



Royal Netherlands Institute in
Rome

Symposium at the Royal Netherlands Institute in Rome

CULTURES OF RESILIENCE

Transdisciplinary Inquiries

Organizers

Rafael Wittek & Francesca Giardini
University of Groningen

July 1-3, 2022



CONTENTS

CULTURES OF RESILIENCE	3
Background.....	3
Aims and Format	4
References.....	4
Acknowledgements	4
PROGRAM	5
Friday, July 1, 2022	5
Saturday, July 2, 2022.....	6
Sunday, July 3, 2022	6
ABSTRACTS	7
Agency and Resilience	7
Resilience and Reproductive Behavior.....	7
Organizations and Resilience.....	8
Resilient organizations: Investing in organizational morality.....	8
On the effects of ethical climate(s) on employees' reactions: A social identity approach	8
Organizational governance for the common good	9
Keynote	9
Ethnic Diversity and Prosocial Behavior	9
Crises and Resilience	10
Communication strategies and emergency management policies in the Spanish Monarchy	10
Community Resilience as a Network Process.....	10
Learning from the past and building for the future	11
Democracy and Resilience.....	12
Economic Democracy and Social Innovation for Sustainable Human Development	12
Democratizing Corruption. The Case of Indonesia's "Big Bang" Decentralization	12
PARTICIPANTS	14
Delia Baldassarri	14
Domenico Cecere	14
Enrica Chiappero-Martinetti.....	14
Naomi Ellemers	15
Francesca Giardini	15
Liesbet Heyse.....	15
Alessandro Lomi	16
Letizia Mencarini	16
Stefano Pagliaro	17
Rafael Wittek	17
LOGISTICS	18
Conference Venue	18
Conference Hotel.....	18
Dinner	18
Reimbursements	18
Contacts.....	18

CULTURES OF RESILIENCE

Background

Despite the fragility of social systems and their underlying institutional foundations being widely recognized, resilience does not play a key role in the research agenda of contemporary social and behavioral sciences and the humanities. As a recent review summarized: “it is safe to argue that resilience does not currently engage the core of social sciences.” (Olsson, et al., 2015). Many scholars indeed perceive it as a contested, even “Janus-faced” (Brand & Jax, 2007) theoretical construct that – while it might have added value for the study of ecological systems – is far too ambivalent to be meaningfully applied also to social systems.

Scholarly reluctance contrasts strongly with the increasing attention that resilience as a societal challenge receives from policy makers, politicians, managers, and civil society practitioners. This attention is accompanied by a plethora of local, regional and global sustainability transition initiatives that not only aim to understand what contributes to the fragility of social systems, but that also experiment with alternative institutional and organizational arrangements that may contribute to strengthening the capacity of society, at all scales, to adapt to changing circumstances. For these initiatives, societal resilience is not a neutral attribute of a system, but a desirable, positive and inherently valuable process that preferably also involves a system’s positive transformation (“building back better”), thereby going beyond the traditional notion of “bouncing back” to the *status quo ante* after a crisis. The related attempts at enhancing resilience are multifaceted, ranging from small scale efforts targeting specific neighborhoods, municipalities, or organizations, to more concerted large-scale attempts addressing the resilience of entire policy domains or sectors. Examples abound. Organizational governance practices geared towards joint production motivation make the difference between healthcare organizations succeeding in sustaining the commitment of their staff during external shocks, like the Pandemic (Teekens et al., 2021). Groups of non-profit organizations attempt to enhance collaborative resilience (Getha-Taylor, 2019) through experimenting with new forms of governing inter-organizational cross-sector coordination. Likewise, community civic capacity was found to be essential for enhancing resilience in the face of hazards (Rao & Greve, 2018). Others stress the need for restructuring of whole sectors, like the global production ecosystem (Nyström et al., 2019), in order to reverse ongoing vicious cycles. Analyzing entire societies and their historical trajectories is necessary to understand how in the past resilience was achieved and whether these lessons can be applied today. Still others point to the need for strong and inclusive institutions as safeguards against growing inequalities and the related threats to resilience (Van Bavel & Scheffer, 2021).

