		Teaching Guide			
	Identifyii	ng Data		2020/21	
Subject (*)	Multivariate Analysis of Social Data		615G01206		
Study programme	Grao en Socioloxía			-	
		Descriptors			
Cycle	Period	Year	Туре	Credits	
Graduate	2nd four-month period	Second	Obligatory	6	
Language	Spanish				
Teaching method	Face-to-face				
Prerequisites					
Department	Socioloxía e Ciencias da Comun	cación			
Coordinador	Cotillo Pereira, Alberto	E-mai	a.cotillo@udc.es		
Lecturers	Cotillo Pereira, Alberto	E-mai	a.cotillo@udc.es		
Web					
General description Contingency plan	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			s, in the vast majority of social rly only from the analysis of the application in any situation as it is aimed to train graduates	

	Study programme competences
Code	Study programme competences
A5	Aprendizaje de los conceptos y de las técnicas estadísticas aplicadas a la sociedad humana.
A7	Conocimiento y dominio de la metodología de las ciencias sociales y de sus técnicas básicas y avanzadas (cuantitativas y cualitativas) de
	investigación social; con especial atención a los aspectos de muestreo y de los programas informáticos de aplicación.
A14	Capacidades en elaborar, utilizar, e interpretar indicadores sociales e instrumentos de medición social.
A15	Conocimientos y habilidades para plantear y desarrollar una investigación aplicada en las diferentes áreas de la sociedad.
A16	Conocimientos y habilidades técnicas para la produción y el análisis de los datos cuantitativos y cualitativos.
A26	Saber elegir las técnicas de investigación social (cuantitativas y cualitativas) pertinentes en cada momento.
В3	Capacidad de análisis y síntesis.
B4	Resolución de problemas.
B5	Capacidad de gestión de la información.
B6	Comunicación oral y escrita en la lengua nativa.

В7	Conocimientos de informática relativos al ámbito de estudio.
B12	Trabajo en equipo.
B21	Aprendizaje autónomo.
B27	Capacidades en reconocer la complejidad de los fenómenos sociales.
C1	Expresarse correctamente, tanto de forma oral como escrita, en las lenguas oficiales de la comunidad autónoma.
C3	Utilizar las herramientas básicas de las tecnologías de la información y las comunicaciones (TIC) necesarias para el ejercicio de su
	profesión y para el aprendizaje a lo largo de su vida.

Learning outcomes			
Learning outcomes	Stud	y progra	ımme
		competences	
Upon successful completion of this course, students will be able to select the multivariate analysis technique appropriate to the	A5	B21	
research question	A7		
	A26		
Upon successful completion of this course, students will be able to handle the SPSS statistical package for the analysis of	A7	B4	С3
social data	A14	В7	
	A16	B21	
Upon successful completion of this course, students will be able to differentiate the phases and tasks involved in the	A7	B21	
systematic application of each of the multivariate analysis techniques exposed			
Upon successful completion of this course, students will be able to analyze social data of different types by applying	A5	В3	C1
multivariate analysis techniques	A7	B27	
	A16		
Upon successful completion of this course, students will be able to interpret the results of research involving the use of	A5	В3	C1
multivariate analysis techniques	A7	B27	
	A16		
Upon successful completion of this course, students will be able to extract the relevant information from large sets of social	A15	В3	C1
data	A16	B5	
		B12	
		B27	
Upon successful completion of this course, students will be able to exhibit in public a scientific article in which the studied		В3	C1
techniques of multivariate analysis are applied		B6	
Upon successful completion of this course, students will be able to apply the techniques studied to real research situations	A7	В3	C1
	A14	B4	
	A15	B12	
	A16		
	A26		

	Contents
Topic	Sub-topic
LESSON 1: EXPLORATORY DATA ANALYSIS	Exploratory data analysis with SPSS. Descriptive statistics. Graphic examination of
	the data: Boxplots and Stem-and-Leaf Graphics. Construction and interpretation of
	tables. Construction and interpretation of tables based on multiple responses. Social
	data applications.
LESSON 2: MULTIVARIATE ANALYSIS TECHNIQUES	Relevance of multivariate analysis. Definition. Measurement types. Types of variables.
CLASSIFICATION	Relationship. Description of multivariate analysis techniques. Classification criteria.
	Types of research problems.
LESSON 3: SIMPLE AND MULTIPLE REGRESSION	Definition of regression analysis. Least squares criterion. Forecast errors. Predictive
ANALYSIS	ability. Special features of the multiple regression analysis. Variable selection
	methods. The problem of multicollinearity. The research process: objectives, design,
	assumptions, extraction, interpretation and validation.

