

Science's crisis: facts and ethical implications

Andrea Saltelli Open Evidence Research, Open University of Catalonia

Course NANO 310, August 19, 2020







Futures

Volume 91, August 2017, Pages 5-11



What is science's crisis really about?

Andrea Saltelli a, b △ 🖾, Silvio Funtowicz a



Futures

Volume 104, December 2018, Pages 85-90



Why science's crisis should not become a political battling ground



Silvio Funtowicz

Failed replications, entire subfields going bad, fraudulent peer reviews, predatory publishers, perverse metrics, statistics on trial ...



Brow

ECONOMIC JOURNAL



The Economic Journal, 127 (October), F236–F265. Doi: 10.1111/ecoj.12461 © 2017 Royal Economic Society. Published by John Wiley & Sons, 9600 Garsington Road, Oxford OX4 2DQ, UK and 350 Main Street, Malden, MA 02148, USA.

G OPEN ACCESS

ESSA

June 21, 2017

Why Most Clinical Research Is Not Useful

John P. A. Ioannidis 🖾

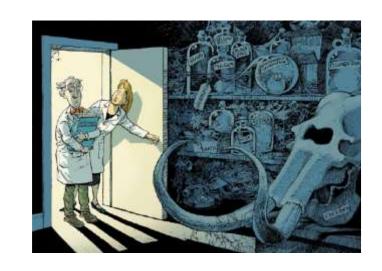
Published: June 21, 2016 • https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pmed.1002049

THE POWER OF BIAS IN ECONOMICS RESEARCH*

John P. A. Ioannidis, T. D. Stanley and Hristos Doucouliagos

October 27, 2017

The crisis is methodological, epistemological, ethical and metaphysical



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.





Statistical wars on significance?

See the discussion on the blog of Andrew Gelman

https://statmodeling.stat.columbia.edu/



Powerful drivers: the crisis will be worse before it can be better

Downloaded from http://rsos.royalsocietypublishing.org/ on September 23, 2016

ROYAL SOCIETY OPEN SCIENCE

rsos.royalsocietypublishing.org

Research





Cite this article: Smaldino PE, McElreath R. 2016 The natural selection of bad science. R. Soc. open sci. 3: 160384. http://dx.doi.org/10.1098/rsos.160384

Received: 1 June 2016 Accepted: 17 August 2016

The natural selection of bad science

Paul E. Smaldino¹ and Richard McElreath²

¹Cognitive and Information Sciences, University of California, Merced, CA 95343, USA
²Department of Human Behavior, Ecology, and Culture, Max Planck Institute for

Evolutionary Anthropology, Leipzig, Germany

PES, 0000-0002-7133-5620; RME, 0000-0002-0387-5377

Poor research design and data analysis encourage false-positive findings. Such poor methods persist despite perennial calls for improvement, suggesting that they result from something more than just misunderstanding. The persistence of poor methods results partly from incentives that favour them, leading to the natural selection of bad science. This dynamic requires no conscious strategizing—no deliberate cheating nor loafing—by scientists, only that publication is a principal factor for

As in the real world, successful		
labs produce more 'progeny,' such that their methods are more		
often copied and their students are more likely to start labs of		
their own. Selection for high output leads to poorer methods		
and increasingly high false discovery rates.		
Improving the quality of		
research requires change at the institutional level.		

Smaldino PE, McElreath R., 2016 The natural selection of bad science. R. Soc. open sci. 3: 160384. http://dx.doi.org/10.1098/rsos.160384

Unintended effects of reforms

Good intentions going bad

TABLE 1. GROWING PERVERSE INCENTIVES IN ACADEMIA

Incentive	Intended effect	Actual effect
"Researchers rewarded for increased number of publications."	"Improve research productivity," provide a means of evaluating performance.	"Avalanche of" substandard, "incremental papers"; poor methods and increase in false discovery rates leading to a "natural selection of bad science" (Smaldino and Mcelreath, 2016); reduced quality of peer review
"Researchers rewarded for increased number of citations."	Reward quality work that influences others.	Extended reference lists to inflate citations; reviewers request citation of their work through peer review
"Researchers rewarded for increased grant funding."	"Ensure that research programs are funded, promote growth, generate overhead."	Increased time writing proposals and less time gathering and thinking about data. Overselling positive results and downplay of negative results.
Increase PhD student productivity	Higher school ranking and more prestige of program.	Lower standards and create oversupply of PhDs. Postdocs often required for entry-level academic positions, and PhDs hired for work MS students used to do.
Reduced teaching load for research- active faculty	Necessary to pursue additional competitive grants.	Increased demand for untenured, adjunct faculty to teach classes.
"Teachers rewarded for increased student evaluation scores."	"Improved accountability; ensure customer satisfaction."	Reduced course work, grade inflation,
"Teachers rewarded for increased student test scores."	"Improve teacher effectiveness."	"Teaching to the tests; emphasis on short-term learning."
"Departments rewarded for increasing U.S. News ranking."	"Stronger departments."	Extensive efforts to reverse engineer, game, and cheat rankings,
"Departments rewarded for in- creasing numbers of BS, MS, and PhD degrees granted."	"Promote efficiency; stop students from being trapped in degree programs; impress the state legislature."	"Class sizes increase; entrance requirements" decrease; reduce graduation requirements.
"Departments rewarded for increasing student credit/contact hours (SCH)."	"The university's teaching mission is fulfilled."	"SCH-maximization games are played": duplication of classes, competition for service courses.

