

*English summaries**

(in alphabetical order)

L. Arosio, *La vedovanza. Una ricognizione su vedovi e vedove in Italia (Widowhood. A study of widows and widowers in Italy)*

In this study, after having defined widowhood and placed it in the tradition of life course studies, some important issues related to widowhood are investigated, such as the entry into the new condition, the comparison of widowhood with other marriage statuses, the possible outcomes of widowhood, including a new marriage, and widowhood at a young age. From an empirical point of view, using official statistics, an updated demographic profile of widows and widowers in Italy is drawn, to try and identify how many widowed people there are in Italy, what their characteristics are, what percentage weight they have on other matrimonial groups, how many are widowed in their youth. In conclusion, possible developments in the study of widowhood are suggested.

G. Cersosimo, *Alle origini della sociologia visuale: Jacob Riis, il giornalismo fotografico, le immagini nella ricerca sociale (At the origins of visual sociology: Jacob Riis, photographic journalism, images in social research)*

The photographs Jacob Riis took during his investigation on the dramatic conditions of immigrants in New York, have a specific role in the construction of social analysis outside the university, and anticipate, as a method, the analytical approach later developed by visual sociology. The cognitive process thus broadens the tools at its disposal and acquiring new analytical approaches. It is historically coherent with the new characteristics of social transformation and with the presence of new technological products in the society. The development of visual sociology, consistent with these premises, over time highlights the renewal within the sociological tradition not only of its theoretical focus, but also of its methodological one.

* A cura di Melina Rosenberg.

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I. Cortoni, L. Di Giammaria, *Il capitale socio-culturale nel trasferimento intra-familiare delle pratiche digitali (The socio-cultural capital in the intra-family transfer of digital practices)*

The essay reflects on the influence of family social capital, with reference to the development of digital skills in youth. Stemming from the results of a research carried out in the city of Rome by the Sapienza University of Rome, the aim of the essay is to analyze how family social capital activates processes of influence on the development of knowledge and communication skills of a group of preadolescents. Reflection on the ascribed social capital is followed by a focused analysis on the meso dimension of social capital, centered on the relationships within the family, core of educational dynamics and consumption habits.

P. Diana, M.C. Catone, *La relazione uomo-piante: un caleidoscopio di valori e atteggiamenti (Human-plants relationship: a kaleidoscope of values and attitudes)*

The connection between humans and plant care has been rather neglected in sociological research. However, in recent years, social sciences have started to pay more attention to this relationship and use it as a lens through which to view society and its changes. Starting with a theoretical overview of existing research on the role that plant care has on individuals at an educational, social and well-being level, this paper presents the results of a survey, based on a structured questionnaire, carried out during the «Mostra della Minerva», a historical floriculture exhibition. The results allow the authors to understand the link between individuals and the world of plants, and the system of values underlying this relationship.

R. Fontana, D. Borrelli, M. Cassella, *Come ci cambia l'università che cambia. Le conseguenze del sistema di valutazione sugli aspetti organizzativi e istituzionali (How changes in higher education are changing us. The consequences of the evaluation system on its organizational and institutional aspects)*

The aim of this paper is to explore the changes in the Italian Higher Education in the context of the «new spirit of evaluation» (Barats, Bouchard and Haakenstad, 2018). In particular, the authors analyze the higher education institutions' organizational modifications as a result of the evaluation device of scientific research designed by the National Agency for the Evaluation of University and Research (ANVUR), as well as its consequences for the academic community, in particular for human and social sciences. The results shed new light on the problematic adaptation of professors to the spirit of the higher education reforms promoted in recent years. The authors conclude that, in their opinion, such maladjustments possibly arise from the misleading expectations that have been placed in the system of research evaluation, seen as a «myth» or a «taboo» (Capano, Regini and Turri, 2017).

S. Gozzo, E. Lombardo, *Un percorso mixed per rilevare l'integrazione degli immigrati (A mixed path to study the integration of immigrants)*

Purpose of this work is the analysis of migrant integration dynamics. The research is carried out in the context of the city of Catania, but the method can be extended to different areas. The procedures used allows for both common processes and path-dependent dynamics. Mixed Methods literature supports the combination among mainly-qualitative (quanti-quali) and mainly-qualitative (quali-quanti) procedures. The first strategy proposes a cross-analysis between the results of a classical survey, and network analysis procedures. The second strategy proposes the lexicometric analysis of unstructured interviews to immigrants selected for their key-role as reference points for others. The final objective is to define a summary plan of the dynamics recorded.

S. Leone, *La lenta transizione all'età adulta nel modello mediterraneo italiano. Traguardi di indipendenza, orientamenti valoriali, progettualità di vita e rappresentazione di sé (The slow transition to adulthood in the Italian Mediterranean model. Goals of independence, values, life planning and self-representation)*

The paper investigates the features of the Italian Mediterranean model of the transition to adulthood. The research implements a multidimensional approach that analyses the young individuals' condition of independence on major areas of life (education-work, household, family) and values, life planning and self-representation. The empirical survey is conducted on two samples, representative of the Italian and the Campania populations. The comparative analysis shows the common traits of housing and economic dependence on the parents, and the weaknesses of the emotional-affective sphere; on the socio-psychological dimensions, overall self-determination prevails in both, while the samples differ on chronological perspectives and the balance in social relations.