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'I've Got Nothing to Hide' and Other Misunderstandings of Privacy

Daniel J. Solove
George Washington University Law School

San Diego Law Review, Vol. 44, p. 745, 2007
GWU Law School Public Law Research Paper No. 289

Abstract:
In this short essay, written for a symposium in the San Diego Law Review, Professor Daniel Solove examines the nothing to hide argument. When asked about government surveillance and data mining, many people respond by declaring: "I've got nothing to hide." According to the nothing to hide argument, there is no threat to privacy unless the government uncovers unlawful activity, in which case a person has no legitimate justification to claim that it remain private. The nothing to hide argument and its variants are quite prevalent, and thus are worth addressing. In this essay, Solove critiques the nothing to hide argument and exposes its faulty underpinnings.

Number of Pages in PDF File: 28

Keywords: privacy, nothing to hide, data mining, surveillance

JEL Classification: C80, D80

Accepted Paper Series

Date posted: July 12, 2007 ; **Last revised:** March 6, 2013

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thank you very much Jen!

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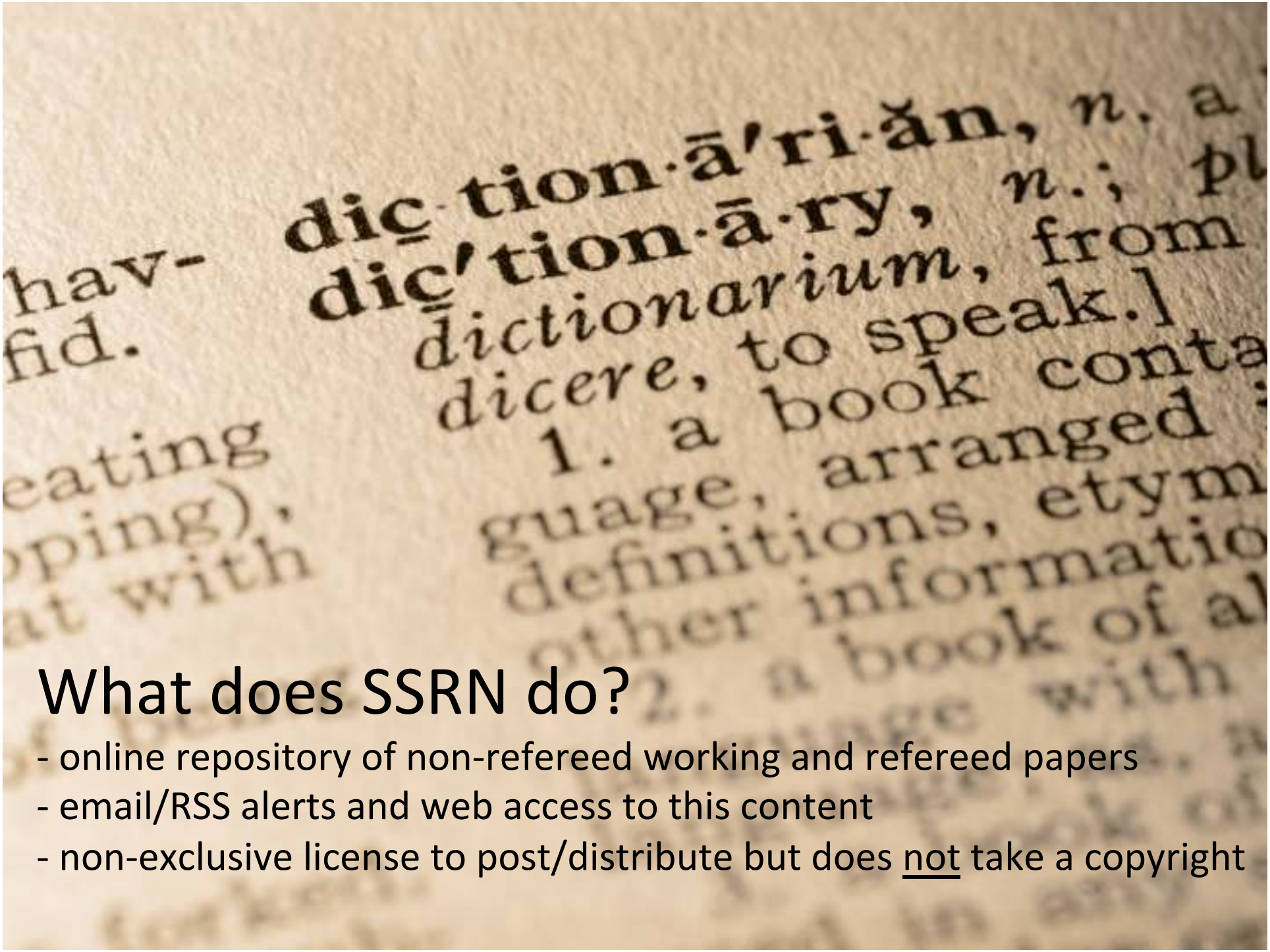

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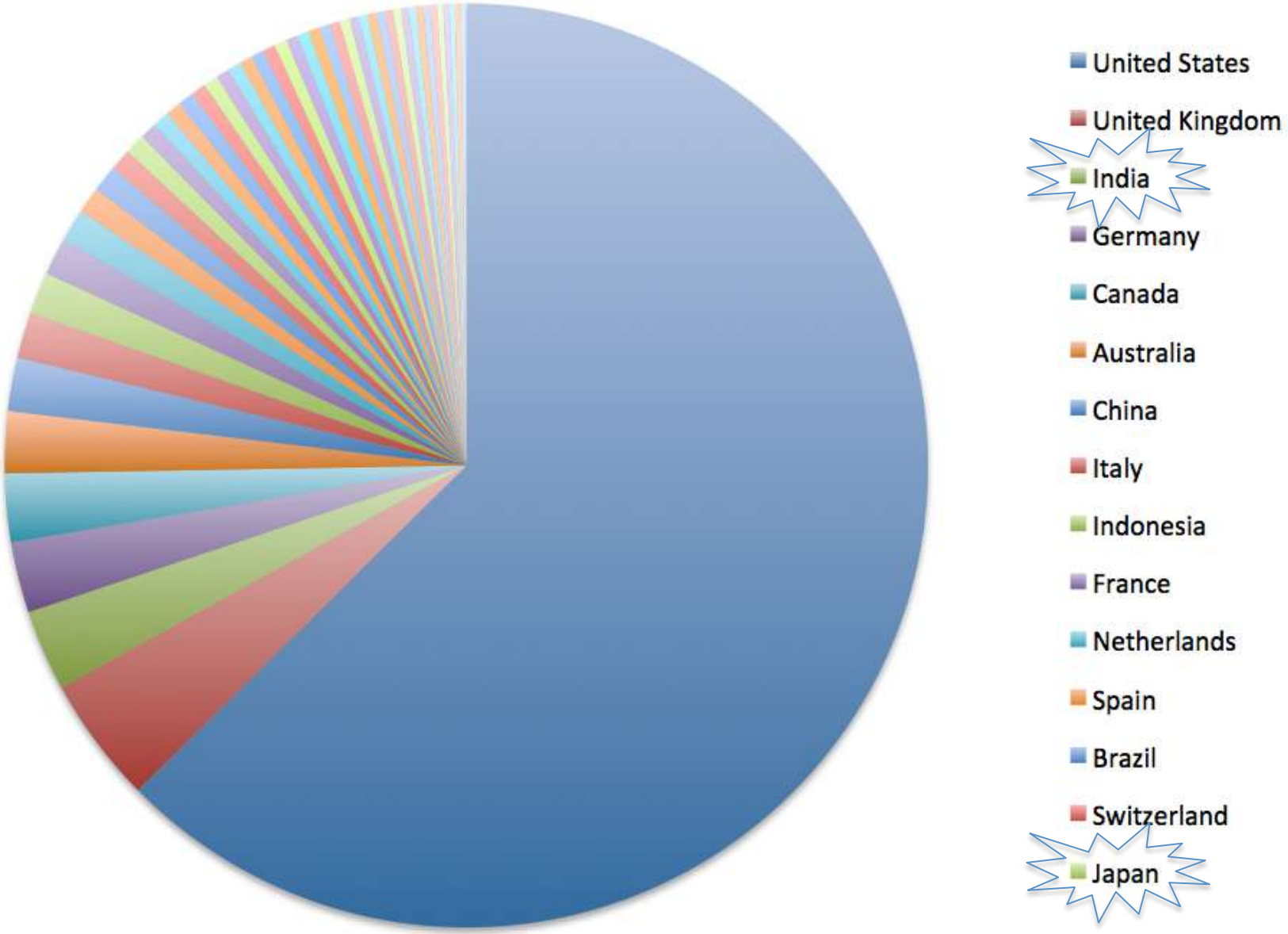

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'האחרת שבתוכנו': על עריכת–דין חברתית 'רגישת–תרבות'

Hadar Dancig-Rosenberg
Bar-Ilan University - Faculty of Law

2010

מעש משפט

Abstract:

מאמר זה דן באתגר התרבותי שמזמן הסיוע המשפטי לנפגעות אלימות במשפחה מקרב קבוצות–מיעוט תרבותיות. בשל אופיין המיוחד של קבוצות אלו, מחייב סיוע משפטי מסוג זה התייחסות לעולמה התרבותי הייחודי של כל נפגעת, לשונות הקיימת בינה לבין נפגעות אחרות ולצרכים מיוחדים שלה המחייבים פתרונות יצירתיים. המאמר מתאר דילמות ענן מתמודדת עורכת–הדין המסייעת לנשים נפגעות–אלימות, המודגשות ביתר–שאת כאשר מדובר בנפגעות–אלימות מקרב קבוצות מיעוט תרבותיות. על רקע המורכבות המתוארת, מבקש המאמר להבנות מודל אפקטיבי חדשני של עריכת–דין חברתית "רגישת–תרבות", המבוסס בחלקו על עקרונות השאובים ממודלים החוזחים בעולם הטיפולי. המודל המוצע מלווה בזיגמאות מן השטח הממחישות את הצורך לשים דגש, כבר במסגרת החינוך המשפטי התיאורטי והקליני, על פיתוח מיומנויות וכישורים השאובים בחלקם ממקצועות טיפוליים. השיפת עורכי–הדין לעתיד לתפיסה ה"אחרת" של עריכת–הדין ולגילוי ה"אחרת שבתוכנו", כבר בשלבים מוקדמים של החינוך המשפטי — יש בכוחה להפוך את המשפט לכלי חברתי הומני ונגיש יותר עבור הלקוחה. גישה זו הולמת את תפיסת המשפט כסוכן בעל ערך תרפויטי כלפי קהלו — תפיסה הזונקת מתורת המשפט הטיפולי, ושזורה כחוט השני לאורך המאמר.

