

Date	Professor	Course	C/h	Goals	Topics & Readings
	Enzo Alliegro	Methodology of anthropological research	1/4	The course aims to illustrate some aspects that characterize the theoretical framework and methodological guidelines of anthropological research. In this regard it will be carried out a critical and historical review of the most significant trends (from a theoretical and methodological point of view) of anthropological disciplines, also spread internationally. In addition, special attention will be given to the critical reading and comparison of the documents, the field research and the use of archival, iconographic, oral and literary sources.	1. Roberto Malighetti e Angela Molinari, <i>Il metodo e l'antropologia. Il contributo di una scienza inquieta</i>, Milano, R. Cortina, 2016. 2. Francesca Cappelletto (a cura di), <i>Vivere l'etnografia</i>, Firenze, Seid, Cisu, 2009.
	Simona Balbi	Introduction to sample surveys	2/8	Aim of the course is giving some first elements on how to design and realise a sample survey. The focus is on measuring and reducing the statistical error, defined as the difference between the available value and the "true" one of some characteristics of the population. We both consider sampling and non sampling errors. Sampling procedures, writing a good questionnaire and choosing the proper data collection techniques are considered. Requirements: Basic notions of classical statistical inference	Class 1-2: Probabilistic and non probabilistic samples. Probabilistic sampling schemes: Simple Random Sampling, Stratified Random Sampling, Multi-Stage Sampling, Panels. Some elements on non probabilistic sampling schemes (Quota Sampling, Delphi Method) Class 3-4: Data collection techniques. Computer Assisted Interviewing Systems. How to make good questions to the true persons, having the best answers. 1. Brasini S., Freo M. Tassinari F. Tassinari G. <i>Marketing e pubblicità</i>, Il Mulino, 2010 (Capitolo 1) 2. Marbach G. <i>Le migliori pratiche nelle ricerche di mercato</i>, Rogiosi Editore, 2016
17-18/07	Silvia Bolgherini	Comparative Politics	2/8	The purpose of this course is to provide an introduction to the study of Comparative Politics, as one of the main subfields of Political Science. Different approaches and methods of comparative politics as well as some topics dealing with political institutions, political parties and political behavior will be discussed and put in the context of contemporary democracies. The readings will allow students to cover several classic studies that represent the foundations of the discipline as well as more recent researches that bring new perspectives and try to frame the new challenges posed to the contemporary political and party systems.	Class 1 Overview: Introduction to Comparative politics Political Science and Comparative Politics. Different approaches to the comparative analysis of institutions, phenomena and behaviours. Examples of comparative research. 1. Collier D. (1993) <i>The Comparative Method</i> (ch. 5). In Ada W. Finifter, ed. (1993) <i>Political Science: The State of the Discipline II</i>. Washington, D.C.: American Political Science Association. 2. Sartori G. (Dec., 1970), <i>Concept Misformation in Comparative Politics</i>, <i>The American Political Science Review</i>, Vol. 64, No. 4., pp. 1033-1053 Class 2 Parties, party systems and party system change Sartori's classification of party systems and its (troublesome) application to contemporary party systems. Rokkan's cleavage theory and its evolution. Party system change. New parties and new party systems. 1. Sartori, G. (1976). <i>Parties and party systems: a framework for analysis</i>. Cambridge [Eng.]; New York: Cambridge University Press: ch. 5. 2. Poguntke, Thomas (2014) <i>Towards a new party system: The vanishing hold of the catch-all parties in Germany</i>. <i>Party Politics</i>, 20:6, pp 950-963 3. Bolgherini S.; Grimaldi S. (forthcoming) <i>Critical election and a new party system. Italy after the</i>

				Each class will focus on one comparative politics topic, or one cluster of related topics. Students are required to read all the core readings in advance of classes. Their active attendance to seminars is also expected. Open discussion will be encouraged.	2015 regional election, Regional and Federal Studies
	Stefano Boffo	Course on university spin-off and brain migration as a response to academic job restriction	1/4	In the last 15 years, due to budget restrictions and new regulations, Italian universities lost quite a substantive part of their ability to respond to young researchers as job opportunities. In this framework, two main phenomena emerged as alternative opportunities for young researchers: spin-offs and migration. Universities are now considered vital players in the process of the transfer of knowledge, innovation and technology from the academic to the commercial/productive sector. Among other "third mission" activities, today academic institutions are vastly dedicated to the creation and promotion of spin-offs (and start-ups). Being instruments for responding the social pressure to accountability and dialogue with economy through the sharing of scientific research results, spin offs (and start ups) offer wide job opportunities for young talented researchers. On the other hand, in recent years, the brain drain issue has gained such momentum that it has become necessary to adopt tools and methods to take a quantitative and qualitative picture of a phenomenon that is dynamic and changeable. The course focuses on clarifying the reasons why Italian researchers choose to look elsewhere for the best place to conduct their scientific research, and in what way their scientific experience abroad shapes the image of the Italian scientific system. The course is intended to add complexity to existing theories on the brain drain and brain circulation.	
	Marilena Furno Germana Scepi	Linear regression models 1/2	2/8	The course will consider the standard estimator for a linear regression model, the assumptions needed, its strenghts and weaknesses.	Least squares estimator; heteroskedastic errors; autocorrelated errors; robust regression estimator; quantile regression estimator; Oaxaca Blinder decomposition.