Modified from Recehr (ners, comm, 2015) with nermission

"Researchers rewarded for increased number of publications."

Intended effect

"Improve research productivity," provide a means of evaluating performance.

Actual effect

"Avalanche of" substandard, "incremental papers"; poor methods and increase in false discovery rates leading to a "natural selection of bad science" (Smaldino and Mcelreath, 2016); reduced quality of peer review

"Researchers rewarded for increased number of citations."

Intended effect

Reward quality work that influences others.

Actual effect

Extended reference lists to inflate citations; reviewers request citation of their work through peer review

"Researchers rewarded for increased grant funding."

Intended effect

"Ensure that research programs are funded, promote growth, generate overhead."

Actual effect

Increased time writing proposals and less time gathering and thinking about data. Overselling positive results and downplay of negative results.

Increase PhD student productivity

Actual effect

Intended effect

Lower standards and create oversupply of PhDs. Postdocs often required for entry-level academic positions, and PhDs hired for work MS students used to do.

Higher school ranking and more prestige of program.

- "Teachers rewarded for increased student test scores."
- "Departments rewarded for increasing U.S. News ranking."

Intended effect

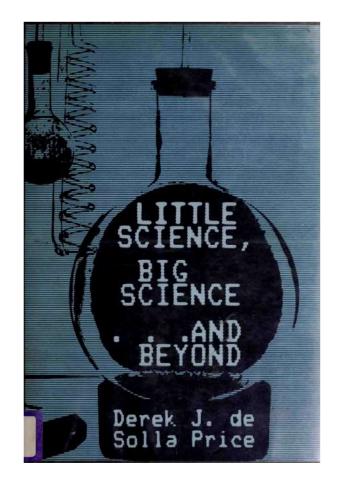
- "Improve teacher effectiveness."
- "Stronger departments."

Actual effect

"Teaching to the tests; emphasis on short-term learning."

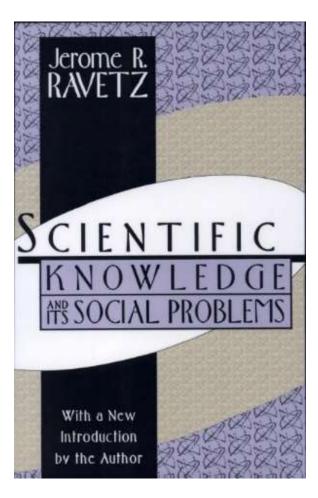
Extensive efforts to reverse engineer, game, and cheat rankings.

The crisis was predicted





Derek J. de Solla Price

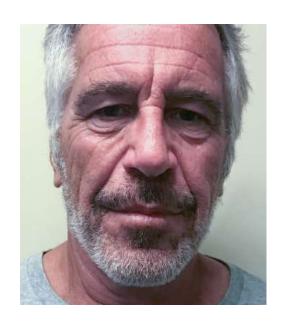




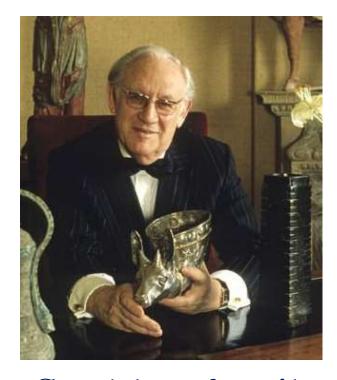
Jerome R. Ravetz

de Solla Price, D.J., 1963, Little science big science, Columbia University Press; Ravetz, J., 1971, Scientific Knowledge and its Social Problems, Oxford University Press.

