English summaries[*]

(in alphabetical order)

L. Aiello, *Trasformare le culture dell'educazione nel Progetto Edoc@work3.0. ICT, formazione in servizio dei docenti e pratiche di consumo* (*Transforming educational cultures inside the Edoc@work3.0 project: ICT, teachers' in-service training and consumption practices*)

The contribution illustrates the outcomes of a qualitative analysis carried out referring to the role of INDIRE (National Institute of Documentation, Innovation and Educational Research) in the Edoc@work3.0 Project, which had the aim to accomplish 500 teachers' in-service education and training on ICT-based teaching in primary and secondary education in the Apulia region. The transformation of the teachers' pedagogical and professional practices was investigated in a sample of the participating schools, focusing on competence as a multi-level and situated object. The adoption of innovation into teachers' and students' behavior was compared to the analysis of the teachers' experience based on the idea of «use of innovation» as a circular process, as according to the theoretical frame of Cultural Studies.

R. Bichi, C. Pasqualini, *La condizione dei* millennials *in Italia* (*Millennials in Italy*)

The condition of Italian youth has been object of interest for sociological research since after the Second World War. The article offers an articulate historical overview, and focuses on the characteristics – identified by the Osservatorio Giovani of Istituto Giuseppe Toniolo (Giuseppe Toniolo Institute for Youth Observation) – of the first two generations of the second millennium: Generation Y – the so-called Millennials – and Generation Z, also called Igen.

---

[*] A cura di Melina Rosenberg.

M. Filandri, E. Struffolino, *Lavoratori o lavoratrici povere? Disuguaglianze di genere nel mercato del lavoro in Europa* (*Are the working poor men or women? Gender inequality in the labor market in Europe*)

This article offers a comparative analysis of gender inequality within the *working poor* population, across 31 European countries. Our results show that women's disadvantage in the probability of being *working poor* is higher in countries where they are employed to a greater extent. Labor market characteristics and work-family conciliation policies connected directly to women's participation are discussed as salient factors.

A. Martelli, P. Zurla, *Tra lavoro e partecipazione. Tracce di protagonismo giovanile* (*Between work and participation. Signs of youth agency*)

In consequence of the increasing uncertainty and precariousness of the last decades, transition to adulthood has resulted in a more prolonged and de-standardized process. Young people are victims of a sort of entrapment with effects that threaten their agency and opportunities in life. Against the background of the socio-economic crisis, non-conventional signs of youth agency seem to emerge both in the occupational and participation fields. The article takes into consideration some of the characteristic aspects of this protagonism, connecting pertinent literature to two case studies realized in Italy.

S. Nobile, *Testi musicali e contesti sociali. Un'indagine empirica* (*Song lyrics and social contexts. An empirical study*)

The article presents an original empirical contribution based on a large representative sample of the most popular Italian songs from 1960 to the present day. The research aims to describe the salient features of these sixty years, but also to explain how and why Italian songwriting has undergone a process of partial involution compared to the past. The explanatory elements considered above all concern the influence of new technologies, while the analytical foundations are based on the socio-linguistic study of the song lyrics.

V. Raffa, P.P. Zampieri, *Persone senza dimora: tra politiche di intervento e semitiche dell'esclusione* (*Homeless: between policies and semiotics of social exclusion*)

The article proposes an interpretation of homelessness from the perspective of social semiotics, starting from the strong link between the homeless and the surrounding urban environment. In the first section, the authors reconstruct the appearance of the phenomenon in Europe and the US, identifying the links betwwen physical environment and cultural background. In the second section, they recount a research experience conducted in the Messina train station, where the presence of homeless people not only is taken on by social intervention, but also refers to the peculiar role of the station in the complex urban landscape.

R. Rauty, *Giovanicome*

Giovanicome, at its tenth and final edition, proves again to be an unique southern observatory and a place for discussion on the condition of young people, in which many experts, both national and international, have participated, in a peculiar and meaningful experience.

E. Sironi, A. Rosina, *L'autonomia dei giovani italiani fra buone intenzioni e difficili realizzazioni. Uno studio longitudinale* (*Autonomy in Italian youth between good intentions and difficult realization. A longitudinal study*)

This paper aims to explore the determinant factors for young adults' achievement of residential independence (in 2016) from the family of origin for Italian young adults, conditionally on having expressed positive intentions of moving out twelve months prior (in 2015). Using data from the longitudinal survey *Rapporto Giovani*, carried out by the Toniolo Institute of Advanced Studies, the authors provide empirical evidence that the inability to find a stable job reduces young adults' perspectives of autonomy. Net of employment status and of macroeconomics context, individuals with higher education are more likely to realize their intentions of leaving moving out.

B. Sonzogni, *Simulazione e crimine. Una modellizzazione a scenari* (*Simulation and crime. A scenario modeling*)

The use of the first simulative methods in the social sciences dates back to the 1950s and 1960s, but its growth and real diffusion was in the early nineties. This method has however been coupled with traditional methods of research for the study of criminal phenomena only in recent times. Surpassing the traditional statistical technique of logistic regression, this type of model has proved to be suitable for capturing complex and non-linear systems, such as crime. The recent increase of simulative modeling in criminology has led to the creation of numerous models, of which a comprehensive overview is provided.