Divergent as they might be, a common denominator uniting scholarly attempts, policy initiatives and other interventions is the insight that getting grip on resilience problems analytically and societally requires transcending disciplinary silos, monocausal explanations and single-issue policies and interventions (Lazega, Wittek & Snijders, 2022).

Aims and Format

The *Cultures of Resilience* symposium aims to bring together scholars from different disciplines in the social and behavioral sciences and humanities whose work is related to resilience issues at the micro-level of individuals, the meso-level of collectivities (organizations, communities, families), the macro-level of societies and their institutions, as well as its conceptual or ethical dimensions. Being part of a new Research Alliance between the Royal Netherlands Institute in Rome ([KNIR](#)) and the transdisciplinary Sustainable Cooperation ([SCOOP](#)) consortium, a collaboration of scholars from several Dutch Universities, the symposium also aims to provide a launching platform to connect Italian scholars, KNIR Faculty and members of the SCOOP consortium working on problems of resilience and cooperation.

This 2.5-day workshop is designed to foster exchange and plant the seed for building and sustaining a hopefully growing transdisciplinary community that is interested in how social and behavioral sciences as well as the humanities can make a positive contribution to understand the fragility of societies and what kind of institutional foundations it takes to achieve resilience. We envision three morning and two afternoon sessions, each loosely organized around a substantive topic and consisting of 30 minutes presentations, followed by discussions.

References

- Bavel, B. van, & Scheffer, M. (2021). Historical effects of shocks on inequality: The great leveler revisited. *Humanities and Social Sciences Communications*, 8(1), 1–9.
- Brand, F. S., & Jax, K. (2007). Focusing the Meaning(s) of Resilience: Resilience as a Descriptive Concept and a Boundary Object. *Ecology and Society*, 12(1).
- Getha-Taylor, H. (2019). *Partnerships that Last: Identifying the Keys to Resilient Collaboration* (1st ed.). Cambridge University Press.
- Lazega, E., R. Wittek & T.A.B. Snijders (eds) (2022). *A Research Agenda for Social Networks and Social Resilience*. Edward Elgar (forthcoming November 2022).
- Nyström, M., Jouffray, J.-B., Norström, A. V., Crona, B., Sjøgaard Jørgensen, P., Carpenter, S. R., Bodin, Ö., Galaz, V., & Folke, C. (2019). Anatomy and resilience of the global production ecosystem. *Nature*, 575(7781), 98–108.
- Olsson, L., Jerneck, A., Thoren, H., Persson, J., & O’Byrne, D. (2015). Why resilience is unappealing to social science: Theoretical and empirical investigations of the scientific use of resilience. *Science Advances*, 1(4), e1400217.
- Rao, H., & Greve, H. R. (2018). Disasters and Community Resilience: Spanish Flu and the Formation of Retail Cooperatives in Norway. *Academy of Management Journal*, 61(1), 5–25
- Teekens, T., Giardini, F., Zuidersma, J., & Wittek, R. (2021). Shaping resilience: how work team characteristics affect occupational commitment in health care interns during a pandemic. *European Societies*, 23(sup1), S513-S529.

Acknowledgements

The organizers would like to thank the SCOOP-program and the KNIR for the generous support of this Symposium.

PROGRAM

Friday, July 1, 2022

WELCOME AND INTRODUCTION

- 10:00-10:05 Welcome by KNIR's director (*Tesse Stek*)
- 10:05-10:25 Introduction: Aims and spirit of the symposium (*Rafael Wittek*)
- 10:25-11:00 Participants carousel (3 minutes per participant)
- 11:00-11.30 *Break*

AGENCY AND RESILIENCE

- 11.30-12:15 Resilience and Reproductive Behaviour (*Letizia Mencarini*)
- 12.15-12.30 *Break*
- 12.30-14.00 *Lunch*

