# Studying Social Inequality with Data Science 

Asking Research Questions

## Learning goals for today

By the end of class, you will be able to

- articulate a clear research question
- use language appropriate for causal or descriptive questions

What makes a good research question?

Keys to a good research question

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1. a unit of analysis

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- a set of units about whom to infer
- clear who is included and who is not


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- a set of units about whom to infer
- clear who is included and who is not

4. potential for surprising results

## Describe a population

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Woman 1
Woman 2
Woman 3
Woman 4

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## Employed?

| Woman 1 | 1 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Woman 2 | 0 |
| Woman 3 | 1 |
| Woman 4 | 1 |

## Describe population subgroups

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|  | Employed? |  | Employed? |
| :--- | :---: | :--- | :---: |
| Mother 1 | 0 | Non-Mother 1 | 1 |
| Mother 2 | 0 | Non-Mother 2 | 0 |
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| Mother 4 | 1 | Non-Mother 4 | 1 |

## Causal effect in a population

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> Would be employed if
> a mother?
> $Y(1)$

Woman 10
Woman 2
0
Woman 3
0
Woman 41

## Causal effect in a population

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| Would be <br> employed if <br> a mother? <br> $Y(1)$ | Would be <br> employed if <br> a non-mother? <br> $Y(0)$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| 0 | 1 |
| 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 |

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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $Y(1)-Y(0)$ |  |
| Woman 1 | 0 | 1 | -1 |
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$\uparrow$
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| Descriptive | Murky Middle | Causal |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| among | associated with | causes |
| across | leads to | affects |
| difference | predicts | produces |
| for those who |  | impacts |
| $\uparrow$ |  | $\uparrow$ <br> not verbs |

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Statements "predictor verb outcome" are often causal

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Statements "predictor verb outcome" are often causal
(analysis needs
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Statements "among subpopulation, mean outcome" are often descriptive

A good project may have a very simple question

## Example: Prevalence of housing eviction

Lundberg \& Donnelly 2019

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## Future of Families

\& Child Wellbeing Study

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## $\stackrel{\circ}{1}$ Future of Families \& Child Wellbeing Study <br> PRINCETON | COLUMBIA

H19. We are also interested in some of the problems that families face making ends meet. In the past 12 months, did you do any of the following because there wasn't enough money?

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## YES NO

H19E. (In the past 12 months), were you evicted from your home or apartment for not paying the rent or mortgage? 1

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- we filled in missing values with regression
- we gathered responses across years


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## Example: Progress toward gender equality

From Homework 2: England, Levine, \& Mishel 2020

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Fig. 1. Percentage of women and men, age 25 to 54, employed in the last week, 1970 to 2018. Source: Authors' computations from IPUMS CPS ASEC samples for 1970 to 2018.

## Example: Progress toward gender equality

From Homework 2: England, Levine, \& Mishel 2020


Fig. 9. Ratio of women's to men's median hourly wage among full-time workers employed in the last week, age 25 to 54, 1970 to 2018. Source: Authors' computations from IPUMS CPS ASEC samples for 1970 to 2018.
hypothetical examples of questions

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- we want a clear target population, and there isn't one here
- we want an outcome aggregated within subgroups, and this is something else


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A researcher studies the racial composition of those

- with college degrees
- without college degrees
among 25-50 year old American residents in 2022


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What is your biggest concern about this study?

- usually it is best of $X$ precedes $Y$
- better to study P(College | Race) instead of $P($ Race | College)


## Example: Could be improved $(2 / 3)$

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- result is somewhat obvious:
hard to argue that those with higher hourly wages would have lower annual earnings


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What is your biggest concern about this study?

- the target population is not very interesting if it excludes those who won't respond


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