



# Ethics of quantification

Andrea Saltelli

Open Evidence Research, Open University of Catalonia



University of Bergamo, Dipartimento di Scienze Economiche,  
April 21 2021, Bergamo.



# Where to find this talk: [www.andreasaltelli.eu](http://www.andreasaltelli.eu)

Andrea  
Saltelli

HOME

ABOUT ME

PUBLICATIONS

NEWS & VIDEOS

RESOURCES

CAETERIS ARE  
NEVER PARIBUS

## Tweets by @AndreaSaltelli

andrea saltelli Retweeted

**I-site ULNE**  
@isiteULNE

#statistiques #probabilités #modélisation  
#prédiction Isabelle Bruno du #CERAPS  
@univ\_lille @CNRS\_HdF @ScPoLille nous parle  
des dérives de la #quantophrénie dans un article à  
lire sur le media @FR\_Conversation  
[https://twitter.com/FR\\_Conversation/status/1302651033164881920](https://twitter.com/FR_Conversation/status/1302651033164881920)



Sep 7, 2020

**andrea saltelli**  
@AndreaSaltelli

Pour mes amis francophones. Honoured to be co-  
author of a statactivist like Isabelle Bruno du  
#CERAPS @univ\_lille @CNRS\_HdF @ScPoLille  
@OpenEvidence @UOCNews  
Statistiques et modèles mathématiques : doit-on

Embed

[View on Twitter](#)

# Quantifications and the roots of the Cartesian dream

# Separate but related stories

Cartesian dream:  
possess and domination  
of nature



The 'procedural utopia':  
grounding social harmony and  
progress in calculations







Francis Bacon  
(1561–1626)

Magnalia Naturae, in  
the New Atlantis  
(1627), '*Wonders of  
nature, in particular  
with respect to human  
use*'

We call Cartesian dream the idea  
of man as master and possessor  
of nature, of prediction and  
control, of Bacon's wonders of  
science and of Condorcet's  
mathematique sociale...



René Descartes  
(1596–1650)  
Discourse on Method  
(1637)



Nicolas de Caritat, marquis de  
Condorcet  
(1743– 1794)  
'Sketch for a Historical Picture of  
the Progress of the Human Spirit'



Francis Bacon  
(1561–1626)

Magnalia Naturae, in the New Atlantis (1627),  
*‘Wonders of nature, in particular with respect to human use’*

The prolongation of life; The restitution of youth in some degree; The retardation of age; The curing of diseases counted incurable; The mitigation of pain; More easy and less loathsome surgeries; The increasing of strength and activity; The increasing of ability to suffer torture or pain; The altering of complexions, and fashions of dresses; The altering of features; The exalting of the intellectual parts; Versions of species; Transplantation of members; Making of new instruments of husbandry, and putting them upon another use; Acceleration of maturation; Acceleration of putrefaction; Acceleration of germination; Making rich composts for the nourishment of plants; Alterations of the air, and raising of tempests; Great alteration of humors, emollition, &c; Turning crude and watery substances into soft and unctuous substances; Drawing of new foods out of substances not now in use; Making new threads for apparel; and new stuffs, such as paper, glass, &c; Natural divinations; Deceptions of the senses; Greater pleasures of the senses; Artificial minerals and cements.

**MISSION:  
ACCOMPLISHED**

The study of letters leading to “doubts and errors”;

Comparing “disquisitions of the ancient moralists to very towering and magnificent palaces with no better foundation than sand and mud”;

Condemnation of humanities and exaltation of mathematics.



René  
Descartes  
(1596–1650)

Discourse on  
Method (1637)

“I perceived it to be possible to arrive  
at knowledge highly useful in life; and  
in room of the Speculative Philosophy  
[...]



René  
Descartes  
(1596–1650)

Discourse on  
Method (1637)



“to discover a Practical, by means of which, knowing the force and action of fire, water, air, the stars, the heavens, and all the other bodies that surround us, [...]we might also apply them [...]

and thus render ourselves the lords and possessors of nature.”



René  
Descartes  
(1596–1650)

Discourse on  
Method (1637)

In the formulation of Condorcet: “All the errors in politics and in morals are founded upon philosophical mistakes, which, themselves, are connected with physical errors” (Ninth Epoch)



Nicolas de Caritat, marquis de  
Condorcet  
(1743– 1794)

‘Sketch for a Historical Picture of  
the Progress of the Human Spirit’

Overpopulation? War due to scarcity of resources?  
Will not happen because technical progress and  
ethical progress will go hand in hand. Man will  
understand that his duty “will consist not in the  
question of giving existence to a greater number of  
beings, but happiness.” (Tenth Epoch)



Nicolas de Caritat, marquis de Condorcet  
(1743– 1794)

‘Sketch for a Historical Picture of the  
Progress of the Human Spirit’

‘Mathématique sociale’: We still use today terms such as ‘Condorcet method’, ‘Condorcet winner’, ‘Condorcet–ranking procedure’



Nicolas de Caritat,  
marquis de Condorcet  
(1743– 1794)  
,

Feldman, J., 2005, Condorcet et la mathématique sociale: enthousiasmes et bemols, Mathematics and Social Sciences, 172(4), 7–41, <http://www.ehess.fr/revue-msh/pdf/N172R955.pdf>

Munda G. (2007) – Social multi-criteria evaluation, Springer–Verlag, Heidelberg, New York, Economics Series





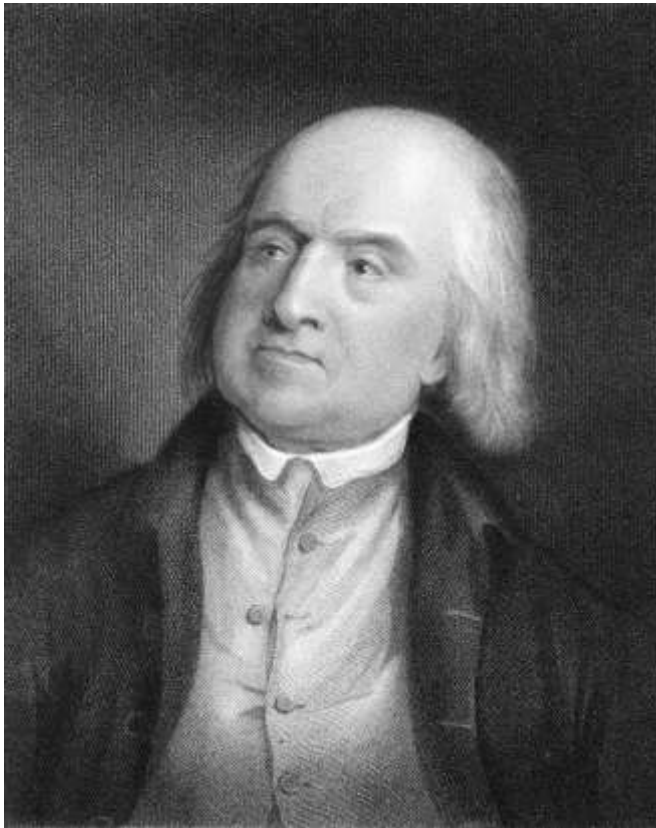
Condorcet's  
algorithms and  
Descartes'  
Geometry: the  
dream always had a  
quantification  
agenda



Condorcet's *Mathématique sociale* had its continuation in Bentham's utilitarianism

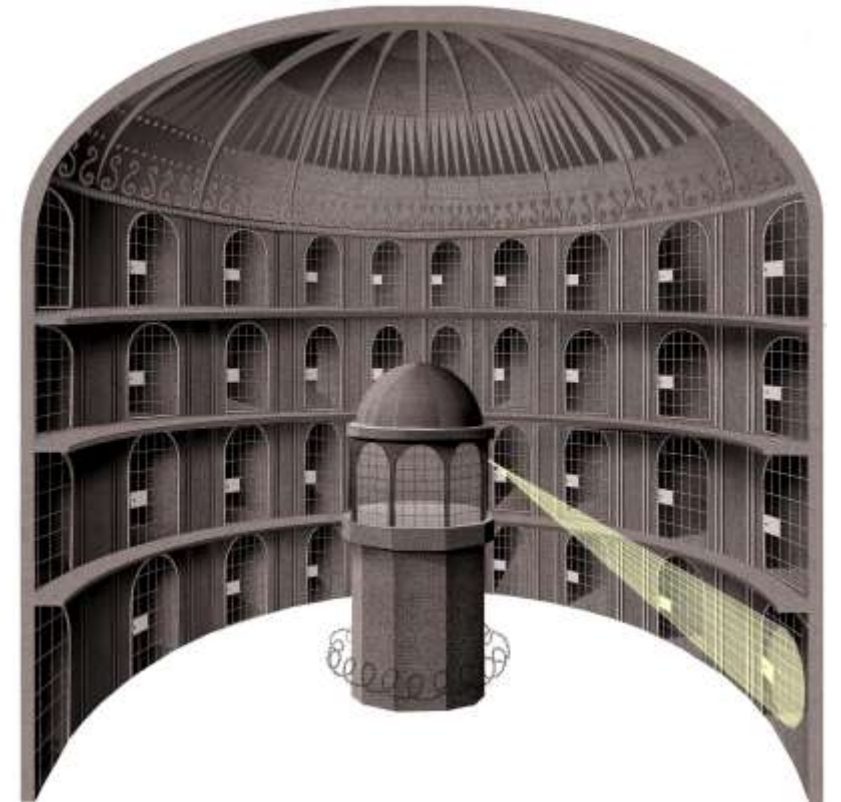


Marquis de  
Condorcet  
(1743– 1794)



Jeremy Bentham  
(1748–1832)

Panopticon

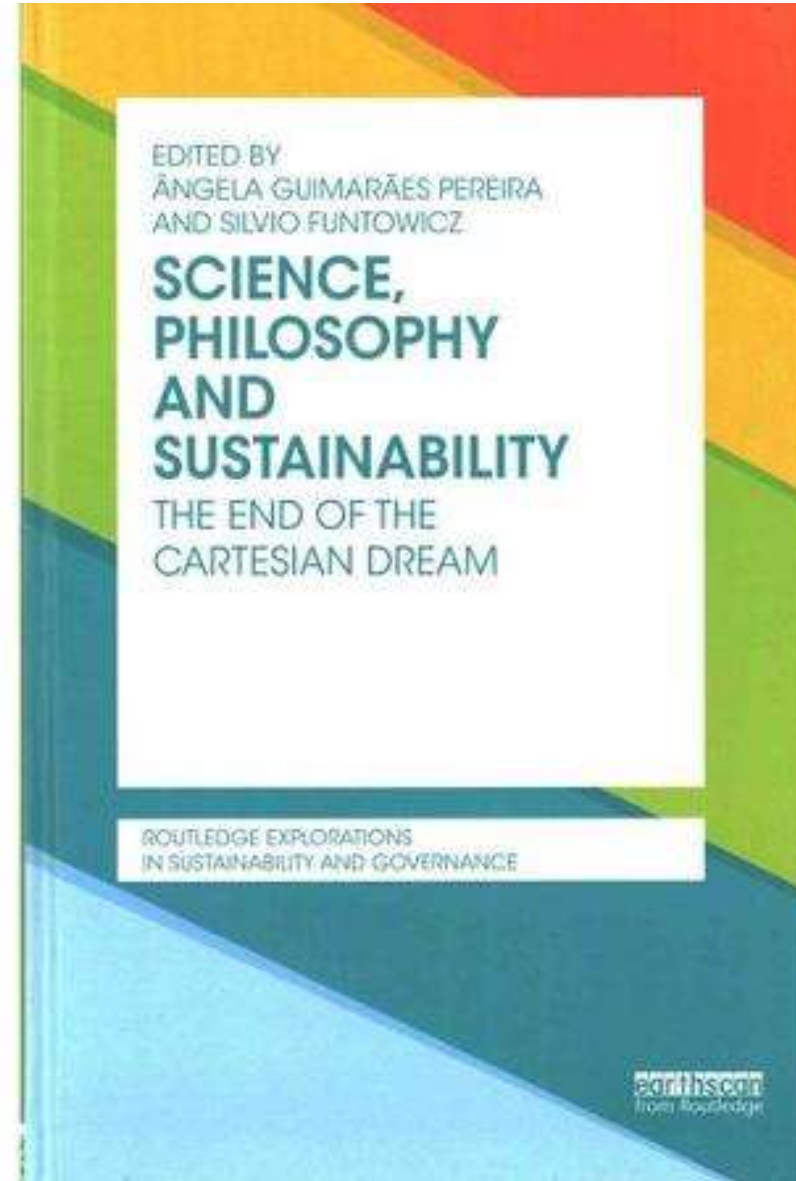


Artwork: Adam Simpson, New York Times

Ravetz, J, R, 2015,  
Descartes and the  
rediscovery of ignorance,

in

Guimarães Pereira, Â, and  
Funtowicz, S, Eds, 2015,  
The end of the Cartesian  
dream, Routledge.



The success of  
the Cartesian  
dream





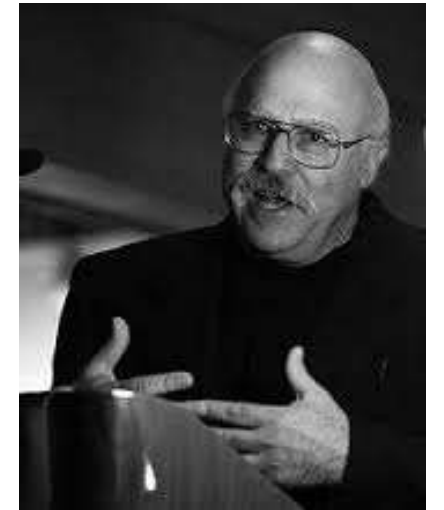
February 18, 2021, Landing of Perseverance on Mars

If you are a natural scientists you were  
nourished and trained in the Cartesian  
dream, (S. Toulmin: ‘The hidden agenda  
of modernity’)



Stephen Toulmin

The dream was spectacularly  
successful, in all fields of endeavor,  
leading to what Steven Shapin calls  
‘invisible science’



Steven Shapin

Steven Shapin, 2016, Invisible Science, The  
Hedgehog Review: Vol. 18 No. 3 (Fall 2016).

