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Sex, Lies, and Data

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sex,
lies,
and data
Experimental evidence of massive-scale emotional contagion through social networks

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emotional states can be transferred to others via emotional contagion, leading people to experience the same emotions without their awareness. Emotional contagion is well established in laboratory experiments with people transferring positive and negative emotions to others. Data from a large new social network study published in Science (1), however, suggests that larger-scale moods (e.g., depression, happiness) can be transferred through networks (2) without people realizing that their emotions are changing. This study is important because it shows that emotional contagion occurs outside of interpersonal interaction between individuals by reducing emotion through an interactive media (3).

Behavioral researchers have long recognized that emotions can be transmitted through social networks (4). In particular, the concept of emotional contagion, or the ability of individuals to directly influence the emotions of others through their behavior, has been well established in the psychological literature (5). However, the extent to which emotional contagion occurs in real-world social networks remains unclear.

The authors note that, “At the time of the study, the middle aged female author, Jamie E. Guillory, was a graduate student at Cornell University under the tutelage of senior author Jeffrey T. Hancock, also of Cornell University. A study, however, is underway at Facebook to investigate emotional contagion in massive-scale social networks. The authors also note that, “At the time of the study, the middle aged female author, Jamie E. Guillory, was a graduate student at Cornell University under the tutelage of senior author Jeffrey T. Hancock, also of Cornell University. A study, however, is underway at Facebook to investigate emotional contagion in massive-scale social networks. The authors also note that, “At the time of the study, the middle aged female author, Jamie E. Guillory, was a graduate student at Cornell University under the tutelage of senior author Jeffrey T. Hancock, also of Cornell University. A study, however, is underway at Facebook to investigate emotional contagion in massive-scale social networks. The authors also note that, “At the time of the study, the middle aged female author, Jamie E. Guillory, was a graduate student at Cornell University under the tutelage of senior author Jeffrey T. Hancock, also of Cornell University. A study, however, is underway at Facebook to investigate emotional contagion in massive-scale social networks. The authors also note that, “At the time of the study, the middle aged female author, Jamie E. Guillory, was a graduate student at Cornell University under the tutelage of senior author Jeffrey T. Hancock, also of Cornell University. A study, however, is underway at Facebook to investigate emotional contagion in massive-scale social networks.
OkCupid's data
The OKCupid dataset: A very large public dataset of dating site users

Emil O. W. Kirkegaard
Julius D. Bjervekær

Abstract

A very large dataset (N=13,471,243 variables) from the dating site OKCupid is presented and made publicly available for use by others. As an example of the analyses one can do with the dataset, a cognitive ability test is constructed from 14 suitable items. To validate the dataset and the test, the relationship of cognitive ability to religious beliefs and political interest/participation is examined. Cognitive ability is found to be negligibly related to all measures of religious belief (latent correlations -20 to -.3), and found to be positively related to all measures of political interest and participation (latent correlations 19 to 32). To further validate the dataset, we examined the relationship between Zodiac sign and every other variable. We found very scant evidence of any influence (the distribution of p-values from chi square tests was flat).

Limitations of the dataset are discussed.

Keywords: open data, big data, OKCupid, dating site, cognitive ability, IQ, intelligence, scale construction, religiosity, politics, astrology, Zodiac sign

1 Introduction

Despite many years of advocacy of openness, it is still uncommon for social scientists to publicly share their datasets and even sharing data on request is rare (Kraemer & Bokshaya, 2012; Savage & Vickers, 2009; Tapscott et al., 2011). Wicherts et al. (2011). There is a recent increase in which indicates that those who refuse to share data upon request make more statistical errors than those who share data (Wicherts et al., 2011). This is doubly problematic because the mistakes cannot be corrected by other researchers. Furthermore, a given dataset may have many uses not all of which are known to those who collected it. Even if they are known, the collectors may not be interested in them (or even interested in hiding the results (Daute et al., 2015)), or they may simply not have enough time. Whatever it is, if the analyses are not done by the collectors and the data are unallowable to anyone else, the data is not used to its full extent. Big data is usually funded by the public, this wastes an incredible amount of public funds.

The lack of data sharing probably slows down the progress of science immensely because other researchers would use the data if they could. Supporting this, it can be observed that known public datasets enjoy widespread use. For instance, Project TALENT is a very large (N=440,000) dataset of American high school students collected in 1960. The dataset is still used by researchers examining questions never considered of when it was collected. According to Google Scholar (https://scholar.google.com), there were 235, 148 and 116 papers published in 2013, 2014 and 2015 that had "project talent" in their title, indicating that it can still be useful despite being about 56 years old. For instance, (Dunkel, 2014) used the data to examine the cognitive abilities of children by the language spoken by their parents, while Mage et al. (2014) examined the linearity of relationships between cognitive ability and personality traits, and Daneman & Robets (2015) examined whether birth order showed relationships to cognitive abilities and personality.

The NSLS79, CNLSY and NSLYX are nationally representative (using probability sampling) longitudinal

1 The wording decline in use over time is perhaps an effect of the use Google Scholar search articles have probably not been fully mined yet, hence lowering the numbers.

2 NLST stands for National Longitudinal Study of Youth, the
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Please Select

See Your Matches »

Over 37,765,000 anonymous members!
Do Personal Ethics Influence Corporate Ethics?