				By relaxing the basic assumptions the model becomes more realistic and more apt to describe the real data. In addition, the standard linear regression estimator can be compared with slightly different methodologies that provide more insights about the behaviour of the variable explained by the model.	
	Ida Galli	Iconographical Stimuli as a creative approach for Social Representations	1/4	Goals: Starting from the Abric's Structural Approach, and from a reflection on the role that imagery can provide to overcome the bottlenecks of an exclusive "verbal", we might begin affirm that the same word "image" means a wide variety of phenomena. Mitchell (2005) suggests a distinction between two English words: picture and image. In particular, he underlines that the picture, is an iconographic representations: a particular form of image. Moreover Moliner (2016) affirms that the picture is a concrete object offered to our perception. These objects exist as such, regardless of our perceptual identity.	The course will be focused on the construction of a new tool called "Iconographical Stimuli". This tool of data collecting can be used in the field of the social representation Theory. Galli, I. (2006). <i>La teoria delle rappresentazioni sociali</i> . Bologna: il Mulino. Galli, I., Fasanelli, R., & Schember, E. (2017). The construction of icons as a means of access to the social representation of culture. <i>Culture & Psychology</i> , <i>In press</i> .
	Dora Gambardella	Approcci metodologici alla valutazione	2/8	La valutazione costituisce un oggetto di crescente interesse su cui convergono istanze retoriche ispirate ai principi di produttività ed efficienza e istanze di trasparenza e accountability che esaltano la vocazione democratica e partecipativa dei processi valutativi. Scopo del corso è esplorare i diversi approcci alla valutazione in una prospettiva pluralista, analizzando le relazioni tra presupposti teorici e scelte metodologiche che li contraddistinguono	La valutazione sperimentale Gli approcci misti: Theory Based Evaluation e Valutazione realista La valutazione pluralista 1. N. Stame (2016) Valutazione pluralista, Franco Angeli, Milano. 2. F. Biolcati Rinaldi (2002), Una valutazione realistica delle politiche di sostegno al reddito, in <i>Sociologia e Ricerca Sociale</i> , n. 68-69, pp. 196-217. 3. R. Lumino (2013) Valutazione e teorie del cambiamento, Franco Angeli, Milano.
20-21/05	Pino Giordano Anna Maria Zaccaria	Social Network Analysis. Teorie ed applicazioni	2/8	The course aims to illustrate the main theoretical and methodological aspects related to social network analysis. Students will understand the main concepts of social network analysis and use the network approach in practice. It introduces the students to the use of the main software for network analysis, applying the methods presented in the study of real-world examples. The course provides the fundamental skills for applying the methods of network analysis to the study of actor interactions	Class 1-2: Theory of Social Network Analysis. Class 3-4: Statistical techniques for Social Networks. Software and applications. - Scott, J. (2012). <i>Social network analysis</i> . London: Sage - Piselli F. (2001) (a cura di) . <i>Reti. L'analisi di network nelle scienze sociali</i> : Donzelli. - Lecture notes and handouts will be distributed during the lectures

				in different fields, focusing on the definition of the network boundaries, network data collection, construction of dataset with network and attribute data, the interpretation and implementation of network measurements in various application contexts. The students will acquire the ability to manage dataset and developing reports to interpret network data by means of statistical software.	
	Maria Gabriella Grassia	Analisi testuale dei social data	2/8	L'esplosione dei dati testuali provenienti dai blogs, forum online, social network, permette di analizzare i fenomeni sociali emergenti, nonché di individuare il sentiment e le preferenze dei cittadini sui specifici eventi o servizi pubblici. Lo scopo del Corso è presentare le principali tecniche di analisi dei dati testuali per la comprensione dei testi prodotti dagli utenti sui principali social media e social network. Il corso prevede un primo modulo di web scraping, un secondo modulo di pre-trattamento dei dati testuali ed un terzo modulo dedicato sia alle principali tecniche di analisi sia ai software attualmente disponibili.	Topics: - Metodi e sistemi di rilevazione online e nuove tecnologie per la raccolta dei dati - Metodi e modelli statistici per l'analisi dei dati testuali - Open source Software 1. Bolasco S., (2013), L'analisi automatica dei testi, Carocci editore. 2. Hofmann M., Chisholm A. (2016), Text Mining and Visualization: Case Studies Using Open-Source Tools, Chapman & Hall/CRC. 3. Lebart L., Salem A. (1988), Analyse statistique des données textuelles, Dunod, Paris. 4. Lebart L., Salem A. (1994), Statistique textuelle, Dunod, Paris. 5. Lebart L., Salem A., Berry L. (1998), Exploring textual data, Kluwer Academic Publishers, Dordrecht (The Netherlands). 6. Introduction to the tm Package: Text Mining in R 7. CRAN Task View: Natural Language Processing 8. http://cran.rstudio.com/web/views/NaturalLanguageProcessing.html 9. "Table of Contents: Text Mining". PLOS
	Emiliano Grimaldi	Debating Critique in the Social Sciences. Reality, World and Emancipation	2/8	The course addresses the complex relationship between sociology and critique, relating the dynamics of such a relationship to the epistemological foundations of the discipline and to some of its constitutive dualisms (facts and values, structure and action, subjects and objects, and so forth). The aim is to discuss with the students the potential and limits of different approaches to critical sociology and, yet, to reflect on the role that an orientation towards critique could have in the scientific project of sociology and more generally in social sciences. In doing so, the course will critically examine Luc Boltanski proposal for a sociology of emancipation that matched in a unique analytical framework, via hermeneutic contradiction, the issue of institutions and	<i>Class 1:</i> The relationship between sociology and social critique. An historical overview. Two alternative programmes? Critical sociology and a pragmatic sociology of critique. <i>Class 2:</i> Reinterpreting critique. Reality and the World. Uncertainty and Hermeneutic contradictions. <i>Class 3:</i> The critique of the contemporary regimes of domination in Western democratic-capitalist societies . <i>Class 4:</i> Critique and emancipation. Paths of research and reflection. Key Readings: 1. Boltanski, L. (2011). <i>On Critique. A Sociology of Emancipation</i>. Cambridge: Polity Press. Suggested additional readings: 2. Latour, B. (2004). Why Has Critique Run out of Steam? From Matters of Fact to Matters of Concern. <i>Critical Inquiry</i>, 30: 225-248. 3. Desrosières, A. (2014). Statistics and Social Critique. <i>Partecipazione e Conflitto. The Open Journal of Sociopolitical Studies</i>, 7(2): 348-359. 4. Dean, M. (2010). Introduction. In <i>Governmentality. Power and Rule in Modern Societies (2nd edition)</i>. London: Sage.