Many voices of  
alarm as to misuse  
of quantification

Numbers, visible and invisible...



Blurring lines:

“what qualities are specific to rankings, or indicators, or models, or algorithms?”

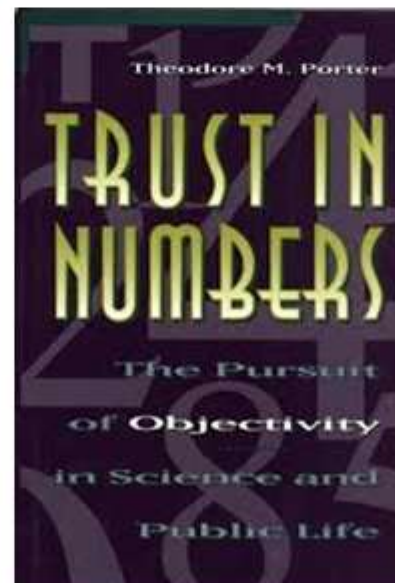
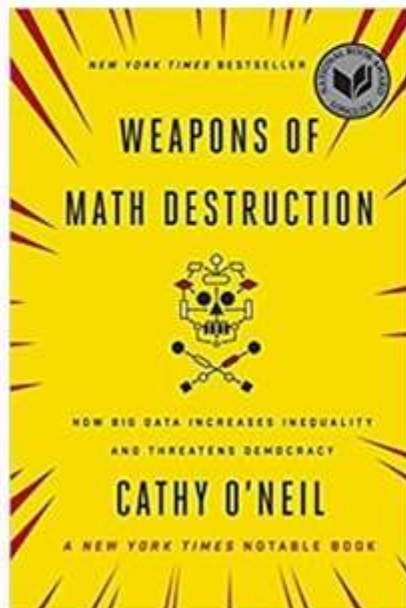
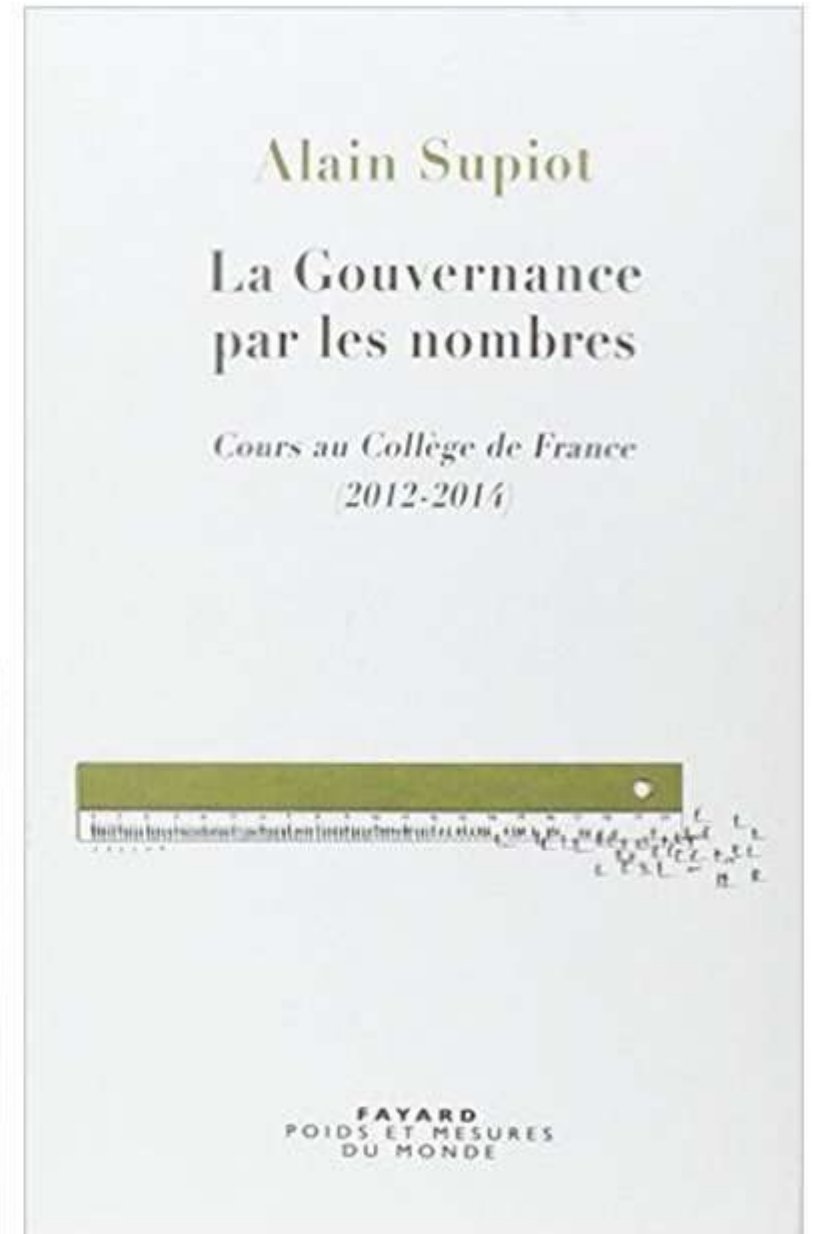
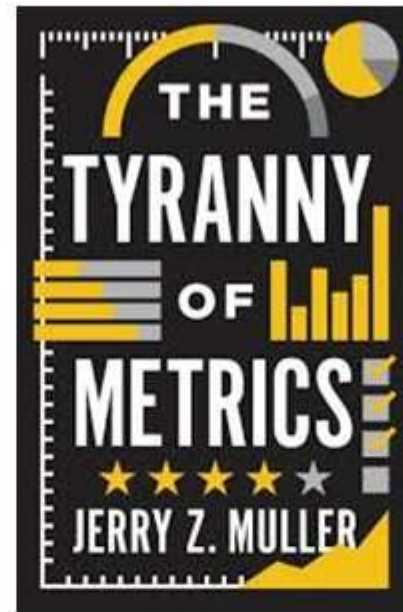
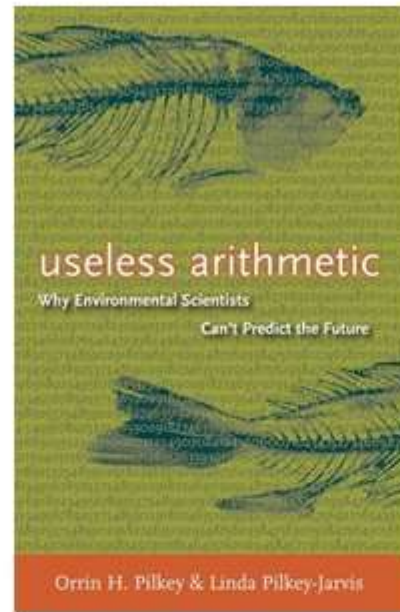
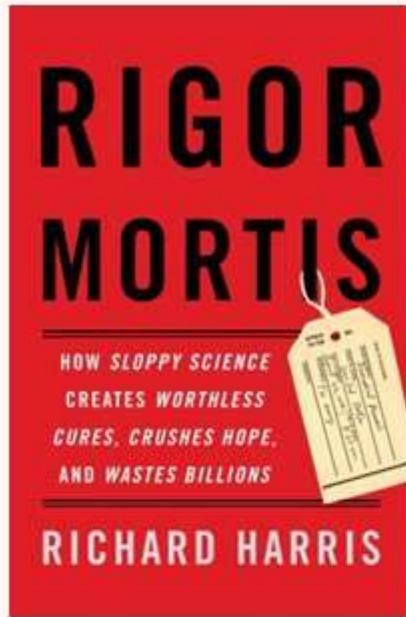


Elizabeth  
Popp Berman

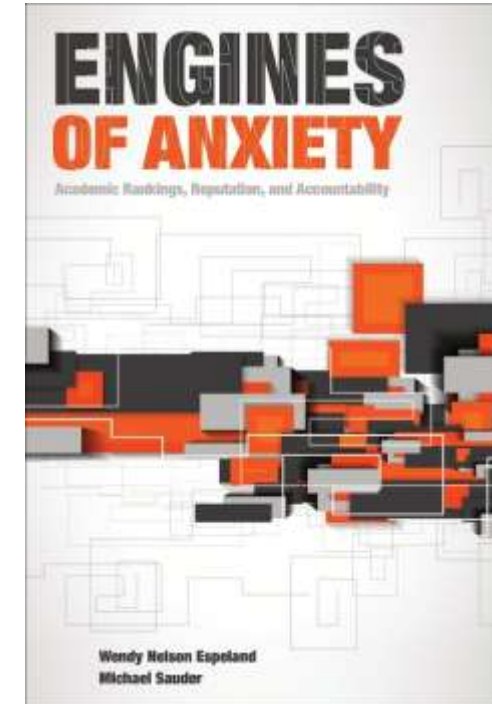
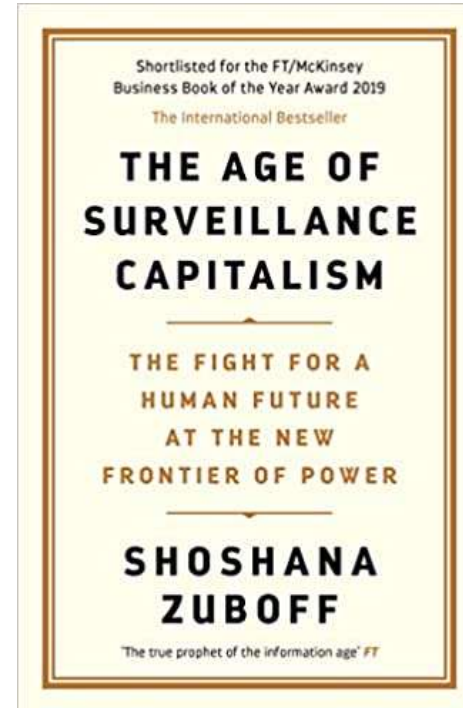
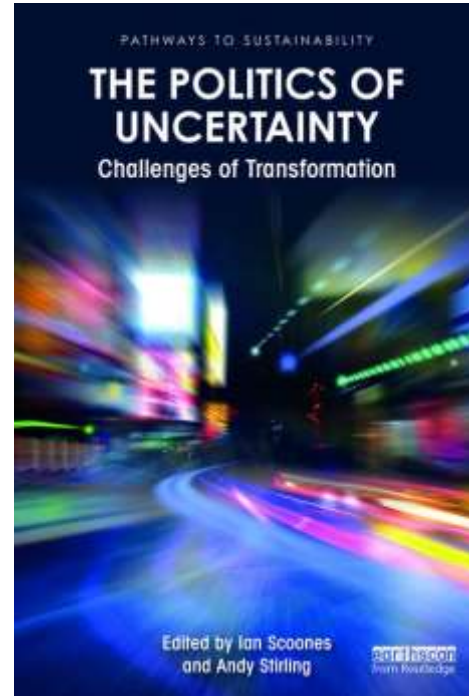
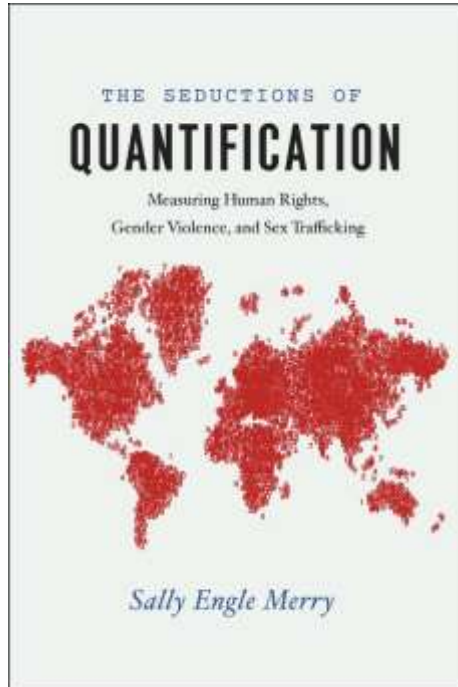
E. Popp Berman and D. Hirschman, *The Sociology of Quantification*: Where Are We Now?, *Contemp. Sociol.*, vol. in press, 2017.

