The SPSS logo is displayed in white text on a red square background in the top-left corner. The IBM logo is in the top-right corner, with the text "Gold Business Partner" below it. Underneath, it says "Expert Data Science & Business Analytics".

IBM
Gold
Business Partner
Expert
Data Science &
Business Analytics

A photograph of four students walking away from the camera down a long, brightly lit hallway with a series of arches. They are dressed in casual attire, including backpacks and jeans.

Webinar

la ricerca Socio Economica con IBM SPSS Statistics

Roadmap

Posizionamento

- +25 anni di esperienza sui prodotti SPSS
- IBM BP **Software Support Provider** con competenza IBM Expert in Data Science and Business Analytics
- Gold Business Partner IBM

Presenza sul mercato

- Scuole e Università
- Enti di ricerca (CNR, ISS, CREA ecc.)
- Sanità (IRCCS, AO, AOU ecc.)
- Pubblica Amministrazione
- Associazioni, Fondazioni
- Aziende (GdO, Finance, Retail, ecc.)

Il contratto stipulato tra CRUI e SPS S.r.l. in data 21 ottobre 2019 si riferisce alla fornitura licenze Campus IBM SPSS Statistics del “Catalogo licenze CRUI Campus PA” e di licenze aggiuntive IBM SPSS Amos e IBM SPSS Statistics per usi amministrativi.

Tutte le informazioni sul contratto sono disponibili al link

<https://www.spss.it/crui-universita-italiane>

Il referente commerciale per l’esecuzione contratto in SPS Srl è:

Laura Zerbini (+39 335 1360538, laura.zerbini@spss.it)

Laura Zerbini

Responsabile commerciale in
Italia per aree Educational e R...

Arianna Azzellino docente @SPS

The screenshot displays the IBM SPSS Statistics interface. On the left, a list of variables is visible, including 'region', 'townsize', 'gender', 'age', 'agecat', 'birthmonth', 'ed', 'educat', 'jobcat', 'union', and 'employ'. In the center, a bar chart titled 'L'antropia del grafico utilizza dati di esempio' shows data for 'Male' and 'Female' across two categories. On the right, a 'Pivot Table' window is open, showing a table with columns for 'Job category' (Managerial, Sales and Service, Agricultural, Precision, Operation) and rows for 'Age category' (<18, 18-24, 25-34, 35-49, 50-64, >65, No response). The table contains numerical counts for each combination of age and job category.

Age category	Gender	Sex	Job category				
			Managerial	Sales and Service	Agricultural	Precision	Operation
<18	Female	Female					
18-24	Female	Female					
25-34	Female	Female					
35-49	Female	Female					
50-64	Female	Female					
>65	Female	Female					
No response	Female	Female					

Panoramica su alcune statistiche di sintesi

Introduzione alle principali tecniche di sintesi e di indagine nell'analisi dei dati socio-economici

Esempio di Analisi Fattoriale/Regressione

Come individuare la tabella/ grafico ottimale in relazione al tipo di dati e agli obiettivi dell'analisi

Interpretazione dell'Output

Interpretare in modo opportuno i risultati dell'analisi

Scarica la nostra App sugli store

The screenshot displays the SPSS software interface. The 'Analyze' menu is open, showing options like Reports, Descriptive Statistics, Bayesian Statistics, Tables, Compare Means, General Linear Model, Generalized Linear Models, Mixed Models, Correlate, Regression, Loglinear, Neural Networks, Classify, Dimension Reduction, Scale, Nonparametric Tests, Forecasting, Survival, Multiple Response, and Missing Value Analysis. The 'Regression' option is selected, and the 'Linear...' dialog box is open. In this dialog, the dependent variable is 'PAS' and the independent variable is 'ETA'. The method is set to 'Enter'. Below the dialog box, a scatter plot is visible, showing a positive linear relationship between 'ETA' (x-axis, ranging from 0.00 to 100.00) and 'PAS' (y-axis, ranging from 100.00 to 200.00). The plot includes a regression line and data points.