Number of Pages in PDF File: 20

Keywords: נפגעות אלימות

Accepted Paper Series

Date posted: April 15, 2013

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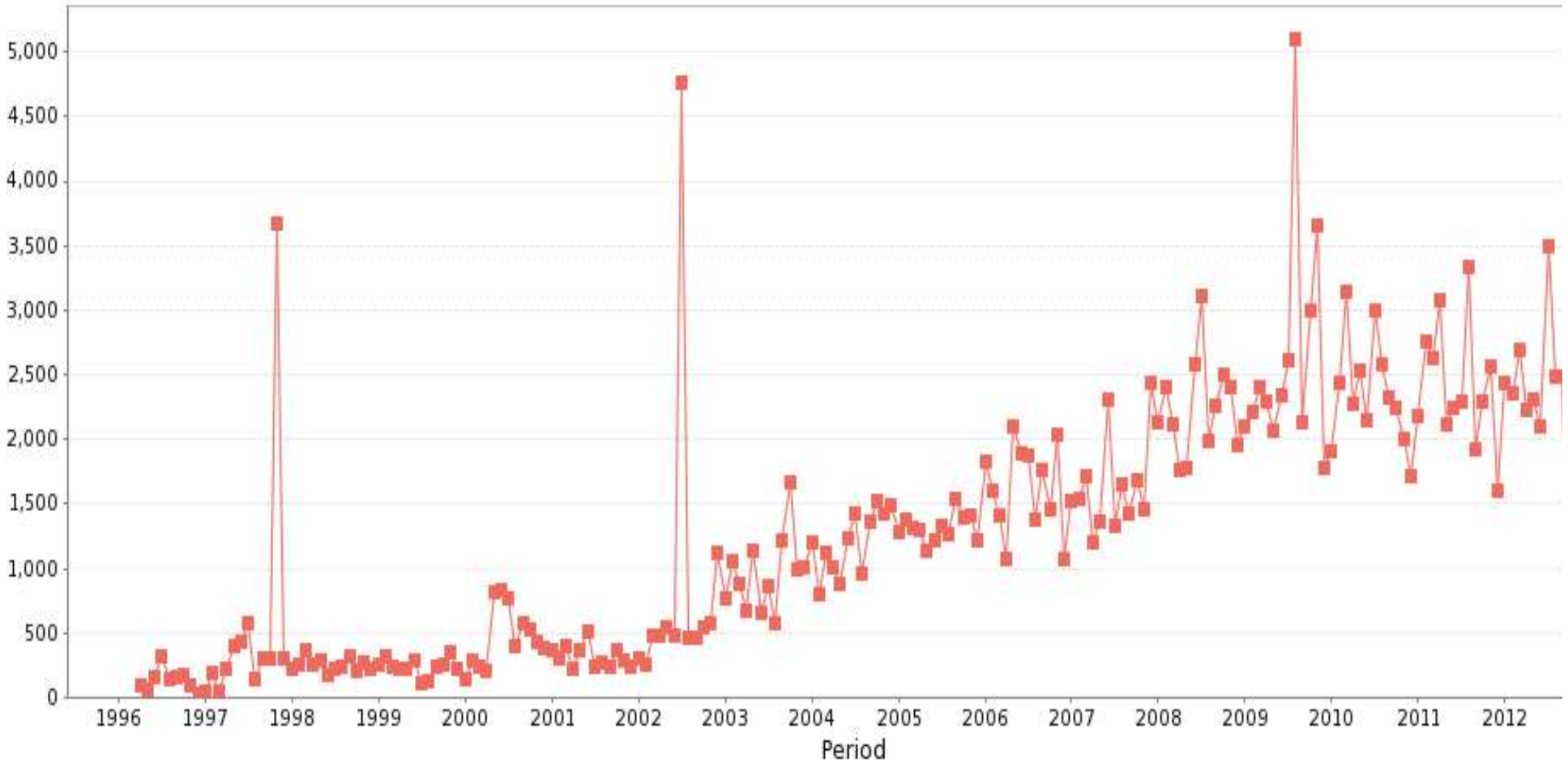
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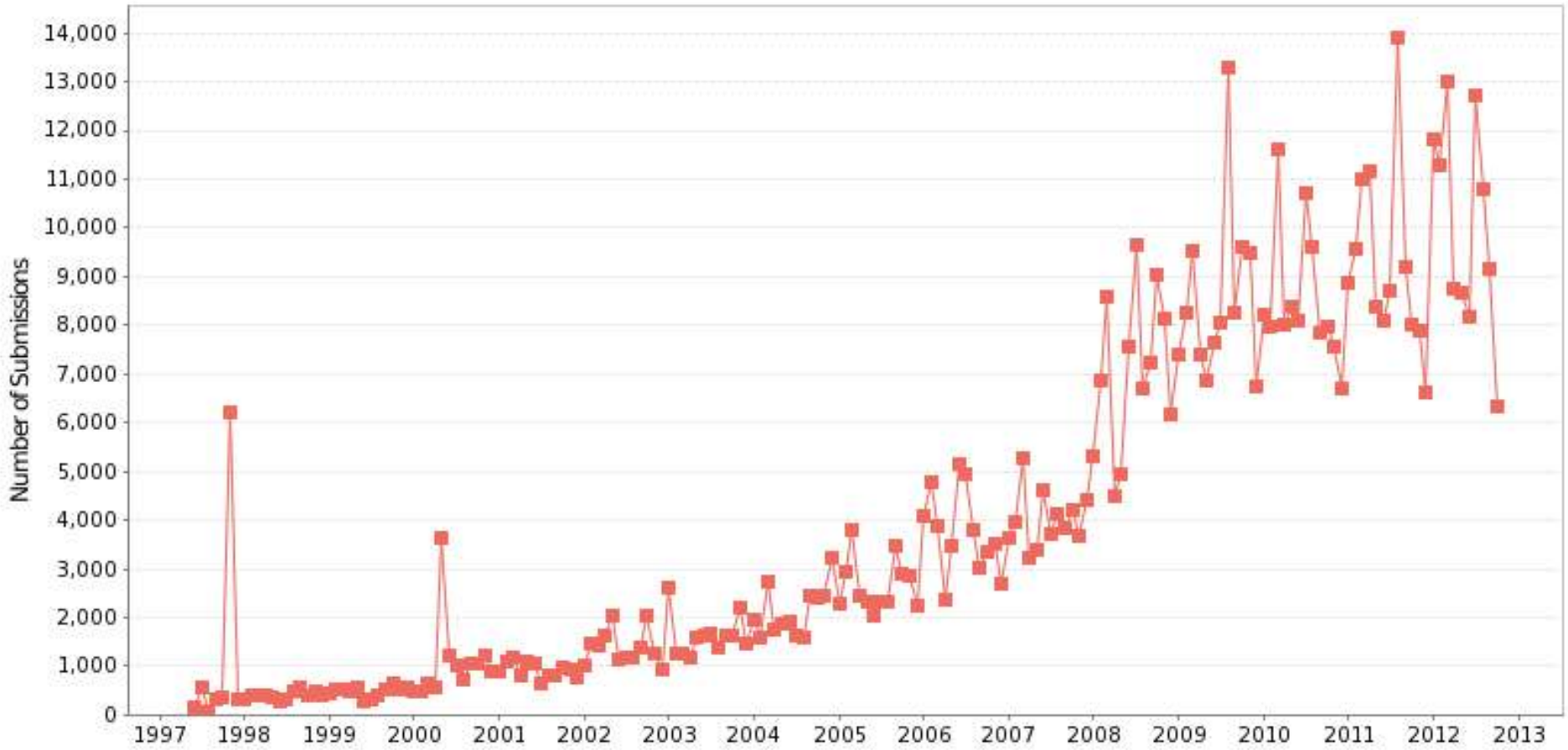

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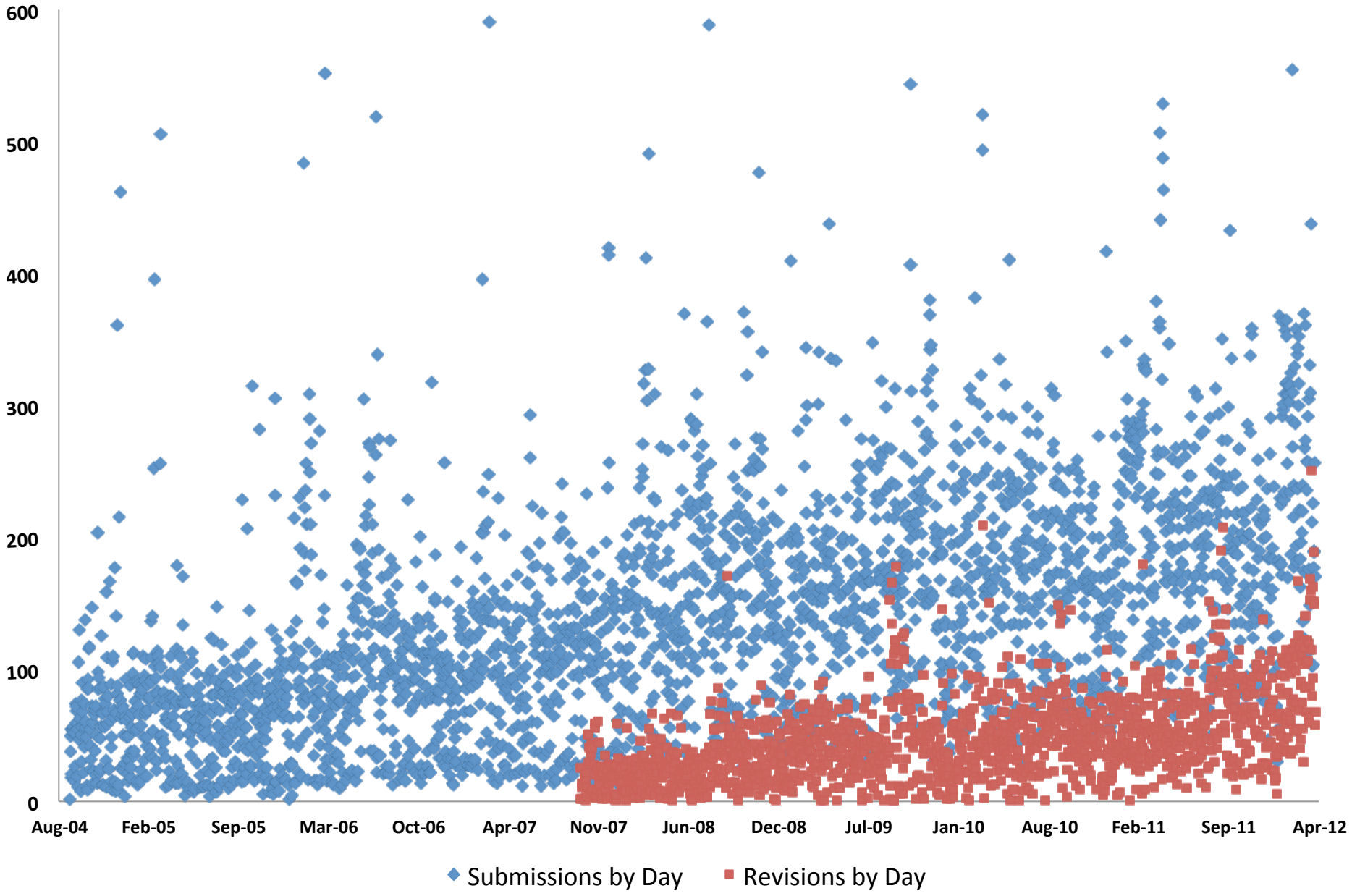