Ethical issues? Tainted donations



Jeffrey Epstein & paedophilia



Sackler family & opioids

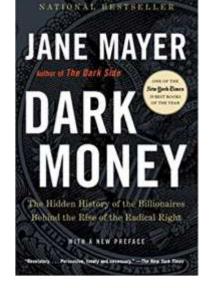


Koch brothers & climate

How Rich Donors Like Epstein (and Others) Undermine Science







Ethical issues? Reviewer-coerced citation



nature

NEWS • 06 FEBRUARY 2020

Highly cited researcher banned from journal board for citation abuse

Investigation finds that biophysicist Kuo-Chen Chou repeatedly suggested dozens of citations be added to papers.

Richard Van Noorden

nature

NEWS • 14 AUGUST 2020

Signs of 'citation hacking' flagged in scientific papers

An algorithm developed to spot abnormal patterns of citations aims to find scientists who have manipulated reference lists.

Richard Van Noorden

Ethical issues? Seducing salaries

The New York Times

U.S. Accuses Harvard Scientist of Concealing Chinese Funding



Prosecutors say Charles M. Lieber, the chair of Harvard's chemistry department, lied about contacts with a Chinese state-run initiative that seeks to draw foreign-educated talent.



By Ellen Barry

Jan. 28, 2020

"one of Harvard's scientific luminaries was in handcuffs, ... false statement to federal authorities about his financial relationship with the Chinese ... Thousand Talents program"

\$50,000 monthly salary, \$150,000 in annual in living expenses and more than \$1.5 million for a second laboratory in Wuhan

Predatory publishers (the Achilles heel of the APC model)

Predatory open access publishers

https://beallslist.net

Beall was threatened by Omics International with a \$1billion lawsuit



Jeffrey Beall, librarian, University of Colorado, Denver

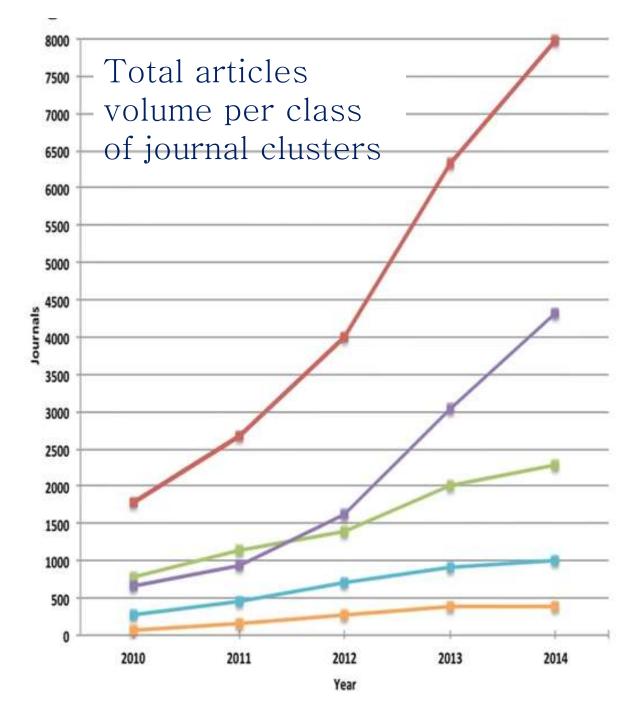
Dear Andrea Saltelli,

I hope everything is going well.



C. Shen and B.-C. Björk, "Predatory' open access: a longitudinal study of article volumes and market characteristics," BMC Med., vol. 13, no. 1, p. 230, Dec. 2015.





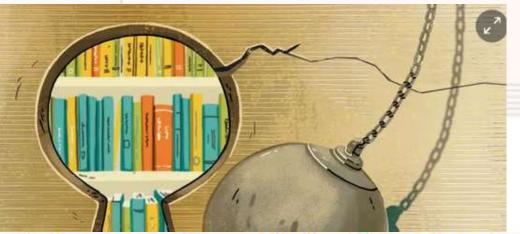
Opinion

Peer review and scientific publishing

Thu 13 Sep 2018

Scientific publishing is a rip-off. We fund the research - it should be free

George Monbiot











I. Graber-Stiehl, "Science's pirate queen," *Verge*, Feb-2018.

Kazakhstani scientist Alexandra Elbakyan



Elsevier profits 2010 = £724m on £2bn revenue: a 36% margin – higher than Apple, Google, or Amazon

