*English summaries**

(in alphabetical order)

G. D'Ambrosio, G. D'Alessandro, *Beyond borders: analysis of the students' mobility flows at Sapienza University of Rome* (*L'analisi dei flussi di mobilità presso Sapienza Università di Roma*)

The promotion of mobility among academic staff and students is one of the main objectives of the Bologna Process, a mechanism that has been defined by the European Commission aimed to promote intergovernmental cooperation between the European countries in the field of the higher education. In this respect, according to the last Erasmus+ Annual Report (2019), almost 10 million people took part in the Erasmus program during the last three decades and the increase of this phenomenon has been recorded in all of the European countries. As far as Italy is concerned, in 2018 (year of last available data), 76,847 participants in 1,055 Italian projects benefited from mobility in higher education, vocational education and training, school education, adult learning and youth for a total grant amount of €147.83 million. Going into detail, the number of incoming students and trainees increased by 45.8% from the 2010/2011 academic year to the 2017/2018 academic year while the number of outgoing students and trainees increased by 75.6%.

Starting from this consideration, the purpose of the study was to analyze data regarding mobility flows (both incoming and outgoing) during the last academic year (2018/2019) at Sapienza University of Rome, which, together with Alma Mater Studiorum - University of Bologna and the University of Padua, is one of the top three Italian universities with the highest rate of incoming foreign students. Data will be analyzed through the use of profile analysis whose aim is to compare the same dependent variable (i.e., the opportunity for a mobility period abroad) between two different groups of incoming and outgoing students taking into account both demographic variables (i.e., gender, student age at the begin-

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ning of the experience, countries of the original and destination institutions) and variables of the academic career (i.e., exam grades and credits obtained).

M.A. Gallina, R. Grimaldi, *Monitoring the inclusion of foreign minors. The evaluation of the school foundation project in Turin's CPIA* (*Monitorare l'inclusione dei minori stranieri. La valutazione del progetto della Fondazione per la Scuola nei Cpia torinesi*)

This article draws attention to the issue of integration of minor foreigners in CPIA (Provincial Centers for Adult Education in Turin). After some theoretical considerations we present the results of the monitoring requested by the Foundation for the School of San Paolo of Turin and conducted by the Turin CPIA during the 2017-2018 school year with the purpose to evaluate all performed activities. The surveys were distributed to the students involved and some focus groups were conducted with the purpose of evaluating the efficiency of educational activities. As a result, CPIA seems to be an inspiring place for training, in particular, thanks to the roles of professors and educators.

M. Gerli, *Between «refraction» and «translations»: Bourdieu, Latour and scientific autonomy* (*Tra «rifrazione» e «traduzioni»: Bourdieu, Latour e l'autonomia scientifica*)

Nowadays, scientists are dealing with new challenges that jeopardize their «autonomy». If, on one hand, the advent of a society of knowledge has determined extraordinary possibilities for coding, transmitting and acquiring knowledge, on the other one, it has generated constraints and pressures on the entire scientific production chain. Against this background, the article proposes a critical reflection on the problem of autonomy of science. Specifically, drawing from the works of Pierre Bourdieu and Bruno Latour, the essay tries to shed light on the terms within which autonomy relates to scientists' authority and reliability, also providing some analytical tools to recognize whichextra-scientific forces and forms of power are able to affect scientific practices ad activities.

S. Hasanaj, M. Chiuppesi, *Decision algorithms and perceived discrimination: a study on retail self-checkout audits* (*Algoritmi decisionali e discriminazione percepita: uno studio sugli audit di sicurezza nei sistemi di* self-checkout *della Gdo*)

The increasing diffusion in many important sectors of algorithmic decision systems, often generated by machine learning, has led to the study of the possible biases that may be introduced in the various phases of creation implementation and use of these algorithms. The possibility of discriminatory biases, whose identification is made difficult by the often opaque nature of algorithms, preventing a direct analysis of their internal logic, appears especially relevant. After an introductory overview of predictive and decisional algorithms and the different types of algorithmic bias, some recent cases of algorithmic discrimination will

be described. Then we will present a field study, conducted in the city of Pisa in November 2019, about the perception by foreign customers of discrimination in self-scan and self-checkout security audits in supermarkets. The study showed how algorithmic discrimination is not felt strongly as an issue by foreign respondents, even when faced with the possibility of discriminatory profiling and with a low satisfaction about self-checkout systems.

