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Social Inequality; 7.1 Conflict; 7.2 Negotiation  
7.3 Norms of Conduct 7.4 Authority; 7.5 Public Opinion; 8.1 Educational System; 8.2 Health System; 8.3 Welfare System; 8.4 Presence of State in Society; 9.1 Labour Unions; 9.2 Religious Institutions; 9.3 Military Forces; 9.4 Political Parties; 9.5 Mass Media; 10.1 Dispute Settlement; 10.2 Institutionalization of Labour Unions; 10.3 Social Movements; 10.4 Interest Groups; 11.1 Political Differentiation; 11.2 Confidence in Institutions; 11.3 Economic Orientation; 11.4 Radicalism; 11.5 Religious Beliefs; 12.1 Personal and Family Income; 12.2 Informal Economy; 12.3 Personal and Family Wealth  
13.1 Market Goods and Services 13.2 Mass Information; 13.3 Personal Health and Beauty Practices; 13.4 Time Use; 13.5 Daily Mobility; 13.6 Household Production; 13.7 Forms of Erotic Expression; 13.8 Mood-altering Substances; 14.1 Amount and Use of Free Time; 14.2 Vacation Patterns; 14.3 Athletics and Sports; 14.4 Cultural Activities and Practices; 15.1 General Education; 15.2 Professional Education; 15.3 Continuing Education; 16.1 Immigrants and Ethnic Minorities; 16.2 Crime and Punishment; 16.3 Emotional Disorders and Self-destructive Behaviour; 16.4 Poverty; 17.1 Satisfaction  
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Sommario/riassunto

Italy remains an enigma for many observers. Recent Social Trends in Italy, 1960-1995, the sixth volume from the international Comparative Charting of Social Change program, provides a new and convincing schema for its comprehension. It shows that three essential institutions have structured and unified Italian society: the family, the church, and political parties. While the state remains a weak institution, it is important as a regulator of the economy and of society through the welfare state. The book, which contains a long introduction by Alberto Martinelli on the uneven modernization of Italy, shows the usefulness of analysing social change through study of a series of macro-social trends. These trends range from life-style structures to fertility, leisure, consumption, inequality, religion, and family, among others. This sixth national profile provides more arguments in favour of a hypothesis of diversification, rather than convergence, of modern societies. As Henri Mendras writes in the preface of the book, "The more we change, the more we remain ourselves: that is the conclusion of our comparative research, and the Italian study provides further ample proof of it."

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