
NEWSLETTER

Department of Sociology
and Social Research



1/2021

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Interviews

In this issue of the newsletter, we have interviewed Andrea Cerroni and asked him a few questions about his research and his views about communication at times of the Covid-19 pandemic. Besides, we invited Sonia Stefanizzi to comment on the news that the University of Milano-Bicocca will be home to the DASSI Data Archive Social Sciences Italy, the national node of the European research infrastructure CESSDA.

Andrea Cerroni



Andrea CERRONI is full professor of Sociology. After completing his MA/BA in Physics, he specialised in post-graduate courses at various high-tech companies where he worked as R&D Controller. Then, he devoted himself to the social studies of knowledge and taught at several universities, joining Milano-Bicocca from its very beginning. He was the National Representative in the FP7 programme committee for “Science in Society” and since 2010, he has been leading the Master programme in Science Communication and Sustainable Innovation.

Amongst his recent publications:

- (2020) *Understanding the Knowledge-Society. A New Paradigm in the Sociology of Knowledge*, Edward Elgar, London
- (2019) *Per una scuola di qualità: l’Europardismo e la brezza di Ventotene*, in S. Soresi, L. Nota, S. Santilli (eds), *Il contributo dell’orientamento e del counseling all’Agenda 2030*, Padova: Cleup, pp. 19-33
- (2017) *A city full of knowledge: objects, habitats, symbols*, in P. Pardalos, K. Gakis (eds), *Networks Design and Optimization for Smart Cities*. Washington: World Scientific, pp. 293-309
- (2015) with Giuffredi, R., *L’orizzonte di Horizon 2020: il futuro europeo nelle politiche della ricerca*, *Futuri 6*, pp. 29-39

From physics, through R&D management, to sociology and communication of science, your curriculum and publications all revolve around knowledge and society: what do you think about their current relationship?

The knowledge I deal with has many components: intellectual (explicit and taken for granted), practical (embodied and codified) and objectified (artifacts and habitats); however, it is not just a generic understanding. They all share both the same foundation as common understanding and historical experience and the central relevance in the so-called knowledge-society in which we live. Thus, on the one hand, only an integrated social science (interdisciplinary, historically and philosophically aware and methodically reflexive) can capture it, while, on the other hand, a social understanding of our contemporary society must inevitably deal with its generation, institutionalization, communication, socialization and so on, in a continuous, circulatory and transformative innovation. Since science is the most structured and highly organized knowledge by

expert elites, science and democracy are the central issues of our time, as demonstrated by the pandemic we have been experiencing for over a year.

You are the Director of a Master Course in science communication. What do you think about communication during Covid-19?

I am afraid that scientific communication has been rather faulty. Citizens have been reached by messages that are often contradictory, sometimes agreeing only in their peremptory, reassuring or threatening, however paternalistic tone. This is not the best way to build public trust with citizens who no longer feel like passive subjects and are only willing to delegate around such important issues under certain conditions. As soon as people witness experts making contradictory diagnoses, treatments and policy recommendations, trust is lost. Understandably so. Misunderstandings and outright errors in the communication of statistical data, moreover, have caused serious damage to the credibility of experts (rarely professional statisticians), communicators (almost never scientific journalists) and perhaps even science itself. Moreover, the timescales of science are not those of politics, and scientists and politicians may not be adequately equipped, especially in knowledge-intensive and time-prolonged emergencies. A more frequent intervention of professional science communicators would have been really useful to deal with the wide public.

What is the relevance of sociology for risk?

As we know, risk communication is the most difficult communication: it involves dealing with personal fears, individual and collective responsibilities, and complex choices. Trust is the key to delegation to experts, and this requires transparency, reviewability, mutual understanding: these are all the sine qua non to avoid comploting. To understand risk, we also need to understand the values and cultural meanings of the people involved, be they non-expert citizens or experts themselves. We can often recognize some great ancient myths, well known to the historians of ancient religions, but still very much alive in our imagination, and myths, on the contrary, typical of modernity. Ancestral myths linked to natural harmony and sacred, inviolable boundaries give rise to technophobic attitudes, but we can contrast them, one by one, with modern myths such as mechanistic reductionism and abstract rationality, which often permeate the culture of experts. Leopardi had already masterfully stigmatized them two centuries ago, but many problems still arise from a sociological imagination that remains trapped by such dichotomous pairs. Behind all this we can also discern that twentieth-century contrast between the two cultures, the human sciences that gave voice to the discontents of civilization and the natural sciences that pursued a research program too indebted to a modernity that was already too far removed, which C.P. Snow hoped would be resolved by the mediation of the social sciences that were in vogue in the middle of the last century. Unfortunately, rather than an active mediating role, we have too often witnessed instead an introjection of this dichotomy, partly because of a historical context that has restricted the public space for sociological reflection making sociology rather a cultural victim. Therefore, a lot of work lies ahead of us as social scientists, in our back office and in the public sphere. And the pandemic, if possible, gives us further evidence of this.