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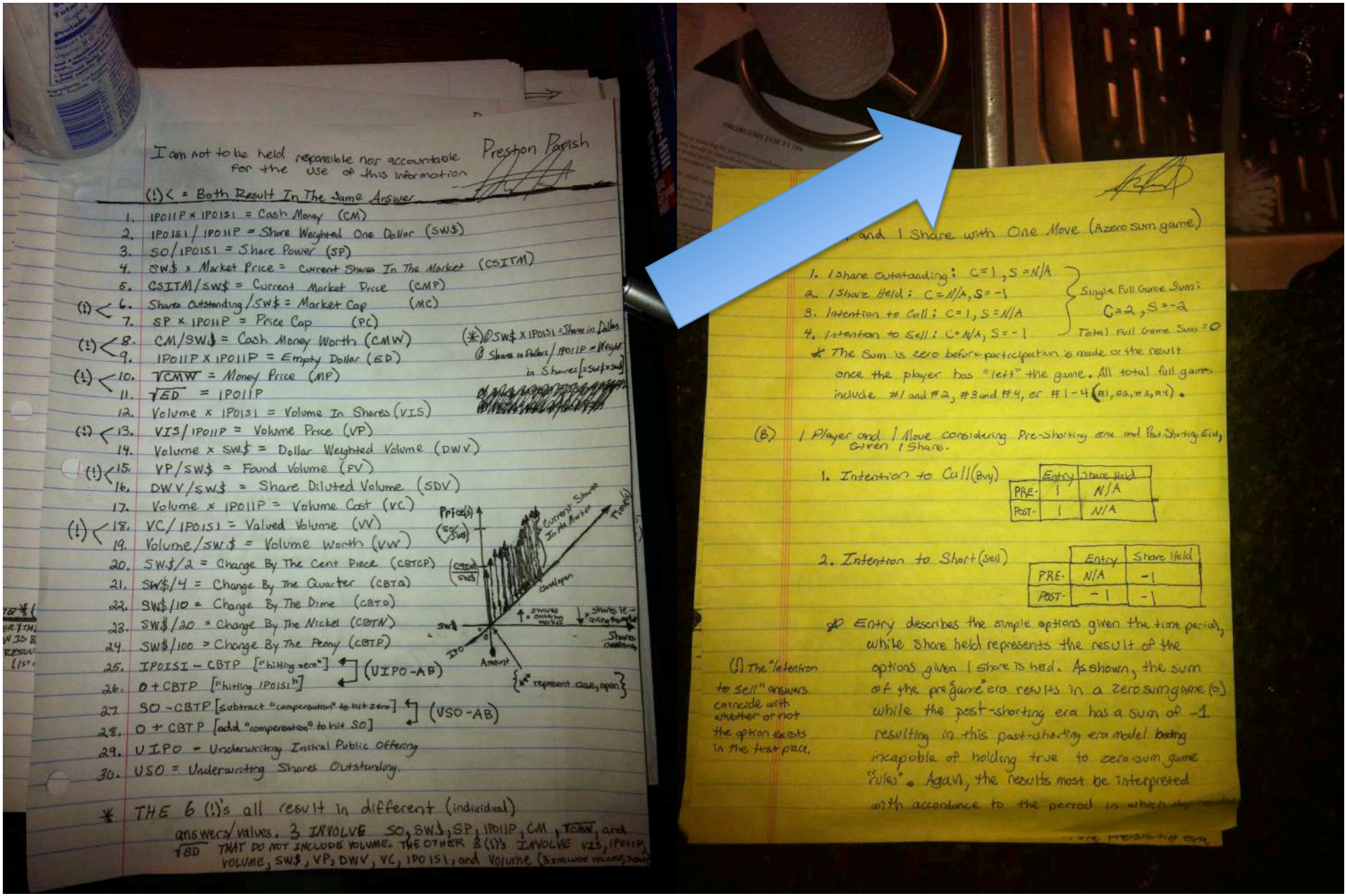

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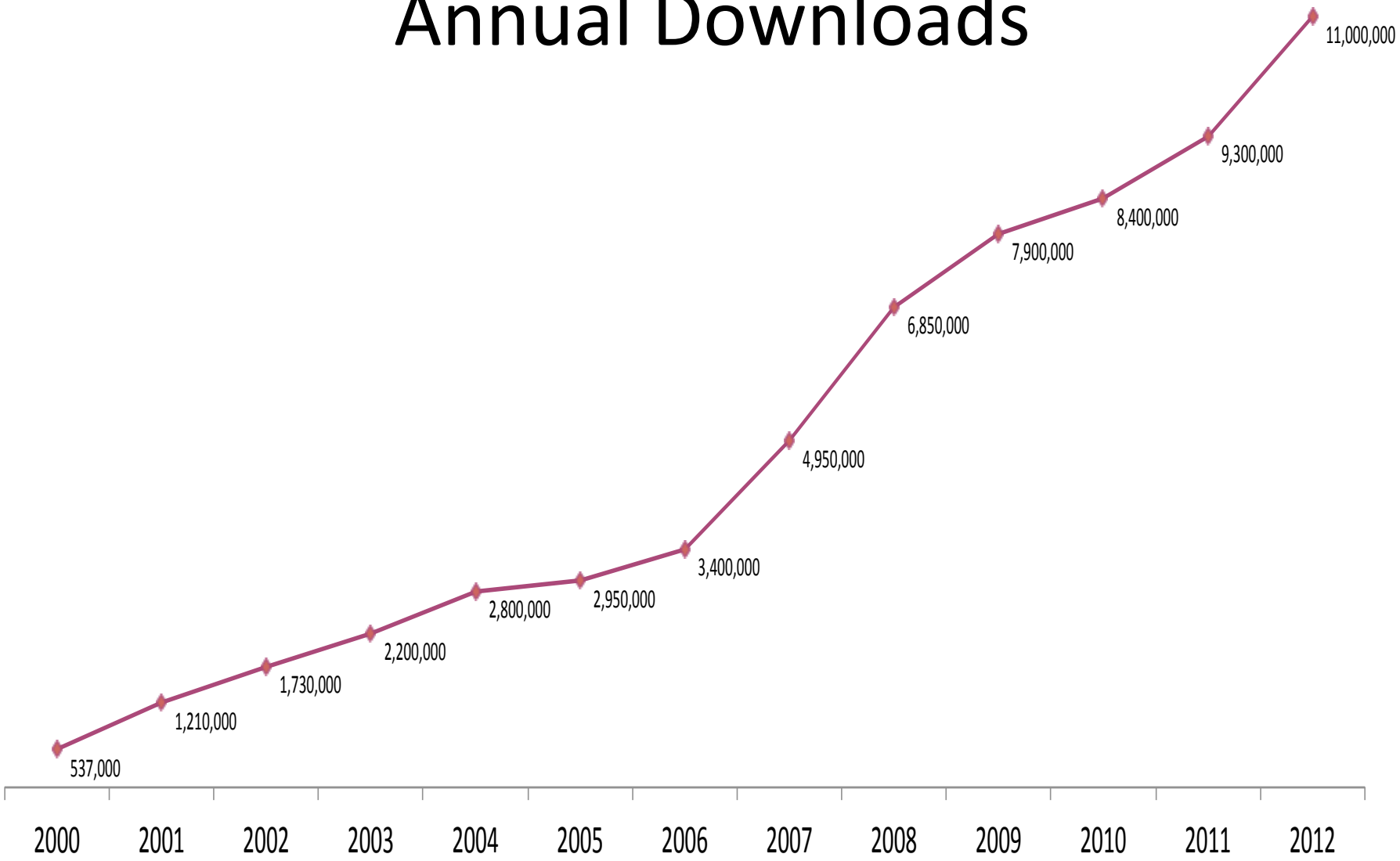

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Ranking Law Schools: Using SSRN to Measure Scholarly Performance

Bernard S. Black and Paul L. Caron

Assessing the SSRN-Based Law School Rankings

Theodore Eisenberg

Gaming Happens Everywhere

arXiv.org > math > arXiv:1010.0278

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Mathematics > History and Overview

Nefarious Numbers

Douglas N. Arnold, Kristine K. Fowler

(Submitted on 1 Oct 2010 (v1), last revised 17 Nov 2010 (this version, v4))

We investigate the journal impact factor, focusing on the applied mathematics category. We discuss impact factor manipulation and demonstrate that the impact factor gives an inaccurate view of journal quality, which is poorly correlated with expert opinion.

Comments: 5 pages, 1 figure
Subjects: **History and Overview (math.HO)**; Digital Libraries (cs.DL)
Cite as: **arXiv:1010.0278 [math.HO]**
(or **arXiv:1010.0278v4 [math.HO]** for this version)

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GOOGLE SCHOLAR METRICS: AN UNRELIABLE TOOL FOR ASSESSING SCIENTIFIC JOURNALS

Emilio Delgado-López-Cózar and Álvaro Cabezas-Clavijo

Emilio Delgado-López-Cózar is professor of research methodology at the *Faculty of Communication and Information Studies, University of Granada* and a member of the *EC3 Group* (*Evaluation of Science and Scientific Communication*). He works on the evaluation of scientific journals, research performance, and the analysis of LIS research. He is a promoter of systems and tools for scientific assessment such as *In-Recs/In-Recj, Rankings ISI de universidades*, etc.

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Álvaro Cabezas-Clavijo has a degree in documentation and a master in scientific information from the *University of Granada*, where he is preparing his doctoral thesis. He is a member of the *EC3 (Evaluation of Science and Scientific Communication) research group*, where he conducts bibliometric assessments of researchers, and studies the impact of web 2.0 tools in scientific activity.

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http://ec3.ugr.est
acabezasclavijo@gmail.com

Abstract

We introduce *Google Scholar Metrics* (*GSM*), a new bibliometric product of *Google* that aims at providing the H-index for scientific journals and other information sources. We conduct a critical review of *GSM* showing its main characteristics and possibilities as a tool for scientific evaluation. We discuss its coverage along with the inclusion of repositories, bibliographic control, and its options for browsing and searching. We conclude that, despite *Google Scholar*'s value as a source for scientific assessment, *GSM* is an immature product with many shortcomings, and therefore we advise against its use for evaluation purposes. However, the improvement of these shortcomings would place *GSM* as a serious competitor to the other existing products for evaluating scientific journals.