				the issue of critique. The course will focus on the foundations and the implications of Boltanski's distinction between reality and the world, and its reassessment of the concept of institution and hermeneutic contradiction, showing how this allows to locate in a dialogical and generative tension a social critique of domination with a pragmatic sociology of critique. A specific attention will be devoted to what this means for social researchers who are engaged with the analysis of the social transformations of contemporary democratic-capitalist societies. Requirements: to attend the course it is strongly recommended to attend also at the seminar of prof. Dario Minervini, same title.	
28/04 .../05 .../05	Antonio Irpino Rosanna Verde	L'indipendenza statistica	2/8		Metodi statistici per l'analisi di una variabile statistica. Variabili bivariate e multivariate, concetto di indipendenza. Indici di associazione. Correlazione. Correlazione multipla e parziale. Regressione.
	Marina Marino	Analisi Multivariata	2/8	L'obiettivo è quello di introdurre alcuni dei più importanti metodi di analisi statistica che consentono di prendere in considerazione simultaneamente più dimensioni del fenomeno oggetto di studio in modo da cogliere il fenomeno stesso nella sua interezza e complessità. L'attenzione sarà rivolta sia alle tecniche che consentono di pervenire ad una riduzione del numero delle variabili individuando particolari relazioni che le legano sia alle tecniche che consentono un raggruppamento delle unità statistiche individuando le caratteristiche che le accomunano. Sarà privilegiato l'approccio descrittivo all'analisi multidimensionale.	Analisi delle Componenti Principali, Analisi delle Corrispondenze, Cluster Analysis
	Enrica Morlicchio	Urban Poverty and Social Cohesion	1/4	The relationship between disadvantaged populations and the urban space they are located has been the subject of empirical observation since the famous investigation conducted by Charles Booth in London at the turn of the twentieth century. As is well known, Booth created a series of detailed maps of the streets of London, based on a cartographic method which was already in use at that time, but	Historical look at the broad patterns of ethnically and class-defined spatial concentration. Description of Chris Kesteloot's typology of socio-spatial lay-outs. Focus on the case of Naples. 10. Morlicchio E., <i>Urban poverty and social cohesion: what can Naples teach us</i>, in A. Andreotti, D. Benassi and Y. Kazepov (eds), <i>Capitalism in transition</i>, Manchester University Press, forthcoming 11. L. Wacquant, <i>Urban outcasts</i>, Polity Press, 2008 (or Italian translation <i>I reietti della città</i>, edizioni ETS, 2016)

				which had never been applied on such a broad scale. Today, thanks to increasingly sophisticated statistical software, it is no longer necessary to possess the infinite patience of Booth and his collaborators in order to analyse the processes of spatial concentration and segregation of vulnerable social groups. If anything the greatest difficulty arises from the need to manage existent, rich literature on this particular topic and the wide range of different definitions in use. Also, it should be noted that while urban sociologists and geographers alike have looked at this issue predominantly in a comparative way, historians have generally preferred the analysis of single cases and their relationship with the formation of specific model of urban inequality. Drawing upon these different streams of literature this lecture aims to look at the long-term evolution of diverse models of territorial marginalisation and social exclusion and to provide a general interpretative framework. It will also use this theoretical background against the Our interest in Naples is attributable also to way in which this city both condenses aspects of other European cities and at the same time could be considered a rather peculiar case.	
	Fortunato Musella	Political Science: Theory, Concepts and Methods	2/8	The course will introduce to the study of Political Science and its concepts. In the first part a classic work of the discipline will be considered, so providing theoretical insight for several representative key-words of political science, such as Constitution, Dictatorship, Democracy, Public Opinion (G. Sartori, <i>Elementi di Teoria Politica</i>). In the second part, the crucial role of concepts in social sciences methodology will be shown, by investigating the necessary logical steps in moving from observation to theory, and from conceptualization to measurement. Finally, a methodology aimed at defining political concepts in a modular and	• Introduction to Political Science • Political Science Concepts • Concept-Formation and Methods • Hyperpolitics: An Innovative Laboratory 1. Giovanni Sartori, <i>Elementi di Teoria Politica</i>, Bologna, il Mulino, 1987. 2. Giovanni Sartori, <i>Logica, metodo e linguaggio nelle scienze sociali</i>, Bologna, Il mulino, 2011. 3. Mauro Calise and Theodore J. Lowi, <i>Hyperpolitics. An Interactive Dictionary of Political Science</i>, Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 2010. 4. Mauro Calise, Theodore J. Lowi and Fortunato Musella, <i>Concetti Chiave. Capire la Scienza Politica</i>, Bologna, Il Mulino, 2016.