And an explosion of works, from  
within and without, from many  
disciplines

# Algorithms, models, metrics, statistics...



# Algorithms, models, metrics, statistics...





Numbers and their ‘reactivity’  
(Espeland and Sauder, 2016)

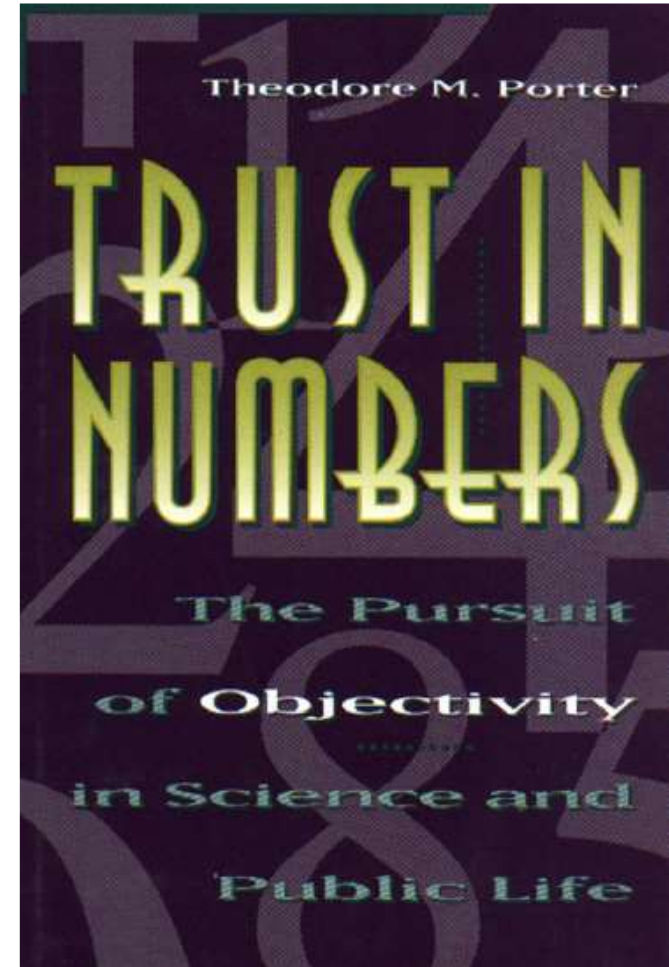
Incumbent numbers affect what society will  
measure in the future (Merry 2016)

Numbers “create the environment that  
justifies their assumptions”  
(O’Neil, 2016)

# Numbers and trust

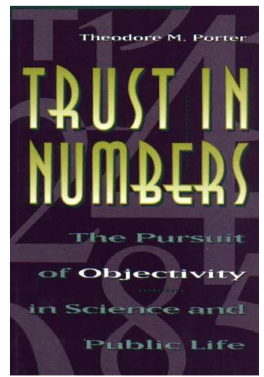


Theodor  
M. Porter



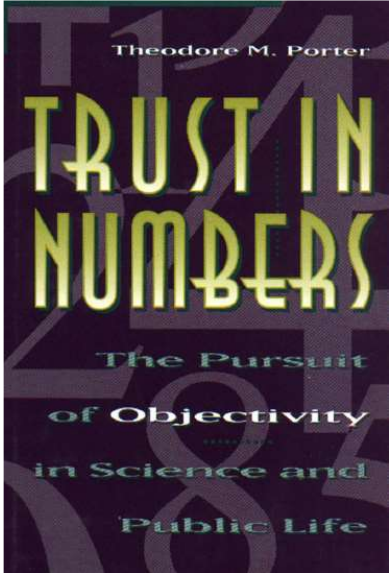
Theodore M. Porter, *Trust in Numbers,  
The Pursuit of Objectivity in Science and Public Life*, Princeton 1995

p. 8: “The appeal of numbers is especially compelling to bureaucratic officials who lack the mandate of a popular election, or divine right.



Arbitrariness and bias are the most usual grounds upon which such officials are criticized.

A decision made by the numbers (or by explicit rules of some other sort) has at least the appearance of being fair and impersonal.”



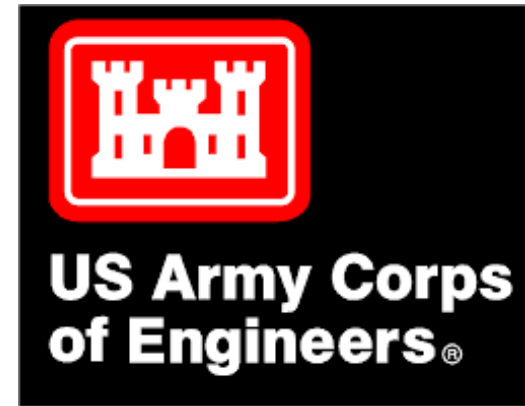
p. 8: “Scientific objectivity thus provides an answer to a moral demand for impartiality and fairness.

Quantification is a way of making decisions without seeming to decide.

Objectivity lends authority to officials who have very little of their own.”



# Trust, authority and styles of quantification: two different stories



Porter's story: Quantification needs judgment which in turn needs trust ...without trust quantification becomes mechanical, a system, and 'systems can be played'.

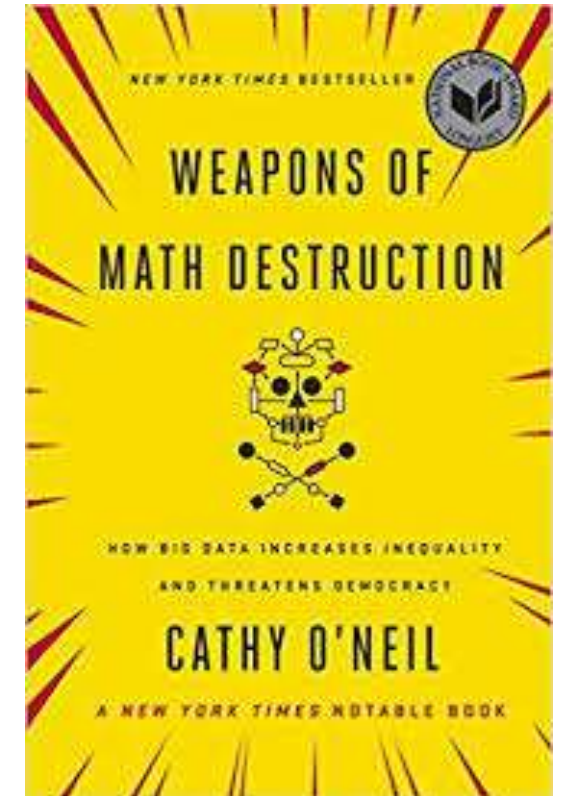




# Alarm for Weapons of Math Destruction



Cathy O'Neil

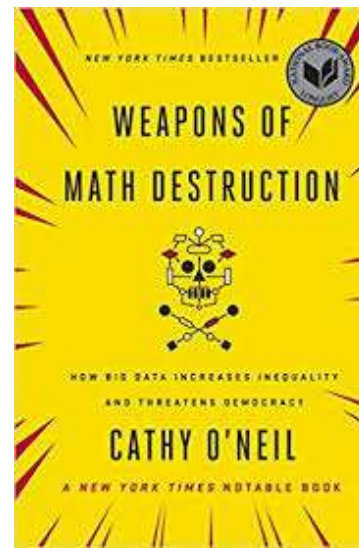


O'Neil, C. (2016). Weapons of math destruction : how big data increases inequality and threatens democracy. Random House Publishing Group.

Opacity (also because of trade secrecy) of algorithms used to decide on recruiting, carriers (including of researchers), prison sentencing, paroling, custody of minors, political campaigns...

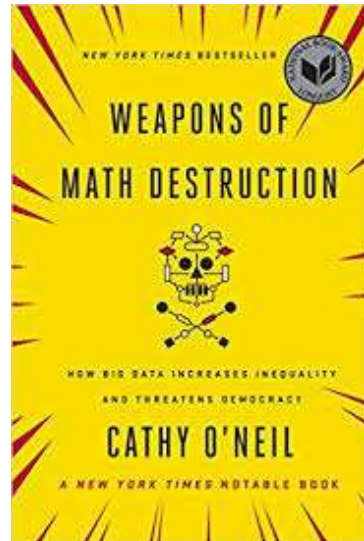
O'Neil, C. (2016). Weapons of math destruction : how big data increases inequality and threatens democracy. Random House Publishing Group.

Brauneis, R., & Goodman, E. P. (2018). Algorithmic Transparency for the Smart City. Yale Journal of Law & Technology, 20, 103–176. Retrieved from [https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract\\_id=3012499](https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3012499)



Opacity coupled with opportunity for scale and damage and with non-appealability make them an instrument of oppression & inequality

Cathy O'Neil Google talk <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TQHs8SA1qpk>

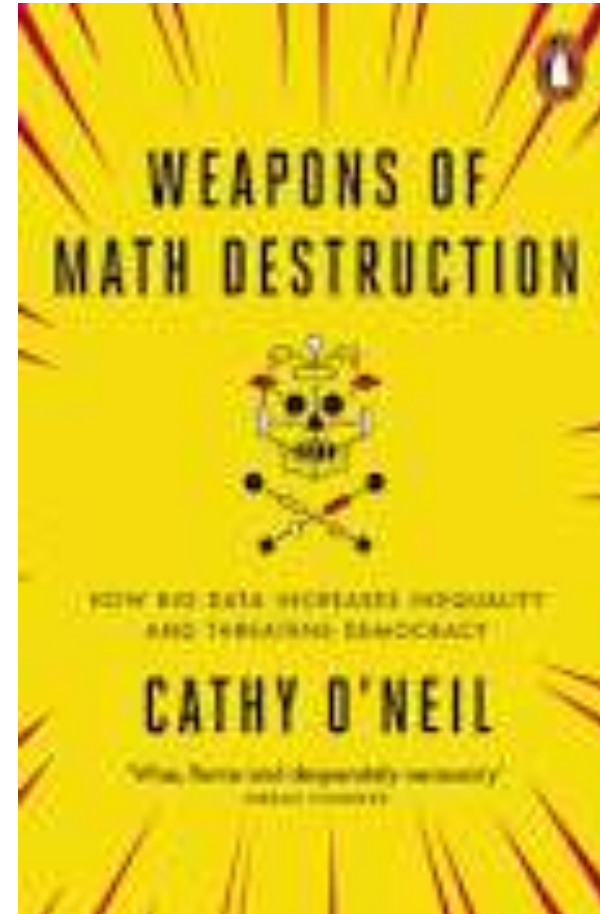




# Weapons of math destruction: opaque, harm, scale



Cathy O'Neil





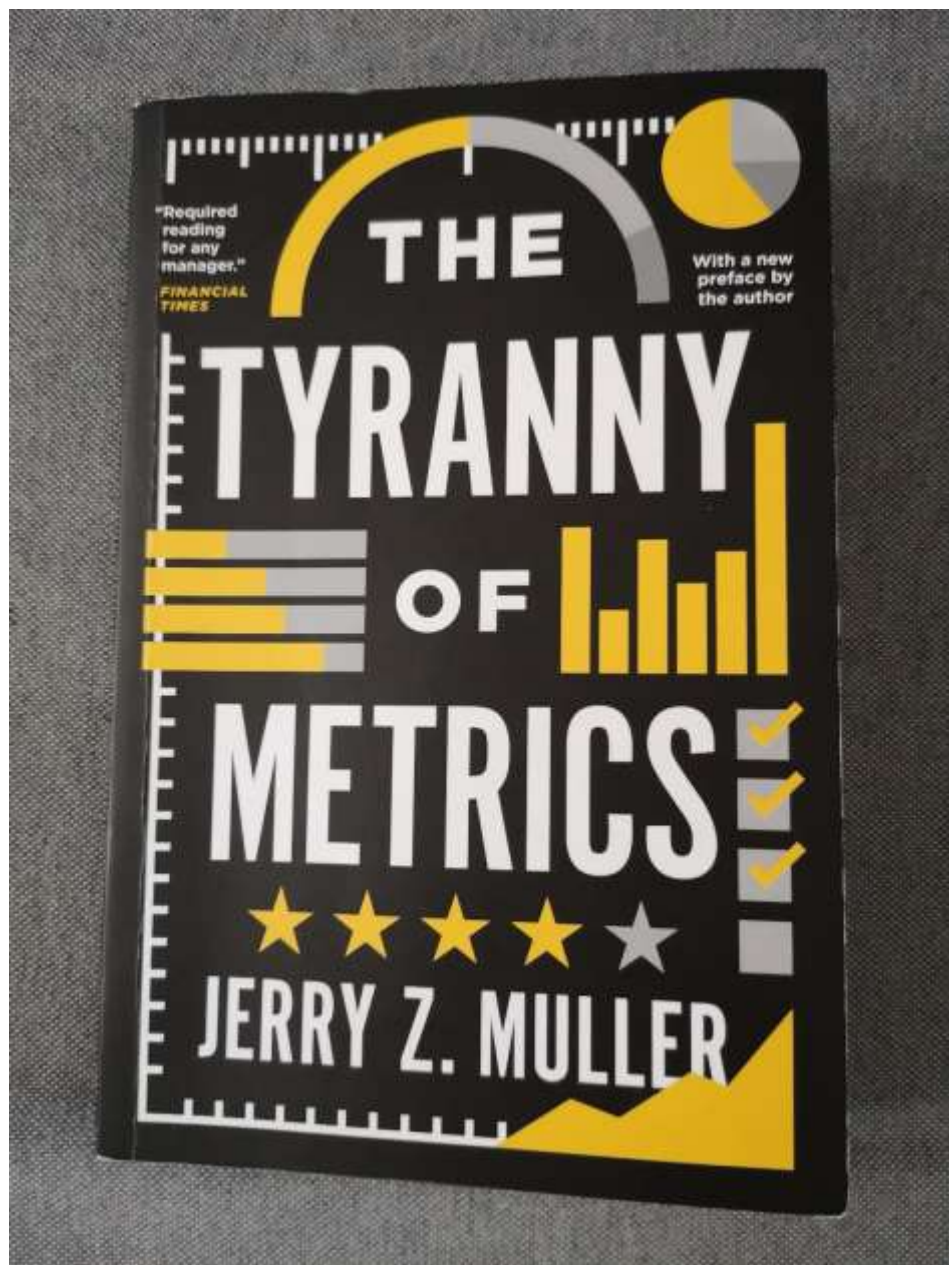
Charles Goodhart

p. 44 “Any ... measures necessarily involve a loss of information ... [and distorts behavior]” (Porter, 1995)

This is what we normally call Goodhart's law, from Charles Goodhart. "When a measure becomes a target, it ceases to be a good measure."

Also known as Campbell's law (1976);

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Goodhart%27s\\_law](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Goodhart%27s_law)

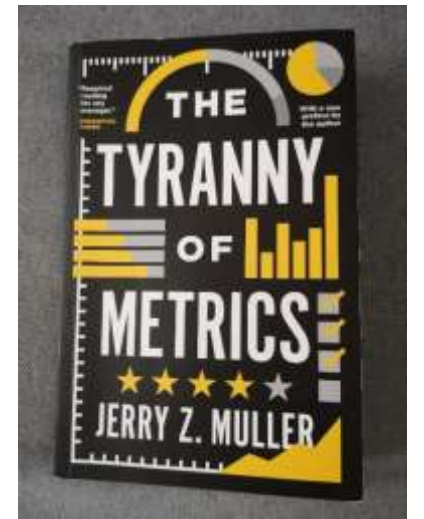


J. Z. Muller, The tyranny  
of metrics. Princeton  
University Press , 2018.

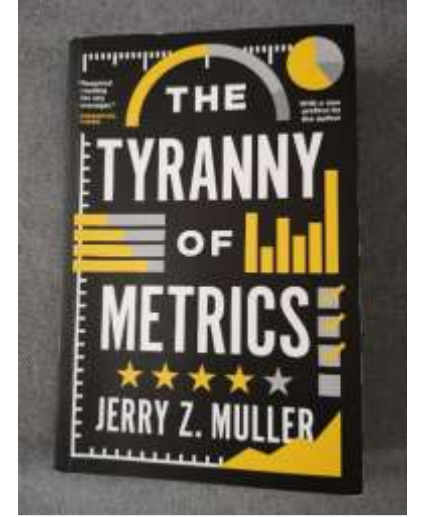
Metric fixation, or the irresistible pressure to measure performance

Gaming of metrics (recall Goodhart law)

A wealth of case studies from education to war to medicine to foreign aid..