I. Matteucci, *Framing migration in Italy. Media representation and public opinion* (*I* frames *della migrazione in Italia: rappresentazioni nei media e opinione pubblica*)

Using frame analysis, this article reconstructs the migratory narratives prevalent in Italian newspapers and television news in 2018 and 2019. The purpose of the survey was to describe the media frames of immigration in Italy and to understand whether and in what way these frames are widespread and rooted in public opinion. The research employed framing theory and methods inductive for the description of media frames and deductive for the analysis of the frequency of media frames, and an analysis of public perceptions of immigration developed through focus groups. We found that the iconic, linguistic and metaphorical characteristics of media frames constitute the most common interpretative keys in the public representation of the migratory phenomenon in Italy.

S. Palmisano, M. Gilli, A. Lo Presti, *Spiritual but not religious. A survey on university students in Turin* (*Spirituali non religiosi. Uno studio sugli studenti universitari di Torino*)

Based on an online survey conducted in January 2018 at the University of Turin, the article examines the relationship between young people and spirituality, with particular reference to those who identify themselves as «spiritual but not religious» (SNR). The results of the research reveal that the interpretations of the notion of spirituality are based on three fundamental dimensions: «ethical-altruistic», «institutional-normative», and «inner seeking-existential». From these intersections at least four different types of spirituality emerge that show how differently the concept is interpreted – going beyond mere introspection, which is the only characteristic of SNR according to some scholars of contemporary spirituality.

G. Punziano, C.C. De Falco, D. Trezza, *Geography of narration and geography of contagion in Italy: understanding the pandemic and its effects through spatial and content analysis of tweets* (*Tra geografia delle narrazioni e geografia dei contagi in Italia: il contributo dell'analisi spaziale e del contenuto dei tweet alla comprensione della pandemia*)

The diffusion of Covid-19 in Italy, with considerable differences between North and South, has not only produced different effects from an epidemiological and socio-economic point of view, but also effects in terms of communication

and representation of issues related to the emergency. This study stems from the question as to whether there are also territorial differences in the perception and social narrative profiles of the pandemic that can be defined as the geography of narratives (Covid-Issues)? How much are these narrations affected by the real geography of the contagion (Covid-Spread)? The question is addressed by analyzing a corpus of geolocalized tweets produced between the March lockdown and the June re-openings using text mining techniques and GIS analysis.

S. Tusini, *Shifting the boundary. autoethnography as a scientific genre?* (*Spostare il confine più in là. Autoetnografia come genere scientifico?*)
examines the autoethnographic method of inquiry that, inspired by constructionism and radical postmodernism, cancels the duality (researcher/object of study) that traditionally marks social research. Here, in fact, the objects of research are the experiences lived and narrated directly by the researcher him/herself, since no confrontation with otherness is expected. The author critically examines the most immediate methodological and epistemological consequences of the autoethnographic project, dwelling also on its refusal to generalize the research results and on the weakness of the political-emancipatory potential that the proposal sets as a priority objective.

F. Veltri, *Is obedience (still) a virtue? Normative constraints and systemic limits of obedience* (*L'obbedienza è ancora una virtù? Vincoli normativi e limiti sistemici dell'obbedienza*)
The essay takes its cue from the reflections on normative ambivalence and obedience dilemmas elaborated by Robert Merton, Stanley Milgram and Erving Goffman, using them as reference points to analyze a contemporary case of obedience dilemma – that is the trial of the doctors and nurses accused of the death of a psychiatric patient (Franco Mastrogiovanni) who died in 2009 during a compulsory medical treatment – reconstructed through documentary analysis of the sentences issued by the three orders of judgment.