Calendario Seminari e Convegni di Dipartimento

novembre-febbraio 2013-14

invio del 4 novembre 2013

NOVEMBRE 2013

• Lunedì 11 novembre 2013, ore 14.30-18.00 Sala Lauree
  Workshop: “Il welfare aziendale”
  Chair: Armando Tursi, Università di Milano
  Intervengono:
  Tiziano Treu, Università Cattolica di Milano
  Michel Martone, Università di Teramo
  Franca Maino, Università di Milano
  Angelo De Filippo, De Filippo e Associati
  Potito Di Nunzio, Studio Di Nunzio – Consulenza del Lavoro

• Martedì 12 novembre 2013, ore 13.00-14.30 Aula Seminari Passione
  SPS Seminar: “Echo Chamber or Public Sphere? Predicting political orientation and measuring political homophily in Twitter using big data”
  Elanor Colleoni, Department of Intercultural Communication and Management, Copenhagen Business School
  Abstract
  This paper investigates whether Twitter can be conceived of as a public sphere or an echo chamber. By using big data, data mining and network analysis, we predicted the political orientation of the users and measured the political homophily in the graph. Evidence was found that supports the echo chamber view. Furthermore, we found that Democrats’ political homophily is associated with political ideology, while Republicans’ political homophily with political affiliation.

• Venerdì 15 novembre 2013, ore 11.00-13.00 Sala Lauree
  Lectio Magistralis: “Culture and State: The Double Belonging”
  Tzvetan Todorov, già Direttore di Ricerca presso il CNRS, Parigi
  Introduce: Maurizio Ambrosini, Università di Milano
  Diretta streaming: http://portalevideo.unimi.it/
Venerdì 15 novembre 2013, ore 15.00 Sala Lauree
Convegno: “The fast emerging labour movement in China”
Chair: Bianca Beccalli, Università di Milano
Keynote speaker: Han Dongfang, direttore del “China Labour Bulletin”, Hong Kong
Discussants:
Enrico Pugliese, Università La Sapienza, Roma
Ida Regalia, Università di Milano
Aldo Marchetti, autore del volume “Fabbriche aperte” (il Mulino, 2013)
Live streaming: http://portalevideo.unimi.it/

Martedì 26 novembre 2013, ore 13.00-14.30 Aula Seminari Passione
Alessandro Pellegata, Dipartimento di Scienze Sociali e Politiche, Università di Milano
Abstract
A broad literature has focused on the partisan and institutional factors influencing legislative success, understood as the capacity to move bills toward enactment, or the motivation of bill introduction. This paper adopts a different perspective. It aims to assess the political and institutional determinants of bill survival beyond the parliamentary committee stage. Why do some bills progress while others languish in committee? Since the work of committees occurs mostly behind closed doors, this is arguably the less well known stage in the process of bill approval. Focusing on the winnowing dynamics underlying this fundamental step in the legislative process may yield new insights into the relationships between executive and parliamentary majority, as well as majority and opposition. Based on the entire set of bills assigned to Italian committees in the Chamber of deputies from the 13th to the 16th legislatures (1996-2012), we explore the factors accounting for the success of bills at the committee stage. We consider two main categories of determinants: the characteristics of the bills and the information on the sponsor(s) presenting the bills.
DICEMBRE 2013

• Martedì 3 dicembre 2013, ore 13.00-14.30 Aula Seminari Passione
  SPS Seminar: “Sovereignty, Organized Hypocrisy, the Paradox of Post-9/11 International Relations”
  Patricia Springborg, School of Economics, Free University of Bolzano
  Abstract
  Stephen Krasner wrote his book *Sovereignty, Organized Hypocrisy* in 1999, well in advance of two developments which have conspired to make it true: the post-9/11 Bush Doctrine, which claimed for the “West” the right to impose its values on the “Rest”; and the sovereign debt crisis, which opens up multiple sites of struggle: between EU as a confederation and the sovereign rights of its member states; between the rule of financial experts and the democratic rights of citizens. There was always an implicit paradox between the exigencies of policy and the neutrality of the Westphalian system of states as a pluralistic system, but these events make it explicit. Has this change in the concept of sovereignty to bring it into line with policy simply remedied a naiveté in our thinking? Are we content to abandon the equality of membership in a pluralistic system for the high moral terrain of human rights and universal values that must if necessary be imposed from without? In the case of the sovereign debt crisis, are we required to seek the preservation of the EU confederation as a higher good that may override the interests of national publics and their representatives in democratic parliaments?

