

<b>General Information</b>	
Academic subject	Economic and financial crimes Statistics
Degree course	Master two-year degree course
Curriculum	Statistics and Methods for Economics and Finance
ECTS credits	6
Compulsory attendance	No
Language	Italiano

<b>Subject teacher</b>	Name Surname	Mail address	SSD
	Carlo Cusatelli	carlo.cusatelli@uniba.it	SECS-S/05

<b>ECTS credits details</b>			
Basic teaching activities	Lectures, internal cycles of in-depth study, exercises, seminars, laboratory activities, project work		

<b>Class schedule</b>	
Period	II semester
Year	I and II
Type of class	Lecture- workshops

<b>Time management</b>	
Hours	150
In-class study hours	42
Out-of-class study hours	108

<b>Academic calendar</b>	
Class begins	
Class ends	

<b>Syllabus</b>	
Prerequisites/requirements	Mastery of descriptive, multivariate and inferential Statistics
Expected learning outcomes (according to Dublin Descriptors) (it is recommended that they are congruent with the learning outcomes contained in A4a, A4b, A4c tables of the SUA-CdS)	<p><i>Knowledge and understanding</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Acquisition of descriptive, multivariate and inferential statistics tools in order to study judicial phenomena (especially in the economic and financial fields), for the specification of statistical models that can be used for forecasting and decision-making purposes.</li> <li>- Knowledge of judicial sources for the retrieval of data for statistical analysis.</li> </ul> <p><i>Applying knowledge and understanding</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Plan a statistical survey, collect data, store it in databases, process it and present the results obtained.</li> <li>- Reading and evaluation of the metadata that accompany the judicial statistical sources.</li> <li>- Perception of judicial phenomena and their explanation through the statistical methods.</li> </ul> <p><i>Making informed judgements and choices</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Translate the cognitive needs of the judicial dynamics in statistical terms.</li> <li>- Evaluate the results deriving from the calculation of judicial indicators and definition of the most suitable methods for</li> </ul>

	<p>achieving results.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Use the results of the analyses to formulate interpretative hypotheses, obtain strategic indications, make decisions in conditions of uncertainty.</li> <li>- Evaluate the ethical and deontological aspects of the results of a statistical survey, in order to avoid inappropriate use of judicial information.</li> </ul> <p><i>Communicating knowledge and understanding</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Synthesize, interpret and clearly present the results of the analyses carried out, both to experts in the judicial context and to specialists in the statistical field.</li> <li>- To grasp and define the statistical objective of a judicial study with non-expert interlocutors, however, divulging the results with appropriate technical language.</li> </ul> <p><i>Capacities to continue learning</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Acquisition of theory and technique of Judicial Statistics in its continuous methodological evolution.</li> <li>- Integration of one's own knowledge of economic-financial crime, during the various phases of realization of the statistical survey.</li> </ul>
Contents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Statistical-judicial organization: official surveys, detection bodies (division of responsibilities between ISTAT and Ministries of Justice, Interiors and Defense).</li> <li>• Detection method: data production process and information technology to optimize the quality. Statistical and judicial publications.</li> <li>• Division of the Judicial Statistics in civil, penitentiary and penal: criminal trial statistics, crime statistics, delict statistics, convicted offenders statistics, military criminal trial statistics.</li> <li>• Real, apparent and legal crime.</li> <li>• Surveys on the activities of the various judicial offices and the social consequences in criminal matters: the bodies of detection, the unit of detection; the average duration of proceedings.</li> <li>• The study of criminality under the objective and subjective aspects: in time, in space, for single types of crime and relative gravity.</li> <li>• Rates and indices of crime and victimization.</li> <li>• Organized crime and related economic &amp; financial crimes.</li> <li>• Penal law against usury, racketeering and extortion; against white-collar crimes and corporate fraud; against ICT crimes and related statistical analyses.</li> </ul>
Course program	
Bibliography	<p>Suggested <i>textbook</i>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• M. Giacalone, <i>Manuale di statistica giudiziaria</i>, Bel-Ami Ed., Roma, 2009 (pag. 23/51 – 64/83 – 173/330 – 353/375).</li> </ul> <p>Two of the following recommended <i>readings</i>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A. Becchi, G.M. Rey, <i>L'economia criminale</i>, Laterza, Roma-Bari, 1994 (pag. 3/58).</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• D. Ciavarella, <i>L'intersoggettivazione dei reati finanziari</i>, Istituto poligrafico e Zecca dello Stato, Roma, 1991 (pag. 3/6 – 35/63 – 97/104).</li> <li>• C. Cusatelli, M. Giacalone, <i>Analisi statistica del cybercrime in Italia</i>; in: <i>Rivista Italiana di Economia, Demografia e Statistica</i>, Vol. LXIX, CLEUP, Padova, 2015.</li> <li>• C. Cusatelli, M. Giacalone, <i>Indagine sull'evasione fiscale mediante analisi statistica delle corrispondenze multiple</i>; in: <i>Rivista Italiana di Economia, Demografia e Statistica</i>, Vol. LXIX, CLEUP, Padova, 2015.</li> <li>• C. Cusatelli, M. Giacalone, <i>Evaluating the judicial activity: a proposal of indicators and analyses of criminal burden</i>; in: <i>Social Indicators Research, Soc Indic Res</i> (2017). doi: 10.1007/s11205-017-1682-5, Print ISSN: 0303-8300, Online ISSN: 1573-0921.</li> <li>• C. Cusatelli, M. Giacalone, E. Nissi, <i>The Efficiency of the Italian Judicial System: A Two Stage Data Envelopment Analysis Approach</i>; in: <i>Social Indicators Research, Soc Indic Res</i> (2018). doi: 10.1007/s11205-018-1892-5, Print ISSN: 0303-8300, Online ISSN: 1573-0921.</li> </ul>
Notes	Replaceable with other <i>textbook</i> and/or <i>reading</i> with the same contents
Teaching methods	Use of traditional, electronic and computer blackboard
Assessment methods (indicate at least the type written, oral, other)	Oral pre-tests and exams
Evaluation criteria (Explain for each expected learning outcome what a student has to know, or is able to do, and how many levels of achievement there are)	<p>Design and prepare the data collection questionnaire: to organize and adequately assess qualitative and quantitative information on the data source; evaluate the aims of judicial analysis; use and decode judicial-statistical language.</p> <p>Students detect data on judicial units: organize the phases of the preparative analysis according to the times and spaces available.</p> <p>Transfer the questionnaires to spreadsheet for judicial data processing: use the main laboratory equipment (computers and spreadsheets) to create the database.</p> <p>Perform the verification of judicial data for the preparation of the following phases of statistical analysis: to use the strategies of rational thought in the algorithmic aspects to face problematic situations, developing appropriate solutions (to be able to solve problems).</p> <p>Elaborate the experimental data for the calculation of the judicial indicators and the graphic representation of the results: use the statistical formulas and use the software for the graphic representation and the drafting of technical reports.</p> <p>Deepen the project work with curiosity and resourcefulness: to develop initiative and planning.</p>
Further information	Learn to be autonomous in carrying out the assigned tasks.