John M. Griffin  Samuel Kruger  Gonzalo Maturana

First draft: November 18, 2015
This draft: August 18, 2016

ABSTRACT

We introduce a new measure of personal ethics in the form of marital cheating to examine the relationship between personal ethics and corporate misconduct. Firms with CEOs and CFOs who use a marital infidelity website are more than twice as likely to engage in two forms of corporate misconduct. The relationship is not explained by a wide range of regional, firm, and executive characteristics or by the infidelity website usage of other executives. Additionally, white-collar SEC defendants also have elevated levels of infidelity website usage. Our findings suggest that personal and professional ethics are not as distinct as some believe.

1We are grateful to Keith Brown, Jonathan Cohn, Andres Donangelo, Cesare Fracassi, Paul Gendreau, Stefan Lewallen, Jessica Liskovitch, Robert Parrino, Alessandro Previtero, Laura Stacks, and Luigi Zingales, as well as seminar participants at the 2016 Wake Forest CSR Conference, the 2016 Center for Accounting Research and Education Conference, the Securities and Exchange Commission, and the University of Texas at Austin for helpful comments. We thank Melissa Hall, Ziqian Ju, Jangwoo Lee, Marc Luetkeboe, Felix Guzman, and Kushi Patel for research assistance. We are grateful for research support from the McCombs Research Excellence Fund and Integra FIC LLC for providing LexisNexis access. Supplementary results can be found in an Internet Appendix at the authors’ websites.

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Infidelity and the Internet: The Geography of Ashley Madison Usership in the United States

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Cited by: 0 articles  Citation tools

Abstract

AshleyMadison.com has earned several million dollars facilitating extramarital affairs online; however, the market determinants of online infidelity matchmaking have not been researched. The now-infamous customer data breach in 2015 provided a unique opportunity to analyze a large population of Individuals (N=702,309) who paid to engage in extramarital affairs using Ashley Madison. Aggregating this sensitive data into spatial units, we measured the relationship between several theorized market determinants and Ashley Madison subscription and spending rates in 48 United States metropolitan areas. We found income is the leading market determinant for Internet-facilitated infidelity; indicating the service behaves as a luxury good. Further, several characteristics related to infidelity at the individual-level were also significant, including the negative relationship between religiosity and infidelity. Strong regression model performance suggests these results are robust insights into the market for online infidelity matchmaking.

Introduction

In July 2015, an anonymous hacker group self-described as “The Impact Team” accessed the user account database of the online dating website AshleyMadison.com and stole internal documents and private customer records. The hacker group demanded the website to cease operation on ethical grounds and threatened to publicly release the entire database of over 30 million user account records if it failed to do so. Ashley Madison did not meet the demand and the data was publicly released via file-sharing networks.
STRUCTURES for PROTECTION
INSTITUTIONAL REVIEW BOARD
TUSKEGEE SYPHILIS EXPERIMENTS
Syphilis Victims in U.S. Study Went Untreated for 40 Years

By JEAN HELLER
The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, July 25—For 40 years the United States Public Health Service has conducted a study in which human beings with syphilis, who were induced to serve as guinea pigs, have gone without medical treatment for the disease and a few have died of its late effects, even though an effective therapy was eventually discovered.

The study was conducted to determine from autopsies what the disease does to the human body.

Officials of the health service who initiated the experiment have long since retired. Current officials, who say they have serious doubts about the morality of the study, also say that it is too late to treat the syphilis in any surviving participants.

Doctors in the service say they are now rendering whatever other medical services they can give to the survivors while the study of the disease's effects continues.

Dr. Merlin K. DuVal, Assistant Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare for Health and Scientific Affairs, expressed shock on learning of the study. He said that he was making an immediate investigation.

The experiment, called the Tuskegee Study, began in 1932 with about 600 black men.
"A chilling study of the way power corrupts."

1974
POINT BREAK

PATRICK SWAYZE  KEANU REEVES

1991
MEET THE WOMEN YOU DON’T KNOW, BEHIND THE MISSION YOU DO.

HIDDEN FIGURES
NEW ROADS AHEAD
FURIOUS 16
APRIL 14
IN THEATERS AND IMAX 5
ALGORITHMIC DISCRIMINATION
SOMETIMES,
THE WRONG THING TO DO
MAY BE ALLOWED.
Sometimes, the right thing to do may be against the rules.
POLICY VIGILANTISM
POLICY REFORM
SOME GROUND RULES
1. SILENCE DOES NOT EQUAL CONSENT.
2. ONLINE AVAILABILITY DOES NOT MAKE SOMETHING PUBLIC.
3. TOOLS ARE NOT NEUTRAL.
4. DATA ARE NOT NEUTRAL.
5. ETHICS ARE COMPLEX & INTERSECTIONAL.
6.

OUR ONTOLOGIES & EPISTEMOLOGIES ARE SUSPECT.
EPISTEMOLOGIES
EPISTEMOLOGY
values are built into all research. (this includes yours)
so build something into all research that interrogates those values.
sex,
lies,
and data


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further reading

• S Mannheimer, SWH Young, D Rossmann On the Ethics of Social Network Research in Libraries. Journal of Information, Communication, and Ethics in Society 14 (2)

• S Mannheimer, EA Hull Sharing selves: Developing an ethical framework for curating social media data. International Digital Curation Conference 2017

• Data and Society: https://datasociety.net/

• Council for Big Data, Ethics, and Society: http://bdes.datasociety.net/

• Literally anything by these people (seriously):
  Anna Lauren Hoffmann http://annaeveryday.com/
  danah boyd https://datasociety.net/people/boyd-danah/
  Safiya Umoja Noble https://gseis.ucla.edu/directory/safiya-umoja-noble/
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