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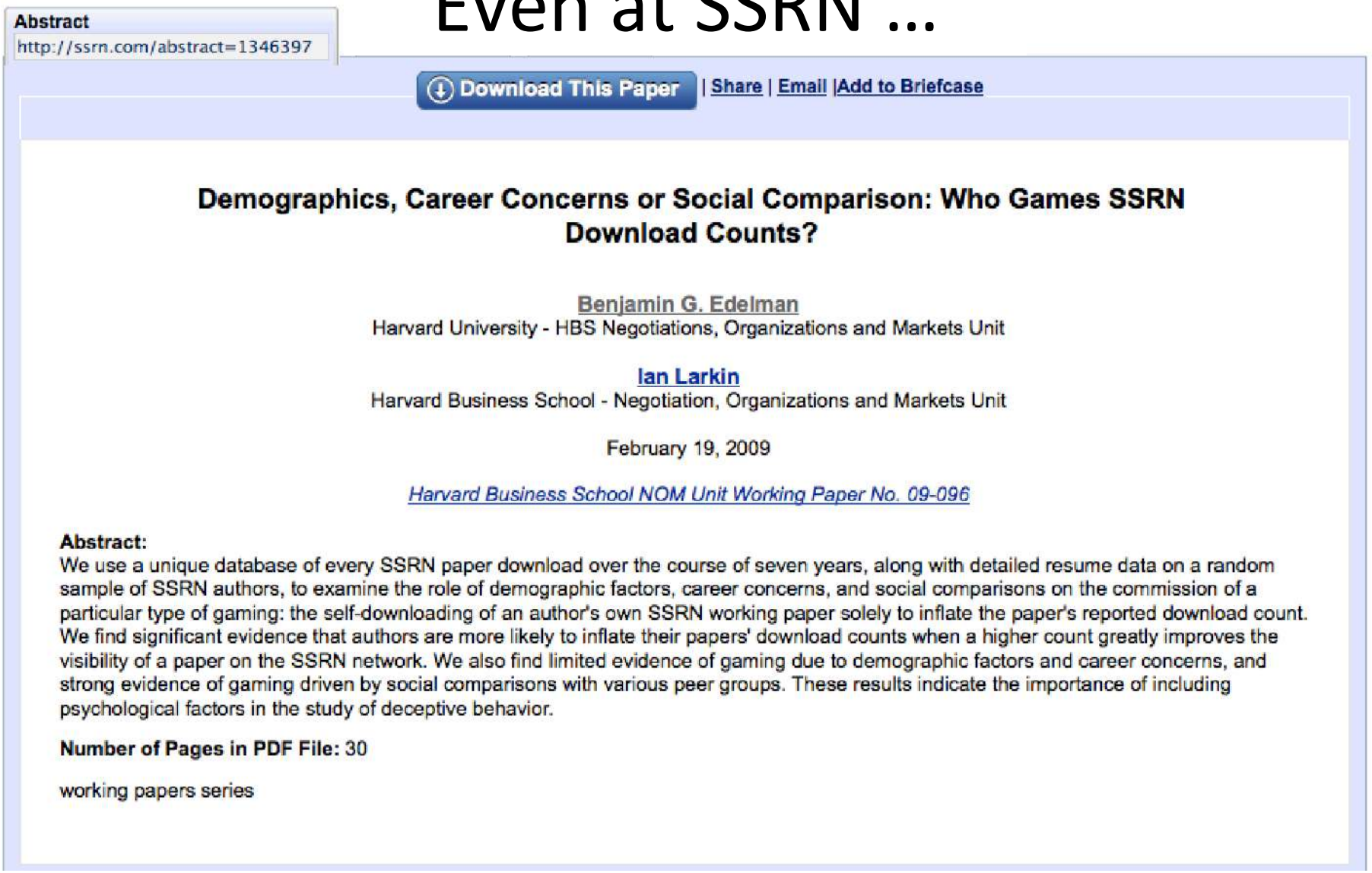

Abstract
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Demographics, Career Concerns or Social Comparison: Who Games SSRN Download Counts?

Benjamin G. Edelman
Harvard University - HBS Negotiations, Organizations and Markets Unit

Ian Larkin
Harvard Business School - Negotiation, Organizations and Markets Unit

February 19, 2009

Harvard Business School NOM Unit Working Paper No. 09-096

Abstract:
We use a unique database of every SSRN paper download over the course of seven years, along with detailed resume data on a random sample of SSRN authors, to examine the role of demographic factors, career concerns, and social comparisons on the commission of a particular type of gaming: the self-downloading of an author's own SSRN working paper solely to inflate the paper's reported download count. We find significant evidence that authors are more likely to inflate their papers' download counts when a higher count greatly improves the visibility of a paper on the SSRN network. We also find limited evidence of gaming due to demographic factors and career concerns, and strong evidence of gaming driven by social comparisons with various peer groups. These results indicate the importance of including psychological factors in the study of deceptive behavior.

Number of Pages in PDF File: 30

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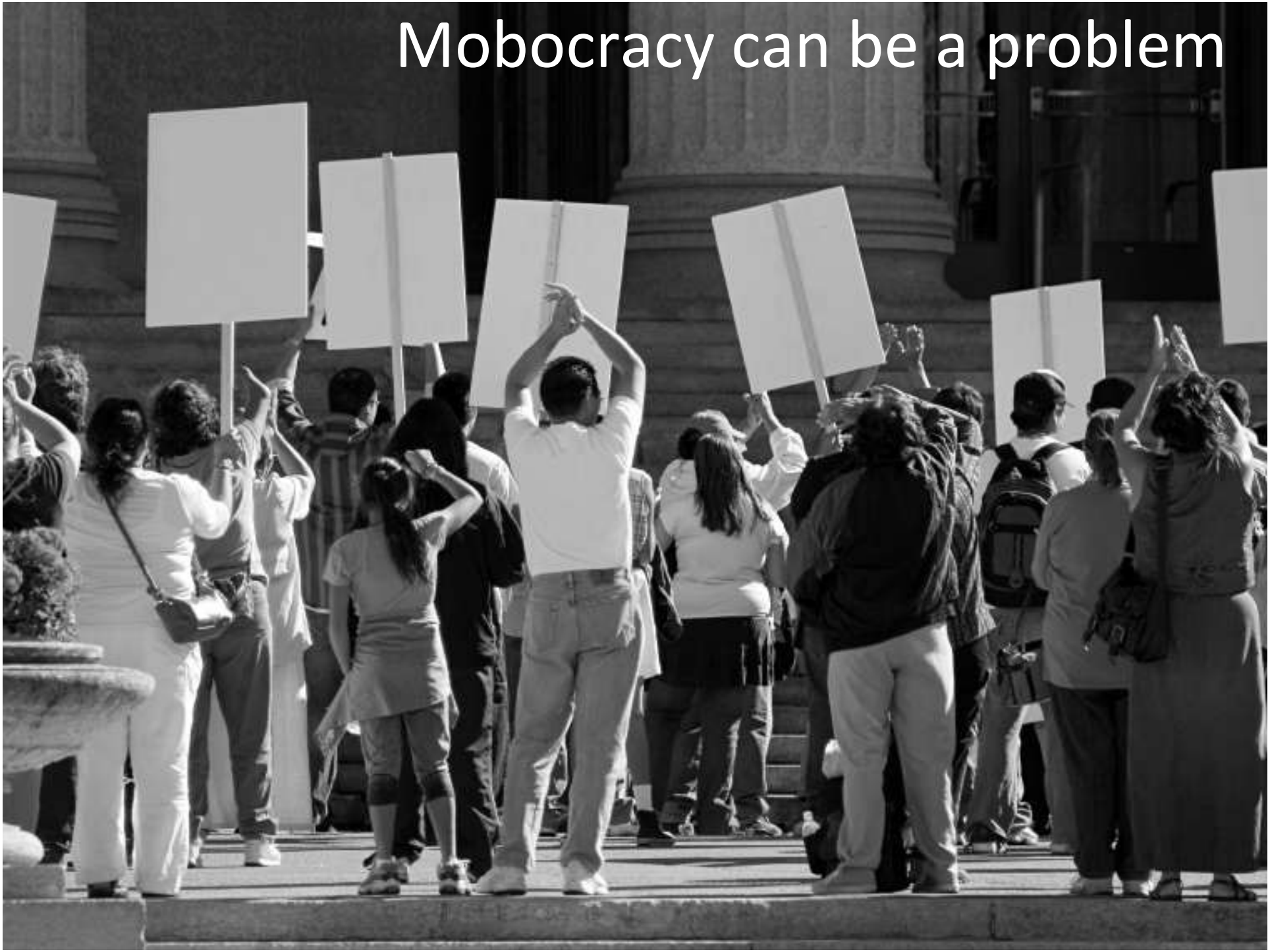
Mobocracy can be a problem



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a growing
abundance
of scholarship

and now later

Access to earlier stage research increases the relevant research

What We Don't Know We Don't Know

by **Gregg Gordon** (Social Science Research Network President & CEO)

Do you read everything in your field today? Do you even know what everything means any more? Readers of scholarly research are faced with an overabundance of information due to interdisciplinary subject areas, access to research at earlier and multiple stages, and simply more research from more scholars. My simple definition of innovation is the ability to create new things by being exposed to a broader and deeper set of existing things, but broader and deeper have their limits. There is no shortcut for reading and truly comprehending a specific article, but there aren't enough hours in the day to read everything. We need better tools to know what

used to evaluate individual articles as opposed to journal level metrics.

