

## *English Summaries*

(in alphabetical order)

L. Aiello, M. Borri, R. Manna, C. Medini, C. Minichini, M. Ognibene, *Education to the culture of complexity in the second cycle of education. Results of a pilot operation (L'educazione alla cultura della complessità nel secondo ciclo di istruzione. Risultati di un intervento pilota)*

The study «Complexity Literacy with PCTO (Paths for Soft Skills and Orientation) in the Second Primary School Cycle», PTA INDIRE 2022/2024, is also aimed at promoting learning the interconnection that uses the local and workplace resources with basic teaching, the purpose being to teach how to «inhabit» complexity. The article reports on the results of the project's first year, analyzing the initiative carried out in a national pilot activity. Using the pre-experimental approach and the evaluative-qualitative approach of research-action and research-training, questions to teachers and students confirm the initiative's sustainability and the increase in student competence and motivation.

M. Cavagnuolo, *European migration policies: a comparative longitudinal study of the 27 EU countries (Le politiche migratorie europee: uno studio longitudinale comparato sui 27 Paesi dell'Unione)*

The study addresses the issue of EU States' migration policies, with a particular focus on the factors contributing to their design. The analysis was carried out with the standard method of associations: hypotheses were obtained through a deductive procedure and submitted to corroboration through the construction of multiple linear regression models that compare three time points. Among the results obtained, it is worth mentioning the insignificant effect on the type of migration policies exercised by the socio-demographic factors closely related to migration flows. Instead, the degree of openness of States to immigration is influenced by cultural, economic and social factors.

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A. Desideri, *The adoption of the interview with photo-stimulation with minor: tricks and tricks* (L'adozione dell'intervista con foto-stimolazione con minori: accorgimenti e stratagemmi)

This essay reflects on ways of carrying out scientific investigations involving children. These reflections emerged during a three-year empirical study on the processes of social categorization, where ninety-six minors were interviewed through a photo-stimulation interview. The focus is on the selection and preparation of the detection technique. The photo-stimulated instrument will be analyzed in a comparative key with other detection tools, in order to highlight the potential but also the critical issues. The measures taken to involve minors will also be described.

D. Germani, B. Sonzogni, F. Cecconi, *Methodological pluralism in the study of the dynamics of opinion. Sociometry, web survey, agent-based modelling* (Pluralismo metodologico nello studio delle dinamiche di opinione. Sociometria, web survey, agent-based modelling)

Interpersonal influence is a pervasive force in our society. However, despite the many studies in this regard, starting in particular from the sociological classicism, today, what would seem to be missing is the use of an integrated approach to the study of the dynamics of interaction that involve us every day. This study arises from the need to empirically formalize this phenomenon through an investigation of musical preferences among adolescents, thus posing further questions about the ways and reasons why individuals enter into relationships with others. The integrated approach between sociometry, web survey and agent-based modelling allows the phenomenon's conceptualization as a diffusion study, i.e., the outcome of an imitative process triggered by any reasons for compliance. In particular, the concepts of social influence and homophily have been traced back to a dual mechanism that explains the phenomenon: 1) the behavior of peers who occupy a relevant position within relational groups; and 2) the interaction favored by specific elements related to the similarity between individuals. The empirical results obtained from a web survey were compared with those generated by the simulative model in order to reproduce the observed social phenomenon and to control the theoretical hypotheses underlying the model itself.

S. Hasanaj, *Transformation of the Balkan Routes: the role of Albania during and after the global Covid-19 pandemic* (La trasformazione delle rotte balcaniche: il ruolo dell'Albania durante e dopo la pandemia globale Covid-19)

Over the last decade, the importance of the so-called Western Balkan route as a way of irregular access to the European Union has increased significantly, and in this context the importance of Albania as a transit country has increased, as well as settlement to a lesser extent. In this article, after tracing the recent his-

tory of the Balkan route, we will describe the main dynamics that lead many migrants to use this path for as an alternative route passing through Albania, rather than other countries of hypothetical sojourn. One of the purposes of this study is to demonstrate how aside from the peak situations in the number of transits in 2015 or the decrease in 2018-2019, there is a more general trend towards a growing number of migrants using this route. With regard to this situation, in particular, the role of Albanian society and institutions and the consequences are analyzed. Although, apparently, Albania is only marginally affected by the Western Balkans route, our aim will be to show that it has already produced significant and lasting effects, in conjunction with those produced by the two-year health emergency caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. The prospects of access to the European Union, international instability and the possibility of new factors pushing migration linked to climate change or new zoonotic diseases point to the need for a change in perspective by Albanian and European authorities on the issue of flow management of migrants passing through Albania.

M. Palmieri, *Sense of community during Italy's national lockdown* (Senso di comunità durante il lockdown nazionale)

The pandemic and the government's harsh containment measures have redefined the meanings and forms of interpersonal relationships. Especially during the first national lockdown, the set of perceptions and representations associated with the relationship between self and other have undergone profound changes. To investigate this phenomenon, a telephone survey was conducted in April 2020 throughout the country. The study shows that the conceptual dimensions of the orientation to self and/or to the community have lacerated public opinion, repropounding, and updating an essential element in a country's democratic life: the propensity to behave responsibly towards others. The sense of community that spread throughout the country in that particular period exalted the value of responsibility, helping to establish a shared normative and value horizon, and integrating, even to the point of sanctioning, the behaviour of those who refused to internalize the new social norms, thus giving priority to the needs of the community and the satisfaction of common interests and needs.