				interactive way will be presented: Hyperpolitics, developed as a book – M. Calise and T.J. Lowi, Hyperpolitics. An Interactive Dictionary of Political Science, Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 2010 – and as a Website (www.hyperpolitics.net), with the objective of addressing the growing complexity of disciplinary areas in political science while fostering analytical skills and cooperation among scholars with different backgrounds and approaches. Upon a frequent attendance of the course, each phd student will be required to write a paper on a political concept accordingly with his/her research topics.	
	Giustina Orientale Caputo	Data sources for the analysis of the labor market and future orientations of labor policies	2/8	The course aims to provide students with the knowledge and analytical tools needed to analyze the profound changes that are shaping the labor market in Italy and in Europe, taking specifically attention to the active labor policies. In the first part, we will focus on the evolution of the labor market through the use of the main analytical categories, some indicators and the most important data sources for the study of the labor market. Through the use of these tools, we will then pay attention to the transformation of the Italian labor policies as a part of the whole reform processes which took place in Europe from the early nineties until today, examining the ongoing processes of deregulation and flexibilization. In the last part of the course, current challenges and future prospects of active labor policies will be analyzed, especially with regard to the emergence of the principle of individual responsibility and the transition from welfare policy to workfare.	Class 1-2: The labor market / Evolution of the Italian labor market and labor market segmentation/ Data sources for the study of labor market, analytical categories and indicators Class 3-4: European labor strategy SEO/ Active labor policies /welfare to work, workfare 1. Istat, Rilevazioni sulle forze di lavoro, tavole, glossario, nota metodologica reperibili sul sito all'indirizzo http://www.istat.it/it/archivio/198171 2. Istat, Rapporto annuale 2016, La situazione del paese, Capitolo 3, Le dinamiche del mercato del lavoro: una lettura per generazione 3. http://www.istat.it/it/archivio/185497 4. http://www.bollettinoadapt.it/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/2016_18_03_giubileo.pdf 5. Gualmini E., Rizza R. (2013), <i>Le politiche del lavoro</i>, il Mulino, Bologna
	Francesco Palumbo	Theoretical basics of inferential statistics	2/8	The course aims to equip the students with the basic notions about random variables and expectation, then it introduces the fundamental concepts in inference: point estimation, confidence intervals, hypothesis testing.	

Gianfranco Pecchinenda	Sociologia della conoscenza: la Sociologia e la sfida delle Neuroscienze	2/8	A partire dagli inizi degli anni Novanta alcune discipline scientifiche emergenti, tra cui le Neuroscienze e le scienze cognitive in generale, hanno cominciato a proporre nuove interpretazioni del comportamento umano, talvolta in aperto contrasto con i paradigmi tradizionali emersi nel corso degli ultimi due secoli nell'ambito delle scienze sociali. Dopo aver analizzato i caratteri principali del nuovo paradigma emergente, il corso si prefigge l'obiettivo di provare a indagare i possibili campi di integrazione di questi diversi ambiti del sapere applicati allo studio dell'uomo, a partire da una rilettura di alcuni studi classici della sociologia. Gli incontri, a carattere seminariale, verteranno sull'analisi delle diverse modalità attraverso cui l'essere umano fa esperienza del mondo in cui vive. Le categorie attraverso cui questi percepisce sé stesso e l'ambiente che lo circonda saranno indagate dalla prospettiva propria della sociologia della conoscenza, con particolare riferimento alla questione relativa alla "costruzione sociale della realtà". Una presentazione selettiva dell'opera dei classici sarà integrata da una discussione sui maggiori lavori della fenomenologia, al fine di fornire ai dottorandi gli strumenti per una più approfondita comprensione dei processi di costruzione sociale della realtà. Nel corso delle lezioni particolare spazio verrà dedicato agli studi di Comte, Durkheim, Marx, Weber, Husserl, Schutz e Schapp.	Lezione 1 L'immagine dell'uomo e lo studio delle scienze sociali: dal Paradigma Strutturalista al paradigma Neuro-Cognitivista Lezione 2 Comte, Durkheim, Marx e le neuroscienze Lezione 3 Weber, Husserl e Schutz: L'approccio fenomenologico e la costruzione sociale della realtà Lezione 4 Irretiti nelle storie: Sociologia e Narrazione: W. Schapp Gianfranco Pecchinenda, Il sistema mimetico, Ipermedium libri Wilhelm Schapp, Coinvolti nelle storie, (PDF http://gianfrancopecchinenda.it/coinvoltinellestorie/)
Francesco Pirone	Social Innovation and Welfare Policies	2/8	The course explore the evolution of the Italian welfare system, with a particular emphasis on how it has changed with the austerity plans since the 2008 economic crisis, and the analytical challenges that the social innovation presents in this context. Drawing on the social exclusion and poverty policies, the course offers a overview of the Italian social policies, featuring detailed analysis of governance,	Class 1-2: The welfare systems approach/ Governance, rescaling and retrenchment in the Italian social policies. Class 3-4: Definition and theory in social innovation / Social innovation into public policies: social policy experimentation. 12. Pirone F., Innovazione sociale: l'estensione semantica di un concetto in ascesa politica, in <i>La Rivista delle Politiche Sociali / Italian Journal of Social Policy</i>, n. 4, 2012, pp. 137-150. Direct download link: https://goo.gl/4N1lRV 13. Pirone F., Le politiche di assistenza sociale nella crisi: frammentazione e ridimensionamento dell'azione pubblica, in <i>Democrazia e Diritto</i>, n. 1-2, 2013, pp. 135-157. Direct download link: https://goo.gl/xlt11M