Sonia Stefanizzi

Sonia Stefanizzi is full professor of Sociology in the Department of Sociology and Social Research, University of Milan-Bicocca, where she teaches Methodology of Social Research. She is a member of the Faculty of the international PhD Programme in Analysis of Social and Economic Processes. She is coordinator of the master's degree course in Analysis of Social Processes in the Department of Sociology and Social Research. She is the director of UniData (Bicocca Data Archive) and national Coordinator for the Inter University Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR), University of Michigan, USA. She has been the national coordinator of the European Social Survey (ESS) for the 2nd wave. In 2005-2006 she was the national expert (appointed by Italian Ministry of University and by European Commission) in the Expert Group for the European Observatory for the Humanities and Social Sciences (EROHS). Since 2017 she has been appointed the Italian Representative in the Strategy Working Group on Social and Cultural Innovation of the European Strategy Forum on Research Infrastructures (ESFRI). In 2018 she was one of the Technical Experts of the National Operational Programme on Research and Innovation 2014-2020, funded by the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) and the European Social Fund (ESF). For the period 2020-2021 is a member of the Scientific Panel (Social Sciences and Humanities) in the International Assessment Committee of the Large Research Infrastructures of the Czech Republic.



Amongst her most recent publications:

- (2021) The use of Big Data: some epistemological and methodological considerations in Italian Sociological Review, ISSN: 2239-8589 (in print)
- (2021) with Verdolini, V., A "space" of One's Own: identity and conflict in two Milan districts in Quality & Quantity, ISSN: 2535-2551
- (2020). Riflessioni metodologiche sul concetto e sull'uso dei Big Data, in S. Gozzo, C. Pennisi, V. Asero, R. Sampugnano, Big Data e processi decisionali. Strumenti per l'analisi delle decisioni giuridiche, politiche, economiche e sociali. Milano: Egea
- (2019) with Verdolini, V., Overview of insecurity, urban security and safety with special regard to Italy. In A. Tunde Barabas (ED), The dimension of insecurity in urban areas. Research on the roots of unsafety and fear of crime in European cities (pp. 15-38). Budapest: OKRI, ISBN: 978-963-7373-25-1

Starting next June, the University of Milan-Bicocca will be home to the DASSI Data Archive Social Sciences Italy, the national node of the European research infrastructure CESSDA. The mission of the new DASSI infrastructure is the acquisition and archiving of research data in the field of social sciences, according to procedures and standards established at the international level. Sonia Stefanizzi will assume the role of coordinator of this infrastructure. Under an agreement signed with the CNR, from June 2021 the University of Milan-Bicocca will coordinate this new infrastructure at the national level and will be responsible for data curation, activities related to the acquisition and storage of research data in accordance with procedures and standards defined at the international level. The assignment of this task to the Bicocca University is the result of the expertise accumulated

by UniData (Bicocca Data Archive) and its staff over the past 15 years. CNR, on the other hand, will coordinate all the activities of preservation, access and dissemination of research data, as well as the management of the services created and developed by the Italian node.

What is CESSDA?

CESSDA ERIC (Consortium of European Social Science Data Archives) is an infrastructure that supports the European scientific community in high quality social science research activities. In particular, the CESSDA infrastructure aims at:

- facilitating and promoting the use of high-quality data in social, economic and policy research;
- providing a distributed and integrated data management infrastructure for social science research that facilitates and supports high quality research, teaching and learning within the European Research Area;
- developing and coordinate the implementation of standards, protocols and best practices in research data archiving.

Back in 1976, the data archives of the European nations joined together in a consortium and began the process of gaining recognition for CESSDA as a Europe-wide research infrastructure. In 2006, CESSDA was officially included in the ESFRI Roadmap (European Strategy Forum on Research Infrastructures) and thus began the establishment of this European infrastructure totally dedicated to data archiving. Between 2011 and 2013, agreements were signed between 12 EU Member States to establish a legal entity to guide the transition between the archive consortium and the European research infrastructure. In 2014 CESSDA is classified as an already “implemented” project among ESFRI projects and, in 2016, it was recognised as an ESFRI Landmark, i.e., as a point of reference for the ESFRI Roadmap 2016. Finally, in 2017, CESSDA became ERIC European Research Infrastructure Consortium, and currently involves 22 European countries as members, and another 14 countries as partners. Today, therefore, CESSDA ERIC is a consortium of certified trusted repositories offering tools and services to both producers and users of data in the social sciences. It adheres to the FAIR (Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, Reusable) principles of making data findable and well-documented and promotes training activities in order to transfer skills and share knowledge about data and relevant rules and regulations. Over the years, CESSDA has also developed and implemented software to increase the quality of available data, created tools for web data access and contributed to several metadata initiatives. Good practices and international data management standards have also been defined.

Turning to Bicocca, what is the relationship between UniData-Bicocca Data Archive and CESSDA?

UniData (Bicocca Data Archive) is a research infrastructure born in 2015 at the University of Milano-Bicocca with the aim of creating a centre of excellence for sharing data for research, enhancing secondary analysis and promoting an informed use of empirical data for the study of social, economic and environmental phenomena. UniData is the main SSSA (Social Science Data Archive) model developed to date at Italian level. UniData involves the main departments operating within the University of Milano-Bicocca in the field of social and environmental sciences, with a multidisciplinary approach to the study of social phenomena, offering itself as a place of convergence, integration and collaboration within the scientific community. The main activities of UniData are:

- long-term data preservation (data preservation),
- management of research data and their documentation (data curation),
- publicising and distributing archived data (data dissemination).

All activities are carried out in accordance with the FAIR principles and the main European standards. UniData has also been collaborating for several years with the CESSDA infrastructure, of

which it is an official partner, and has participated in the CESSDA PPP project (2008-2010), contributing to the development of a multilingual European thesaurus and the use of controlled vocabularies for the description and classification of data in the social sciences. UniData was also a partner in the CESSDA-SaW project (2015-2017), working with other European partners to meet the requirements necessary to achieve certification on the reliability of the archive, in terms of data storage and distribution.

Looking at the future, what will be Bicocca's new role in the Italian node of the DASSI infrastructure?

