



COURSE DATA

Data Subject

Code	43768
Name	Research methodology applied to social sciences
Cycle	Master's degree
ECTS Credits	15.0
Academic year	2022 - 2023

Study (s)

Degree	Center	Acad. year	Period
2170 - Master's Degree in Social Welfare: Family and Intervention	Faculty of Social Sciences	1	Second term

Subject-matter

Degree	Subject-matter	Character
2170 - Master's Degree in Social Welfare: Family and Intervention	4 - Research methodology applied to social sciences	Optional

Coordination

Name	Department
MONTAGUD MAYOR, JAVIER PERFECTO	350 - Social Work and Social Services

SUMMARY

The analysis of reality is fundamental in the process of intervention. This principle, which has defined the Social Sciences in general and Social Work in particular since its origins, has become increasingly more prominent as a result of new and complex social problems that arise with postmodernism. In this effort to understand the changing world fits this module. Research is the means to create knowledge, to investigate the causes and characteristics of new social situations. But research not only provides Social Sciences and Social Work thinking before acting, but also during and after the action, which is especially useful as you can afford to

generate their own theories and methods from analysis and practical reflection. To improve the effectiveness of the practices, policies and programs of Social Sciences and Social Work requires methodological procedures and techniques to provide systematic research and resources. The research ultimately means keeping a reflective dialogue with the situation, worrying about the analysis of problems and the search for evidence on the effectiveness of the intervention. Under these premises, the subject of "Research Methods and Techniques" aims to broaden the knowledge they have acquired during undergraduate studies. Is a specialization that helps to renew and perfect the skills to analyze increasingly complex social reality and thereby strengthen the use of research in the field of social



intervention.

PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE

Relationship to other subjects of the same degree

There are no specified enrollment restrictions with other subjects of the curriculum.

Other requirements

Not required.

COMPETENCES (RD 1393/2007) // LEARNING OUTCOMES (RD 822/2021)

2170 - Master's Degree in Social Welfare: Family and Intervention

- Students should communicate conclusions and underlying knowledge clearly and unambiguously to both specialized and non-specialized audiences.
- Students should possess and understand foundational knowledge that enables original thinking and research in the field.
- Be able to access to information tools in other areas of knowledge and use them properly.
- Buscar y seleccionar información en bases de datos y documentos de carácter científico y profesional vinculados con la intervención familiar, y tener capacidad para sintetizarla e interpretarla.
- Desarrollar la capacidad para analizar nuevos problemas de forma rigurosa y sistemática.
- Desarrollar la capacidad para desarrollar procesos de investigación que contribuyan a generar avances en el conocimiento.
- Desarrollar la capacidad de iniciativa, pensamiento crítico y creatividad.
- Profundizar en el conocimiento de la complejidad y la diversidad de formas de vida y de vínculos en las familias.
- Capacidad de formular y ejecutar proyectos de investigación en el ámbito del bienestar social y los contextos familiares aplicando nuevas metodologías.
- Aprender a desarrollar el tipo de diseño de investigación que sea más adecuado al problema de investigación complejo que afecta al contexto familiar.
- Utilizar técnicas y herramientas (software) para el análisis cualitativo y cuantitativo avanzado de datos de investigación en estudios con familias, adolescentes y jóvenes.
- Saber interpretar los resultados derivados de la aplicación de técnicas y herramientas (software) de análisis de datos tanto cuantitativas como cualitativas en estudios con familias, adolescentes y jóvenes.
- Saber integrar los modelos y técnicas de investigación actuales en los distintos niveles de intervención vinculados con el ámbito familiar.



- Aprender a diseñar proyectos de investigación avanzados que aborden la complejidad social y familiar, especificando las distintas fases y la metodología de investigación aplicada.

LEARNING OUTCOMES (RD 1393/2007) // NO CONTENT (RD 822/2021)

To improve the effectiveness of the practices, policies and programs in the Social Sciences, particularly in Social Work, there are required methodological procedures and techniques that provide systematic research and resources. The research ultimately means keeping a reflective dialogue with the situation, worrying about the analysis of problems and the search for evidence on the effectiveness of the intervention.