# Unintended consequences: a litany

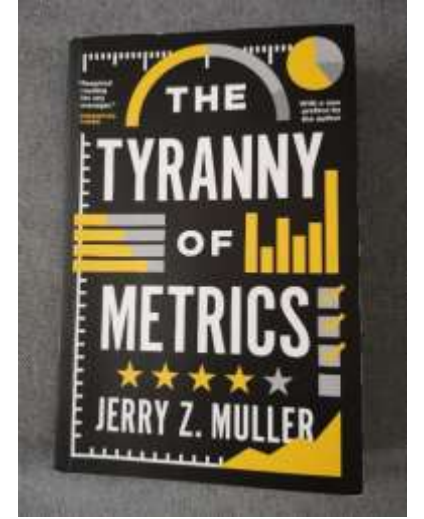


- Goal displacement
- Short termism
- Diminishing utility
- Rule cascade
- Discouraging risk taking
- Discouraging innovation
- Rewarding luck
- Discouraging cooperation and common purpose
- Degrading work
- Time waste
- Loss of productivity



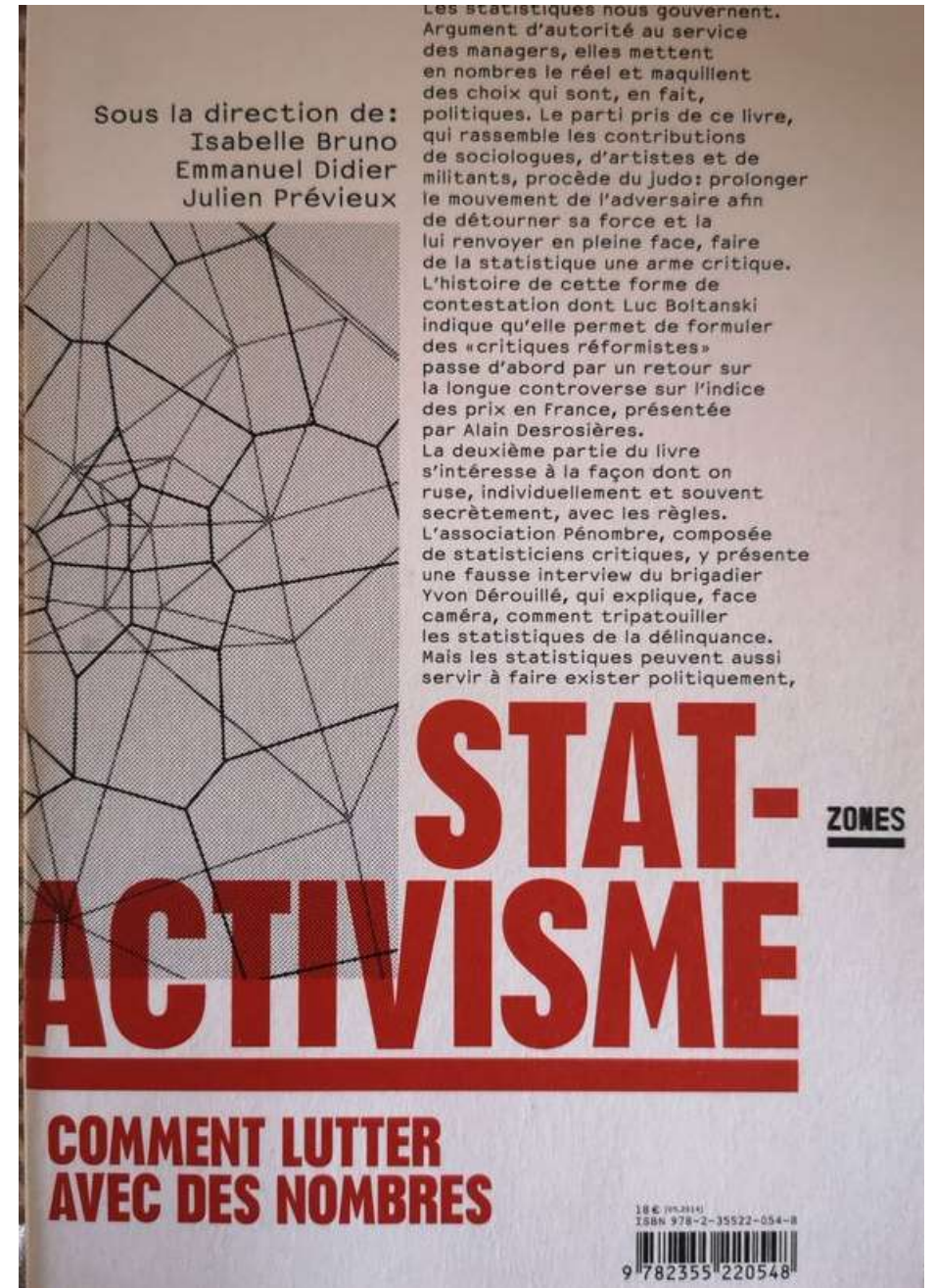
## A concluding remark

Considering all of the above keep in mind at every step that “the best use of metrics may be not to use it at all”



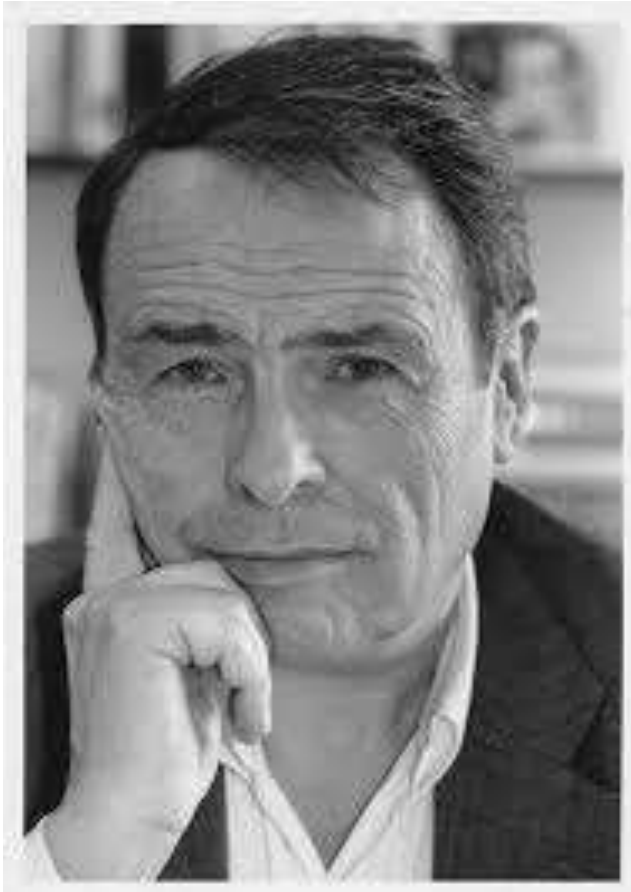
# Do we need a movement of resistance?

I. Bruno, E. Didier, and J. Prévieux, Stat-activisme. Comment lutter avec des nombres. Paris: Zones, La Découverte, 2014



# How to be a "statactiviste"?

1. Deconstruct existing metrics, including using irony (Pierre Bourdieu, *Les héritiers*).



La sociologie,  
ça doit être  
rigolo

(Sociology must be fun)





# How to be a "statactiviste"?

2. Gaming metrics (statistical judo) – use Goodhart's law to your advantage – or make the ruse public.

- Police statistics in NY



# How to be a "statactiviste"?

3. Bring to the surface what is hidden / unsaid/ excluded – new social classes, marginalization, minorities:

- ‘Creative class’ or ‘precarious intellectuals’?





# How to be a "statactiviste"?

## 4. Measure something different.

- Suicides at France Telecom;
- BIP 40, a new French measure of poverty/inequality



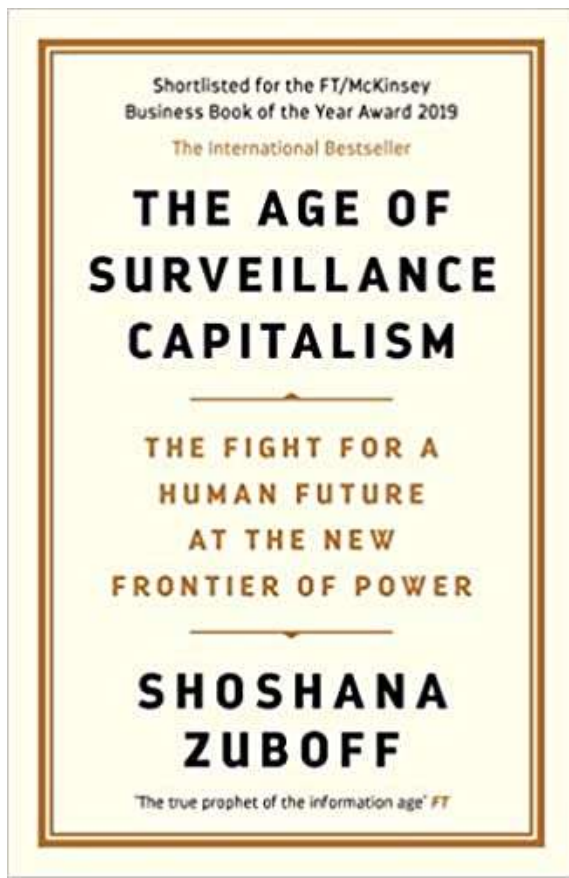
# Important:

“Quantification should not be abandoned to the advantage of exalting qualities, singularities, and the incommensurable. Such an abandon would be a tactical error”

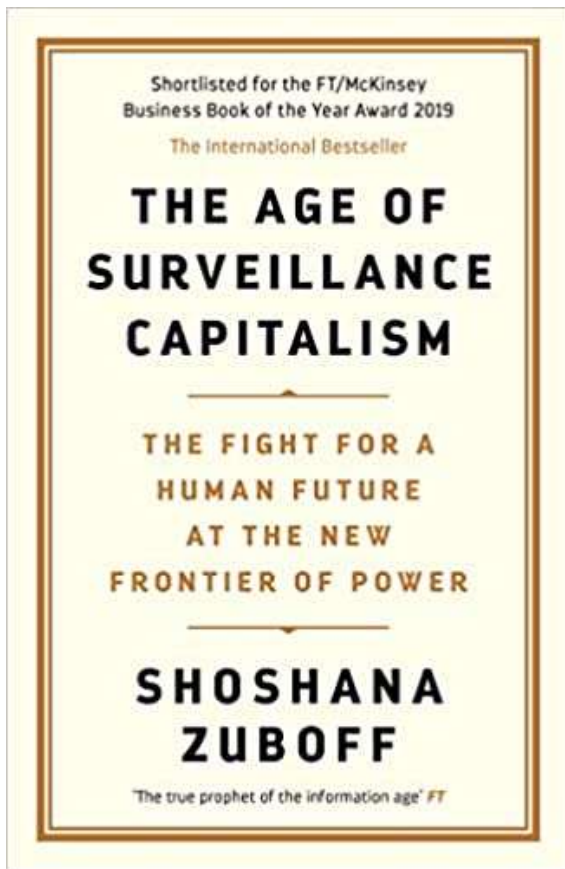




A project of domination of consumers and voters is made possible by artificial intelligence, big data & cognitive psychology

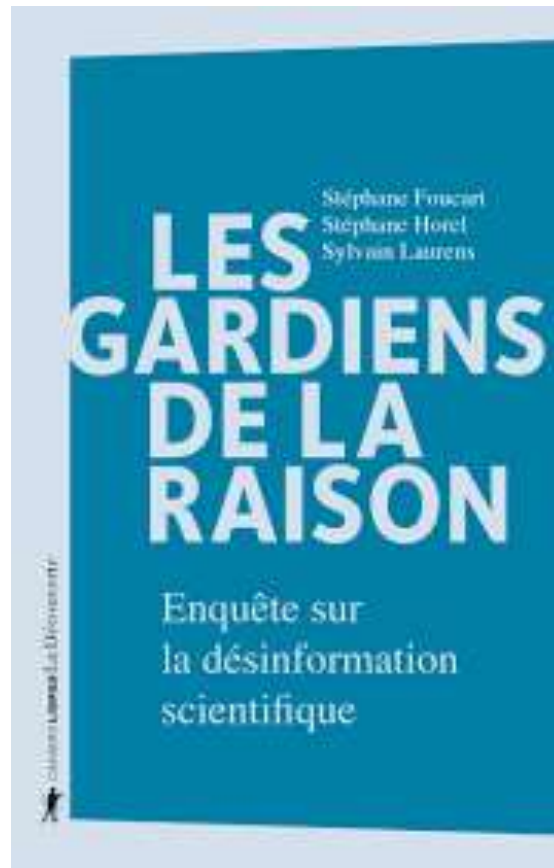


Inequality, power asymmetries and the world of surveillance capitalism



Chapters 11 & 12

Instrumentarian  
power



Chapter 10

*Néorationalism d'importation*

*La trollisation de l'espace  
public*

Cognitive psychology  
and evolutionary  
psychology

A project of domination?





Making algorithms  
'good' or 'transparent'  
is beyond the point.  
Algorithms create new  
norms of good or bad.

Algorithm =  
ethicopolitical  
arrangement of  
values, assumptions,  
and propositions about  
the world



Louise Amoore



The banner features a blue background with a faint image of a computer mouse and a wavy line. The text 'LSE Research Online' is prominently displayed in white.