The long experience acquired by the University of Milano-Bicocca in the field of research data archiving for the social sciences has allowed us to start a collaboration with the DSU - Department of Human and Social Sciences, Cultural Heritage of the CNR, to create the Italian node of the CESSDA infrastructure. CESSDA ERIC is an infrastructure distributed among EU Member States, where each Member State is represented by a National Research Authority and designates a Service Provider or National Service Provider. Service Providers are therefore the main resource of the CESSDA ERIC and are committed to deliver all the activities foreseen by the infrastructure both in their national context and at the European level. The University of Milano-Bicocca, through its UniData centre, is thus applying to be the Italian National Service Provider through the creation of DASSI Data Archive Social Sciences Italy, a Joint Research Unit signed together with the CNR. The agreement signed with the CNR stipulates that the University of Milano-Bicocca, thanks to the expertise accumulated by UniData and its staff over the past 15 years, will coordinate this new infrastructure at the national level and will be responsible for data curation activities related to the acquisition and storage of research data according to the procedures and standards defined at the international level. The CNR, on the other hand, will coordinate all the activities of preservation, access and dissemination of research data, as well as the management of the services realised and developed by the Italian node.

LA SCENA APERTA DEL CONSUMO DI MILANO ROGOREDO. CONTESTO E PRATICHE IN DIALOGO [*Milano Rogoredo open drug scene: between context and practices*]

Sonia Bergamo

ResearchGate: <https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Sonia-Bergamo>

In most recent drug research, context is still treated as a product of broad structural processes, reducing the chances for a more fine-grained understanding of time and place of consumption. At the time of the field work, Milano Rogoredo was the biggest urban open drug scene in northern Italy. Starting from this case study, the goal of the present work is to document how the specific context is produced through the activity of drug use and how the so constructed context intervenes in the modulation of drug use itself. In the research, the case study methodology is implied in order to collect and put into dialogue data of different nature. Analysis was conducted through an ethnographic approach which includes in-depth and semi-structured interviews (42), participant observation (70 days), news articles and use of maps and photos. Drawing on a post-structural theoretical framework, the methodology is based on the analytical elements proposed by Duff (2007): space, embodiment and practices. Drug use practices embedded in the Milano Rogoredo open drug scene impact on space representations creating a place of resistance in the narcotic city. The so-called drug related nuisance tends to result in a claim for social and spatial purification from citizens. The resistance zone that develops within the open drug scene allows the emergence of community bonds and fosters the spread of drug use practices that involve specific skills. The social object of the syringe reproduces social worlds, social divisions and generational differences. Violence permeates the every-day routines and practices which include drug related sex work and beggary. The lack of structured harm reduction interventions reduces the space to negotiate this violence. The results are specific of the context in which the study was conducted. Contacts and data were mainly gained starting from harm reduction interventions, since these organisations provide the most accessible contact with drug users. Given the recruitment strategy adopted, individuals who are part of the study cannot be considered as representative of the drug using population as a whole. Despite a wide international literature, Italy shows a lack of sociological accounts of open drug scenes, particularly regarding the impact of context on local drug use practices. This research gives visibility to the effect of the local setting on drug use practices in a long-lasting ODS in Milan (Italy). In the effort to make interventions always more effective, results can orient harm reduction strategies and provide initial evidence on the impact of institutional measures to face ODS. Along with punctual aspects, outcomes can also orient future research on drug consumption practices and context relevance in drug use settings

Keywords: open drug scene; Milano Rogoredo; case study; harm reduction; AOD studies; context; space; embodiment; practices

PRAIA PARA QUEM? SEGURANÇA E USOS DO ESPAÇO PÚBLICO NA OPERAÇÃO VERÃO NO RIO DE JANEIRO [*Beach for whom? Security and use of public space in the Operação Verão in Rio de Janeiro*]

Laura Squillace

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Abstract: The beaches of Rio de Janeiro are considered one of the most democratic areas of leisure in the city, with free access and a heterogeneous public coming from different neighborhoods and belonging to different social classes. Despite this, the Operação Verão (Operation Summer), a security policy executed on the beaches by the Military Police and the Municipal Guard of Rio de Janeiro, may question the limits of this democracy. Among its objectives, the Operação Verão aims to prevent the so-called *arrastões*, a collective form of theft and robbery, supposedly committed by groups of young people and adolescents from the suburbs. Consequently, this category becomes one of the main targets of the Operação Verão. Through an ethnographic observation of the Operação Verão, carried out by accompanying law enforcement agents in their work, this thesis seeks to understand the mechanisms of social and spatial control in the context of beach leisure in Rio de Janeiro. In addition, this research is based on the result of interviewing other actors who interact in this public space: youth from the suburbs, subjected to a continuous surveillance, the public of the beach, which generates the demand for security in the coastal area and other people who work over there. The interviews conducted and the ethnographic study of the monitoring of the security forces during the Operação Verão guide the reading of the interaction in this public space. All this also shows the limitations that this measure provides in regards of the access to the beach to groups of youths and adolescents from the suburbs, considered a threat to public security. The goal of the thesis is to present the Operação Verão through a qualitative analysis and to demonstrate how the demand for a safer beach could generate a mechanism of discrimination and could compromise free access to the beach for a segment of population already historically criminalized and excluded in Rio de Janeiro: the youth from the suburbs.