• Mercoledì 4 dicembre 2013, ore 10.30-13.00 Aula Seminari Passione
  Workshop: “Le disuguaglianze sociali nella salute in Lombardia e in Italia: un’analisi multilivello delle condizioni individuali e degli effetti di contesto dei comuni”
  Intervengono:
  Simone Sarti *Università di Milano*
  Ferruccio Biolcati Rinaldi *Università di Milano*
  Alberto Vitalini *ISTAT*
  Lia Coniglio *ISTAT*
  Mario Lucchini *Università di Milano-Bicocca*

• Mercoledì 4 dicembre 2013, ore 15.00-18.30 Sala Lauree
  Workshop: “Migrazioni, lavoro e welfare”
  Chair: Olivia Bonardi, *Università di Milano*
  Intervengono:
  Alberto Guariso, *Asgi*
  Armando Tursi, *Università di Milano*
  Marzia Barbera, *Università di Brescia*
  Maurizio Ambrosini, *Università di Milano*
  Luca Masera, *Università di Brescia*
**SPS Seminar: “You Lie!” Patterns of Partisan Taunting in the U.S. Senate**
Chiara Superti, *Department of Government, Harvard University*

Abstract (provvisorio)
Political scientists, philosophers, politicians, and the general public maintain a variety of strongly held positions on the costs, benefits, and effects of partisan rhetoric in public affairs. However, few large-scale systematic efforts have been devoted to measuring and understanding the nature of these communications. In this paper, we develop systematic measures of "partisan taunting" --- explicit, public, and negative attacks by members of one party on the opposing party or its members. Using a large collection of congressional speeches and statements, we demonstrate that partisan taunting comprises a surprisingly large proportion of statements from U.S. Senators, illuminate previously unappreciated tensions between different normative requirements for democratic representation, and explain the interesting trends and patterns in taunting behavior.

**SPS Seminar: Toga Party: The Political Basis of Judicial Investigations against MPs in Italy (1983-2013)**
Andrea Ceron e Marco Mainenti, *Dipartimento di Scienze Sociali e Politiche, Università di Milano*

Abstract
Why do judges prosecute the deputies of some parties more than others? Even in a context of strong autonomy of the judiciary from any political control, we argue that judges’ decision to prosecute members of one party more than others depends on the difference between judges’ and politicians’ ideological orientation. We provide a quantitative analysis focusing on the Italian Chamber of Deputies from 1983 to 2013. Investigations are measured looking at the requests to lift parliamentary immunity that judges have to send to the parliament before proceeding against a MP while the judges’ political views are estimated based on the extent of factionalism within the National Judiciary Association (ANM). The results seem to confirm our hypothesis even after controlling for the potential level of corruption within each party. The paper will also shed light on the effects of judicial investigations on party competition and the party system.

**SPS Seminar: “Dual identity and its mechanisms: the case of the Italo-Slovenian border region”**
Simona Guglielmi, *Dipartimento di Scienze Sociali e Politiche, Università di Milano*

Abstract
Research on compatibility between national and European identity furnishes contradictory results. The study of dual identity still encounters a number of problems in terms of both theoretical conceptualization and empirical measurement. This paper aims to contribute to this line of inquiry by referring to the Common Ingroup Identification Model (CIIM) and the Ingroup Projection Model (IPM), two different social-psychological models related to Social Identity Theory. According to CIIM identification with a common superordinate ingroup not require rejection of the
pre-merger identity in favour of the new inclusive group identity. The resulting dual identity is associated to positive evaluation of all those seen as members of the same superordinate category. By contrast IPM questions the hypothesis that dual identity necessarily produces positive inter-groups relations. The aim of the paper is to test the validity of CIIM/IPM in non-experimental design in order to study mechanisms underlying dual identity in a ‘real’ world. The empirical data used are taken from a survey conducted in 2008 in the Alpe Adria Euroregion.
Martedì 11 febbraio 2014, ore 13.00-14.30 Aula Seminari Passione
SPS Seminar: “Deprivazione e salute: un'analisi ecologica dei consumi sanitari nella Regione Campania”
Jonathan Pratschke, Dipartimento di Scienze Economiche e Statistiche, Università di Salerno

Abstract
I residenti delle Regioni italiane accedono ai servizi sanitari attraverso vari canali, ma ogni volta che ricevono una prestazione del SSN, una serie di informazioni vengono archiviate dalle agenzie regionali sanitarie per adempiere ai loro obblighi amministrativi. Allo stesso modo, dopo ogni decesso, viene compilata una scheda di morte contenente informazioni sul defunto e sulla causa di morte. L’analisi di questi flussi di dati può fornire informazioni utili ai fini della progettazione socio-sanitaria, mettendo in luce i fattori che influenzano la salute e la domanda di assistenza e evidenziandone le eventuali disparità sociali. Utilizzando dati aggregati per i Comuni della Regione Campania, il seminario si soffermerà, in particolare, sulla relazione tra il tasso standardizzato di mortalità, la deprivazione sociale e il consumo di servizi sanitari. Oltre a confermare l'impatto della deprivazione sociale sulle condizioni di salute, le analisi statistiche rivelano che i consumi sanitari sono più elevati non solo nei Comuni svantaggiati ma anche in quelli dove l'isolamento sociale è accentuato.