

<b>General Information</b>	
Academic subject	Economic Statistics
Degree course	Master degree in Economics and Management
Curriculum	
ECTS credits	<u>68</u>
Compulsory attendance	Yes
Language	Italian

<b>Subject teacher</b>	Name	Mail address	SSD
	Surname		
	Domenico Summo	domenico.summo@uniba.it	SECS-S03

<b>ECTS credits details</b>			
Basic teaching activities	Economic Statistics		

<b>Class schedule</b>	
Period	First semester
Year	Second year
Type of class	Frontal lessons

<b>Time management</b>	
Hours	73
Hours of lectures	60
Tutorials and lab	13

<b>Academic calendar</b>	
Class begins	26/09/201 <u>76</u>
Class ends	15/12/201 <u>76</u>

<b>Syllabus</b>	
Prerequisites/requirements	It requires a basic knowledge of descriptive 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>The course is the statistical study of economic phenomena that occur between economic operators in general. Particular attention is paid to the inflation measure and the methods of quantitative analysis of growth processes. The course also proposes the analysis of consumption, the inequality in income distribution and the degree of spread of poverty.</p> <p>Logical-conceptual approach underlying the construction of the economic accounts in order to evaluate the interdependencies between the various economic operators. Empirical application on the space-time analysis of economic aggregates for the purpose of assessing the real and nominal components of the same.</p> <p>Knowing illustrate the analytical reports that allow you to study the presence and the role of public administration in</p>

	<p>the various stages of the income circuit.  Allow students a smooth upgrade by using the main sources of statistics produced by ISTAT, Eurostat and Bank of Italy.</p>
<p>Contents</p>	<p>Much space is devoted to the statistical analysis of productivity and efficiency through the application of empirical production functions with parametric and non-parametric methods such as Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA), a methodology used to measure the relative efficiency of a set of units productive or decision units, widely arrangements, characterized by a set of inputs and an output set.</p>
<p>Course program</p>	<p><b>The Economic Aggregates</b>  Structure and functioning of an economic system. Traders. And aggregates operations. The system of accounts. The assessment of the aggregates. Training resource. The gross domestic product. The national income. The distribution and redistribution of gross national income. The use of gross national disposable income. International transactions and Balance of Payments.</p> <p><b>Analysis of input-output</b>  The sectoral input-output model. The use of input-output model in the analysis of the production structure. The pricing model costs.</p> <p><b>Statistical methods for the analysis of economic fluctuations</b>  Prices and purchasing power of money: the measure of inflation. Construction price index numbers. Implicit price indices and essays remuneration of production factors. The comparison of the economic aggregates over time and space. The time series analysis: deterministic models and stochastic models.</p> <p><b>The estimate of physical capital and production capacity</b>  Definitions and measurement of the physical capital stock. Estimated production capacity and its utilization ratio. The Wharton School method. The capital ratio method produced. The method of the Bank of England.</p> <p><b>Production functions and productivity measure</b>  Interactions between production and capital. physical capital and human capital. Some production functions. The measure of technical progress with the Solow model. Measures of productivity. Malmquist indices of total productivity.</p> <p><b>Measures and job analysis models</b>  The statistical sources. Notion and measures of human capital supply and measures of labor demand. interpretative schemes of the labor market</p> <p><b>Indicators of economic aggregates.</b>  The multiplier for growth. The ratio of public debt - GDP.</p> <p><b>Statistical analysis of consumption</b></p>

	<p>Concepts and definitions. Evaluation methods. empirical parameters and characteristic analysis. The consumer purposes.</p> <p><b>Models and measures of income inequality</b></p> <p>Concepts and definitions. Technical data collection. Dispersion and skewness of the income distribution. The analytical description of the income distribution. positive measures and regulatory measures of inequality definition and measurement of poverty.</p>
Bibliography	<p>R. Guarini F. Tassinari, <i>Statistica Economica: problemi e metodi di analisi</i>, il Mulino, Bologna, 2000.</p> <p>D. Summo, <i>Dispense per gli studenti</i>.</p>
Notes	
Teaching methods	Lectures with slides and case studies exercises
Assessment methods (indicate at least the type written, oral, other)	Written examination with applications to temporal and spatial analysis of economic aggregates
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.	The evaluation specifically aims to focus the formal logical process on the use of techniques for the analysis of fluctuations in production, prices and more generally of the macro-variables that reflects the behavior of an economic system as a whole. In particular the student through the construction of index numbers and analysis of serious historical is able to solve quantitative analysis of short and medium term and be able to compare different situations. A specific use of particular methodological decomposition also allows you to measure the productivity of the various factors of production.
Further information	