative, there is a general consensus that STRATOS publications should be open access. Moreover, they should use open access data sets (or a synthetic resemblance of it) to make results more easily reproducible. The Open Science and the Publication panels will work together to promote Open Science best practices for STRATOS publications, including development of an Open Science review process for STRATOS publications to undergo prior to submission to a journal.

Concerning guidance on adopting open science practices in observational studies, we plan to develop a paper for biomedical researchers which will outline approaches to dealing with uncertain choices in the analysis of observational studies (also referred to “researcher degrees of freedom” [Simmons et al., 2011]). Although there is increasing awareness of the dangers related to questionable research practices including “HARKing” [Kerr, 1998] and “p hacking”, many researchers are unaware of the consequences of seemingly innocuous decisions concerning data pre-processing and model choice that may often occur after considering several possible results on the analyzed data sets. It is important to increase awareness of the problems caused by result-dependent selective reporting and to give an overview of solutions that exist to deal with researcher degrees of freedom without invalidating statistical inference [Hoffmann et al., 2021]. We additionally plan to provide researchers with practical advice to improve the transparency about decisions during data processing and analysis made in their work through a tutorial paper and videos on the STRATOS website about how to make their analysis code readable and reproducible.

Furthermore, data sharing is another pressing topic in biomedical research for which guidance is urgently needed [Mansmann et al., 2023]. If data is FAIR (Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, Reusable), science becomes more efficient, collaborative and transparent. Although data sharing is increasingly encouraged by journals and funding agencies, biomedical researchers remain hesitant to share

data, often with the best intentions. There is therefore a need for guidance on data sharing approaches that aim to find a way forward that both preserves privacy protection and the validity of statistical inference. Development of this guidance is a long-term aim of the Open Science panel.

The panel is presently chaired by Sabine Hoffmann. Further members are Anne-Laure Boulesteix, Daniela Dunkler, Roman Hornung, Michael Kammer, Kim Luijken, Pamela Shaw, Willi Sauerbrei, Fabian Scheipl and Ewout Steyerberg. The panel is looking for members interested in contributing. Please reach out to learn more.

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```

. lsmregress y x1-x10
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Enumerating models ...
Computing model probabilities ...

Bayesian model averaging
Linear regression
Model enumeration

Priors:
Models: Beta-binomial(1, 1)
Const.: Noninformative
Coef.: Zellner's g
g: Noninformative, g = 100
signs2: Noninformative

          y      Mean  Std. dev.      Group      PIP
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x1      -.6770676   .1597793           1      .97353
x2      -.1913576   .1812332           2      .96781
x3      -.1875159   .1642096          10     .36189
x4      -.0762661   .1573033           3     .24776
x5      -.0488015   .1310668           7     .17124
x6      -.0419318   .1210819           9     .14459
x7      -.0245908   .0999877           6     .11672
x8      -.0074995   .0543259           4     .07248
x9      -.0018461   .0460261           5     .07026
x10     -.0007459   .0375089           8     .06182

Always
   _cons      1.052115   .15408           0           1
  
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