Keywords: security policies; security forces; youth and adolescence; beaches; social control; criminalization; Rio de Janeiro (Brazil)

Book Reviews

ESPERIENZE DI VITA NEI GIORNI DEL SILENZIO. LA BICOCCA AL TEMPO DEL CORONAVIRUS

[Experiences of life in the days of silence. Bicocca at the time of Coronavirus]

Edited by Giampaolo Nuvolati

On 1 February the book “Experiences of life in the days of silence. Bicocca at the time of Coronavirus” (Nomos editions, 2021) was released. Edited by the Pro-Rector for relations with the territory Giampaolo Nuvolati the volume traces through over 50 items the experiences, activities and projects for the health and safety of students, teachers, University staff and citizens deployed by the academic community of Bicocca and by some local actors to cope with the health emergency. A collective memory, a journey through words and photographs to document the period between the first warning signs of February 2020, the outbreak and spread of the pandemic and the adoption of the lockdown up to phase 2.



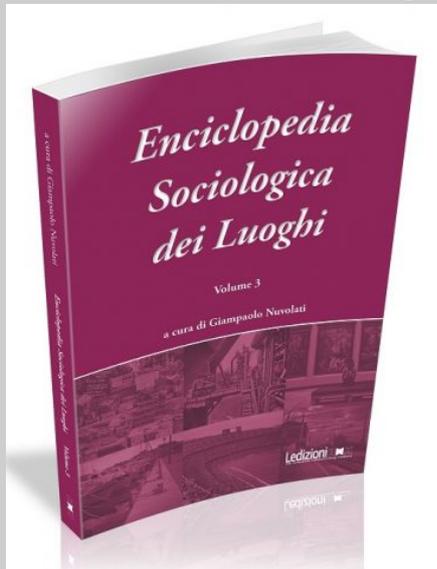
<https://www.nomosedizioni.it/prodotto/esperienze-di-vita-nei-giorni-del-silenzio-br-la-bicocca-al-tempo-del-coronavirus/>

ENCICLOPEDIA DEI LUOGHI, Volume 3

[The Sociological Encyclopaedia of Places, Volume 3]

Edited by Giampaolo Nuvolati

The third volume of the Sociological Encyclopaedia of Places has been published in December 2020.



as in the previous volumes, this is a collegian work that collects the voices of Italian urban sociologists telling the story of the urban spaces where we live, work, move, travel etc. In this third volume seventeen places are covered by twenty-two authors: play areas in public gardens, places of art in urban space, highways, libraries, villages, cemeteries, apartment building, lighthouses, weekly markets, urban gardens, ports, porches and flyovers, immigrant neighbourhoods, university residences, restaurants, beaches and bathhouses, asylum facilities. The volume offers reading keys and theoretical coordinates, as well as case presentations, useful to develop localized research, and reduce the apathy towards spatial contexts that often characterizes sociological research. The term encyclopaedia may betray an excess of ambition, but it seemed the most suitable to convey the idea of a work able to

touch many places: from those related to transport to those related to leisure, from those related to public safety to those related to consumption, and so on. Volume IV is forthcoming in July 2021.

Volumes may be downloaded, free of charge, at: <https://www.ledizioni.it/prodotto/enciclopedia-sociologica-dei-luoghi-2/>. To see the state of the art of the project, the lemmas already discussed, those coming and those looking for an author you can consult the official website of the project: <https://www.enciclopediasociologicadeiluoghi.it/>

LA RELAZIONE TRA FAMIGLIE E SCUOLA. MODELLI ORGANIZZATIVI E POLITICHE SOCIALI

[The Relationship between Families and School. Organizational Models and Social Policies]

Brunella Fiore

The family and the school are educational partners: societies entrust the future of the new generations and, definitely, of themselves to these two important participants. The volume reflects on the transformations that schools and families are experiencing today. To what extent do educational institutions represent a valid ally for families in raising their children? How do schools seem to respond to the educational expectations of families? And conversely, what do schools expect from the latter? How is the educational alliance made? What are the main social obstacles that seem to stand in the way of this alliance? And how do social policies seem to facilitate their functioning? In accordance with a comparative perspective that takes into account the strengths and weaknesses, the volume explores the characteristics and models that regulate the relationship between schools and families, highlighting the links that make these institutions interdependent and, at the same time, showing both their criticalities present both those that are looming on the horizon in the demographic, social, political sphere.



Publications

Luca BOTTINI

with CAIELLO, S.

Walkability and soft mobility propensity: a research on two Italian urban neighbourhoods
in Applied Mobilities, online first doi.org/10.1080/23800127.2020.1794306
2020

Ilenya CAMOZZI

The descendants of Italian migrants in Germany. Integration and discrimination at school
in Mondi Migranti, no. 3, pp. 153-172
2020

Alessandra DECATALDO

with DENTI, F. and AMICO, A.

Increasing participation rates and data quality in e-mail survey. An experimental design of research
in Sociologia e ricerca sociale, no. 122, pp. 45-68
2020

Annalisa DORDONI

Introduzione

in A. Honneth, R. Sennett and A. Supiot, Perché lavoro? Narrative e diritti per lavoratrici e lavoratori del XXI secolo, Milano: Fondazione Giangiacomo Feltrinelli, pp. 7-17
2020

Relazioni di genere e precarietà di vita: tra progettualità difficili e ridefinizione dei ruoli. I casi di Milano e Londra

in M.M. Coppola, A. Donà, B. Poggio and A. Tuselli (a cura di), Genere e R-esistenze in movimento: Soggettività, Azioni e prospettive, Trento: Università degli Studi di Trento, pp. 477-486
2020

with CARRIERI, A.

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in Italian Sociological Review, no. 10 (35), pp. 821-845
2020

with GRÜNING, B.