Under these premises, the subject of Research Methodology applied to Social Sciences is a specialization that helps renew and refine skills for increasingly complex analysis of social reality and thus strengthen the use of research in the field of social intervention. The result of the learning process involves:

- Understanding of the research process
- Understanding and ability to design the methodology phases of a project
- Training in knowledge of secondary data sources
- Training in research techniques applied to the Social Sciences, and in particular to Social Work
- Acquisition of skills in quantitative and qualitative techniques of analysis

DESCRIPTION OF CONTENTS

1. 1. Introduction to social science research

- Science and social research
- Objectives, characteristics and differences of research in social sciences
- The scientific method: concept, stages and types (deductive/inductive)
- Research in the field of social intervention
- Recommendations to define the type of research

2. 2. Definition of research projects in social sciences.

- Research perspectives: qualitative and quantitative
- The research project: description of the object, justification, formulation of the research question, objectives, methodology, operationalization of variables and instruments.
- The research report: structure and types
- Dissemination and visibility of the research activity



3. 3. The scientific literature: review, databases, sources for research in the field of social and family welfare

- Types of data sources
- Databases for research in social welfare
- The role of evidence in social intervention
- Review of scientific literature for social research

4. 4. Introduction to the perspectives and techniques of qualitative analysis

- Contemporary perspectives of qualitative analysis
- Structural analysis of the discourse system
- Critical discourse analysis
- Frame analysis and Grounded Theory
- Main qualitative analysis techniques: Interviews and discussion groups
- Discursive materials: texts, documents, images, etc.

5. 5. Strategies and analysis tools

- Qualitative analysis procedures
- Transcription and preparation of primary materials
- Fragmentation of the text versus comprehensive approach
- First analytical tasks: analysis conjectures and discursive styles
- Identification of discursive positions
- Narrative configurations
- Semantic spaces
- The use of qualitative analysis software (Atlas-ti / Maxqda)
- The writing of the qualitative report

6. 6. Data analysis through quantitative techniques I: Descriptive statistics and its application to the field of social welfare and family

- Variables: definition, types and measurement scales.
- Measures of central tendency and variability.
- Hypothesis contrast (parametric and non-parametric).
- Creation of databases through statistical packages (SPSS and Open Access software): data matrices and definition of variables.
- Execution of descriptive and contrast analyzes of basic assumptions (normality, homogeneity of variance) with SPSS and Open Access software



7. 7. Data analysis through quantitative techniques II: Inferential statistics and its application to the field of social welfare and family

- Basic concepts of statistical inference.
- Classification of bivariate and multivariate statistical techniques: Dependency methods and interdependence methods.
- Main dependency methods: Factor analysis.
- Main methods of interdependence: Correlation analysis. Regression analysis. Discriminant analysis. Multiple analysis of variance

WORKLOAD

ACTIVITY	Hours	% To be attended
Theory classes	70,00	100
Theoretical and practical classes	32,50	100
Computer classroom practice	10,00	100
Development of group work	65,00	0
Development of individual work	66,00	0
Preparation of evaluation activities	131,50	0
TOTAL	375,00	

TEACHING METHODOLOGY

Teaching methods combine theoretical discussion with practical teaching, both perspectives exist between a logic continuity and complementarity. In order that the learning process would be more active, a climate of participation of the students in the classroom will be enhance. The seminars and other activities provide a complement of some contents of the agenda.

Teaching methodology:

- MD1: Theory, participatory lecture.
- MD2: Discussion of articles and other readings.
- MD3: Resolution of case studies.
- MD4: Debate or discussion.
- MD5: Working Group.
- MD6: Search and analysis of documentation.



EVALUATION

SE1 - Attending classes as a prerequisite for evaluation and must cover a minimum percentage of sessions (90%). Below this minimum, unless good cause, the student will not be evaluated. Weight on the final score: 10%

SE9 - Design of a research project. Weight on the final score: 25%

SE10 - Practical exercises. Weight on the final score: 65%

REFERENCES

Basic

- CALLEJO, J. y VIEDMA, A. (2006): *Proyectos y estrategias de la investigación social: la perspectiva de la intervención*. Madrid, McGraw-Hill.
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- LÉVY, J.P. y VARELA, J. (2005): *Análisis multivariable para las Ciencias Sociales*. Madrid, Pearson Prentice-Hall.
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- CONDE, F. (2009): *Análisis sociológico del sistema de discursos*. CIS.

Additional

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- BLAXTER, L., HUGHES. C. y TIGHT, M. (2000): *Cómo se hace una investigación*. Barcelona, Gedisa.
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- GADAMER. H. (2005): Verdad y método, 11 a cd. Salamanca, Sígueme. GARCÍA CORBA, J. (2000): Diario de campo. Madrid, CIS.