# LSE Research Online



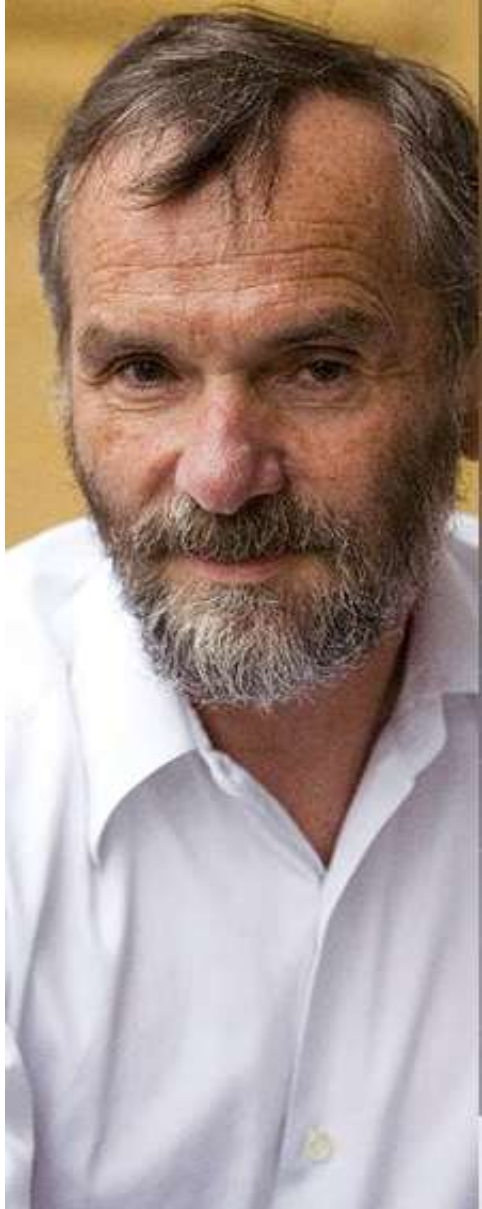
THE LONDON SCHOOL  
OF ECONOMICS AND  
POLITICAL SCIENCE ■

[Nick Couldry](#) and Ulises Mejias

**Data colonialism: rethinking big data's  
relation to the contemporary subject**

**Article (Accepted version)  
(Refereed)**

# Alain Supiot

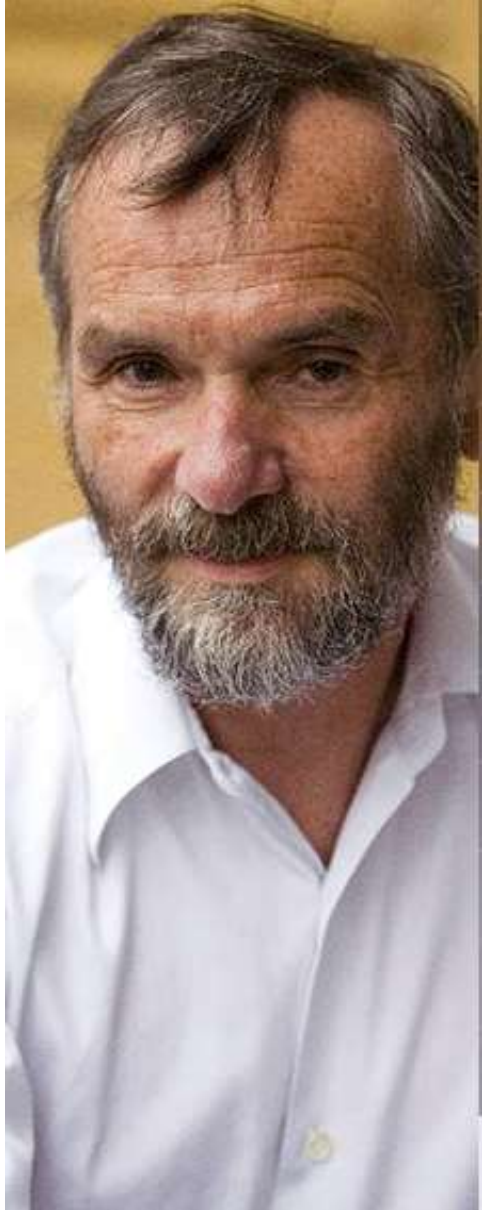


An indictment of the  
Total Market and the  
normative uses of  
economic quantification

<https://www.college-de-france.fr/site/en-alain-supiot/Governance-by-Numbers-Introduction.htm>



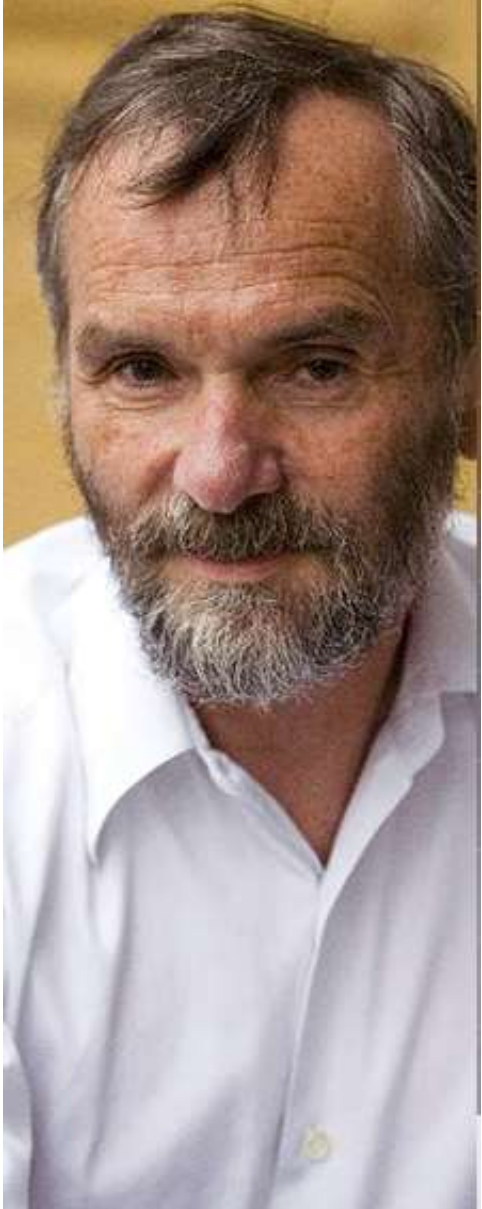
# Alain Supiot



...we have entered the era of the cybernetic imaginary, which revives the West's age-old dream of grounding social harmony in calculations.

Repudiating the goal of governing by just laws, this new discourse advocates in its stead the attainment of measurable objectives efficiently

# Alain Supiot

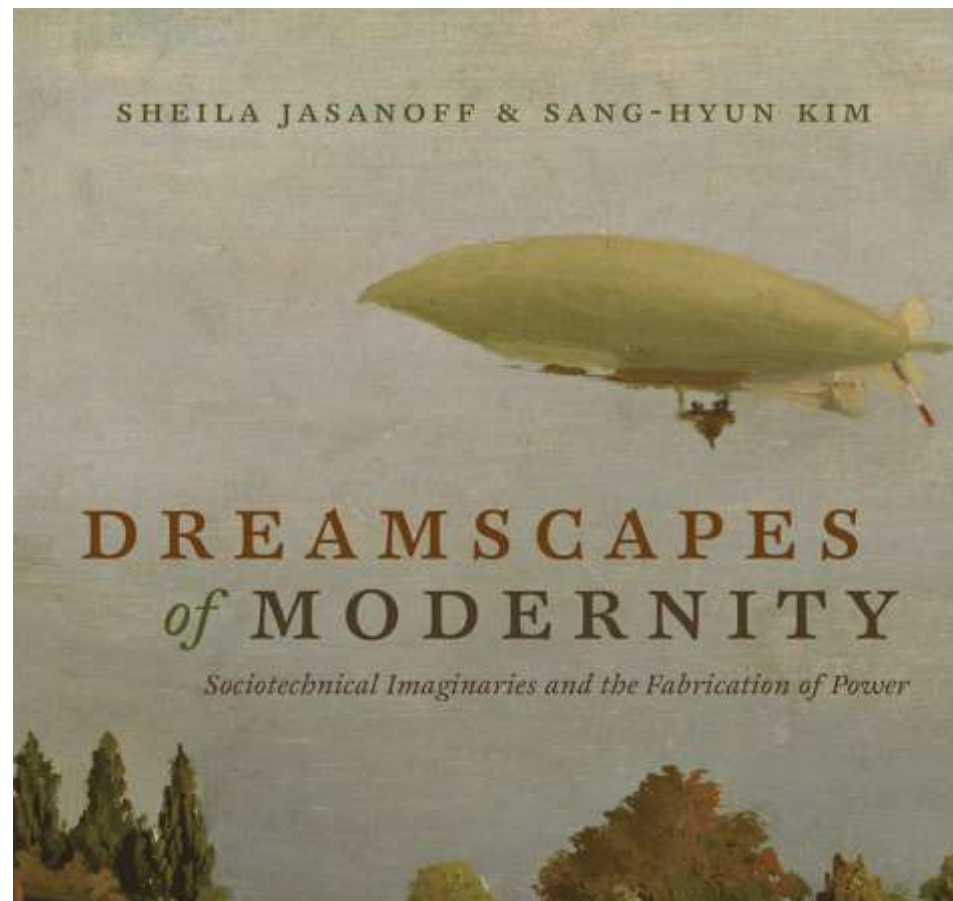


... This leaves no option open to populations or countries than to ride roughshod over social legislation, and pledge allegiance to those stronger than they are

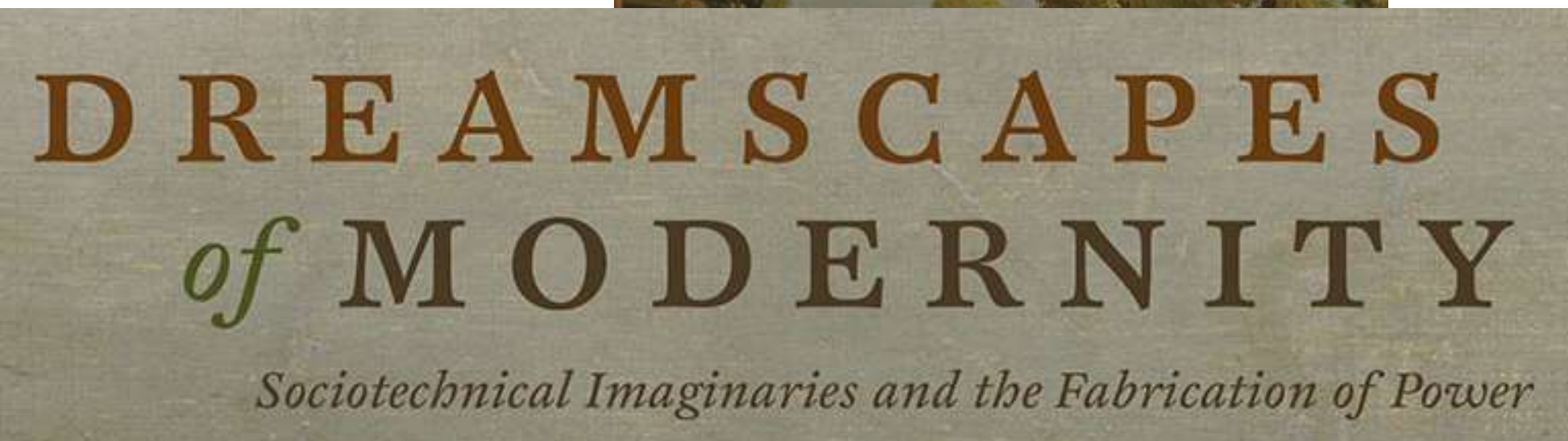
And yet ...