Precarietà della ricerca e scienze sociali emancipatorie

in M. Massari and V. Pellegrino (a cura di), *Emancipatory Social Science. Le questioni, il dibattito, le pratiche*, Napoli-Salerno: Orthotes Editrice, pp. 169-179
2020

Ivana FELLINI

with ARGENTIN, G., and NERI, S.

Chi fa il welfare? Gli occupati nei settori dell'istruzione, della sanità e dei servizi sociali

in *La Rivista delle Politiche sociali*, no. 3/2020, pp. 47-74
2020

I professionisti indipendenti di fronte alla crisi

In *Polis*, vol. 34, no. 2, pp. 191-202
2020

Le trasformazioni dell'occupazione in Italia: solo una fragile ripresa prima della nuova emergenza

in *La Rivista delle Politiche sociali*, no. 1/2020, pp. 123-142
2020

Occupazione e mercato del lavoro: quali opportunità di lavoro per i giovani?

in L. Cigna (a cura di), *Forza Lavoro! Ripensare il lavoro al tempo della pandemia*, Milano: Fondazione Giangiacomo Feltrinelli, pp. 115-125
2020

with FULLIN, G.

Lavorare nella società dei servizi

in E. Mingione (a cura di), *Lavoro: La Grande Trasformazione. L'impatto sociale del cambiamento del lavoro tra evoluzioni storiche e prospettive globali*, Milano: Fondazione Giangiacomo Feltrinelli, pp. 215-235
2020

with GUETTO, R.

Legal status and immigrants' labour market outcomes: comparative evidence from a quasi-experiment in Western and Southern Europe

in *Journal of ethnic and migration studies*, pp. 1-22.
2020

Alessandra GAIA

The Item Count Technique

in P. A. Atkinson, A. Cernat, S. Delamont, J.W. Sakshaug, R. Williams (eds.), *SAGE Research Methods Foundations* (Vol 5, pp. 2537–2544), London: SAGE Publishing
2021

Social Desirability Bias and Sensitive Questions in Surveys

in P. A. Atkinson, A. Cernat, S. Delamont, J. W. Sakshaug, R. Williams (eds.), *SAGE Research Methods Foundations*. (Vol. 9, pp. 4539–4545), London: SAGE Publishing

2021

with SALA, E. and CERATI, G.

Social networking sites use and life satisfaction. A quantitative study on older people living in Europe

in *European Societies*, vol. 23, no. 1, pp. 98–118

2021

with WENZ, A., AL BAGHAL, T.

Language proficiency among respondents: implications for data quality in a longitudinal face-to-face survey

in *Journal of Survey Statistics and Methodology*, vol. 9, no. 1, pp. 73–93

2021

Egidio RIVA

with RIZZA, R.

Who receives occupational welfare? The importance of skills across Europe's diverse industrial relations regimes

in *Transfer: European Review of Labour and Research*,
2021, online first doi.org/10.1177/1024258920980635

with LUCCHINI, M., and CRIVELLI, L.

The effect of physical activity on subjective well-being: the case for exercise

in L. Bruni, A. Smerilli and D. De Rosa (eds), *A Modern Guide to the Economics of Happiness*,
Cheltenham: Edward Elgar Publishing, pp. 190-214

2021

Giorgia SERUGHETTI

with D'ELIA, C.

Libere tutte. Dall'aborto al velo, donne nel nuovo millennio (seconda edizione con una nuova introduzione), Roma: Minimum fax

2021

with BELLITI, D.

Le università italiane contro la violenza di genere, oggi: uno sguardo d'insieme

In M. Calloni (a cura di), *Il ruolo dell'università nella lotta contro la violenza di genere. Ricerca, didattica e sensibilizzazione pubblica per la prevenzione del fenomeno*, Milano: Pearson, pp. 139-153

2021

Democratizzare la cura / Curare la democrazia, Milano: Nottetempo

2020

Who are «the people» in Italy's multiple populisms?

In Revue tunisienne de science politique, vol. 2, no. 4, pp.71-95

2020

Donne vulnerabili, soggetti resilienti: le vittime di tratta richiedenti asilo, tra bisogni di protezione e domande di riconoscimento

in I. Fanlo Cortés and D. Ferrari (a cura di), I soggetti vulnerabili nei processi migratori, Torino: Giappichelli, pp. 17-48

2020

with HERMANIN, C.

The #MeToo Movement in Italy: Chronicle of a Death Foretold?

in A.M. Noel and D.B. Oppenheimer (eds.), The Global #MeToo Movement: How Social Media propelled a Historic Movement and the Law responded, Washington DC: Full Court Press, pp. 143-156

2020

with BELLITI

L'educazione per prevenire la violenza di genere e promuovere l'agency delle donne: lo stato delle politiche pubbliche in Italia

in Sicurezza e Scienze sociali, no. 3, pp. 33-45

2020

Laura SQUILLACE

Juventude e controle social: a Operação Verão no Rio de Janeiro através do olhar de agentes de segurança

in Revista Crítica de Ciências Sociais, no. 121, pp. 25-48

2020

Marco TERRANEO

The effect of material and social deprivation on well-being of elderly in Europe

in International Journal of Health Services, online first, doi.org/10.1177/0020731420981856

2021

with CONSOLAZIO, D., and TOGNETTI, M.G.