LESSON 4: FACTOR AND PRINCIPAL COMPONENT	Historical background. Definition. Factor solution. Common and specific variance.
ANALYSIS	Factor Analysis vs. Principal component analysis. Applications and uses. The
	research process: objectives, design, assumptions, extraction, interpretation and
	validation.
LESSON 5: CORRESPONDENCE ANALYSIS	Scopes. Definition of correspondence analysis. Research objectives. Limitations of
	correspondence analysis. The basic structure of the data matrix. Central concepts.
	Multiple correspondence analysis. The research process: objectives, design,
	assumptions, extraction, interpretation and validation.
LESSON 6: CLUSTER ANALYSIS	Definition of cluster analysis. Objectives. Procedure. Similarity measures. Clustering
	methods. Limitations of cluster analysis. The research process: objectives, design,
	assumptions, extraction, interpretation and validation.
LESSON 7: DISCRIMINANT ANALYSIS	Historical background. Definition of discriminant analysis. Objectives. Multivariate
	profiles. Discriminating variables. Discriminant functions. Reclassification. The
	research process: objectives, design, assumptions, extraction, interpretation and
	validation.
LESSON 8: LOGISTIC REGRESSION ANALYSIS	The logic of logistic regression. Preconditions for logistic regression. Logistic
	regression assumptions. Extraction and estimation of regression model fit.
	Interpretation of logistic regression coefficients. Probit analysis. The research process:
	objectives, design, assumptions, extraction, interpretation and validation.

	Planning			
Methodologies / tests	Competencies	Ordinary class	Student?s personal	Total hours
		hours	work hours	
Guest lecture / keynote speech	A5 A7 A26 B21	15	0	15
ICT practicals	A5 A7 A14 A16 B3 B7	40	0	40
	B27 C1 C3			
Mixed objective/subjective test	A5 A7 A26 B21	0	40	40
Oral presentation	B3 B6 C1	15	10	25
Supervised projects	A5 A7 A14 A15 A16	0	20	20
	A26 B3 B4 B5 B12			
	B27 C1			
Personalized attention		10	0	10

	Methodologies
Methodologies	Description
Guest lecture /	The explanation of the theoretical content of each of the topics will take place in the classroom from previous readings that
keynote speech	students had to perform. These readings are the basic bibliography of the subject and are available in the school library. The
	objective test will be based on the knowledge of those basic readings.
ICT practicals	Throughout the development of the sessions, some ICT practices will be made about any of the analytical techniques taught.
	The completion of each practice will involve mastering any computer application for data analysis.
Mixed	At the end of the sessions there will be a theoretical mixed test for students to show their understanding of the concepts
objective/subjective	studied.
test	
Oral presentation	The students, organized in groups of three, will present a research paper that used any of the studied techniques or their own
	supervised projects. The teacher will provide students both the text and a exposure common script.
Supervised projects	The teacher will assign a research topic to each group in order to apply the analytical techniques studied to a secondary
	database. This supervised work will be done in groups of no more than three students.

Personalized attention



Methodologies	Description
ICT practicals	Practices through ICT will have personalized attention from the teacher in the classroom.
Supervised projects	Throughout the performance of the tutored project, students must attend at least twice tutorials. That tutored project will be
	done in groups of no more than three students. As far as possible it will be avoided that the students do the work alone.

		Assessment		
Methodologies	dologies Competencies Description		Qualification	
Mixed	A5 A7 A26 B21	The mixed test will consist of an exam at the end of the lessons.	40	
objective/subjective		All students who do not wish to be evaluated through continuous evaluation may take		
test		the exams of the official announcements. That exam will have a theoretical and a		
		practical part.		
ICT practicals	A5 A7 A14 A16 B3 B7	Throughout the course, practices that will involve the application of the studied	25	
	B27 C1 C3	technique to a particular case will be held.		
Supervised projects	A5 A7 A14 A15 A16	The supervised project will consist in the performance of a research work from the	20	
	A26 B3 B4 B5 B12	beginning to the end.		
	B27 C1	Thus, students should use software for data processing, analyze the results and write		
		the research report. Teamwork is fostered, so that work must be done in groups of two		
		or three pupils.		
Oral presentation	B3 B6 C1	The students, organized in groups of three, will present a research paper that used	15	
		any of the studied techniques or their own supervised projects. The teacher will		
		provide students both the text and a exposure common script.		