Impact Factor (IF), a citation based journal level metric, has been criticized since shortly after **Eugene Garfield** created the measure in 1955. Despite a few known ways to manipulate this measure, such as increased number of review articles, reduced percentages of citable material, and timing of publication, it is arguably the most important measure in academia today. As Garfield himself noted in 1999:

> [illegible] has become a mixed blessing. I expected that it would be used constructively while recognizing that in the wrong

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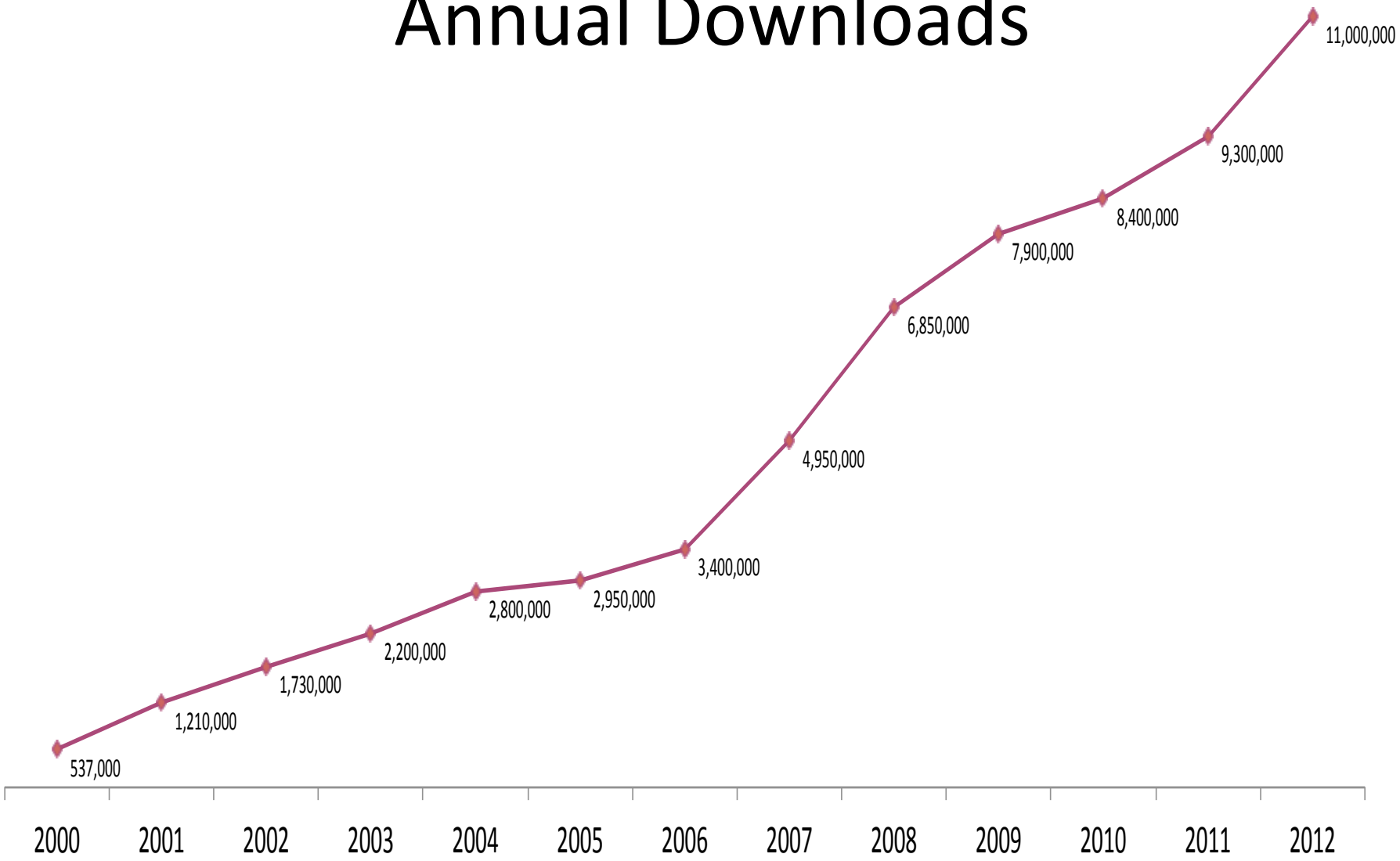

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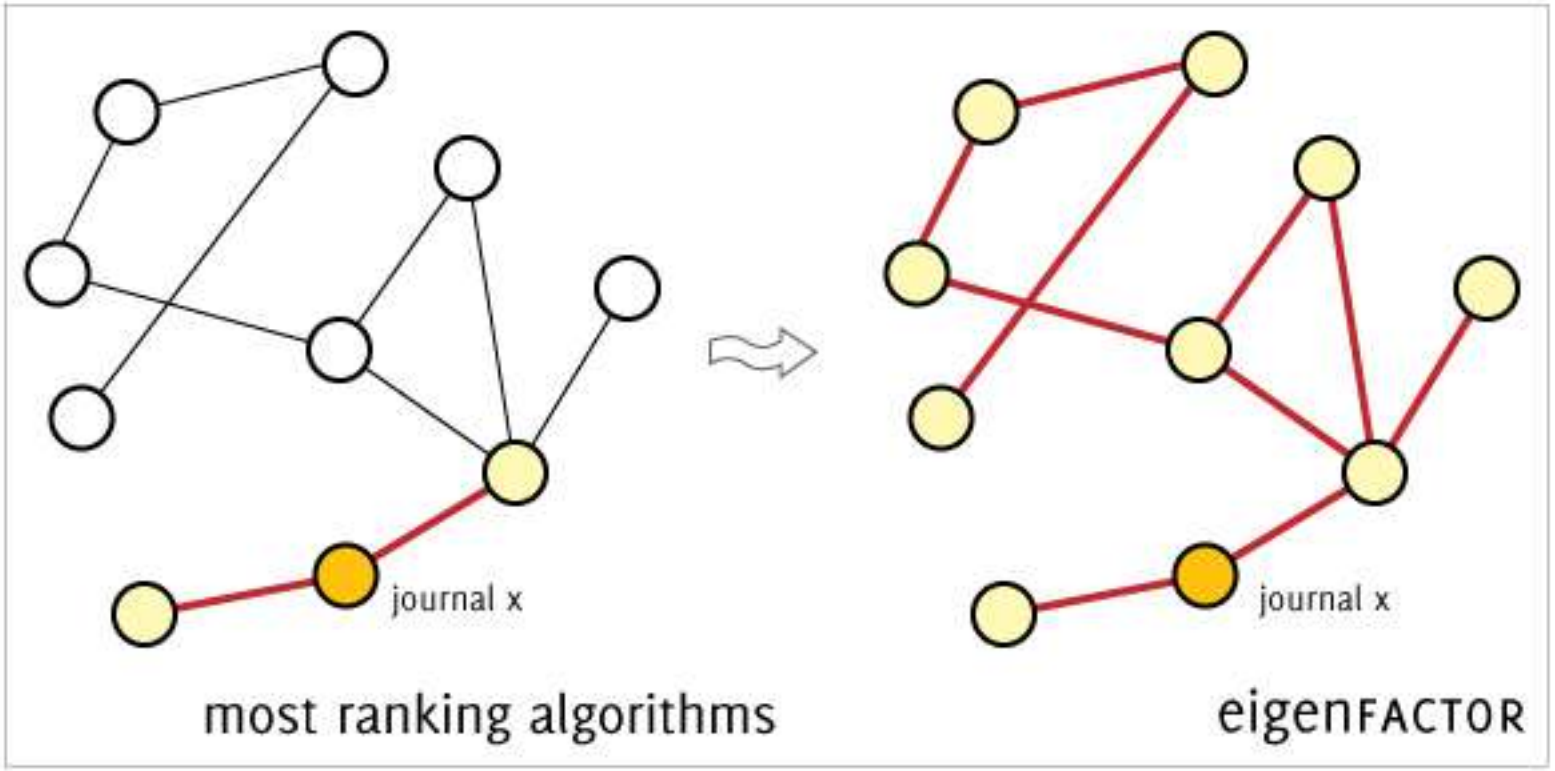
“Relationship” Methodologies



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Authors: Jon M. Kleinberg
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Journal: Journal of The ACM

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Authors: Andrei Broder, Ravi Kumar, Farzin Maghoul, Prabhakar Raghavan, Sridhar Rajagopalan, Raymie Stata, Andrew Tomkins, Janet Wiener
Year: 2000
Journal: Computer Networks and Isdn Systems

CLASSIC

Title: The Anatomy of a Large-Scale Hypertextual Web Search Engine
Authors: Sergey Brin, Lawrence Page
Year: 1998
Journal: Computer Networks and Isdn Systems

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Title: Web Communities Identification from Random Walks
Authors: Jiayuan Huang, Tingshao Zhu, Dale Schuurmans
Year: 2006
Journal:

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Title: On the citation influence methodology of Pinski and Narin
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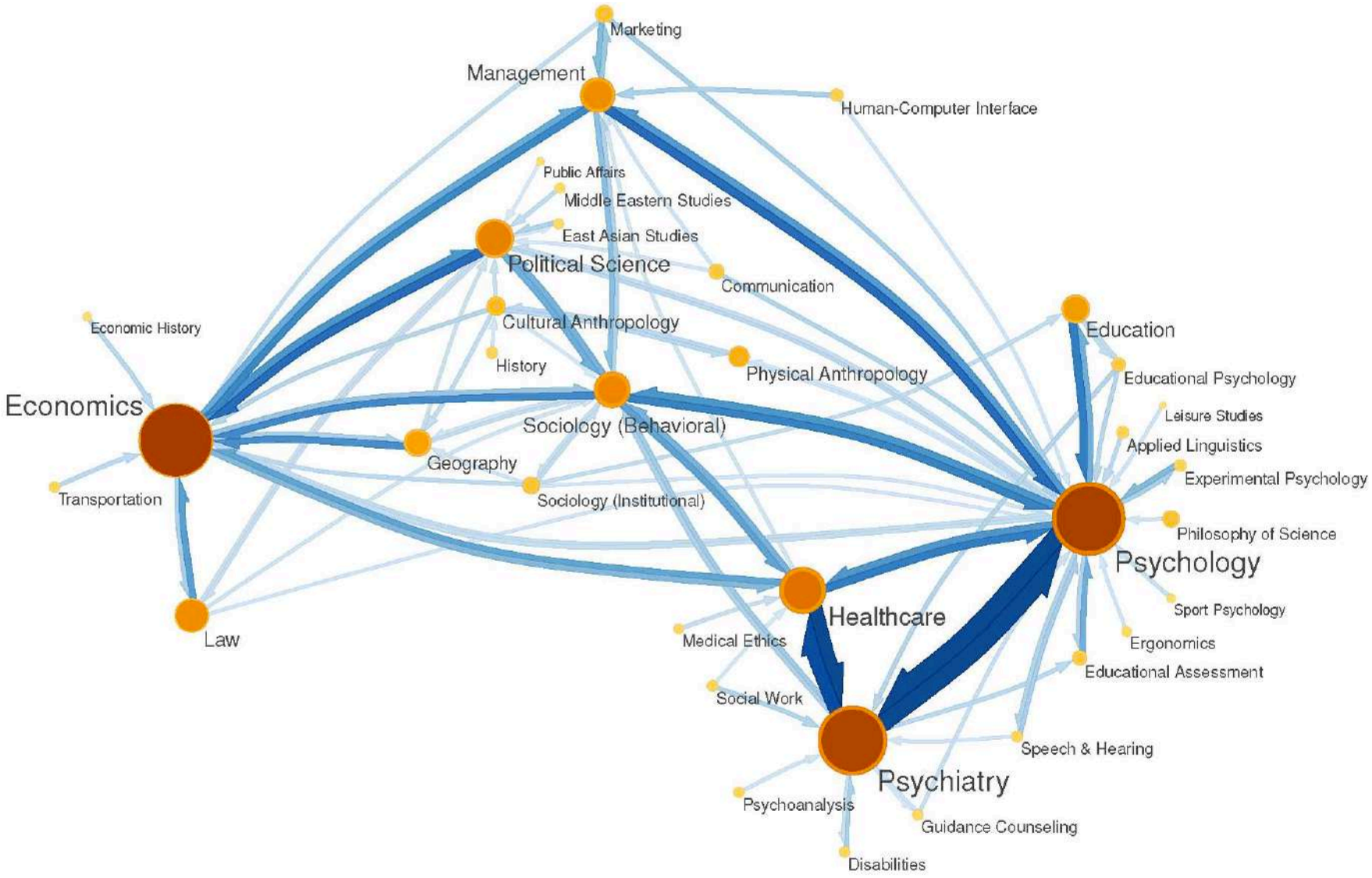