*tourism stat EU28 clean.sav [DataSet2] - IBM SPSS Statistics Data Editor

File Edit View Data Transform Analyze Graphs Utilities Extensions Window Help

5 : Nights_spent 15,348884 Visible: 37 of 37 Variables

	country	N_establishments	N_beds	Nights_spent	Alltrips	Shorttrips1-
1	Austria	20619	1001,442	118	23561,154	1
2	Belgium	8210	368,468	37	16032,559	
3	Bulgaria	3331	328,264	25	3588,993	
4	Croatia	83233	987,272	78	4541,268	
5	Cyprus	785	84,239	15	2635,139	
6	Czech Republic	9168	716,563	50	33066,304	2
7	Denmark	1136	418,447	32	33290,262	2
8	Estonia	1454	59,471	6	4592,858	
9	EU-28 (*)	608400	31319,386	2873	1210105,164	70
10	Finland	1368	252,902	20	38952,545	2
11	Former Yugoslav Republic ...	.	.	.	.	.
12	Former Yugoslav Republic ...	441	43,432	2	.	.
13	France	30047	5133,645	405	196010,426	10
14	Germany	50152	3336,207	389	255648,078	13
15	Greece	34665	1241,414	102	5558,572	
16	Hungary	4436	446,400	29	18099,392	1
17	Iceland	1111	43,623	8		

Data View Variable View

IBM SPSS Statistics Processor is ready Unicode:ON

Correlations

		Number of establishments (units)	Number of bed places (thousands)	Nights spent by residents and non-residents (millions)	All trips	Short trips (1-3 nights)	Long trips (4+ nights)	Short domestic trips (1-3 nights)	Long domestic trips (4+ nights)	Short outbound trips (1-3 nights)	Long outbound trips (4+ nights)	Share of the population (aged 15+) taking part in tourism trips for personal purposes (%)
Number of establishments (units)	Pearson Correlation	1	,976**	,971**	,940**	,941**	,938**	,010	,175	-,172	-,109	-,093
	Sig. (2-tailed)		,000	,000	,000	,000	,000	,960	,365	,364	,567	,626
	N	35	35	35	30	30	30	29	29	30	30	30
Number of bed places (thousands)	Pearson Correlation	,976**	1	,998**	,986**	,986**	,983**	,068	,163	-,217	-,127	-,024
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000		,000	,000	,000	,724	,398	,249	,505	,901	,901
	N	35	35	35	30	30	30	29	29	30	30	30
Nights spent by residents and non-residents (millions)	Pearson Correlation	,971**	,998**	1	,989**	,991**	,985**	,078	,152	-,217	-,127	-,018
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,000		,000	,000	,688	,432	,249	,505	,926	,926
	N	35	35	37	30	30	30	29	29	30	30	30
All trips	Pearson Correlation	,940**	,986**	,989**	1	,999**	,998**	,094	,111	-,213	-,109	,042
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,000	,000		,000	,000	,627	,567	,258	,565	,825
	N	30	30	30	30	30	30	29	29	30	30	30
Short trips (1-3 nights)	Pearson Correlation	,941**	,986**	,991**	,999**	1	,996**	,113	,104	-,216	-,120	,043
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,000	,000	,000		,000	,561	,590	,252	,526	,822
	N	30	30	30	30	30	30	29	29	30	30	30
Long trips (4+ nights)	Pearson Correlation	,938**	,983**	,985**	,998**	,996**	1	,069	,119	-,209	-,094	,041
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,000	,000	,000	,000		,724	,539	,268	,622	,831
	N	30	30	30	30	30	30	29	29	30	30	30
Short domestic trips (1-3 nights)	Pearson Correlation	,010	,068	,078	,094	,113	,069	1	,022	-,604**	-,767**	-,002
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,960	,724	,688	,627	,561	,724		,908	,001	,000	,992
	N	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29
Long domestic trips (4+ nights)	Pearson Correlation	,175	,163	,152	,111	,104	,119	,022	1	-,670**	-,601**	-,563**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,365	,398	,432	,567	,590	,539	,908		,000	,001	,001
	N	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29
Short outbound trips (1-3 nights)	Pearson Correlation	-,172	-,217	-,217	-,213	-,216	-,209	-,604**	-,670**	1	,799**	,362**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,364	,249	,249	,258	,252	,268	,001	,000		,000	,049
	N	30	30	30	30	30	30	29	29	30	30	30
Long outbound trips (4+ nights)	Pearson Correlation	-,109	-,127	-,127	-,109	-,120	-,094	-,767**	-,601**	-,799**	1	,409*
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,567	,505	,505	,565	,526	,622	,000	,001	,000		,025
	N	30	30	30	30	30	30	29	29	30	30	30
Share of the population (aged 15+) taking part in tourism trips for personal purposes (%)	Pearson Correlation	-,093	-,024	-,018	,042	,043	,041	-,002	-,563**	,362**	,409*	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,626	,901	,926	,825	,822	,831	,992	,001	,049	,025	
	N	30	30	30	30	30	30	29	29	30	30	30