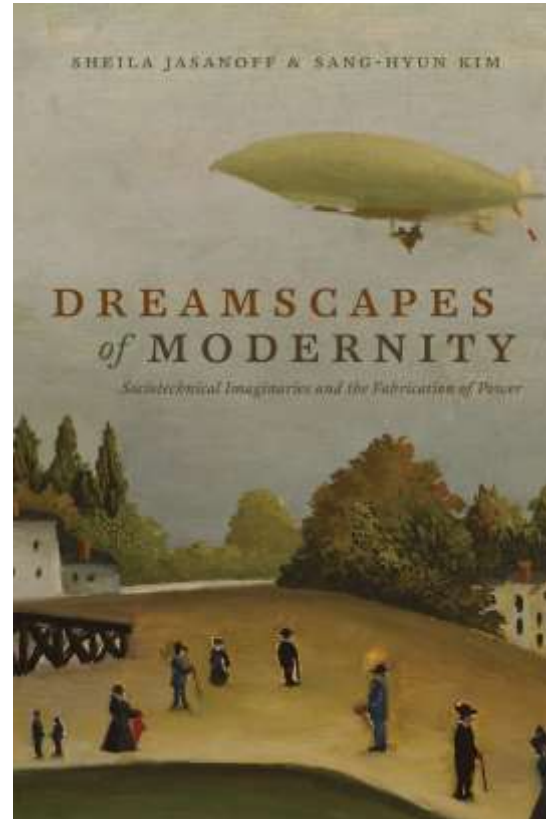
# Sociotechnical Imaginaries



Sheila Jasanoff

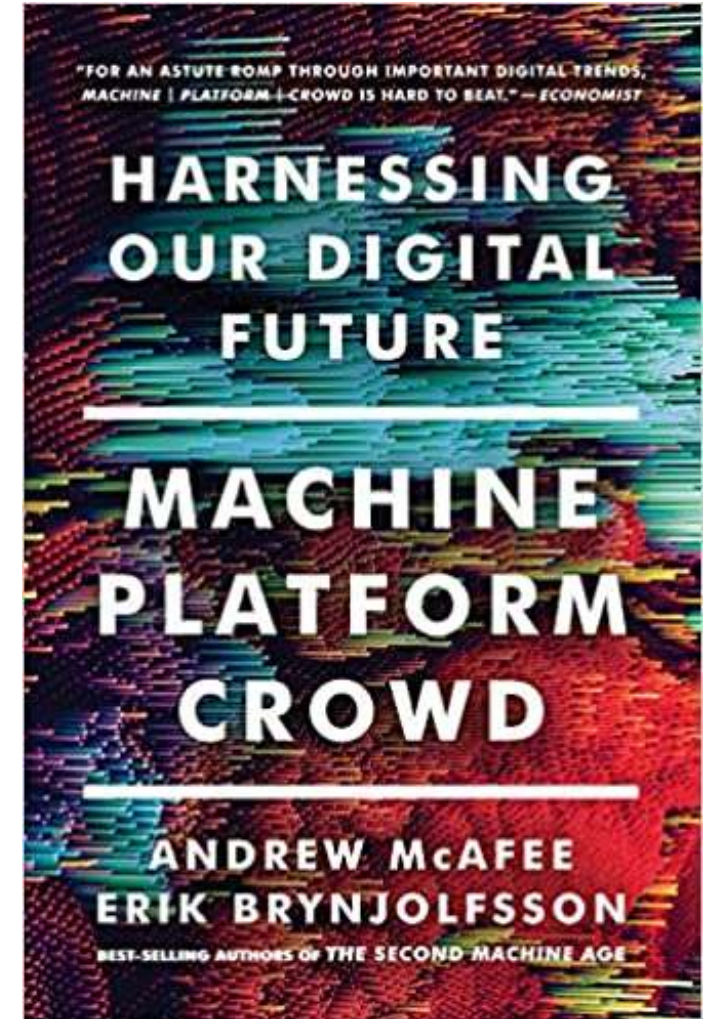
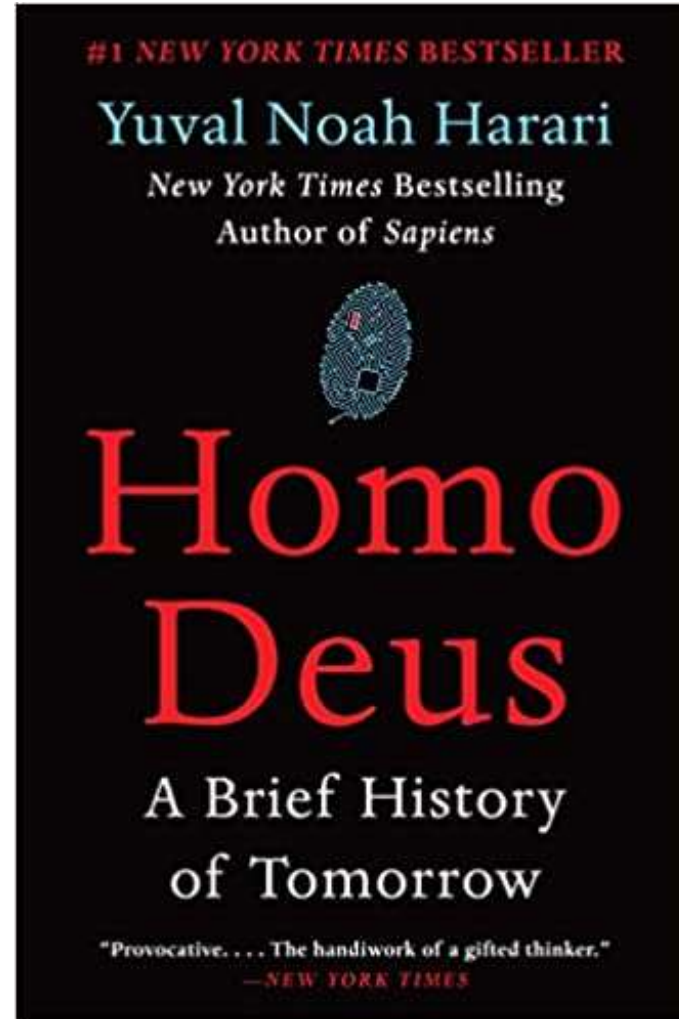
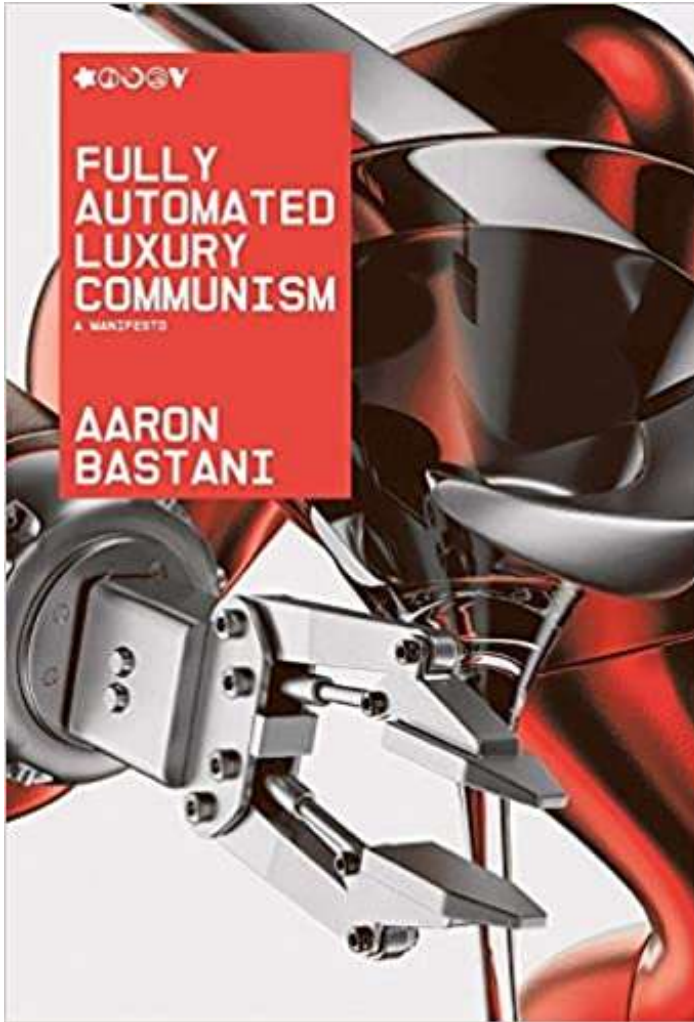


How visions of scientific and technological progress carry with them implicit ideas about public purposes, collective futures, and the common good



Sheila Jasanoff





Good news!

Which is the prevailing  
sociotechnical imaginary for  
quantification?

‘Decisionism’ is mainstream

“Often, immersion in the facts often makes value disagreements feel much less relevant” (C. Sunstein)



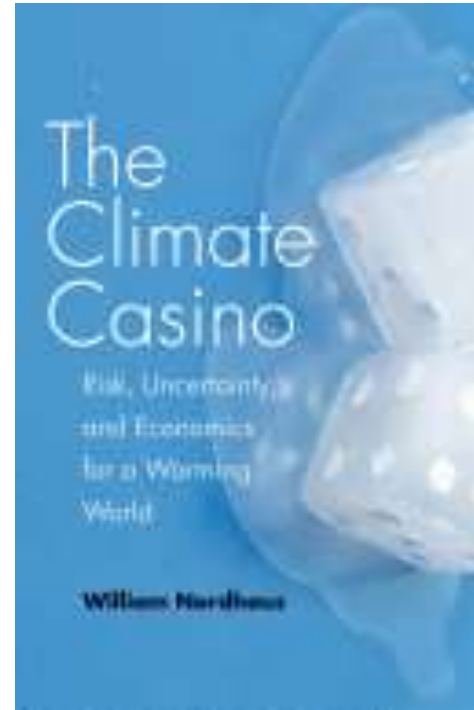
Cass Sunstein, winner of  
the 2018 Holberg Prize





One of the winner of Nobel prize for economics 2018 was Willem Nordhaus, for his work on the economics of climate change.

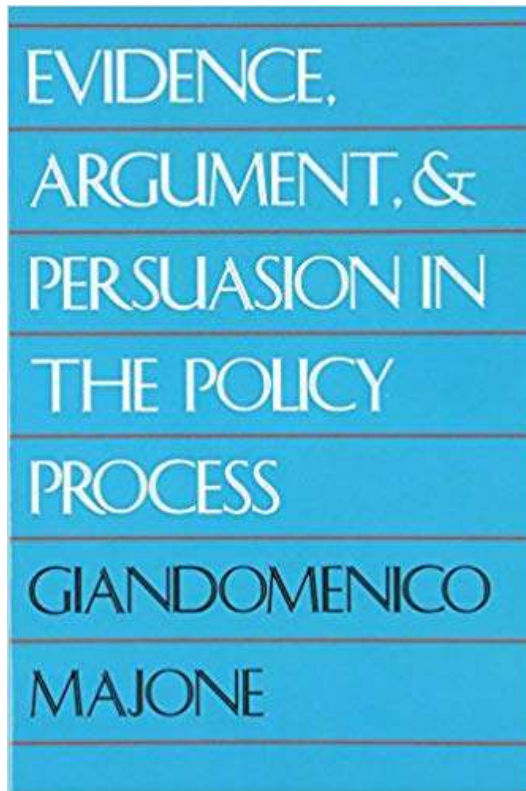
Cost benefit analysis to the year 2100?



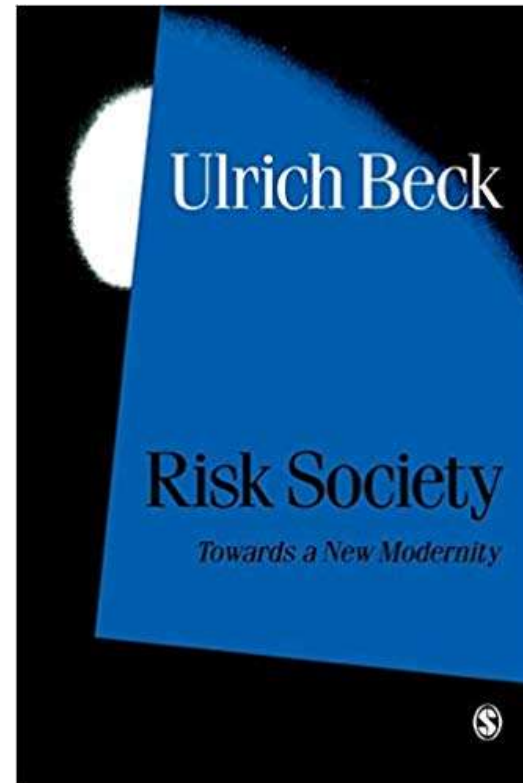
# From Ulrich Beck to Giandomenico Majone: the technique is never neutral



Ulrich Beck  
(1944 –2015)



1989



1992 (1986)



Environmental Science & Policy

Volume 106, April 2020, Pages 87-98



The technique is never neutral. How  
methodological choices condition the  
generation of narratives for sustainability

Andrea Saltelli <sup>a, b</sup> ✉, Lorenzo Benini <sup>c</sup>, Silvio Funtowicz <sup>a</sup>, Mario Giampietro <sup>d, e</sup>, Matthias Kaiser <sup>a</sup>,  
Erik Reinert <sup>a, f</sup>, Jeroen P. van der Sluijs <sup>a, g, h</sup>