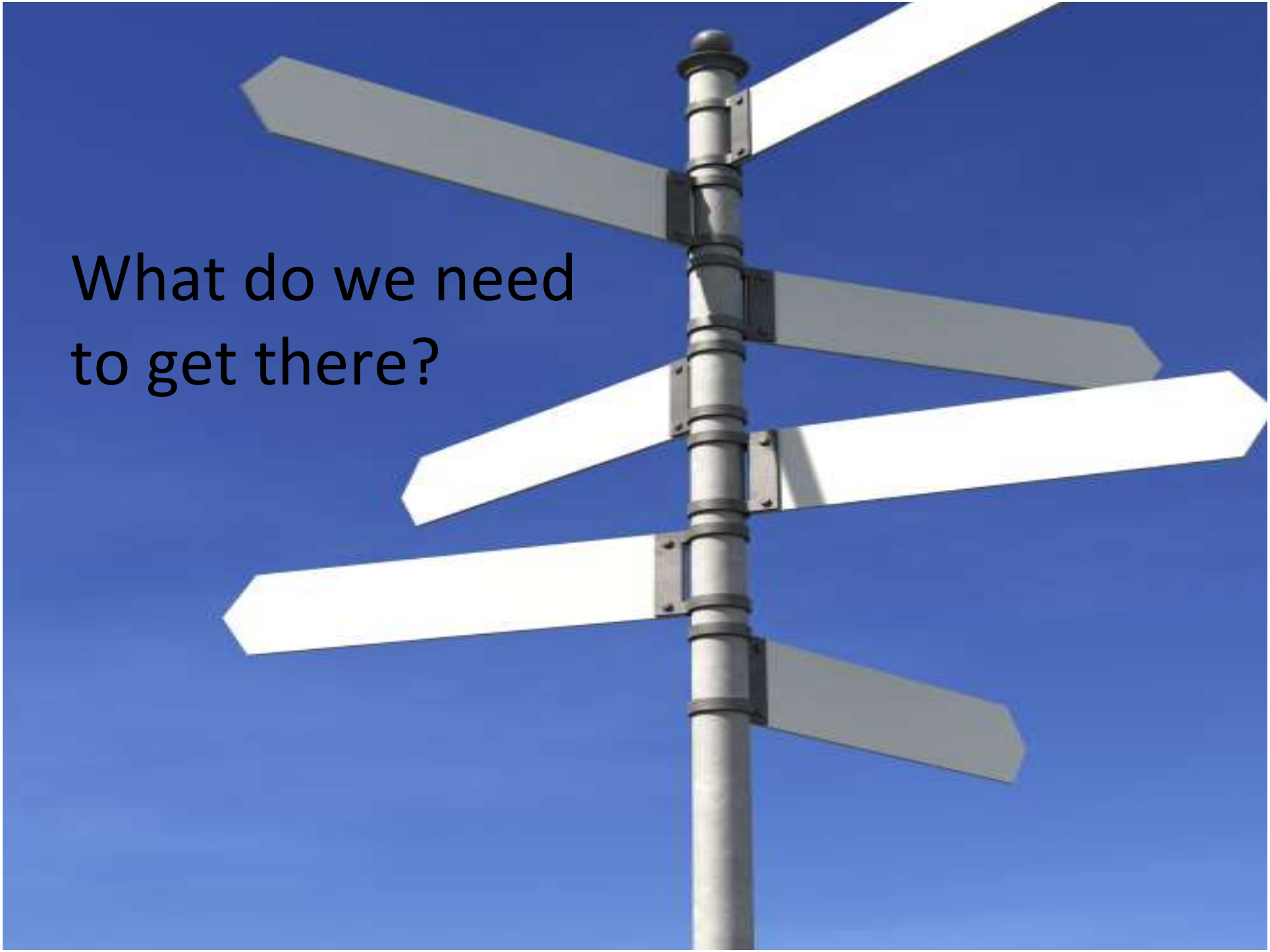
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What do I want?

How do I want it?

How do I ~~want~~ DEMAND it?

WHO?

HOW DOES YOUR KINDERGARTEN CLASSROOM AFFECT YOUR EARNINGS? EVIDENCE FROM PROJECT STAR*

Raj Chetty, Harvard University and NBER
John N. Friedman, Harvard University and NBER Nathaniel Hilger, Harvard University
Emmanuel Saez, UC Berkeley and NBER
Diane Whitmore Schanzenbach, Northwestern University and NBER Danny Yagan, Harvard University

March 2011

ABSTRACT

In Project STAR, 11,571 students in Tennessee and their teachers were randomly as- signed to classrooms within their schools from kindergarten to third grade. This paper evaluates the long-term impacts of STAR by linking the experimental data to administrative records. We first demonstrate that kindergarten test scores are highly correlated with outcomes such as earnings at age 27, college attendance, home ownership, and retirement savings. We then document four sets of experimental impacts. First, students in small classes are significantly more likely to attend college and exhibit improvements on other outcomes. Class size does not have a significant effect on earnings at age 27, but this effect is imprecisely estimated. Second, students who had a more experienced teacher in kindergarten have higher earnings. Third, an analysis of variance reveals significant classroom effects on earnings. Students who were randomly assigned to higher quality classrooms in grades K-3 – as measured by classmates' end-of-class test scores – have higher earnings, college attendance rates, and other outcomes. Finally, the effects of class quality fade out on test scores in later grades but gains in non-cognitive measures persist.

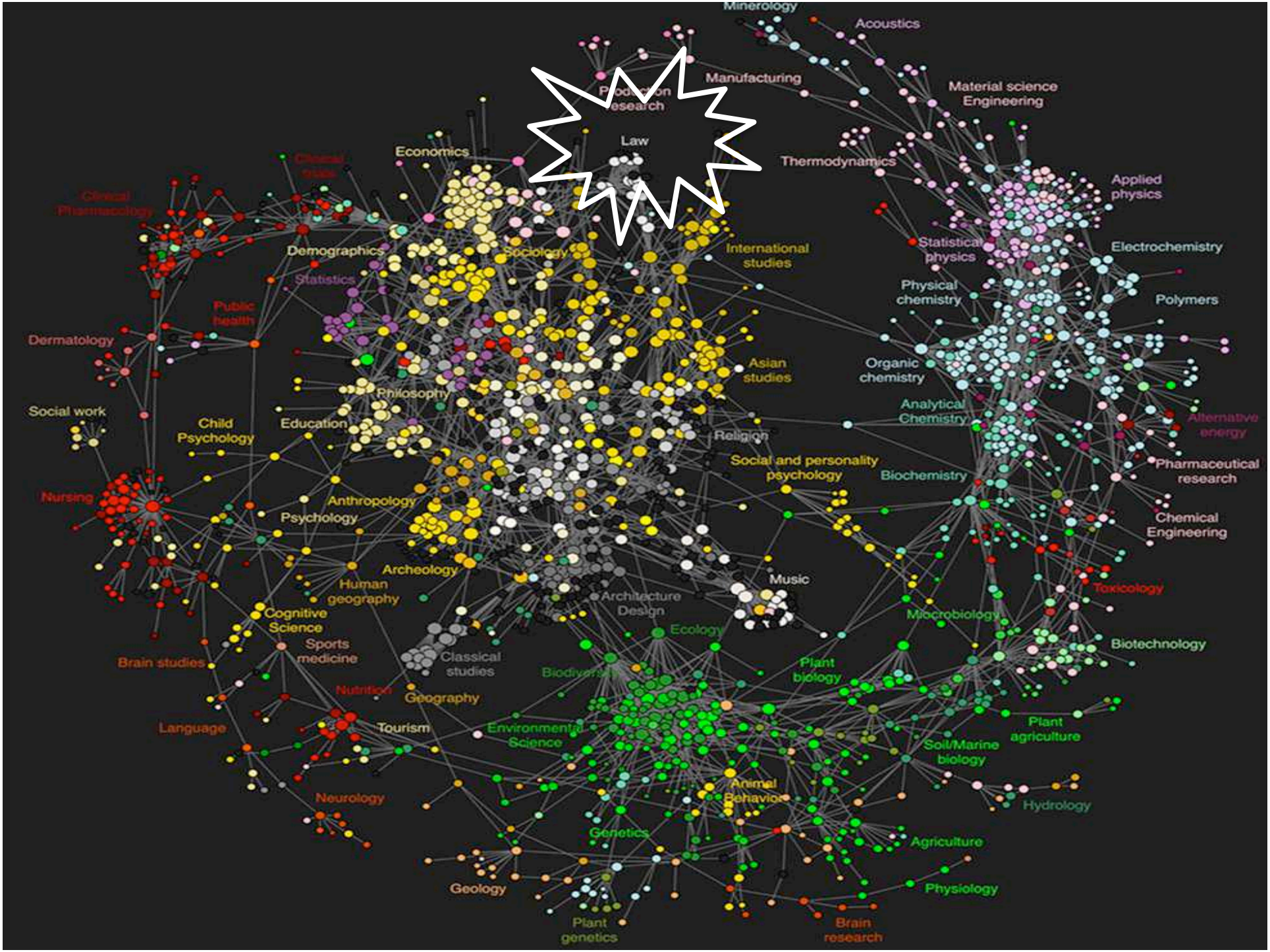
*We thank Lisa Barrow, David Card, Gary Chamberlain, Elizabeth Cascio, Janet Currie, Jeremy Finn, Edward Glaeser, Bryan Graham, James Heckman, Caroline Hoxby, Guido Imbens, Thomas Kane, Lawrence Katz, Alan Krueger, Derek Neal, Jonah Rockoff, Douglas Staiger, numerous seminar participants, and anonymous referees for helpful discussions and comments. We thank Helen Bain and Jayne Zaharias at HEROS for access to the Project STAR data. The tax data were accessed through contract TIRNO-09-R-00007 with the Statistics of Income (SOI) Division at the US Internal Revenue Service. Gregory Bruich, Jane Choi, Jessica Laird, Keli Liu, Laszlo Sandor, and Patrick Turley provided outstanding research assistance. Financial support from the Lab for Economic Applications and Policy at Harvard, the Center for Equitable Growth at UC Berkeley, and the National Science Foundation is gratefully acknowledged.

WHY?

