

University	Foundation Year	Main Scientific Area
Santa Fe (USA)	1984	interdisciplinary studies
Florida (USA)	1985	medicine
Los Alamos (USA)	1986	interdisciplinary studies
Urbana (USA)	1986	genetic algorithms and artificial life
London (UK)	1991	chaos
Dresda (Germany)	1993	physics
Montreal (Canada)	1997	biology and medicine
Copenhagen (Danimarca)	1998	chaos
NECSI-Boston (USA)	2000	interdisciplinary studies
Pisa (Italy)	2001	mathematics
Siena (Italy)	2001	interdisciplinary studies
CSS (Comunità Europea)	2004	several centers on complexity
ISC-Parigi (France)		interdisciplinary studies
CeRiCo-LIUC-Castellanza		
CSDC-Firenze		
ISC-Roma	2004	
Fondazione ISI-Torino		
UNIMORE		Learning complexity
Tor Vergata- Roma		
Sapienza-Roma		
Università di Udine		
Università di Bologna		
Università di Bergamo		

Period	Short historical description of Complexity Studies	Scientists
<i>1940-1950</i>	<i>Cybernetics and systemic thinking</i>	<i>Wiener, von Neumann</i>
<i>1940-1950</i>	<i>Information theory</i>	<i>Wiener, Shannon, Weaver</i>
<i>1940-1950</i>	<i>Systems theory, systemic approach</i>	<i>von Bartalanffy</i>
<i>1940-1950</i>	<i>Foundations on Artificial Intelligence</i>	<i>Turing</i>
<i>1960</i>	<i>Distributed knowledge representation and ‘mind society’</i>	<i>Minsky</i>
<i>1960</i>	<i>Butterfly effect and chaos theory</i>	<i>Lorenz al MIT</i>
<i>1960</i>	<i>Algorithmic complexity</i>	<i>Kolmogorov, Chaitin, Solomonoff</i>
<i>1970</i>	<i>Complexity concept, evolution of open system</i>	<i>Prigogine</i>
<i>1970</i>	<i>Transfer of concept of chance, dynamical systems and complexity</i>	<i>Morin</i>
<i>1970</i>	<i>... in the field of medicine and biology</i>	<i>Monod</i>
<i>1980</i>	<i>Synthesis an simulation of living systems-artificial life</i>	<i>Langton, Wolfram</i>
<i>1980</i>	<i>Complex Adaptive Systems (CAS), emergence in natural order</i>	<i>Santafe Institute: Gell-Mann, Arthur, Kauffman, Holland</i>
<i>1980</i>	<i>Networks Theory and scale-free in epidemiology</i>	<i>Barabasi</i>
<i>1980</i>	<i>The Sync Science in neurology and in natural sciences</i>	<i>Strogatz</i>
<i>after 2000</i>	<i>New Centers in Boston (NECSI) and in Europe (CSS)</i>	
<i>after 2000</i>	<i>Diffuse applications of complexity theory and genetic algorithms to city planning, meteorology, economic and financial disciplines and in particular management</i>	