

## *English summeries\**

(in alphabetical order)

S. Capogna, *Lo stage tra orientamento ed empowerment del soggetto. Uno studio di caso (Internship: Training and Empowerment of the Subject. A Case Study)*. The starting point is observation of the crisis of the traditional model of transfer, which has oriented education practice in the past. The meaning and value of alternating theory and practice in training are taken into consideration in order to assess the importance of internships as an empowering device for the subject, destined to increase young people's employment potential. This article aims to rethink internships as a guidance, training and pre-educating device that penetrates (or should) a wider area of innovative and shared teaching methods in the academic world.

F. Corradi, *Le vocazioni scientifiche tra crisi e ripresa: una riflessione sulla situazione italiana (Scientific Vocations between Crisis and Recovery: A Reflection on the Situation in Italy)*. Starting from a review of existing literature, the essay examines the more common evaluations of the so-called «scientific vocation crisis» in Italy. It is aimed at presenting the results of a small empirical study and help increase the number of etiological factors already explored in the literature. The second part presents the most recent quantitative data, showing the first signs of recovery in the rate of student enrolment for the field of the exact sciences, and explores possible reasons for recovery. Last, on the basis of additional data, it is hoped that further projects such as «Scientific Degrees» are implemented to provide incentives for enrolment in Doctoral programs in mathematical research.

G. Gobo, *Ritorno a Likert. Verso una survey discorsiva (Back to Likert. Towards the Conversational Survey)*. For decades, the dilemma between open-ended and closed-ended response alternatives occupied the methodological debate. Over the years, dominant approaches in survey have reacted to this dilemma by opting for fixed response alternatives and the standardization of interviewer's behaviour. If this methodological decision has been the survey's fortune, making it the methodology most widely used in the social sciences, however it produces a large amount of biases well known in the literature. In order to re-

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medy these biases an alternative proposal can be designed by re-discovering and adapting two «old» proposals: Likert's technique called «fixed question/free answers», and Galtung's procedure named «open question/closed answer». Both procedures are guided by the same principle: make the interview into a conversation, let the interviewee answer freely in his/her own words, and thus release him/her from the researcher's schemes.

U. Melotti, *Immigrazione e sicurezza: osservazioni critiche su una questione troppo controversa (Immigration and Security: Observation and Criticism on a Controversial Issue)*. Immigration and security have been paired as an object of discussion far too much. Though international experience teaches us that migrating processes lead to effects of higher and deeper insecurity, Italy has until now witnessed – both among scientists and among politicians – a tendency to deny the relationship between these two phenomena. However data clamorously contradicts this assumption. According to the most recent data available, more than 35% of the crimes are attributed to foreigners and 37% of the people in prison are foreigners. If we can share the idea, put forward by many, that data does not explain everything and is subject to influences of various nature that must be taken into consideration, the widespread attitude of denial is due to ideological options rather than any rigorous analysis of available data. However some studies in countertendency can help specify the state of the issue, identify aspects worthy of further investigation, and define the theoretical perspectives and methods most useful to continue research on this topic.

G. Sacchini, *Reati e percezione della criminalità nella zona di residenza: indifferenza o convergenza? (Crimes and Perception of Criminality in the Residence Area: Indifference or Convergence?)*. According to a common conception – among researchers as well – there is no apparent relation between crime perception (or insecurity) indicated in surveys and the crime trend (indicated by the police force), since the perception seems to be influenced above all by what mass-media conveys.

Literature indicates two dimensions of crime perception: social concern about criminality and personal fear of the phenomenon. However resorting to a useful empirical indicator, a third dimension may be contemplated between these two: the evaluation of criminality in the residence area.

This article considers data that refers to the twenty Italian regions, collected by the National Institution for Statistics – Istat, regarding the Multipurpose Survey on Families. It describes the strong correlation existing between criminality perception in the residence area and the diffusion of certain kinds of predatory crimes, in particular those in which there is a strong author-victim interaction (robbery and bag-snatching) and those in which crime authors are interested in citizens' relevant economical and symbolic goods (houses or cars).

L. Savoja, *Sostenibilità sociale e consumi turistici (Social Sustainability and Tourist Consumption)*. The essay proposes a reflection on social sustainability in reference to tourist consumption. The goal is to analyze the transformation processes of typical in tourist attraction products and the role played by the local community in these processes.

The transformation of a typical product into attraction is depicted as one of the most relevant aspects in contemporary models of tourist consumption. These processes however are not free from contradictions and they produce important consequences in relation to dynamics of change of social relation models that regulate community life.