The Effect of Free Access on the Diffusion of Scholarly Ideas

Heekyung Hellen Kim
MIT Sloan School of Management

Abstract:
This study examines a relationship between free access to research articles and the diffusion of their ideas as measured by citation counts. While free access should, in theory, help the diffusion of ideas, many researchers have debated the existence of the benefit of free access: reported empirical findings range from zero or negative effect to an over 300% increase of citations of non-free articles. By using a dataset from the Social Science Research Network (SSRN), an open repository of research articles, and employing a natural experiment that allows the estimation of the value of free access separate from confounding factors such as early viewership and quality differential, this study identifies the causal effect of free access on the citation counts. The natural experiment in this study is that a select group of published articles is posted on SSRN at a time chosen by their authors' affiliated organizations or SSRN, not by their authors. Using a difference-in-difference method and comparing the citation profiles of the articles before and after the posting time on SSRN against a group of control articles with similar characteristics, I estimated the effect of the SSRN posting on citation counts. The articles posted on SSRN receive more citations even prior to being posted on SSRN, suggesting that they are of higher quality. **Their citation counts further increase after being posted, gaining an additional 10-20% of citations. This gain is likely to be caused by the free access that SSRN provides.**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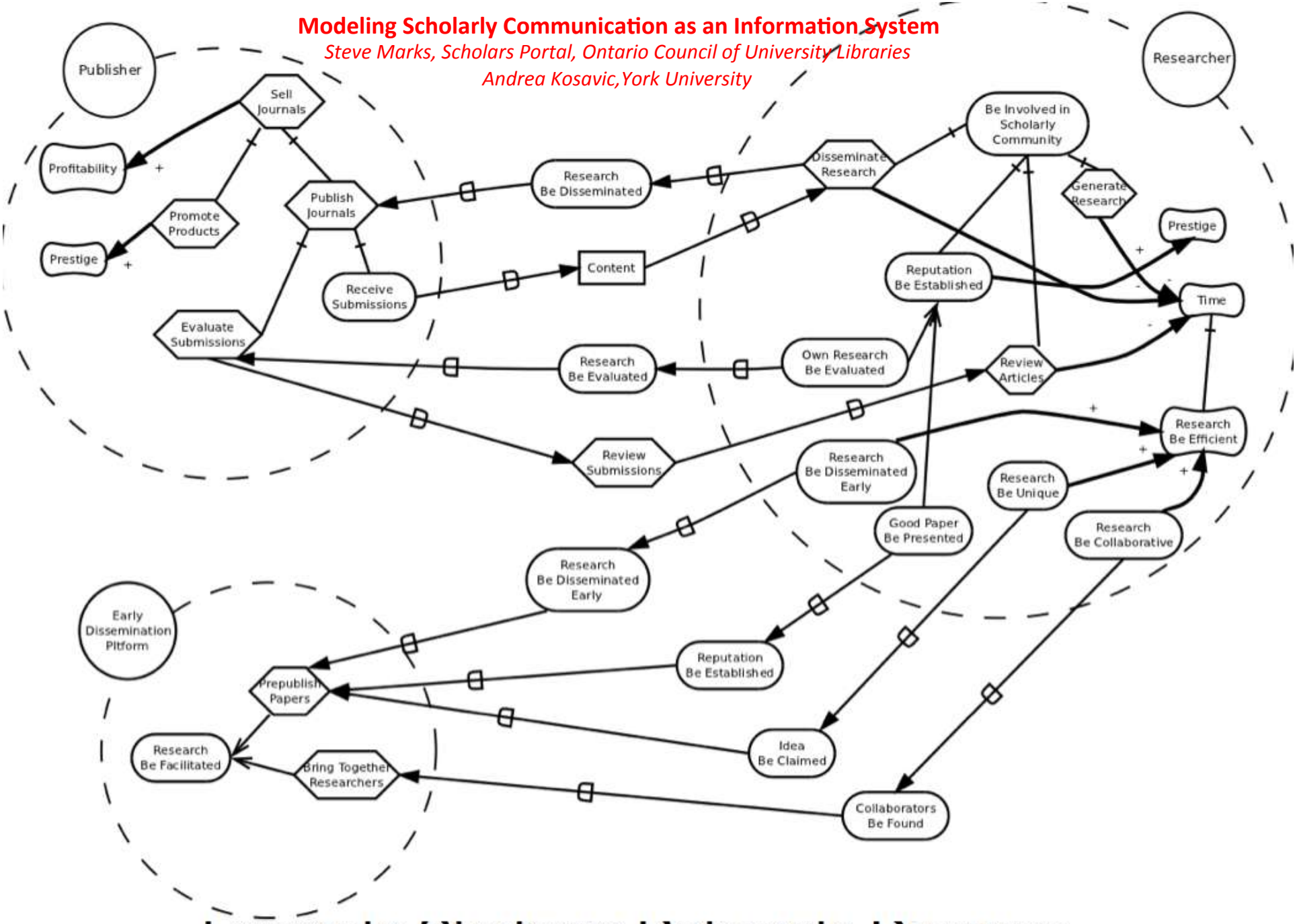
Science
Plant
agriculture
Soil/Marine
biology
Animal
Behavior
Neurology
Hydrology
Genetics
Agriculture
Geology
Physiology
Plant
genetics
Brain
research

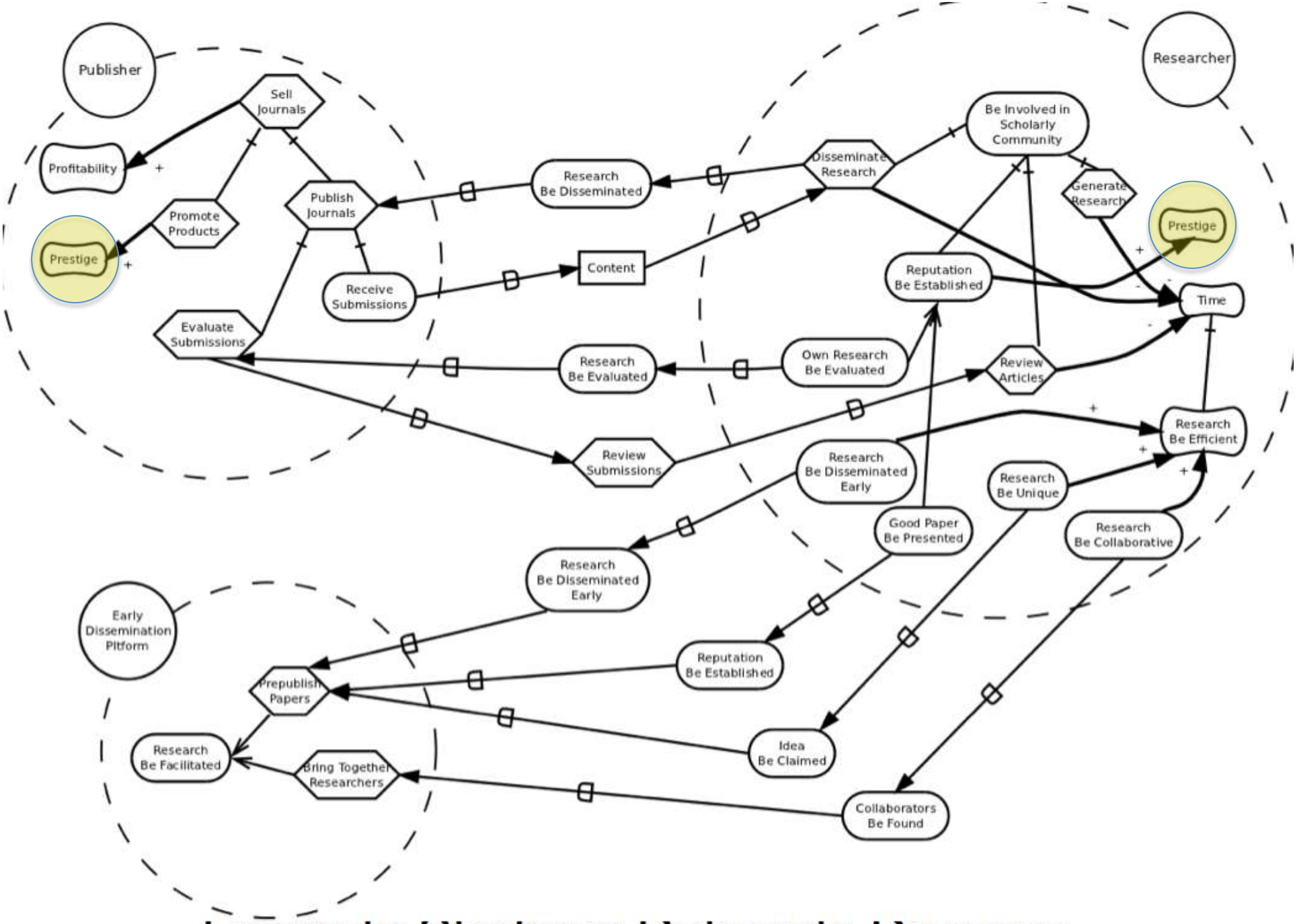
WHAT'S MISSING?

Modeling Scholarly Communication as an Information System

Steve Marks, Scholars Portal, Ontario Council of University Libraries
Andrea Kosavic,York University



Example Strategic Rationale Diagram



Example Strategic Rationale Diagram

Your Right Arm for a Publication in AER?