Social cohesion, psycho-physical well-being and self-efficacy of school-aged children in Lombardy: results from HBSC study

in Health & Social Care in the Community, online first, doi.org/10.1111/hsc.13278

2021

Lia TIRABENI

Technology, Power and The Organization. Wearable Technologies and Their Implications for The Performance Appraisal

in T. Addabbo, E. Ales, Y. Curzi, T Fabbri, O. Rymkevich and I. Senatori (eds.), Performance Appraisal in Modern Employment Relations, London: Palgrave Springer, pp. 61-85

2020

with MIELI, F.

Digital technologies and power dynamics in the organization: a conceptual review of remote working and wearable technologies at work

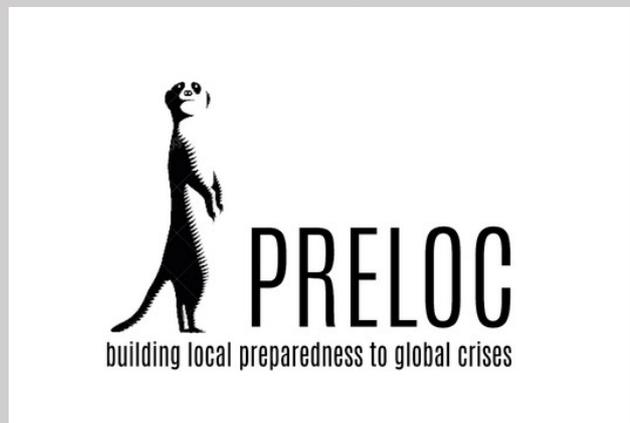
in Sociology Compass, vol. 14, no. 6, pp. 1-13

2020

PRELOC

Building local preparedness to global crises (PRELOC)

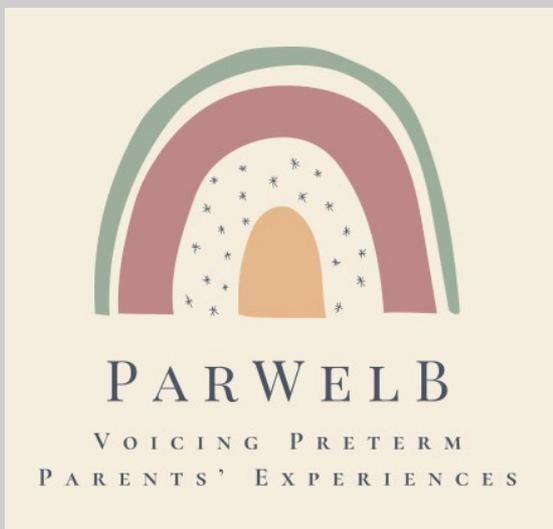
Promoted by a research group led by prof. Lavinia Bifulco, in partnership with the universities of Bologna and Pisa, this project focuses on the cutting edge of the relationship between science, technology and society. While Covid-19 outbreak confirms the rise of uncertainty, complexity and unpredictability as the cypher of the present, with heavy effects for all the different spheres of life, PRELOC project aims to contribute to the rethinking of science and innovation practices through a reorientation of science and technology, in order to better respond to key societal needs and demands. In this perspective, PRELOC builds on the concept of “preparedness”, which has taken growing traction in global disaster-management policies in the last years and aims to develop and operationalize it in the fields of healthcare and agriculture, in close collaboration with stakeholders from these two fields and in a constant dialogue with a high-profile International Advisory Board. The project will combine the approaches of practical inquiry, social multi-criteria evaluation and sociology of public action and it will result in two tools aimed at concretely support public action for territorial preparedness: 1) a set of “non-equivalent” preparedness indicators; 2) a website designed both as a platform and as an incubator of innovative solutions and technologies for preparedness. Funded by a research grant from Fondazione Cariplo, the project develops in two years, starting from 2021, July 1st.



PARWELB

Voicing preterm parents' experiences. A multidisciplinary study to set neonatal practices and enhance families' wellbeing

ParWelB is a multidisciplinary study, funded by Fondazione Cariplo for the call "Science, Technology and Society". Alessandra Decataldo, from the Department of Sociology and Social Research at the University of Milano-Bicocca is the principal investigator, while the other members of the ParWelB consortium are the neonatal intensive care unit (NICU) at the Grande Ospedale Metropolitano Niguarda of Milano (lead by Stefano Martinelli) and the neonatal sub-intensive care at the ASST Rhodense (lead by Salvatore Barbieri). The study focuses on the relationship between the healthcare staff and parents of preterm children, from a sociological perspective that promotes citizens empowerment: we aim indeed at raising awareness in public opinion and policy makers about a condition apparently related to a limited part of the population, but entailing ethical repercussions, as well as economic and social consequences. Moreover, within the ParWelB project the idea is to inform and educate the healthcare staff, starting from a parental perspective. Through



a participatory approach, we will coordinate the development of a "bottom-up" plan regarding support strategies for parents of children with critical health conditions, as well as neonatal care practices not merely shaped by bio-medical knowledge, but also by parents' values, lived experiences and points of view. A mixed methods approach to inquiry will be used. First, when the infant is about to be discharged from the NICU, an interview with both parents will be carried out, to collect stories of lived experiences and information on the support received in the NICU, as well as to explore fears and expectations related to discharge. We will follow these families for a year (through a web-app) handing out a monthly survey to evaluate parents'

wellbeing. During the follow-up year, thanks to information and data collected through interviews and the web-app, we will plan participative interventions to support the relationship between families and the healthcare staff. At the end an in-depth interview will aim to evaluate advantages and pitfalls identified by parents in regard to the participative interventions.