				rescaling and retrenchment. Then the course presents a literature review of the term social innovation and its use, and provide a definition of social innovation, including core elements, common features, a typology, a description of the process, and an account of how social innovation occurs in social policies.	
	Lello Savonardo	Comunicazione e innovazione Innovazione, tecnologie digitali e processi creativi	1/4	A partire dalle principali teorie sulla comunicazione, i media e i processi culturali, obiettivo del seminario è quello di fornire ai dottorandi spunti di riflessione sul rapporto tra innovazione e routine, focalizzando l'attenzione, in particolare, sui processi d'innovazione e creatività. Partendo dalla sociologia fenomenologica e dai processi di costruzione sociale della realtà, attraverso concetti quali tipizzazione e senso comune, il seminario si focalizza sulle dinamiche che determinano forme di innovazione e mutamento sociale. A questo proposito, a partire dalle teorie di Simmel, ci si sofferma sul rapporto tra agire sociale e cultura, tra "le idee", dotate di una dimensione creativa in grado di produrre cambiamenti nelle strutture sociali, il "fluire incessante della vita" e le forme attraverso cui tale fluire si fissa. Ma anche sulle relazioni esistenti tra senso comune ed esperienza biografica, per poi approfondire il concetto stesso di creatività, secondo gli studi di Melucci. Per comprendere più a fondo il significato di alcune dicotomie sociologiche come routine/innovazione, tradizione/modernità, agire sociale/struttura, idee/cultura, senso comune/esperienza, il seminario si sofferma sul concetto di habitus come "struttura strutturante" in Bourdieu, sulla teoria di strutturazione di Giddens, sul sapere dell'esperienza secondo Jedlowski, ma anche sulla suggestiva teoria dell'innovazione routinizzata proposta da Paolucci (Harvey; Bauman). Il concetto di creatività richiama, inoltre, alcune delle principali teorie sul rapporto dialettico tra arte e società, con	

				riferimento a Croce, Marx, Benjamin, Adorno, Becker, Bourdieu, con un relativo affondo sui processi creativi nell'era digitale (Lévy, de Kerckhove, Manovich). Il seminario si sofferma, inoltre, sul concetto di "straniero" (Shutz; Simmel) nei processi di innovazione sociale e sull'incontro/confronto/scontro tra culture diverse e i relativi processi di ibridazione culturale, con riferimento al concetto espresso dalla letteratura postmoderna di terzo spazio (Bhabha; Chambers).	
	Roberto Serpieri	Educational Policy and Evaluation	2/8	The transformation of the Welfare State in Italy at the straddle of the millennium has profoundly affected the education system and revolved educational policies toward what has been called a sort of "endogenous privatization", i.e., the introduction of a quasi-market oriented by principles of competition and high-stake accountability among schools and universities. The course focuses mainly on the school system and shows conceptual and methodological tools in order to grasp how educational policies in the last decade have been reshaped in terms of <i>New Public Management</i> technologies for what concerns: the model of governance; the evaluation of the educational professions and of head teachers in particular; the setting of educational standards for measuring students' performances; the practices of self-evaluation for the improvement of schools; and so on. Such changes in educational policies are witnessing a shift in policy discourses (e.g. the neoliberal faith in marketization and privatization); epistemic truths (e.g. the deterministic implication between causes and results); and practices of sub-jectionification (e.g. the entrepreneurial school and the distributed leadership).	Class 1-2: The governmentality studies approach to understand the restructuring and reculturing of the post-welfarist educational systems. Class 3-4: The analysis of methodologies and techniques adopted by Italian educational policies for the evaluation of schools, head teachers, teachers and students. 1. Dean, M. (2010). <i>Governmentality: Power and Rule in Modern Society</i>. Sage; chapter 1., Basic Concepts and Themes. 2. Grimaldi, E., Serpieri, R., (2014), Italian education beyond hierarchy: governance, evaluation and headship, in <i>Educational Management, Administration and Leadership</i>, 42(4), pp. 120-139. 3. Grimaldi, E., Landri, P., Serpieri, R., (2016), NPM and the Reculturing of the Italian Education System. The making of new fields of visibility, in Gunter, H.M., Grimaldi, E., Hall, D., Serpieri, R., (eds.), <i>New Public Management and the Reform of Education. European lessons for policy and practice</i>, London: Routledge. 4. Grimaldi, E., Serpieri, R., (2016), Scuole a 'prova' di Invalsi: tra riflessività e fabbricazione, in Landri, P., Maccarini, A., (a cura di), <i>Uno specchio per valutazione della scuola: paradossi, controversie, vie di uscita</i>, FrancoAngeli, Milano. 5. Vatrella, S., Serpieri, R., (forthcoming). Truths and dares: the Italian way to the evaluation of head teachers.
	Salvatore Strozza	Demography, mobility and international migration	2/8	The first part of the course is oriented to synthetically provide the main tools of analysis of the demographic structures and population dynamics: basic concepts and measures, age-specific rates and	Class 1-2: Main concepts, tools and measures for the analysis of population structures and dynamics: applications to Italian case. Class 3-4: Sources and methods of data collection and analysis of foreign immigration and presence, demographic and socio-economic behaviours. 1. Preston S.H., Heuveline P., Guillot M. (2001), <i>Demography. Measuring and Modeling</i>