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

ANALISI DELLE COMPONENTI PRINCIPALI

L'obiettivo dell'analisi fattoriale è l'identificazione di una struttura sottostante ad un insieme di variabili rilevate

Famiglia di relazioni lineari:

$$F_i = w_{i1}X_1 + w_{i2}X_2 + \dots + w_{ip}X_p$$

Dove w sono detti *coefficienti di punteggio fattoriali*

Rotated Component Matrix^a

	Component			
	1	2	3	4
Number of establishments (units)	,565			
Number of bed places (thousands)	,923			
Nights spent by residents and non-residents (millions)	,954			
All trips	,937			
Short trips (1-3 nights)	,924			
Long trips (4+ nights)	,926			
Short domestic trips (1-3 nights)		-,939		
Long domestic trips (4+ nights)			-,850	
Short outbound trips (1-3 nights)		,725		
Long outbound trips (4+ nights)		,827		
Share of the population (aged 15+) taking part in tourism trips for personal purposes (%)			,853	
% GDP 2016				
Balance 2016 (millions of euro)				,908
touristic destinations	,734			,634

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.
Rotation Method: Varimax with Kaiser Normalization.

a. Rotation converged in 6 iterations.

Dove w sono detti coefficienti di punteggio fattoriali

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	,454 ^a	,206	,176	10,914.252
2	,874 ^b	,763	,744	6,079.695
3	,942 ^c	,888	,874	4,275.749
4	,953 ^d	,908	,892	3,957.664

a. Predictors: (Constant), Long trips (4+ nights)

b. Predictors: (Constant), Long trips (4+ nights), Nights spent by residents and non-residents (millions)

c. Predictors: (Constant), Long trips (4+ nights), Nights spent by residents and non-residents (millions), Number of establishments (units)

d. Predictors: (Constant), Long trips (4+ nights), Nights spent by residents and non-residents (millions), Number of establishments (units), Long domestic trips (4+ nights)

Coefficients^a

Model: 4

	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	-845,281	1422,663		-,594	,558
Long trips (4+ nights)	-,744	,052	-1,816	-14,432	,000
Nights spent by residents and non-residents (millions)	160,399	13,916	1,877	11,526	,000
Number of establishments (units)	-,176	,031	-,568	-5,753	,000
Long domestic trips (4+ nights)	146,689	65,517	,156	2,239	,035

a. Dependent Variable: Balance 2016 (millions of euro)

Ringraziamenti e Conclusioni

LAURA ZERBINI @SPS

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The screenshot displays the SPSS software interface. The 'Analyze' menu is open, showing options like Reports, Descriptive Statistics, Bayesian Statistics, Tables, Compare Means, General Linear Model, Generalized Linear Models, Mixed Models, Correlate, Regression, Loglinear, Neural Networks, Classify, Dimension Reduction, Scale, Nonparametric Tests, Forecasting, Survival, Multiple Response, and Missing Value Analysis. The 'Regression' option is selected, and the 'Linear...' option is highlighted. Below the menu, the 'Linear Regression' dialog box is open, showing the 'Dependent' variable as 'PAS' and the 'Independent(s)' variable as 'ETA'. The 'Method' is set to 'Enter'. The 'Statistics...' button is also visible. In the background, a scatter plot shows the relationship between 'ETA' (x-axis) and 'PAS' (y-axis), with a regression line fitted to the data points.