

English Summaries

(in alphabetical order)

M. Busacca, *Social investment and social innovation in Italia: convergence and divergence in the two seasons of policy* (Social investment e social innovation in Italia: convergenze e divergenze tra le due stagioni di policy)

This article provides a critical reflection on the relationship between two seasons of policy that have greatly influenced the Italian welfare state over the last twenty years: social investment and social innovation. Integrating bibliographic analysis and field research, the article explores two public policies promoted by the Veneto Region in the field of the family and youth. While highlighting both many instances of both continuity and discontinuity in the two seasons of policy, the article identifies a common thread that binds them, namely the progressive shift of confidence from the state and the market (in social investment) to society and the market (in social innovation). The main element of continuity in the two seasons therefore appears to be the market, relied on for employment and the development of innovative social actions.

S. Carbone, *Educational relations and educational space: daily school life before and during the pandemic* (Relazione educativa e spazio educativo: la quotidianità scolastica prima e durante la pandemia)

During the pandemic, there were many health and educational policy projects and measures developed for the school world. The subject of this paper is an analysis of the sociological reconstruction onto which the current conceptions of educational relations are grafted, in an era marked by the change in educational spaces, and the strong affirmation of technologies, especially following that precise historical period after the adoption of the Covid-19 school protocols that defined the use of distance teaching.

The basic hypothesis is to understand to what extent the change of the educational space has affected the educational relationship, from the teachers'

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viewpoint. To this end, 35 teachers working in the primary and secondary schools of the city of Messina were interviewed. The goal was to gather the experience from the difficulties and discoveries, adopted during the Covid, that have characterized a break from everyday life that characterized the pre-pandemic school, showing a gap between educational space and educational relationship. An in-depth interview was given as a survey tool. TLab was used as text analysis software. The research has made it possible not only to rework the emotional experiences related to online teaching, but also to reconstruct the daily socio-relational plots of the school community. The results show that: a) the quality of educational relations moves through a new spatialization of the educational sphere based on new emerging networks, and consolidated both by new technologies, and by the use of innovative and reticular forms of communication; b) teacher training becomes a cross-cutting issue that can open up new possibilities for rethinking and reshaping educational relations outside the traditional school space.

G. Cersosimo, L. Landolfi, P. Marra, *Sociality, wellbeing, and emotions in children during the pandemic. The case of Pompei (Socialità, benessere ed emozioni nei bambini durante la pandemia. Il caso di Pompei)*

Our objective in this work was to show how the pandemic and mitigation efforts affected the physical and emotional well-being of parents and children in our research context through early March of 2020. The methods used in our research include the analysis of children's drawings, as well as interviews with teachers and family members. During this period of the restriction, our research verified the presence of reduced physical activities, eating disorders, increased requests for and reliance on video games, and screen time for entertainment, all fears related to isolation, restless dreams, emotional withdrawal, and sadness/depression.

R. Gallo, *Social Network Analysis applications to understand the resilience of mafia gangs (Applicazioni di Social network analysis per comprendere la resilienza delle cosche mafiose)*

With this work we want to be aimed at observing how the priority given to the group over the individual in mafia systems results in the clans' sectarian structure, generating resilient criminal networks. This will be investigated by comparative analysis of the network of a mafia clan and the network of a non-mafia association. In particular, through different techniques of identification of relevant subjects in the networks, it will «test» the robustness of the two networks, removing those nodes that may represent weak points of the network. The aim is to demonstrate that more robust networks, such as mafia networks, are configured for a different distribution and characterization of bridge nodes.

I. Imideeva, *The Impact of Demographic Factors on National Security (L'impatto dei fattori demografici sulla sicurezza nazionale)*

The article discusses the demographic factors that have the greatest impact on national security. The shift in the values of modern society has changed the emphasis in the main factors characterizing national security. The population ageing, increased health care costs and pension payments, as well as the growing economic burden on people of working age, give reasons to consider the demographic component as the main one in the system of national security.

The purpose of the study is to quantify the impact of individual demographic factors on national security indexes. The authors compared the main demographic indicators of the Russian Federation and developed countries. Based on the data for developed countries the threshold values of the main demographic indicators were determined. Regression analysis to determine the dynamics of demographic indicators for the Russian Federation was applied, and a generalized index of the demographic component of national security was determined. In addition, elasticity coefficients were calculated to determine the impact of individual demographic indicators.

The authors found that previously overlooked parameters of demographic security indicators, such as the share of the older citizens in the total population and the demographic burden of the elder population, are important in the national security assessment. The recommendations on improving the demographic component of Russia's national security were proposed. For the Russian Federation, all indicators are in the critical range (below the minimum threshold value).

A.A. Muslim, A.Z. Kurniullah, O.S. Riyanto, N. Pujiastuti, M. Mulianingsih, *Extraversion personality as a moderator between family communication pattern with communication apprehension in adolescent (La personalità estrovertida come moderatore tra modelli di comunicazione familiare con apprensione comunicativa nell'adolescenza)*

Humans are social creatures who need good communication to interact with other individuals. This study aims to understand the influence of family communication patterns (conversation and conformity) on communication apprehension moderated by the adolescent's extraversion personality. An instrument is the Personal Report of Communication Apprehension (PRCA-24), Revised Family Communication Patterns Instrument (RFCP), and International Personality Item Pool (IPIP) NEO-120. The result showed that pattern of conversation has a negative effect ($\beta = -0.620$, $p = 0.000$) and conformity has a positive effect ($\beta = 0.730$, $p = 0.008$) on communication apprehension.

Conversation orientation is a relationship between family members who emphasize freedom in expressing an opinion. Meanwhile, the application of conformity family communication patterns is more oriented toward children's

independence. Extraversion personality can decrease the influence of the communication patterns conversation and conformity to communication apprehension. Communication apprehension moderated by extraversion personality in the adolescent is influenced by the application of the conformity family communication pattern.