

*English summaries**

(in alphabetical order)

G. D'Alessandro, A. Decataldo, *Ricerca sulle carriere degli studenti universitari attraverso la Sequence Analysis (Research on Students' Performance in Higher Education through Sequence Analysis)*

This paper aims to prove how adequate the Sequence Analysis' tools are in the study of the complexity of the Italian higher education system. Indeed, this system has been strongly challenged by dispersion in its main aspects: (1) low number of graduates; (2) excessively long university careers; (3) very high number of drop outs. Through longitudinal administrative data of a cohort of students enrolled at Sapienza University of Rome, the Sequence Analysis allows: (1) to describe the phenomena of late graduation and delayed performance; (2) to identify different types of students dropping out; (3) evaluation of other particular phenomena that can delay the students' career. Through this analysis, we will focus our attention on individual as well as on contextual factors because we assume that: «It is one thing to understand why students leave; it is another to know what institutions can do to help students stay and succeed» (Tinto 2007, p. 6).

P. Demurtas, A. Menniti, L. Cerbara, *Modelli di genere e attività domestiche: genitori e figli a confronto (Gender Roles and Domestic Chores: a Comparison among Parents and Children)*

In the light of changes occurred in gender roles over the years, it seems useful to investigate whether the new generations adopt more equal gender roles at home and if the parents' daily organization affects the participation of their children to domestic chores. Using data from the Istat survey on Time Use carried out in 2008-9, the paper examines some hypotheses related to the well-

* A cura di Melina Rosenberg.

known approaches (gender ideology, modelling, time availability, stress cross-over). The results, while showing a limited contribution of the sons in domestic work, highlight the greater accountability of the daughters, thus confirming the family as a context of reproduction of traditional gender roles. At the same time, it was noticed that the father has an important educational role: both male and female children are more involved when their fathers are engaged in the more stereo-typically female tasks. Moreover, children's sensitivity to the parental stress appears to be mediated by gender: male children increase the time devoted to housework when their fathers are stressed out and so do the females with reference to their mothers.

S. Leonzi, G. Ciofalo, A. Di Stefano, S. Barricella, *I giochi (d'azzardo) e gli spot. La pubblicizzazione televisiva del gambling in Italia (The Promise of Unhappiness. The Television Advertising of Gambling in Italy)*

The following article results from a research focused on the television advertising of gambling in Italy. Gambling is considered a cultural object as well as a media one, and the symbolic efficacy is analyzed through Schudson's dimensions, which allows to «measure» the force of a given cultural product. As a result of gambling addiction becoming a social problem, institutionalized by recent political interventions, some of the commercials analyzed show the development of a narration where the promise of happiness (presented as excitement linked to the game as a performance and a potential win) seems to flourish paradoxically through the very risk of unhappiness related to gambling.

A. Santambrogio, *La «bella socialità». Una ricerca su associazionismo e volontariato in Umbria (Voluntary Associations, Participation, and Democracy. A Research in Umbria)*

The article discusses a qualitative research carried out in Umbria on voluntary associations. Considering the distinction between social, political and participation in political parties, we can say that social participation is widely prevalent in the associations examined in this research. Political participation, meant as the ability to communicate with the political system in a way which differs from the usual quid pro quo relationship with the institutions, is relatively present. On the contrary, participation in political parties is virtually non-existent, and opinions on the political system are generally very poor. Various aspects of participation emerge from the research: personal satisfaction, community benefits, the difficulty in finding political openings. In particular, the present article indicates the need of a «good sociality» and cooperation among individuals as the underlying reasons why people participate in voluntary associations.

S. Tusini, *Percorsi di (dis)integrazione: dalla prima generazione migrante ai foreign fighters (Coeval Hegemony and Temporal Conflicts between Natives and Migrants in Advanced Societies: from the First Generation to the Foreign Fighters)*

In many European countries migrants are living confined in a temporal bubble that keeps them in the past. The migration policy is also a temporal policy by which some nations exert their coeval hegemony, discriminating all those who are not able to adapt. Consequently, migrants undergo a temporal apartheid and live in an apart social world, with very different life conditions than natives. From the point of view of the social stability, this continuing discrimination has disruptive effects, up to the emergence of «foreign fighters generation».