ITA.LI – ITALIAN LIVES

Quali/quantitative panel study on Italian Households

The quantitative research

Despite the challenge posed by the outbreak of the pandemic, IASSC has taken an important step towards the creation of a new dynamic database on social change in Italy: the first wave of the ITA.LI quantitative survey (Italian Lives), which has been funded by MIUR - Departments of Excellence and started in June 2019, has been successfully completed. Although data collection has suffered a significant slowdown due to the social containment measures imposed by the COVID-19 emergency, the ITA.LI research group implemented alternative methods and procedures that made it possible



to close the fieldwork in December 2020. After the implementation of an additional recovery plan for residual non-respondents (completed in March 2021), the research obtained a final sample of 8,969 individuals aged 16+, members of 4,902 households and living in 280 municipalities in Italy. First wave data have been then organized into thematic datasets, on which the research group is both conducting cleaning/harmonization operations and data anonymization procedure and evaluating their alignment with data from the Italian population, looking at a set of key socio-demographic indicators. Since September 2020, the research group has also worked on the design and implementation of the second

wave of the ITA.LI survey, scheduled for 2021. The following activities are now in progress: definition of the sample inclusion criteria; drafting, implementation and testing of the questionnaire; information retrieval, correction and updating (dependent interviewing); contact sheet management. The third survey wave is instead scheduled for 2022. The importance of the exogenous shock produced by COVID-19, prompted the RG to carry out an additional ad hoc survey on the respondent sample of ITA.LI wave 1. The questionnaire was developed to collect data comparable to those of similar Covid-related surveys conducted in other Countries. The survey began in April 2020 and closed at the beginning of September 2020, obtaining 950 responses. The research group is planning other waves of data collection on the ITA.LI sample, aimed at addressing new themes and challenges of strategic interest, such as the middle- and long-term effects of the pandemic. Finally, the RG is harmonizing the collected data with those from other international panel studies, in order to make them available for transnational comparative research. At this stage, the contribution of other universities and research institutions will be of essential importance. Therefore, the IASSC is building a consortium of national and international partners, working for the implementation of future waves of ITA.LI.

ITA.LI quantitative research group, which is coordinated by Mario Lucchini, includes Maurizio Pisati, Gianluca Argentin, Giovanna De Santis, Marco Terraneo, Chiara Respi, Carlotta Piazzoni, Tiziano Gerosa, Vito Di Santo, Davide Bussi, Egidio Riva.

The qualitative research

Within the research project ITA.LI - Italian Lives, the qualitative research group coordinated by prof. Carmen Leccardi has completed the collection of the first wave of interviews and dialogical workshops. The interviews – collected between October 2019 and June 2020 – have involved 115 people aged between 23 and 29 (61 young women and 54 young men), differentiated by educational qualification, profession, family condition, ethnicity and place of residence (Northern, Centre, Southern Italy). 21% of them have been identified through the statistically representative

sample of Italian households defined by the ITA.LI quantitative team, and 79% through an additional snowball sampling. In addition to the interviews, 6 dialogical workshops were conducted with undergraduate students enrolled both in STEM and Humanities/Social Sciences courses from three large universities (Milan, Rome, Naples). The technique of the “dialogical workshop” is a particular type of focus group, built on the basis of an innovative methodology devised by the Youth Research



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INDAGINE SUI CORSI DI VITA IN ITALIA

Centre at the University of Melbourne (see Cook and Cahill 2018). With the onset of the pandemic, the research team has redefined its work plan, enhancing the possibilities offered by the “remote” and digital space. More than half of the interviews and 5 dialogical workshops were carried out through digital platforms. Data collected in the first wave – analysed with the software MAXQDA – provide valuable insights on the lives and the pathways to adulthood of young men and women living in Italy, before and during the pandemic. The thematic areas covered span from family and affective relationships to parenting, work, education, mobility, use of internet and social media, attitudes towards politics, religion, memory, planning and representations of the future, and personal well-being. In October 2020 the research team began the second wave of data collection that will be completed by June 2021. The aim is to investigate the changes that have occurred in the interviewees’ biographies and in their transition to adulthood over the past year (with a specific focus on the role played in this respect by the pandemic).

ITA.LI qualitative research team is composed by Carmen Leccardi (coordinator), Ilenya Camozzi, Daniela Cherubini, Maria Grazia Gambardella, Barbara Grüning, Sveva Magaraggia, Arianna Mainardi, Stefania Voli, and the ASEP PhD student Susi Anny Veloso Resende.

THIRD MISSION

Projects

MiLiberiSe

The National Agency for the Evaluation of Universities and Research Institute (ANVUR) has issued a new evaluation of third mission projects of Italian universities. After an internal selection process that lasted about one year, the University of Milano-Bicocca has chosen seven projects for the academic years 2015 -2019, among which is the one proposed by the Department of Sociology and Social Research. Following are the details of the project. *MiLiberiSe* (YouFreeMelf) is a pilot project promoted by the association Alumni PROGEST, with the support of our department and our university. The scientific committee is composed of Ida Castiglioni, Adolfo Ceretti, Roberto Cornelli, Alberto Giasanti, Lorenzo Natali. The project has a bidirectional logic, from university to prison and from prison to university: it aims to create opportunities for inclusion and activities for raising awareness about marginality. Actions include: two institutional courses and two institutional workshops offered within the Graduate Program in Programming and Management of Public Policies and Social Services (PROGEST). Between 2015 and 2019 six institutional editions of “The Forms of Mediation” have taken place within the walls of the Opera Penitentiary with the participation of 360 students and detainees. The last one was in September 2020 during a short respite of the Covid-19 pandemic. The joint efforts of PROGEST students and detained people have resulted in 42 different theatre scripts and related performances. The other course “Criminology and Urban Security” has had a total of 240 participants (students and people in prison), while two workshops were attended by 82 mixed participants for a total participation of 682 people! More importantly, here are the results of the project:

1. formation of a theatre company called “Giochi di Luce e Ombre” (Plays of Light and Shadow) composed of six female students and seven male inmates. The company was invited to perform in several theaters and locations all over the country touching a total public of 6450 people.
2. 32 detainees have undertaken university studies and 12 of them have graduated after these courses. Many of them have had access to alternatives to detention for good conduct and repairing commitment.
3. Generation of a Bbetween course “MiLiberiSe” coordinated by a formerly detained person with the participation of guest lecturers, attended by students, faculties and employees of Bicocca University as well as citizens.
4. Creation of an opportunity for 15 students to become “study buddies” since 2015 in the joint protocol between the University and Opera Penitentiary “Adotta un detenuto per studiare insieme” (Adopt a detainee person to study together). This program has been extended to all prisons collaborating with Bicocca University and became a model for the new Italian network of Universities and Prisons (CRUI-CNUPP).
5. Joint writing of books and publications on the experience of the project from different perspectives. The books have been presented in several events all over the country.
6. Traineeship sponsored by Vismara Foundation for a formerly detained person, now in partial freedom, resident in the students’ dorm.

7. participation in a tender (Polline project) for the assignment of a space from Milan township (Comune di Milano). The space has been offered by the Italian Railway (Rfi), with township patronage, and it will be used both for artistic and cultural events as well as for activities of social theatre.

The primary impacts of *MiLiberiSe* have been in raising awareness of citizens about diversity, fragility and marginality and in generating a model of social inclusion through continuous education. The number of performances attendees is indicative of the dissemination of experiences, not only in the Metropolitan City of Milan, but all over the country. Theatre scripts were all jointly written, thus making the company a fantastic open lab of ideas and reflection on the inside/outside condition of citizens and the concepts of inclusion/exclusion in and from society. Major change is realized by letting Bicocca students enter the Penitentiary and attend classes with selected detainees. No program before has ever been successful in making this experience become a routine opportunity for both students and inmate population. This transformative occasion has in fact been very impactful and long lasting, as revealed by participants' academic papers. Prison becomes a learning site and University gains back the primary mission of *universitas*, where knowledge meets reflection and personal experience as a practice of active citizenship for all.

THIRD MISSION

Interviews and media appearances

Annalisa Dordoni

Participation as an expert in the documentary “Le ali non sono in vendita. Viaggio nel labirinto della fast fashion”, directed by Paolo Campana, 76', Italia 2021

Alessandra Gaia

Organisation of the online event: “Dati digitali e ricerca sociale: sfide di equità e sostenibilità”. Milan Digital Week 2021, 18th March 2021 (with Emanuela Sala and Chiara Respi)

Talk to the general public: “I dati digitali nella ricerca sociale”. Milan Digital week. “Dati digitali e ricerca sociale: sfide di equità e sostenibilità”. 18th March 2021

Talk to the general public: “Divario digitale grigio e benessere degli anziani”. Milan Digital week. “Anziani online: accesso e suo, vantaggi, svantaggi e ruolo dell’alfabetizzazione”. 19th March 2021

Emanuela Sala

Organisation of the online event “Anziani e nuove tecnologie: esperienze a confronto”. Milan Digital Week 2021, 19th March 2021 (with Alessandra Gaia, Giulia Melis, Daniele Zaccaria)

<https://www.milanodigitalweek.com/anziani-e-nuove-tecnologie-esperienze-a-confronto>

Talk to the general public: “La ricerca: Invecchiare in una società connessa”. Milan Digital week. “Nonni e nuove tecnologie: un divario da colmare”. Milan Digital Week 2021, 19th March 2021

<https://www.milanodigitalweek.com/nonni-e-nuove-tecnologie-un-divario-da-colmare>

Giorgia Serughetti

Columnist for the daily newspaper “Domani”

<https://www.editorialedomani.it/autore/giorgia-serughetti-k6snqpww>

Appeared on Radio 3 Rai (“Tutta la città ne parla”, “Fahrenheit”, “La Cura” series by Marino Sinibaldi), Radio 1 Rai (“Linguacce”, “Moka”), Radio Popolare (“Memos”), La 7 (“Omnibus”), Rai News 24, tv svizzera SRF, RSI Radiotelevisione svizzera

THIRD MISSION

Intervistautori.org

The following colleagues have been interviewed on Intervistautori.org, the first Italian website of sociological podcasts:

- **Enzo Mingione**, about the edited book “Lavoro: la grande trasformazione. L'impatto sociale del cambiamento del lavoro tra evoluzioni storiche e prospettive globali”
- **Sara Zizzari**, about her book “L'Aquila oltre i sigilli. Il terremoto tra ricostruzione e memoria”;
- **Luca Bottini**, about his book “Lo spazio necessario. Teorie e metodi spazialisti per gli studi urbani”
- **Annalisa Dordoni**, about her book “Sempre aperto. Lavorare su turni nella società dei servizi 24/7”

OTHER NEWS

Appointments

Daniela Cherubini has been elected member of the scientific board of PIC - Processi e Istituzioni Culturali, Section of AIS (Associazione Italiana di Sociologia) for the period 2020-2023

Alessandra Gaia has been appointed member of the Editorial Board of Quality and Quantity

Department of Sociology and Social Research

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Alessandra Decataldo
Egidio Riva
Editors