				probabilities, the life table and single decrement processes, fertility and reproduction, population projection. The second part of the course is aimed at offering two empirical insights on the recent and current Italian demographic situation. The first empirical study aims to answer the following general question: what have been the effects produced by the intense and prolonged economic crisis on the Italian population and on its demographic behaviours? The second empirical study refers to the forty-year-old history of immigration and foreign presence in Italy and has the following objective: to illustrate, on the basis of a rich and reliable statistical documentation, the origins and characteristics of foreigners, their demographic behaviours, the insertion in the labour market and the socio-cultural and economic integration of immigrants. The major issues related to refugees, citizenship and to the second generation are among those addressed in detail.	<i>Population Processes</i>, Blackwell Publishers, Oxford. - De Santis G. (2010), <i>Demografia</i>, il Mulino, Bologna. - De Rose A., Strozza S. (a cura di) (2015), <i>Rapporto sulla popolazione. L'Italia nella crisi economica</i>, il Mulino, Bologna. - Strozza S., De Santis G. (a cura di) (2017), <i>Rapporto sulla popolazione. Le molte facce della presenza straniera in Italia</i>, il Mulino, Bologna.
	Biagio Aragona	<i>Data and new data for social sciences and statistics</i>	C/h: 2/8	The course aims to present and discuss the different definitions and uses of the term data within the social sciences and statistics. It starts by distinguishing between the three terms data, information and knowledge. Furthermore, the definitions of the term "data" given in sociology, statistics and computer science are presented and critically discussed. The course continues by introducing some classifications of data according to several criteria: research stages (microdata, macrodata and metadata); operational definition (numerical data-vs-textual data); time (cross-sectional data-vs-longitudinal data); institutional settings (process produced data, open data), data management (structured, semi-structured, unstructured). The course ends by addressing the social and technological changes that have brought about the emergence of new data (big data, big corpora and linked data) and	<i>Class 1</i>: Data and information: definitions and discussion. Microdata, macrodata and metadata. Numerical and textual data. Cross-sectional data and longitudinal data. Process produced data and open data. <i>Class 2</i>: Socio-technical changes and the emergence of new data. The main features of big data. Classifications of new data. <i>Key readings</i> - Kitchin R. (2014). <i>The Data Revolution: Big Data, Open Data, Data Infrastructures and Their Consequences</i>. London: Sage; <i>Suggested additional readings</i> - Amaturo E., Aragona B., Grassia M., Lauro C. Marino M., (eds) (2017). <i>Data Science and Social Research: Epistemology, Methods, Technology and Applications</i>, Heidelberg: Springer. (only Section 4); - Aragona, B. (2016). Big data o data that are getting bigger?. <i>Sociologia e ricerca sociale</i>, 42-53, Doi: 10.3280/SR2016-109005;

				presenting their main features (velocity, variety, volume, unobtrusiveness, etc.) and some of their classifications: (automated data, directed data, voluntary data; internet of things, sensors, transactional data and social media data). After this course Ph.D. students should be able to: - recognize the difference between information and data; - address their research interests to the different kinds of data; - address their research interests to the different kinds of new data; - understand the socio-technical changes that have signed the passage from data-scarce to data-intensive societies.	
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SEMINARI SPECIALISTICI e LABORATORI 32° CICLO 2017

