

*English summaries**

(in alphabetical order)

L. Bottini, L. Daconto, *Centri e periferie «culturali». La relazione tra offerta culturale urbana e caratteristiche socio-economiche della popolazione residente a Milano (Cultural centers and cultural suburbs. The relationship between urban cultural offer and socio-economic characteristics of the population living in Milan)*

The article addresses the issue of accessibility to urban cultural services in the city of Milan, in relation to the socio-economic status. Through a statistical and spatial analysis of census and administrative data, the article highlights the inequalities of cultural accessibility between urban and suburban neighborhoods, of lower and higher socio-economic status. The study reveals a «selective» trend that characterizes the polycentric nature of the cultural services distribution: as a result of the process of urban regeneration, the suburban areas have become the new cultural centers, with a higher socioeconomic-cultural status.

E. Bevilacqua, *Critica dell'utilitarismo e soggettività nella sociologia durkheimiana (Critique of utilitarianism and subjectivity in Durkheimian sociology)*

This paper provides an in-depth review of Durkheim's thoughts on the relationship between his idea of human nature and his epistemological teachings. The reflection on the ambivalence of *homo duplex* is the starting point to show how Durkheim sets up a social science based on individual behaviors, social phenomena, and moral norms. The dualism of human nature anticipates and reflects the circularity of the relationship between individual and society. The Durkheimian critique of utilitarianism thus highlights the limits of an approach that emphasizes a single dimension of subjectivity, and therefore does not account for the different variables that influence social phenomena, resulting in a form of ineffective monism.

* A cura di Melina Rosenberg.

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A. Decataldo, F. Denti, A. Amico, *Aumentare i tassi di partecipazione e la qualità dei dati nelle e-mail survey. Un disegno di ricerca sperimentale (Increasing participation rates and data quality in e-mail surveys. An experimental design of research)*

Survey methodologists encounter complicated choices regarding survey design since they want to ensure high participation rates and quality data in a relatively short period of time. Indeed, declining participation rates and inadequate data quality are serious problems in the field of surveys, particularly if they are administered via the Internet. This paper shows whether a shortened questionnaire and SMS/e-mail reminders maximize response rates and data quality. Our email survey is targeted at students registered in degree courses at the Bicocca University of Milan. The experiment assesses the effects of different combinations of reminders and various questionnaire lengths on participation, accuracy in filling out the questionnaire and overall response time.

N. Di Croce, *La politica degli affetti nell'atmosfera urbana. Ambiente sonoro e autenticità nei mercati storici di Palermo (The politics of affection in urban environment. Sonic environment and authenticity within Palermo's historical street markets)*

The essay aims to study the dimension of affection in the city, exploring relevant characteristics of its sonic atmosphere. Upon defining the concept of atmosphere, the contribution shows how analyzing the sonic environment can contribute to the study of urban and social dynamics, and the evaluation of how attractive a public space is perceived. To this end, the essay presents findings from a research on Palermo's historical markets which focuses on street vendors' traditional cries. The case study seeks to understand the transformation in the use of public spaces and encourages new political actions for negotiating alliances among multiple affections and local development strategies.

F.P. Cerase, *L'accumulazione di capitale sociale individuale come meccanismo di crescente diseguaglianza (The accumulation of individual social capital as a mechanism of growing social inequality)*

This contribution aims to discuss how social capital relates to the evolution of social inequality, particularly within the context of increasing shortcomings in welfare. The focus is on individual social capital and on how its accumulation leads to a growing social inequality, in consideration of the connection between social capital and the possession of other forms of capital. What fuels this mechanism? The tentative hypothesis presented for further discussion is that, in general, turning to individual social capital offers a relatively higher yield than turning either to market procedure or to the procedure required by welfare provisions. Moreover, it is plausible to expect that this differential yield tends to increase in a situation of welfare retrenchment.

M. Accorinti, *Accesso al sistema di welfare e ruolo degli operatori: quali cambiamenti nel sistema di accoglienza per richiedenti asilo e rifugiati (Access to welfare and social work for asylum seekers and refugees: what changes in the reception system)*

The paper analyses the main changes occurred after Law 132/2018, which changed the Italian reception system for asylum seekers and refugees. It considers the impact these norms have had on the social work of professionals. The ethical dilemmas and the choices made by social workers, educators, psychologists, and cultural mediators, have been analyzed based on an original study carried out over the past four years in many Italian reception facilities. Italian social services are organized according to national provisions and financed by the State and for this reason social workers represent public officials of welfare services. The analyses carried out underlines the importance of taking into consideration the role of street level bureaucrats in the implementation of public policies.

S. Nobile, *Giovani e modelli sessuali performativi (Youth and sexual models of performance)*

The article refers to an area of sociological reflection that, in Italy, lacks empirical contribution: youth sexuality. It presents the results of a study conducted on a sample of over 2000 subjects of ages between 15 and 35 years. This pilot survey attempts to explain the effect of the substantial diffusion of sexual content in the media (pornography in particular) on sexual behavior. In particular, the article focuses on the effects that the increasingly explicit sexual models conveyed by the media have on the behavior of the young people who try to imitate them.