

# From Topic to Question

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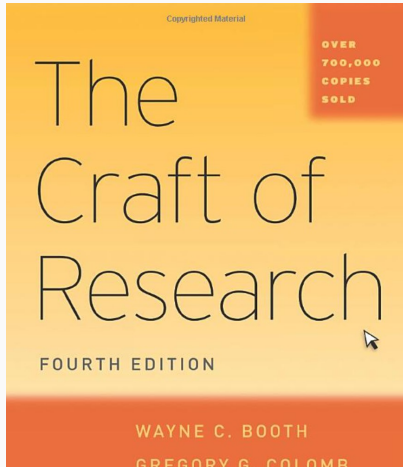
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# Agenda

- From Topic to Question (1.25 hours)
- Break (0.25 hours)
- Git & Github (1 hour)

# From Topic to Question

How do you take a broad topic, and narrow it down to an answerable question?



# From Topic to Question

Ask a **question** that solves a **problem** that you can convince readers to care about.

Possible question types:

- **Disagreement:** Some people think X, but other people think Y. What's right?
- **Structure and Composition:** What patterns exist? What typologies?
- **Claim:** Unmeasured claim about how things work.
- **Optimization:** Can we do this better?

Avoid questions that are...

- Settled fact (you could look them up)
- Unanswerable with data
- Answers are dead ends

# Is your question answerable with data?

Think about your question and your final product. Will it answer the question? What will skeptics say?

- Is your question too broad to have an “answer”?
- What would the ideal dataset look like?
- What will a skeptic say?
- State a possible finding: “I find that an increase of X is correlated with an increase of Y...”

# What kind of question do you have?

From Hofman, J.M., Watts, D.J., Athey, S. et al. Integrating explanation and prediction in computational social science. Nature 595, 181–188 (2021).

**Table 1 | A schematic for organizing empirical modelling along two dimensions, representing the different levels of emphasis placed on prediction and explanation \***

	<b>No intervention or distributional changes</b>	<b>Under interventions or distributional changes</b>
<b>Focus on specific features or effects</b>	Quadrant 1: Descriptive modelling Describe situations in the past or present (but neither causal nor predictive)	Quadrant 2: Explanatory modelling Estimate effects of changing a situation (but many effects are small)
<b>Focus on predicting outcomes</b>	Quadrant 3: Predictive modelling Forecast outcomes for similar situations in the future (but can break under changes)	Quadrant 4: Integrative modelling Predict outcomes and estimate effects in as yet unseen situations

## Some strategies for questions

- Read an existing paper/project and...
  - Read their extension questions.
  - Ask if there's a spatial extension.
    - Use spatial boundaries?
    - Add distance?
    - Map residuals?
- Talk to a subject matter expert and see if there are open optimization problems.



## From Topic to Question

Ask your question in the following form...

1. Name your topic: "I am studying \_\_\_\_\_."
2. Add your question: "I want to know \_\_\_\_\_ because \_\_\_\_\_."
  - a. This is a (prediction, feature) question that assumes (no intervention, yes intervention).
3. Add an example finding: "A possible finding is \_\_\_\_\_. My data is capable of showing that because \_\_\_\_\_."
4. Implication: "A hypothetical way my result will be used is \_\_\_\_\_."

## Think, Pair, Share

1. 10 min: Individually write your question in the form of the prior slide.
2. 30 min: In groups, share your question and proposal. Group members, critically ask:
  - a. Is this question answerable with data?
  - b. Would the proposed analysis convince a skeptic?
  - c. Would the result be useable?
3. Come back, share out results.

# Assignments

- 1/28 (next week): GitHub Repo with raw data. We will be *Virtual*.
- 2/4: Data Summary Analysis and 10-minute presentations (with 5-minute question).
- 2/11: Project Proposal 1, 2nd set of presentations.
- 2/25: Midpoint work in progress report & presentations.