# Statistical and mathematical modelling



# Crisis in statistics?



**nature**  
International journal of science



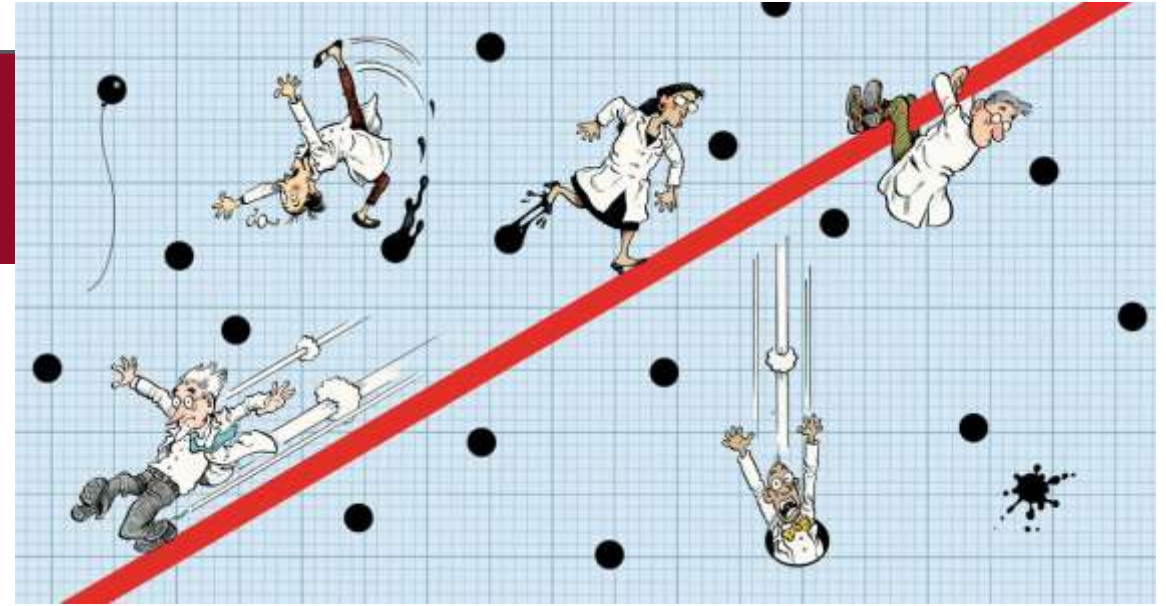


**nature**  
International journal of science

**COMMENT** • 28 NOVEMBER 2017

# Five ways to fix statistics

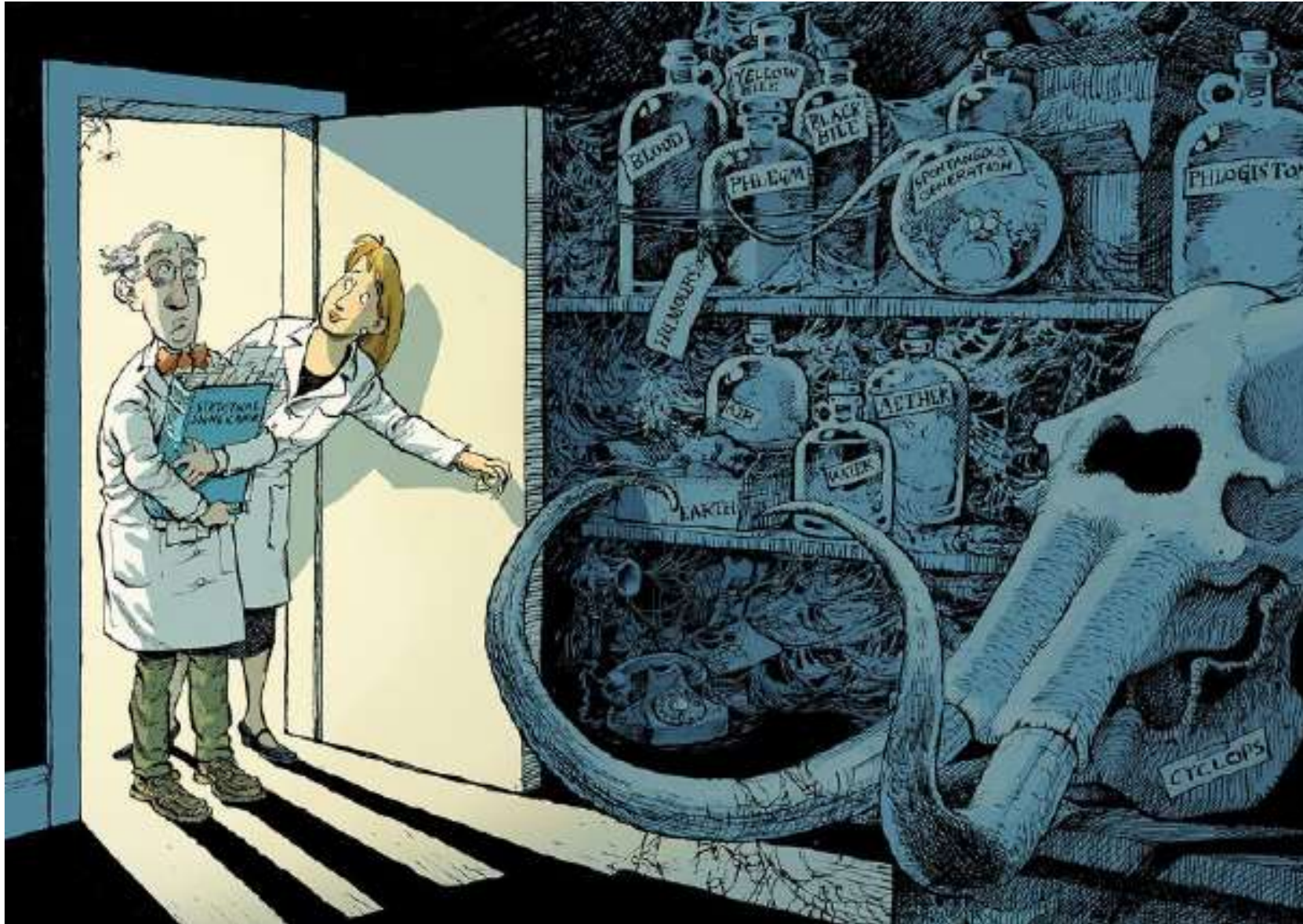
*As debate rumbles on about how and how much poor statistics is to blame for poor reproducibility, Nature asked influential statisticians to recommend one change to improve science. The common theme? The problem is not our maths, but ourselves.*



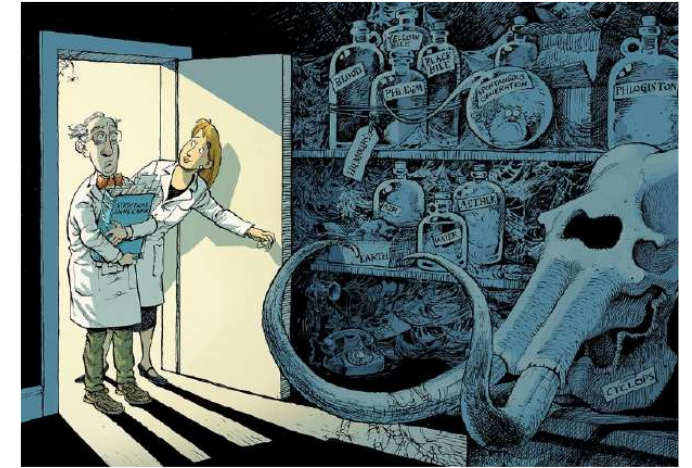
---

Jeff Leek , Blakeley B. McShane, Andrew Gelman , David Colquhoun , Michèle B. Nuijten  & Steven N. Goodman 





Throw away  
the concept of  
statistical  
significance?



COMMENT • 20 MARCH 2019

# Scientists rise up against statistical significance

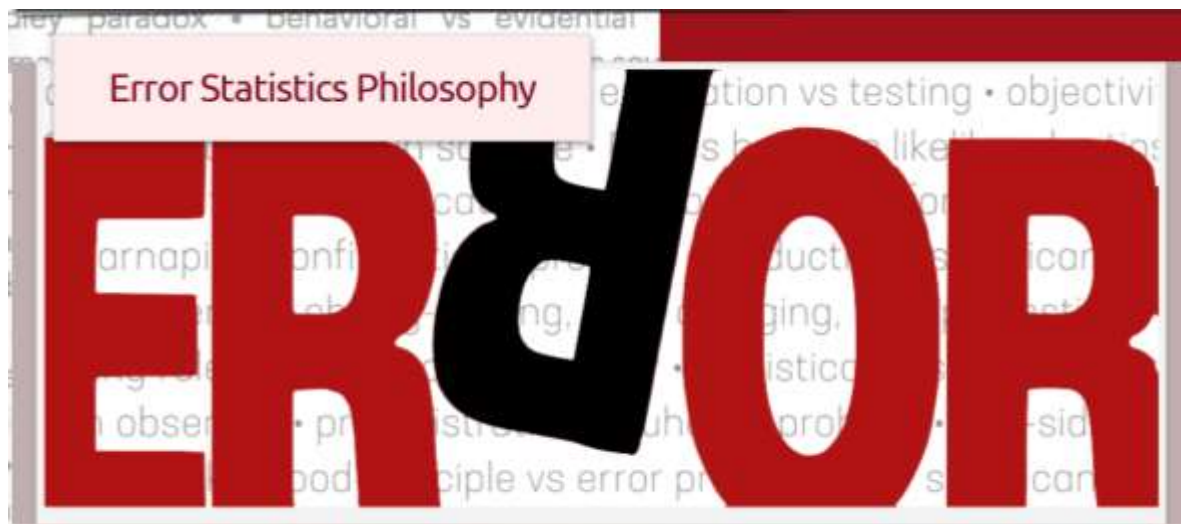
Valentin Amrhein, Sander Greenland, Blake McShane and more than 800 signatories call for an end to hyped claims and the dismissal of possibly crucial effects.

---

Valentin Amrhein , Sander Greenland & Blake McShane

See the discussion on the blog of Andrew Gelman <https://statmodeling.stat.columbia.edu/>







### A. Saltelli (Guest post): What can we learn from the debate on statistical significance?

Posted on November 22, 2019 by Mayo



**Professor Andrea Saltelli**  
Centre for the Study of the Sciences and the Humanities (SVT), University of Bergen (UIB, Norway),  
&  
Open Evidence Research, Universitat Oberta de Catalunya (UOC), Barcelona

*What can we learn from the debate on statistical significance?*

Recent Comments:



## Cargo-cult statistics and scientific crisis

Written by Philip B. Stark and Andrea Saltelli on 05 July 2018. Posted in [Science](#)



Statistics in the  
wake of the  
reproducibility  
crisis

# Statistical wars?

# Is mathematical modelling affected?



nature  
COMMUNICATIONS



[Comment](#)

[Open Access](#)

[Published: 27 August 2019](#)

## A short comment on statistical versus mathematical modelling

Andrea Saltelli 



Unlike statistics, modelling  
is not a discipline ...

... mathematical modelling cannot do this:



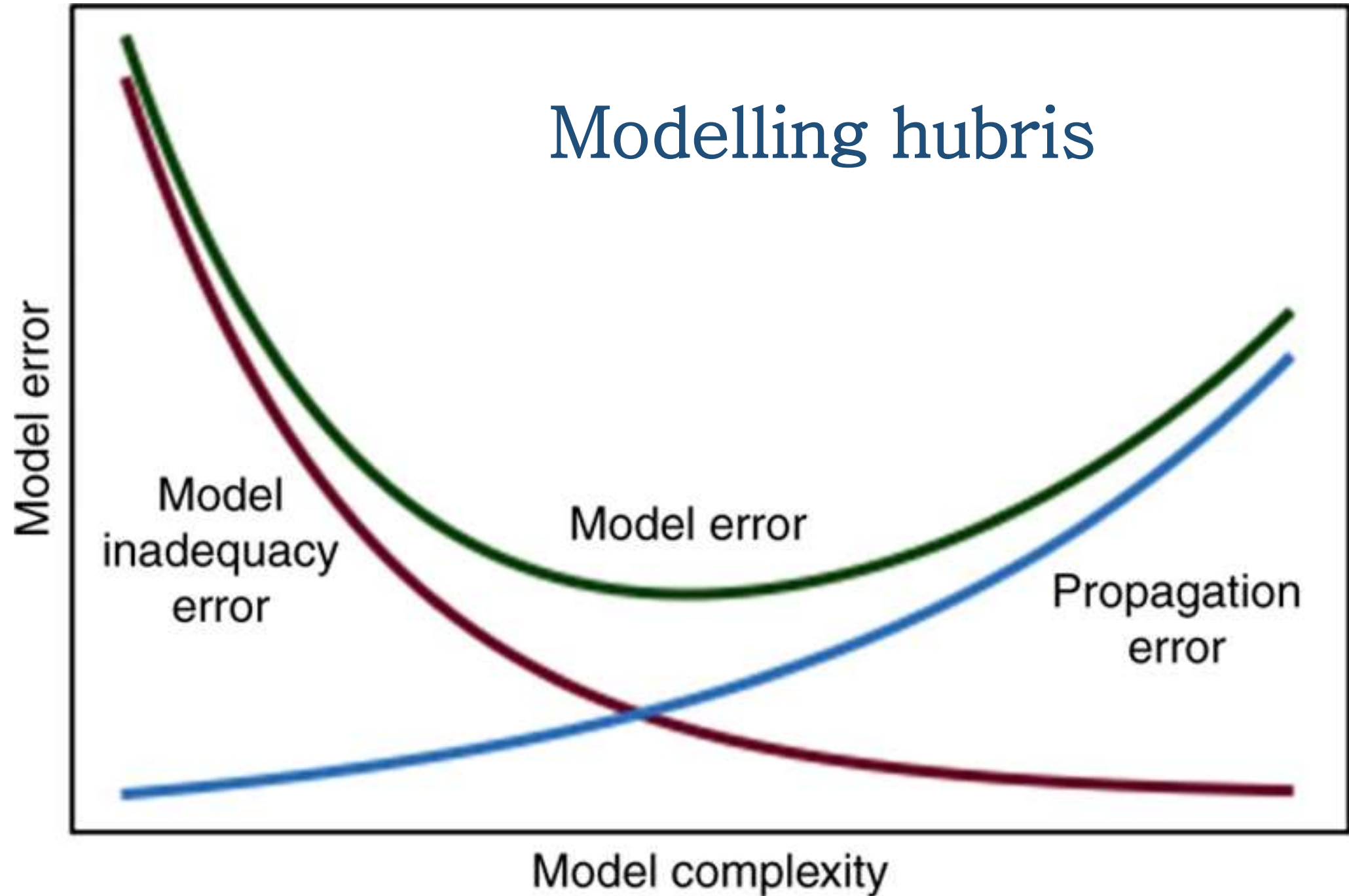
**AMERICAN STATISTICAL ASSOCIATION RELEASES STATEMENT ON  
STATISTICAL SIGNIFICANCE AND *P*-VALUES**

*Provides Principles to Improve the Conduct and Interpretation of Quantitative  
Science*

March 7, 2016

Wasserstein, R.L. and Lazar, N.A., 2016. 'The ASA's statement on p-values: context, process, and purpose', *The American Statistician*, Volume 70, 2016 – Issue 2, Pages 129–133.

# Modelling hubris



# Five ways to ensure that models serve society: a manifesto

Pandemic politics highlight how predictions need to be transparent and humble to invite insight, not blame.