Assessment comments

At the beginning of the course students

must choose one of two ways: either continuous assessment or assessment by

examination on the official date. Those opting for the latter route will only

have to present a theoretical and practical examination on the official date.

Students who choose the path of continuous evaluation may not be presented for

consideration by the official date in June. It is understood that chose not

continuous assessment those students who did not communicate to the teacher by

e-mail their choice by continuous assessment before February 15, 2018.

The evaluation of the efforts of students

who have opted for continuous assessment will be based on a system of points

that have to be accumulated throughout the semester. The maximum number of points

that students can get will be 100 on continuous assessment and 80 in

non-continuous assessment. Their final score will depend directly on the number

of points they accumulate.

For students in the continuous evaluation,

four of activities in which they can accumulate points: an oral presentation in

groups, ITC practicals in the classroom, a supervised group project and an objective test about the theoretical

content of the subject. The maximum number of points in each of these

activities will be: 15 in the oral presentation, 20 in the supervised project, 25 in the ICT practicals, and

40 points in the objective test.

In some classes the teacher will pass a

signature sheet to monitor student attendance.

Students in the continuous evaluation,

will approve the subject if they meet each and every one of the following three

conditions: (1) to attend at least 75% of classes in which attendance was

monitored; (2) to accumulate 50 or more points and (3) to obtain in each of the methodologies, at least a third of the points involved (5 in the oral presentation, 7 in the supervised project, 8 in the ICT practicals, and 13 on the objective test).

presentation, 7 in the supervised project, 6 in the 101 practicals, and 13 on the objective

Students in non-continuous evaluation must

obtain at least 50 points to pass, since the theoretical part will involve a

maximum 45 points and the practical part will involve a maximum of 35 points.

This will also be applied in the official opportunity

of July.

The ratings of any of the practices, the

group project or any other previous courses will not be saved. In no way, $% \left(1\right) =\left(1\right) \left(1\right)$

scores on any of the teaching activities in an opportunity will be saved in any

of the others.



The teacher reserves the right to make changes along the course, provided they are not in contradiction with any of the information contained herein.

	Sources of information
Basic	 - Hair, Joseph F.; Anderson, Rolph E.; Tatham, Ronald L. y Black, William C. (2001). Análisis multivariante. Madrid. Prentice-Hall - Díaz de Rada, Vidal (2002). Técnicas de análisis multivariante para investigación social y comercial. Madrid. Ra-Ma - Cea D'Ancona, M. A. (2002). Análisis multivariable. Teoría y práctica en la investigación social. Madrid. Síntesis - Bisquerra Alzina, Rafael (1989). Introducción conceptual al análisis multivariable. Barcelona. PPU - Pardo Merino, A. y Ruiz Díaz, M.A. (2002). SPSS 11. Guía para el análisis de datos. Madrid. McGraw-Hill
Complementary	 Levy Mangin, J.P. y Varela Mallou, J. (2003). Análisis multivariable para las Ciencias Sociales. Madrid. Prentice-Hall Peña, Daniel (2002). Análisis de datos multivariantes. Madrid. McGraw-Hill Pérez López, César (2009). Análisis de datos. Técnicas con SPSS 15. Madrid. Prentice-Hall Pérez López, César (2004). Técnicas de análisis multivariante de datos. Aplicaciones con SPSS. Madrid. Pearson Education

Recommendations	
Subjects that it is recommended to have taken before	
Statistics Applied to the social sciences 1/615G01101	
Social Research Methods and Techniques/615G01105	
Statistics Applied to the social sciences 2/615G01201	
Subjects that are recommended to be taken simultaneously	
Subjects that continue the syllabus	
Other comments	

(*)The teaching guide is the document in which the URV publishes the information about all its courses. It is a public document and cannot be modified. Only in exceptional cases can it be revised by the competent agent or duly revised so that it is in line with current legislation.