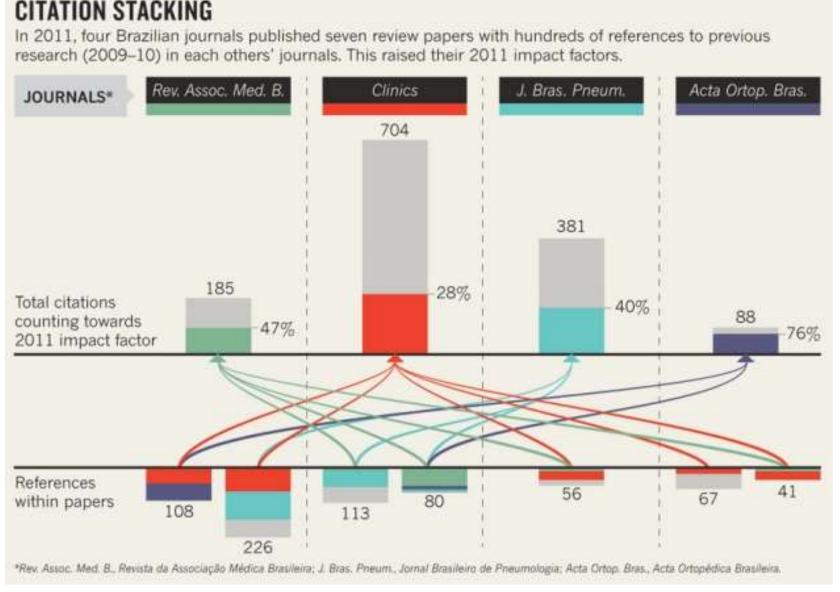
Stephen Buranyi, The Guardian, 27 Jun 2017.



A 2005 Deutsche Bank report referred to it as a "bizarre" "triple-pay" system, in which "the state funds most research, pays the salaries of most of those checking the quality of research, and then buys most of the published product"

Stephen Buranyi, The Guardian, 27 Jun 2017.

Use and abuse of metrics: from self-citation to citation cartels to citation stacking



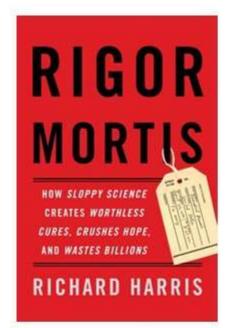
Richard Van Noorden, 2017, Brazilian citation scheme outed. Thomson Reuters suspends journals from its rankings for 'citation stacking'. Nature, 27 August 2013

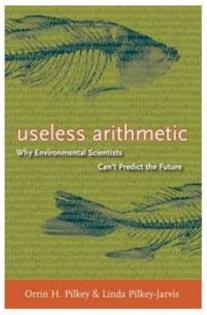
Calls for change in the culture of metrics use

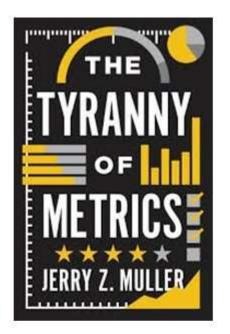
- San Francisco Declaration on Research Assessment (DORA)
- The Leiden Manifesto
- The Metric Tide
- Plan S and cOAlition S for open science
- • •

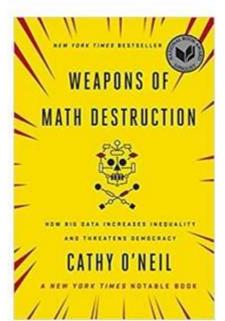
Ethics of quantification?

Algorithms, models, metrics, statistics...

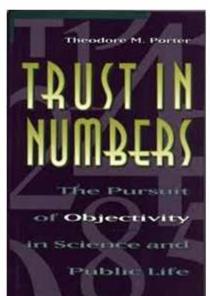
















Futures

Volume 116, February 2020, 102509



Essays

Ethics of quantification or quantification of ethics?

Andrea Saltelli

⊞ Show more

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.futures.2019.102509

Under a Creative Commons license

Get rights and content

open access

Humanities & Social Sciences Communications



ARTICLE

Check for updates

https://doi.org/10.1057/s41599-020-00557-0

OPEN

From sociology of quantification to ethics of quantification

Andrea Saltelli ^{1™} & Monica Di Fiore ^{2™}

Online today August 19 2020

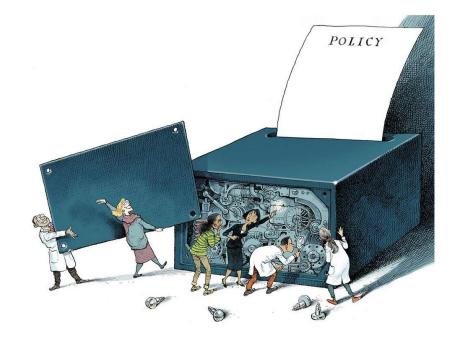


Five ways to ensure that models serve society: a manifesto

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



The End



@andreasaltelli