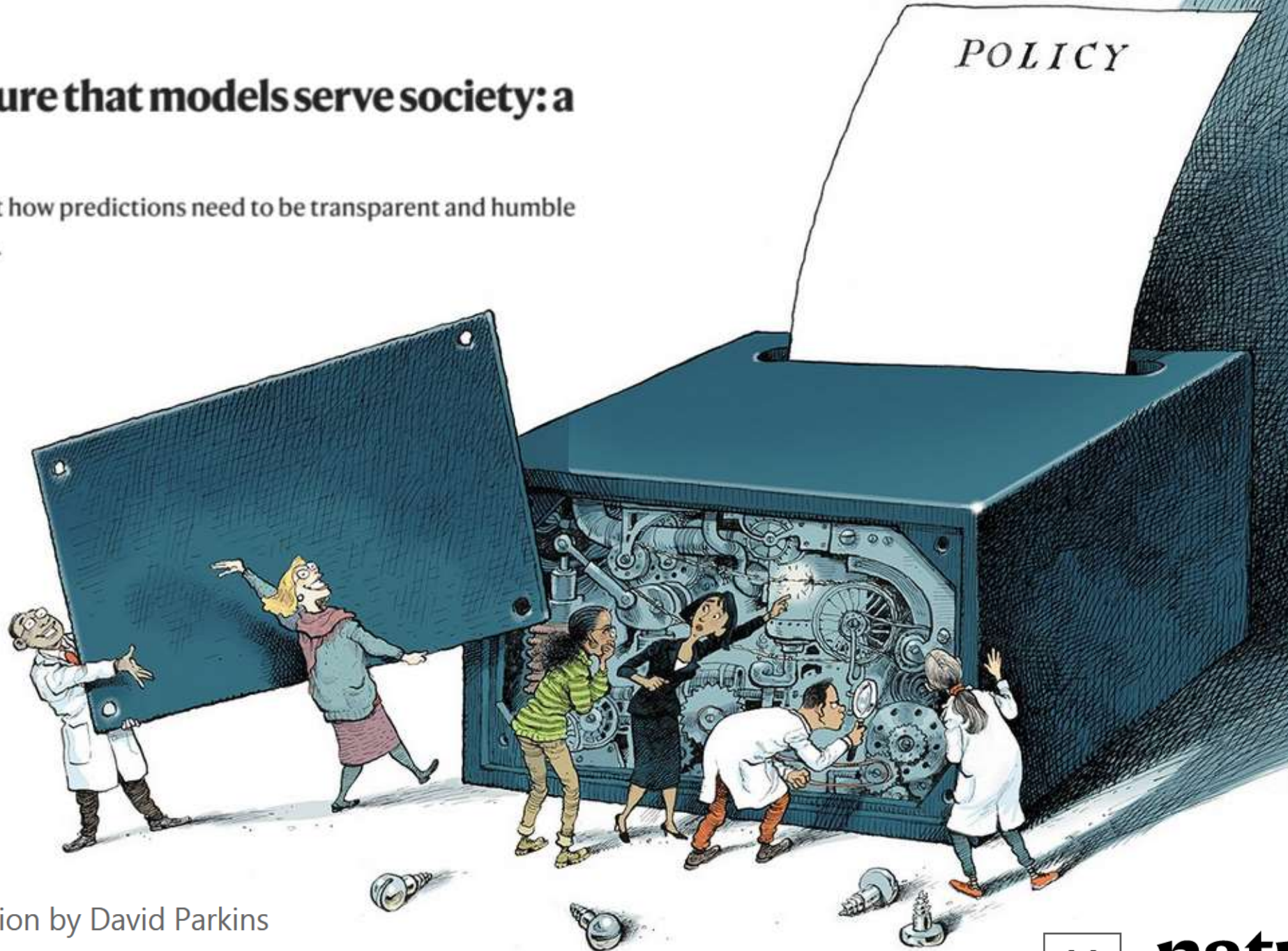


Illustration by David Parkins



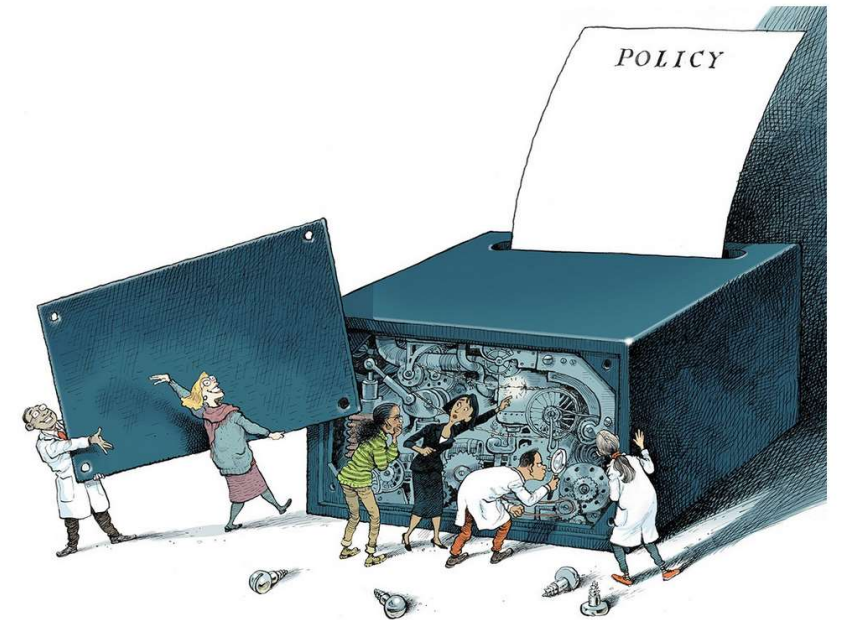
**nature**



# Five ways to ensure that models serve society: a manifesto

Pandemic politics highlight how predictions need to be transparent and humble to invite insight, not blame.

Andrea Saltelli , Gabriele Bammer, Isabelle Bruno, Erica Charters, Monica Di Fiore, Emmanuel Didier, Wendy Nelson Espeland, John Kay, Samuele Lo Piano, Deborah Mayo, Roger Pielke Jr, Tommaso Portaluri, Theodore M. Porter, Arnald Puy, Ismael Rafols, Jerome R. Ravetz, Erik Reinert, Daniel Sarewitz, Philip B. Stark, Andrew Stirling, Jeroen van der Sluijs & Paolo Vineis





# Mind the assumptions

Assess uncertainty and sensitivity

## Mind the hubris

Complexity can be the enemy of relevance

## Mind the framing

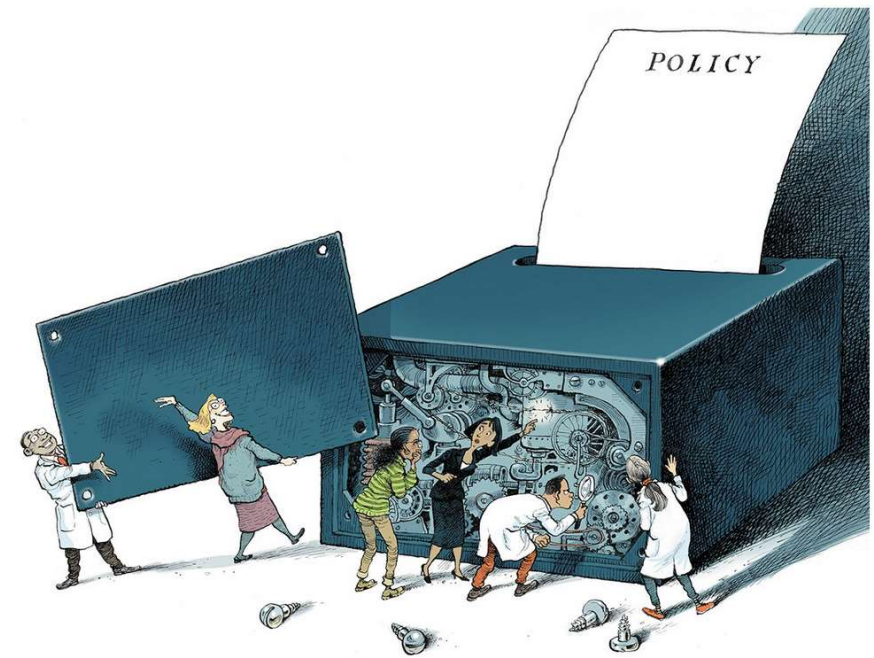
Match purpose and context

## Mind the consequences

Quantification can backfire.

## Mind the unknowns

Acknowledge ignorance

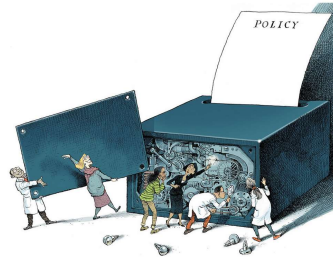


### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

#### 1. Additional information and references

>260 references

COVID-19 policies dictated by  
'science' with several digits  
precision in the presence of  
fundamental uncertainties



Undocumented research code used  
as a policy tool (chameleon models)



Pfleiderer, P. Chameleons: The Misuse of Theoretical Models in Finance and Economics. *Economica* 87, 81–107 (2020).

# Literature on mathematization of economics and of the social sciences



Wolfgang Drechsler



Erik S. Reinert



Paul Romer

W. Drechsler, "On the possibility of quantitative-mathematical social science, chiefly economics," *J. Econ. Stud.*, vol. 27, no. 4/5, pp. 246–259, 2000.

E. S. Reinert, "Full circle: economics from scholasticism through innovation and back into mathematical scholasticism," *J. Econ. Stud.*, vol. 27, no. 4/5, pp. 364–376, Aug. 2000.

P. Romer, "Mathiness in the Theory of Economic Growth," *Am. Econ. Rev.*, vol. 105, no. 5, pp. 89–93, May 2015.

# Why ethics of quantification is needed now

---

**Andrea Saltelli**

Open Evidence Research, Universitat Oberta de Catalunya, Barcelona, Spain

---

**Antonio Andreoni**

UCL Institute for Innovation and Public Purpose;  
South African Research Chair in Industrial Development, University of Johannesburg, South Africa

---

**Wolfgang Drechsler**

Tallinn University of Technology, Estonia;  
UCL Institute for Innovation and Public Purpose;  
Davis Center at Harvard University, United States

---

**Jayati Ghosh**

University of Massachusetts Amherst, United States;  
UCL Institute for Innovation and Public Purpose

---

---

**Rainer Kattel**

UCL Institute for Innovation and Public Purpose

---

**Ingrid H. Kvangraven**

Department of Politics, University of York

---

**Ismael Rafols**

Centre for Science and Technology Studies, Leiden University, the Netherlands

---

**Erik S. Reinert**

Tallinn University of Technology, Estonia;  
UCL Institute for Innovation and Public Purpose

---

**Andy Stirling**

Science Policy Research Unit, University of Sussex

---

**Ting Xu**

School of Law at the University of Essex

---



**UCL Institute for  
Innovation and  
Public Purpose**

WORKING PAPER  
WP 2021/05





... our world is structured by numbers, visible and invisible, where truth is conveyed and reality constructed

Numbers are seductive, performative, confer to their masters' epistemic power and legitimacy

Governing the modern state, or even contesting it, without numbers is impossible

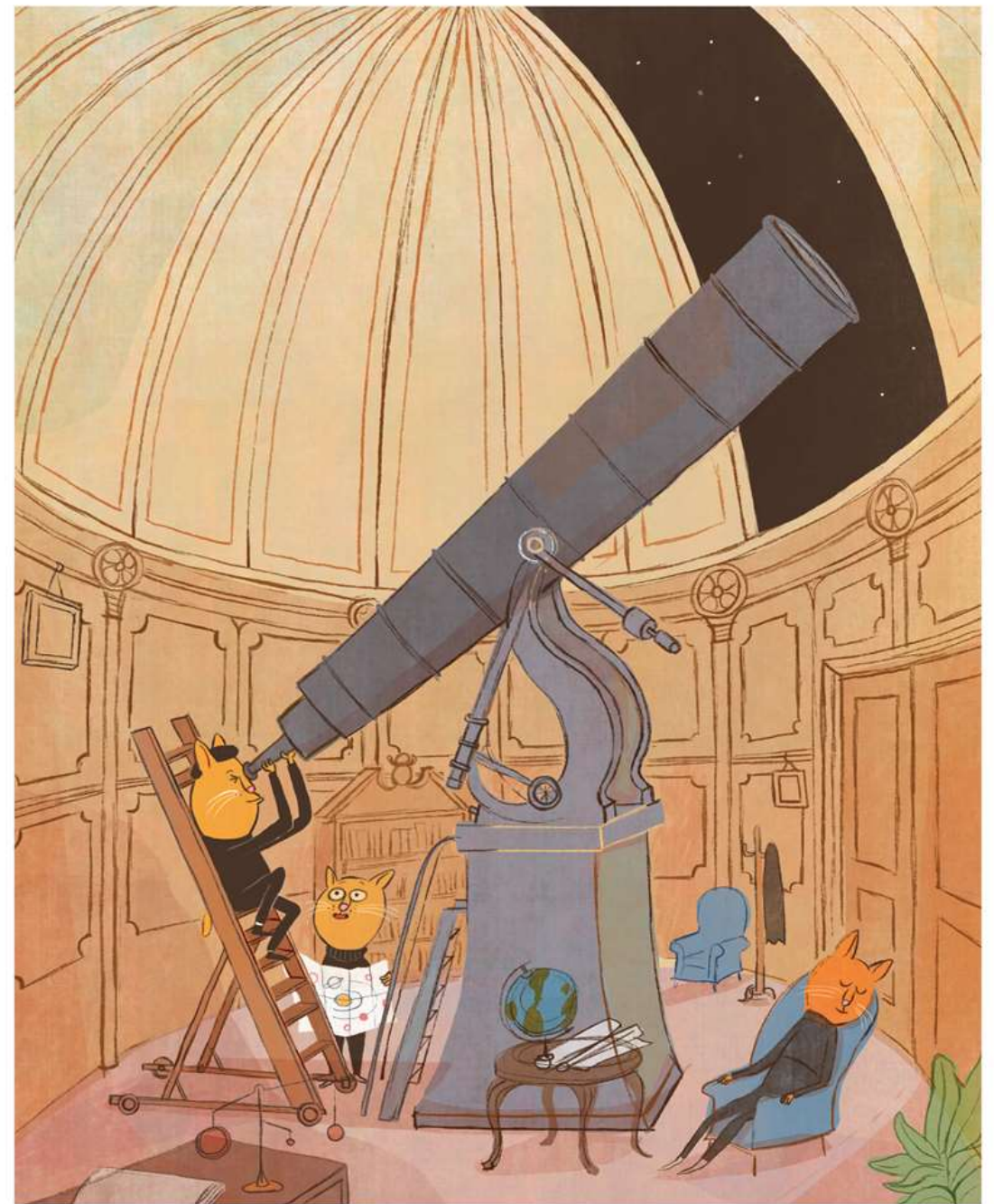
Numbers are the prevalent means to express value in our societies  
... Access & production of numbers reflect and reinforce power imbalances



**UCL Institute for  
Innovation and  
Public Purpose**

WORKING PAPER  
WP 2021/05

An observatory?



Source: Tor Freeman, <http://tormalore.blogspot.com/>

# The End



@andreasaltelli