09/03	Prof. Adam Arvidsson	Media Sociali e Socialità digitale.	1/2	I media sociali hanno avuto un impatto profondo sulla vita quotidiana, introducendo una nuova dinamica di reputazione e visibilità, costruita sull'oggettivazione e la trasformazione in dati delle relazioni sociali ed affettivi. Questa oggettificazione della socialità ha effetti importanti sulla soggettività degli utenti, e soprattutto, costituisce la base dei modelli di business di piattaforme come Facebook e Google. Allo stesso tempo la nuova economia della reputazione e dei dati rende possibile la costruzione, dal basso e in modo partecipato, di nuove forme di partecipazione economica e politica. In questo seminario vorrei discutere alcune prospettive sull'impatto presente e futuro dei media sociali, e della nuova socialità che questi rendono possibile, ormai correnti nella sociologia e nei <i>media studies</i>. Che importanza hanno effettivamente media sociali per la socialità quotidiana degli utenti? Quanto sono sostenibili i modelli di business dei media sociali, e si può ragionevolmente sostenere che gli utenti di piattaforme come Facebook siano in qualche modo 'sfruttati' essi stessi? Qual è il ruolo dei Big Data e le nuove forme di <i>governance</i> che rendono possibili in un ordine neoliberale sempre più orientato verso la finanziarizzazione? Quale è il potenziale di nuove pratiche partecipative particolarmente in vista di futuri sviluppi tecnologici quali Blockchain?	1. Arvidsson, A. (2016) Facebook and Finance. On the Social Logic of the Derivative. Theory, Culture and Society, 33 (6):3-23. (disponibile a https://www.academia.edu/25797570/Facebook_and_Finance_On_the_Social_Logic_of_the_Derivative). 2. Micheli, M. (2016) L'appropriazione di Internet da parte degli adolescenti: tra riproduzione sociale e mutamento culturale' <i>Quaderni di Sociologia</i>, 69 :7-32. (disponibile a http://qds.revues.org/513) 3. Frauenfelder, M (2016) 'A Typical Day in a Blockchain-Enabled World Circa 2030.' <i>BlockChainFuturesLab</i>, Feb 26, 2016. (disponibile a https://blockchainfutureslab.wordpress.com/2016/02/27/a-typical-day-in-a-blockchain-enabled-world/)
15/6/ 19/6 23/6 26/6 30/6	Prof. Antonio Camorino	Introduction to the sociology of science: the ways and forms of representation, production, and communication of scientific knowledge	2/di cui 18 solo aula	Aim of the course is analyzing relationships between different social contexts and scientific production. The social genesis of scientific knowledge will be investigated through a long-term socio-historical approach. Particular attention will be paid to the ways and forms in which science is represented, produced and communicated. The analysis will take into account the changed relationship between man and nature and the inextricable dialectic that connects these two spheres. Through relevant studies on this topic, it will be possible to offer more insights especially related to different universes of meaning in which this relationship takes place. Scientific knowledge will therefore be considered as a particular sector of the broader process of social construction of reality, in which cultural, religious, economic and technological variables play crucial roles. The aim is to provide to PhD students, through a long-term theoretical reconstruction, conceptual tools useful for understanding the great changes that have affected the contemporary world - in an era in which science, as never before, has a very important place. Requirements: It is strongly recommended, in order to better understand the topics covered in the lectures, attending the seminar of Professor Gianfranco Pecchinenda ("Sociology of knowledge")	Class 1: Scientific knowledge: social genesis and the stage of process Class 2: Scientific knowledge: social genesis and the stage of process Class 3: The universes of meaning of science: Representation, production and communication of scientific knowledge Class 4: Science and World: changes in the relationship between man and nature Class 5: Scientific knowledge and contemporary society: the "risk" to save (or destroy) the world 1. Beck U. (2003), <i>La società del rischio. Verso una seconda modernità</i>, Carocci, Roma. 2. Camorino A. (2015), <i>La natura è inattuale. Scienza, società e catastrofi nel XXI secolo</i>, 3. Ipermedium, S. Maria C. V. (Ce). 4. Camorino A. (2017), <i>Le radici irrazionali della ragione. Uno sguardo sociologico sulla pratica scientifica</i>, Futuri, N. 8, anno IV, pp. 72-77. 5. Elias N. (1988), <i>Coinvolgimento e distacco. Saggi di sociologia della conoscenza</i>, Bologna, Il Mulino. 7. Giddens, Anthony (1994), <i>Le conseguenze della modernità. Fiducia e rischio, sicurezza e pericolo</i>, Il Mulino. 8. Latour, Bruno (2008), <i>Disinventare la modernità, conversazioni con François Ewald</i>, Elèuthera, 9. Milano. 10. Merton R. K. (2011), <i>Scienza, religione e politica</i>, Il Mulino, Bologna.
	Emiliano	Scrivere per	1/20	Il modulo ha come obiettivo quello di mettere a disposizione degli studenti	1. Nei primi due incontri (di 3 ore ciascuno) si discuteranno con gli