ORGANIZATIONS AND RESILIENCE

- 14.00-14.45 Resilient organizations: Investing in organizational morality to maintain a social license to operate (*Naomi Ellemers*)
- 14.45-15.30 On the effects of ethical climate(s) on employees' reactions: A social identity approach (*Stefano Pagliaro*)
- 15:30-16:00 *Break*
- 16.00-16:45 Organizational governance for the common good (*Liesbet Heyse*)
- 16.30-17.00 *Break*

KEYNOTE

- 17:00-18:30 Ethnic Diversity and Prosocial Behavior (*Delia Baldassarri*)
- 18.30-19:30 *Drinks*
- 20:00 *Dinner (Ristorante Casa del Gusto, Via del Vignola, 1)*

Saturday, July 2, 2022

CRISES AND RESILIENCE

- 10:00-10:45 Communication strategies and emergency management policies in the Spanish Monarchy in the 17th-18th century (*Domenico Cecere*)
- 10.45-11.00 *Break*
- 11.00-11:45 Community Resilience as a Network Process (*Alessandro Lomi*)
- 11.45-12.30 Learning from the past and building for the future. What we can learn from the impact of distant and unrelated disasters on community resilience (*Francesca Giardini*)
- 12.30-14.00 *Lunch*

DEMOCRACY AND RESILIENCE

- 14.00-14.45 Economic Democracy and Social Innovation for Sustainable Human Development (*Enrica Chiappero-Martinetti*)
- 14.45-15.30 Democratizing Corruption. The Case of Indonesia's "Big Bang" Decentralization (*Rafael Wittek*)
- 15:30-16:00 *Break*

SYNTHESIS AND CONCLUSION

- 16.00-17:00 Plenary discussion and wrap up
- 19:30 *Dinner*

Sunday, July 3, 2022

CONSOLIDATING THE CURE ALLIANCE

- 10:00-12:30 Exploring opportunities for collaboration in research and funding
- 12.30 *Lunch*

ABSTRACTS

Agency and Resilience

Resilience and Reproductive Behavior

Letizia Mencarini (Bocconi University)

Is the concept of resilience useful for explaining fertility trends and differentials across developed countries and fertility reactions to sudden global shocks? Fertility levels are highly heterogeneous, ranging from extremely low (around or below 1.3 children per woman in Southern and Eastern European and South-East Asian countries) to relatively high in Nordic and Anglo-Saxon countries. These differences have demographic consequences in terms of the aging process and also matter for reproductive agency, since fertility ideals have not changed much over recent decades, nor are they very different across countries. And these countries do differ in terms of their resilience, at the individual and at the macro level.

This is relevant, because societies need to be resilient, as they are inevitably exposed to unforeseen shocks – e.g. the COVID-19 pandemic – and structural modifications – such as technological and digital change, labour market transformations, globalisation, and climate change. The argument here is that resilient societies are able to adapt faster and better and to sustain their citizens' resilience, which may then explain individuals' fertility response. In particular, given the inevitable micro-macro relationship of resilience and reproductive behaviour, the hypothesis is that low resilience countries have seen the gaps between fertility ideals, intentions and actual fertility widen.

Resilience can be integrated at the relevant levels to assess: individual reproductive ideals, intentions and behaviour; individual and community resilience; individuals' cultural, economic, human and social capital, including personality traits, trust, family ties and social networks; and policy institutions, through their welfare, bureaucracy and state capacity. Whereas this is a promising line of investigation for demographic research, there is a lack of data to test these micro foundations. Still, available data (typically aggregate) do suggest that there is an important correlation between resilience and fertility.

Organizations and Resilience

Resilient organizations: Investing in organizational morality to maintain a social license to operate

Naomi Ellemers (Utrecht University)

The conditions under which organizations have to perform are rapidly changing. Demonstrating efficiency and profitability that contribute to financial return on investments is no longer enough. External stakeholders such as consumers, investors, communities and regulators increasingly expect organizations to attend to broader social concerns such as environmental sustainability, human rights protection, business integrity, and general social value creation. In fact, European legal directives have made reporting on non-financial results mandatory for many businesses. These changing expectations in society raise basic questions about the added value and core purpose of organizations, and the continuation of their social 'license to operate'.

