The persistence of persistence in the research world

Ho Manh Toan

Phenikaa University

May 25, 2021

Timmer (2021) raised the issue of perceived value and persistent use of a persistent and very serious problem in humankind's scientific inquiries: replicability problems. Apparently, reading Timmer's makes serious scientists and academics—who have embraced basic ethical standards—both worried and disappointed. And everybody should not omit the fact that Timmer's discussion has been backed by another truly scientific attempt made by Serra-Garcia & Gneezy (2021), published in a high-prestige journal, *Science Advances*.

Ironically, problematic papers have received many more citations than those that have stood the reproducibility test firmly. Any author of those problematic papers said any word about possibly unwanted citations (Teixeira da Silva & Vuong 2021), or they all enjoyed those invalid citations as if everything has ever since been fine?. Nothing like "proactive attitude" (Vuong 2019) or cost of science consideration (Vuong 2018), or ethical standards in self-correcting or intellectual humility ever exists.

Even people from outside of academia have the right to know that the persistence of persistence is here, very real after such efforts as Benjamin et al. (2018) in redefining the useful p-value, or Amrhein & Greenland (2018) in scrapping it entirely. It looks like Amrhein and Greenland should have won if people know how to read an academic article after Camerer et al. (2018) was published. But Benjamin et al. has been cited a lot more than Amrhein & Greenland (2018).

But the persistence remains, and the solving of the research quality problem remains to be seen.

In the language of our research lab, the mindsponge principle, it seems that the shifting to a set of sound and good technical standards has been too difficult and rigid.

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