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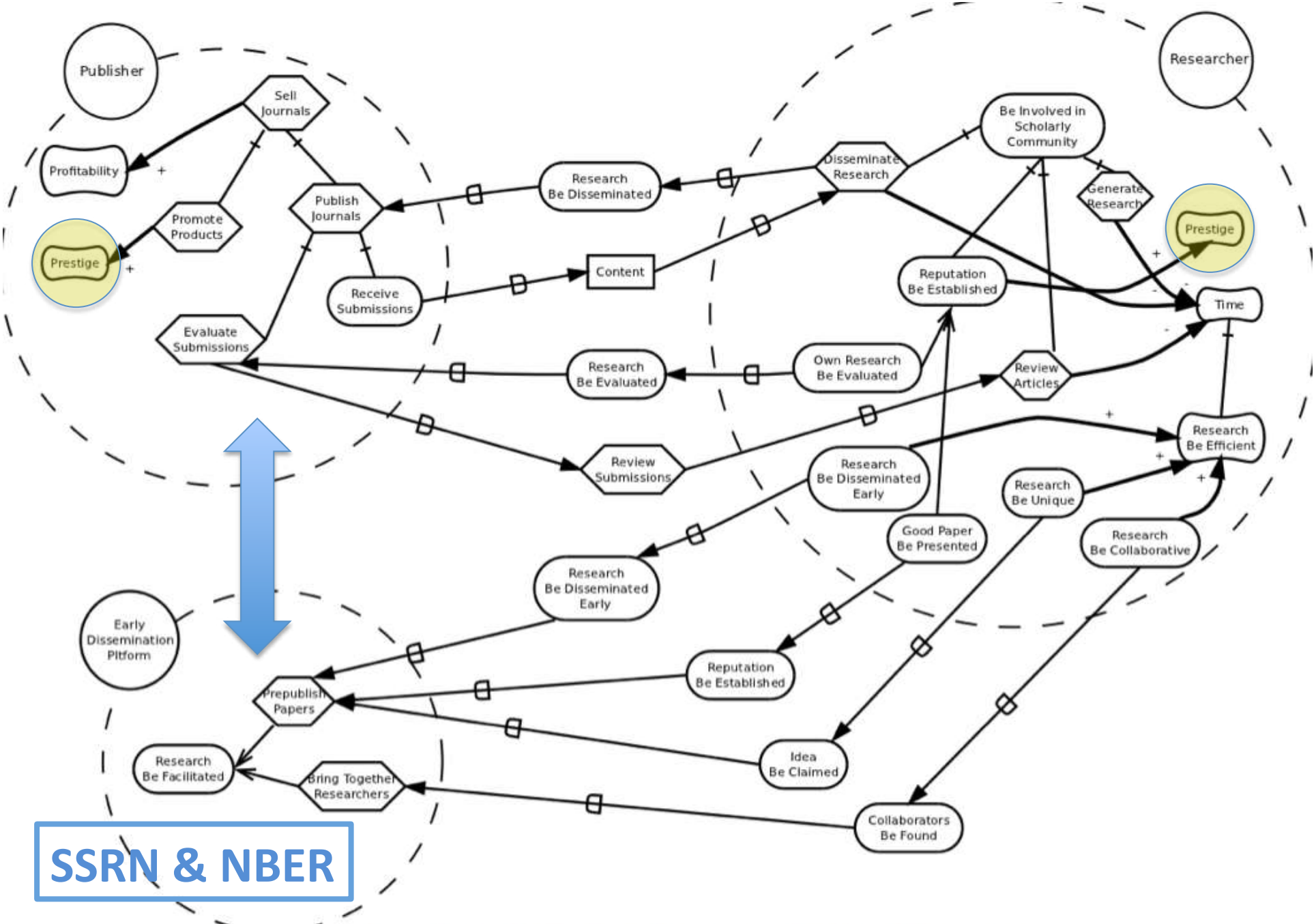
January 31, 2012

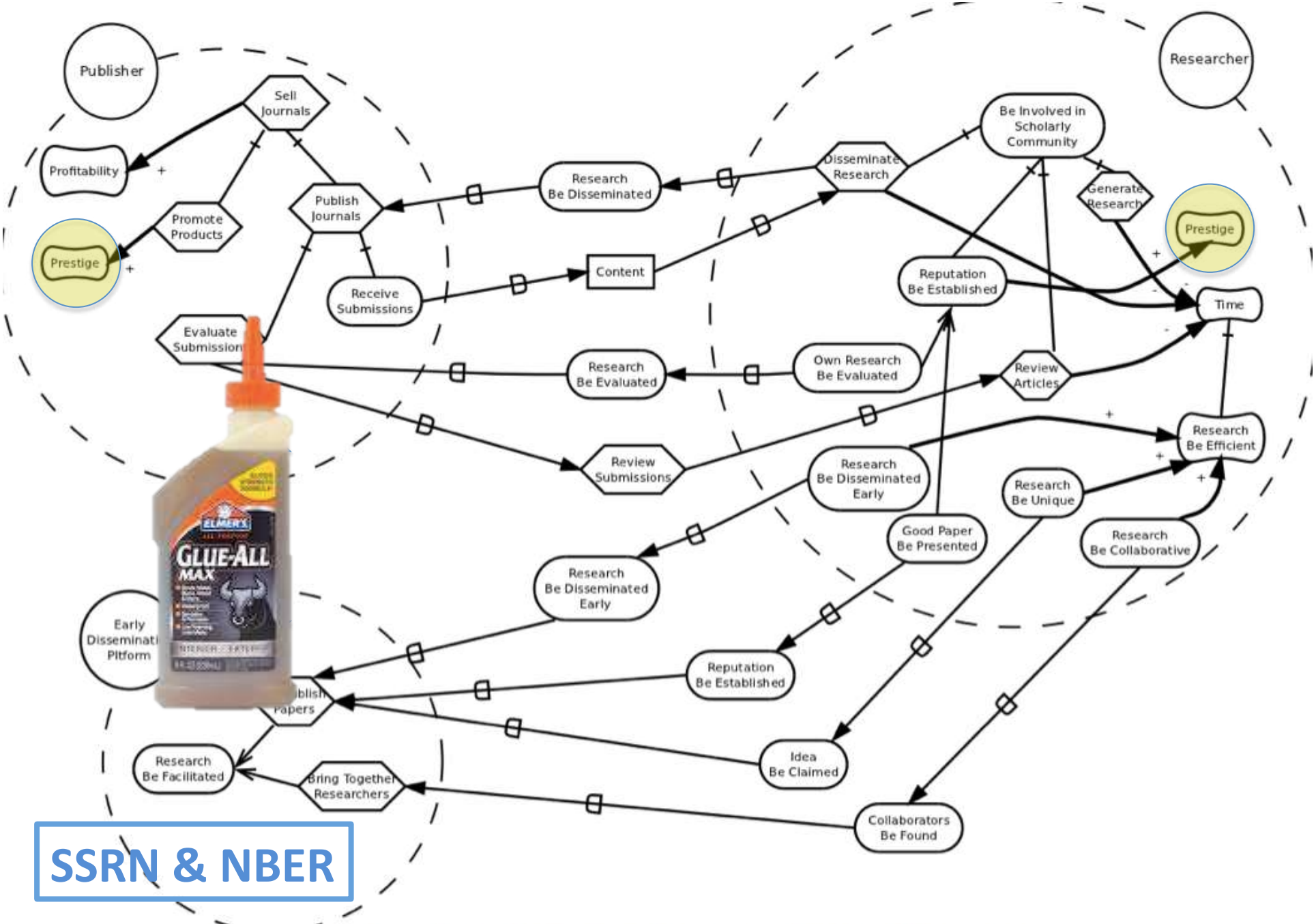
Abstract:
The time tradeoff (TTO) method is popular in medical decision making for valuing health states. We use it to elicit economists' preferences for publishing in top economic journals and living without limbs. The economists value the journals highly, and have a clear preference between them, with American Economic Review (AER) the most preferred. **Their responses imply they would sacrifice more than half a thumb for publishing in AER.** The TTO results are consistent with ranking and willingness to pay results, and indicate that preferences for journals are neither guided by influence factors, nor by expectations of a resulting salary rise.

Number of Pages in PDF File: 22
Keywords: Utility Measurement, Time Tradeoff, Willingness to pay, Publications
JEL Classifications: A10, B41, I10

http://ssrn.com/abstract=997122

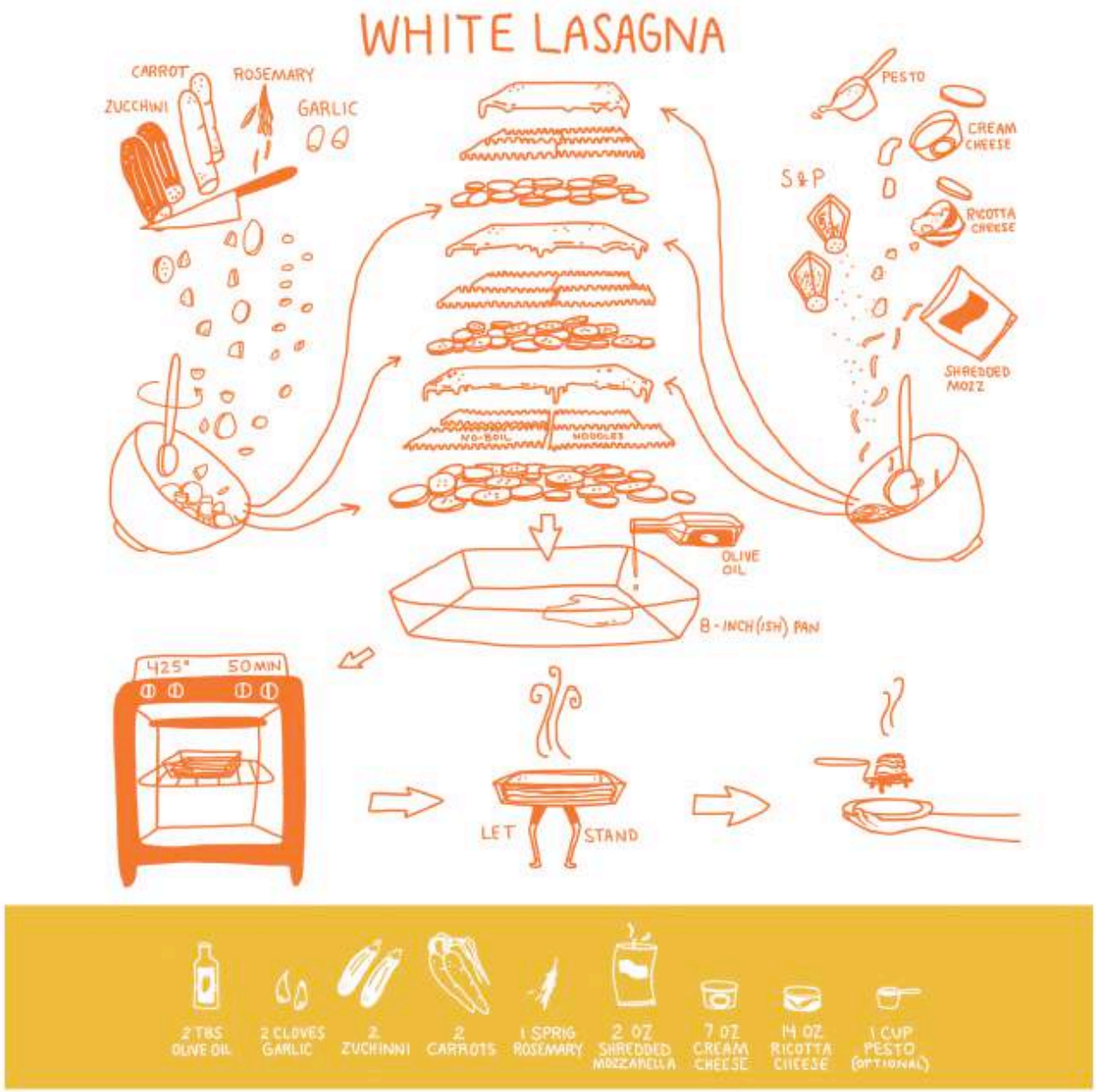


Example Strategic Rationale Diagram



Example Strategic Rationale Diagram

SELLEYS
Supa Glue
SUPA STRONG
GRABS IN 10 SECS



Source: *Picture Cook: See. Make. Eat. By Katie Shelly*

Thank You!
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