	Grimaldi	riviste peer-reviewed	solo aula	del dottorato una serie di strumenti di carattere concettuale e metodologico per affrontare con successo la scrittura di un articolo scientifico per riviste scientifiche nazionali ed internazionali che utilizzano il criterio di selezione della <i>peer review</i>. A partire dall'analisi delle categorie concettuali e delle strategie di <i>authoring</i> proposte nel testo di Pat Thomson e Barbara Kamler 'Writing for peer-reviewed journals. Strategies for getting published' (2013, Routledge) il modulo si articolerà attraverso un percorso laboratoriale di 6 incontri	studenti del dottorato le principali strategie di scrittura e di <i>engagement</i> con i <i>referee</i> presentate nel testo di Thomson e Kamler, inquadrando tali strategie in una riflessione più ampia su: a) l'influenza esercitata sulla scrittura dal regime di performativo nel quale oggi i soggetti accademici sono chiamati a produrre conoscenza scientifica oggi; b) la posizione dell'autore e del lettore di un articolo scientifico; c) le domande a cui un articolo scientifico oggi è chiamato a rispondere (<i>What's the argument? So what? Who cares?</i>); d) i vincoli e le opportunità offerte dalla posizione dominante assunta dal format di articolo scientifico, di tradizione anglosassone, assunto ormai come standard da gran parte delle riviste scientifiche di respiro internazionale. 2. Il terzo e quarto incontro (di 3 ore) saranno dedicati all'analisi di dettaglio di alcuni articoli scientifici esemplificativi. Agli studenti del dottorato, nelle settimane precedenti l'incontro, sarà chiesto di scegliere un articolo su rivista di grande impatto nel proprio campo disciplinare e di farne un'analisi, focalizzandosi sulla struttura dell'argomentazione e sullo stile di scrittura. Oggetto dell'incontro sarà la discussione in gruppo di quanto emerso da questi esercizi individuali. 3. Il quinto e sesto incontro (4 ore ciascuno) saranno invece dedicati alla presentazione e discussione da parte degli studenti di dottorato di un ipotetico indice di articolo sui temi di loro interesse da sviluppare a partire da riflessioni teoriche e/o materiali empirici sviluppati e raccolti durante le proprie attività di ricerca. In questo caso, agli studenti sarà chiesto, nel tempo che intercorre tra il secondo, il terzo e il quarto incontro, di utilizzare le strategie di scrittura discusse nei primi due incontri per elaborare un abstract e un indice di un articolo, e sviluppare per ogni sezione un breve testo che risponda alle domande a cui un articolo scientifico è chiamato a rispondere. 1. Thomson, P., Kamler, B., (2013) <i>Writing for peer reviewed journals. Strategies for getting published</i>. London: Routledge. 2. https://patthomson.net
02-03/05	Prof. Kovách Imre	Politics making society	2/4		
	Dario Minervini	Debating Critique in the Social Sciences. Reality, World and Emancipation	2/4	This seminar should be preparatory to the course of prof. Emiliano Grimaldi: Debating Critique in the Social Sciences. Reality, World and Emancipation - Course 1; it is focused on the Bourdieusian critical sociology. The course aims to scrutinize some of the key concepts developed within such a theoretical framework. In particular the epistemology of the heuristic project of Pierre Bourdieu will be discussed with reference to the strategy of unveiling domination affecting "objective relations" that perform everyday life. During the course sociological critique will be posited in close relation to the "epistemic reflexivity" that social scientists would adopt in their speculation about society and power. These arguments will be discussed coherently with the overall goal of the course that is to problematize liaisons and	Class 1: Pierre Bourdieu and the Sociological critique to unveil social structures of domination Class 2: Pierre Bourdieu and the Epistemic Reflexivity <u>Key Readings:</u> 1. Bourdieu, P. (1989), Social Space and Symbolic Power, in «Sociological Theory», vol. 7, n. 1, pp. 14-25. <u>Suggested additional readings:</u> 2. Bourdieu, P. and Wacquant, L. (1992), An invitation to reflexive sociology, Chicago, University of Chicago Press, Chapter 1.

				distinctions between critical sociology and sociology of critics. Indeed the latter is deeply rooted within the development of the former, and the legacy of Bourdieu represents a pivotal issue in current sociological debates.	
	Sergio Pérez Castaños	Methodology and tools for measuring local empowerment	1/2		
	Lello Savonardo	Innovazione, tecnologie digitali e processi creativi	2/4	A partire dalle teorie sui determinismi tecnologico e sociale, il seminario si concentra sul ruolo delle nuove tecnologie digitali della comunicazione e del web come strumenti di innovazione. Con riferimento ai profondi mutamenti delle dimensioni di spazio e di tempo (Leccardi, Cavalli, Crespi), oggetto della riflessione sono, infine, le significative trasformazioni sociali, cognitive e psicosensoriali determinate dall'avvento delle tecnologie digitali, ma anche una rivisitazione critica dei concetti di multimedialità, connettività e interattività (McLuhan; De Kerckhove; Levy; Manovich).	
05/05	Prof. Sin Yi Cheung	The Outcomes of Educational Welfare Contact in England	1/2	The key purpose of educational welfare officers in England is to support students and parents to maximise educational opportunities for young people. However more is known about their role in relation to school attendance than in relation to pupils' educational outcomes. Using the Longitudinal Survey of Young People in England (LSYPE), this paper investigates the characteristics of teenagers who received educational welfare contact because of their behaviour between 2004 and 2006. With observational data it is often difficult to isolate respondents exposed to a particular intervention or 'treatment' because of non-random allocation. We address this using inverse-probability weighted regression adjustment (IPWRA) to estimate more accurately the effect of educational welfare contact on outcomes of educational achievement and aspiration. Our findings indicate that young people who had educational welfare contact because of their behaviour were less likely to apply to university, less confident in university acceptance if they applied and had lower odds of achieving five General Certificate of Secondary Education at grades A*-C, the government benchmark for education achievement at age 16. We discuss the limitations we face and implications of these findings for future research.	1. Joseph W Hogan Tony Lancaster (2004) Instrumental variables and inverse probability weighting for causal inference from longitudinal observational studies Statistical Methods in Medical Research 13 (1) 2. Jones, A.M., Koolman, X. and Rice, N. (2006) Health-related non-response in the British Household Panel Survey and European Community Household Panel: using inverse-probability-weighted estimators in non-linear models. JRSS (Series A) Statistics in Society. 169 (3): 543-569. 3. http://blog.stata.com/2015/07/07/introduction-to-treatment-effects-in-stata-part-1/