

<b>Course title</b>	<b>Investigative Journalism</b>			
<b>Course code</b>	<b>JOUR119</b>			
<b>Course type</b>	<b>Theoretical</b>			
<b>Level</b>	<b>Diploma</b>			
<b>Year / Semester</b>	<b>1<sup>st</sup> Year / 2<sup>nd</sup> Semester</b>			
<b>Teacher's name</b>	<b>Ellie Kotzamani</b>			
<b>ECTS</b>	6	<b>Lectures / week</b>	3	<b>Laboratories / week</b>
<b>Course purpose and objectives</b>	The aim of the course “Investigative Journalism” is to train the students in the collection, evaluation, prioritisation and analysis of data which are necessary for a journalistic investigation. The course also aims towards teaching the importance of journalistic investigation as it relates to highlighting and critically analysing phenomena of corruption or dysfunction of the state and society .			
<b>Learning outcomes</b>	<p>Upon the completion of the course, the students are expected to:</p> <p><b>Knowledge</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Realise</b> the importance of data and information related to journalistic research as well as the importance of journalistic research in highlighting phenomena of corruption or state dysfunction, demonstrating a critical attitude towards identification of such events</li> </ol> <p><b>Skills</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. <b>Compose</b> reliable investigative journalism.</li> <li>3. <b>Identify</b> sources of data and information for journalistic research and additional data/information supporting journalistic research</li> <li>4. <b>Analyse</b> the legal and ethical ways in which they can secure the data and information necessary for the research</li> </ol> <p><b>Competences</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5. <b>Confirm</b> the accuracy and authenticity of information and data as well as the reliability of sources</li> </ol>			
<b>Prerequisites</b>		<b>Required</b>		

<p><b>Course content</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What is Investigative Journalism – the "Watergate" case. Research means non-stop hunting</li> <li>• Research methodology: Types of sources, outline of the research process, the "why" of investigative journalism, purpose of the research</li> <li>• The investigative process: What is a poll and why is it necessary in investigative journalism</li> <li>• Sources of information: Published material, analysed data, raw data, newspapers, magazines and other written materials, official documents, public records, computer research</li> <li>• Evaluation, prioritisation of issues, devising a research strategy, risks for the investigative journalist</li> <li>• The development and duration of journalistic research, preparation and dissemination of a written questionnaire, historical research</li> <li>• Research collecting citizens' opinions, research with interviews of directly or indirectly involved people</li> <li>• Determining the objective of the journalistic investigation and its duration: In the newspaper, on television and the radio</li> <li>• Investigative reporting, its nature in the newspaper and television, private and personal life, the legal and ethical limits of the investigative journalist</li> <li>• Analysing qualitative and quantitative data-statistics, tables and polls</li> <li>• The difficulties of an investigative journalist, the puzzle method, independent research publications. Profiling, an important but misunderstood type of research</li> <li>• Investigative journalist and Police. An inexhaustible source of news and research topics. Rivalry and cooperation, limits and risks</li> </ul>
<p><b>Teaching methodology</b></p>	<p>Interactive lectures, classroom demonstrations of printed and digital media, individual or group exercises aimed at the continuous formative assessment of students. The above methodologies, and the supporting materials the students come in contact with during class, the course aims to educate the students on collecting, assessing and demonstrating critical thinking on the nature of the information they collect, and on the legal and ethical ways they can employ to collect the necessary data and information.</p>
<p><b>Bibliography</b></p>	<p><b>Greek Bibliography</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Στρατάκης, Μ. (2007). <i>Ερευνητική Δημοσιογραφία [Investigative journalism]</i>. Γερμανός. ISBN13 9789607623515</li> </ul> <p><b>English Bibliography</b><sup>11</sup></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• de Burgh, H., and Lashmar, P. (2021). <i>Investigative journalism</i>. 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition. Routledge. ISBN9780429060281</li> <li>• Kaplan, D. (2013). <i>Global Investigative Journalism: Strategies: A report to the Center for International Media Assistance</i>, <b>ebook</b></li> <li>• Gillers, S., (2018). <i>Journalism under fire: Protecting the future of investigative reporting</i>. New York: Columbia University Press. <b>EBSCO</b></li> <li>• Jones, F., and Mackie, D. (2009). <i>Computer Assisted Reporting: A Comprehensive Primer</i>. Oxford University Press: USA. ISBN: 978-0195424577.</li> </ul> <p><b>Supporting materials:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CIMA Research Report <a href="http://cima.ned.org">http://cima.ned.org</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">International consortium of investigative journalists</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">OCCRP</a></li> </ul>

<sup>11</sup> Translation tools: Please click on the following link to go to a guide that has been developed to help you get you informed about the process of automated translation. The guide is found at [Moodle > Student information > Οδηγός βιβλιοθήκης- Μετάφραση](#)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Σκάνδαλο Watergate. Η αποκάλυψη που οδήγησε στην παραίτηση ενός προέδρου των ΗΠΑ που μόλις είχε εκλεγεί. <u>Πηγή</u></li> <li>• Watergate: Μισός αιώνας από το σκάνδαλο που άλλαξε τη δημοσιογραφία. <u>Πηγή</u>.</li> </ul>
<b>Assessment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Attendance and class participation 10%</li> <li>• Assignments 30%</li> <li>• Presentation 20%</li> <li>• Final written examination 40%</li> </ul>
<b>Language</b>	Greek