In this talk I will argue that social impact ambitions introduce a new dimension on which organizations are evaluated, which emphasizes organizational moral choices. I will present evidence from a program of research demonstrating that a focus on moral concerns and moral evaluations introduces hidden psychological costs. Paradoxically, this has unintended effects on organizational realities that limit the potential for positive impact. On the basis of Social Identity Theory (Tajfel & Turner, 1979) I will explain how organizational strategic choices and everyday practices can threaten the identity of individual members. I will connect these insights to evidence from research in moral psychology, specifically focusing on self-serving and strategic responses to the possibility of moral failure, as specified in the Behavioral Regulation Model (Ellemers, 2017; Ellemers & De Gilder, 2021). This analysis elucidates the distinction between defensive responses that stand in the way of investing in organizational morality and more constructive efforts towards organizational adaptation to social impact goals - a way towards more resilience.

On the effects of ethical climate(s) on employees' reactions: A social identity approach

Stefano Pagliaro (University of Chieti-Pescara)

Ethical work climate represents a set of shared formal and informal perceptions of procedures and policies, which shape expectations for ethical behavior. Thus, it seems crucial for organizations to understand the positive and negative consequences of different kinds of ethical climates in order (a) to avoid the associated financial and sociopsychological costs and (b) to rely on those climates that, on the contrary, may increase employees' positive relationship with the organization, positive behaviors, as well as wellbeing. In recent years, researchers as well as practitioners have focused their attention on this construct, considering its direct influence both on individual and organizational outcomes and behaviors. In this talk, I will present evidence from a research project in which we compared the effects of a more individualistic and independent vs. collectivistic and interdependent ethical climate on employees' reactions (i.e., attitudes, behavioral intentions, wellbeing), across a range of cross-sectional and experimental studies, conducted both with in real contexts and in the lab. We thus attempted to understand how different types of ethical climates predict employees' (positive and negative) attitudes and behaviors: In doing so, we relied on the social

identity approach to suggest that the effects of (different) ethical climates on employees' attitudes and behavioral tendencies are driven by identification with the organization. Evidence showed that a collectivistic and interdependent ethical climate promotes pro-organizational behavior and well-being, while discouraging counter-productive work behaviours, and in this way, it helps building a trustworthy organizational atmosphere. Across the studies, organizational identification emerged as a fundamental underlying mechanism driving the effects of ethical climates on employees' reactions. Results are discussed in terms of their relevance for Human Resources Management policies as well as in terms of their impact on both the individual and the organizational well-being.

Organizational governance for the common good: how public & nonprofit organizations improve lives of vulnerable groups, or not

Liesbet Heyse (University of Groningen)

Many public and nonprofit organizations have the mission to improve the situation of vulnerable groups in society. For example, international non-governmental organizations aim to alleviate the suffering of victims of disasters and conflict, and youth care organizations focus on improving the well-being of children. In this presentation, I will explore - theoretically and empirically - what configurations of formal and informal governance characteristics in these organizations contribute to improve the situation of vulnerable groups, or not. I will do this in various steps. Based on research implemented in collaboration with colleagues in the humanitarian sector in general and Doctors without Borders in particular, I will first explore the relation between organizational governance and internal organizational outcomes, such as job satisfaction. Second, I will discuss the relation between organizational governance and the external impact of humanitarian aid organizations. Third, I will relate these findings to a few other research settings I am involved in and reflect on theoretical implications.

Keynote

Ethnic Diversity and Prosocial Behavior

Delia Baldassarri (New York University and Bocconi University)

Immigration and globalization have spurred interest in the effects of ethnic diversity in Western societies. Most scholars focus on whether diversity undermines trust, social capital, and collective goods provision. However, the type of prosociality that helps heterogeneous societies function is different from the in-group solidarity that glues homogeneous communities together. Social cohesion in multiethnic societies depends on whether prosocial behavior extends beyond close-knit networks and in-group boundaries. In my work I identify two features of modern societies—social differentiation and economic interdependence—that can set the stage for constructive interactions with dissimilar others. Whether societal adaptations to diversity lead toward integration or division depends on the positions occupied by minorities and immigrants in the social structure and economic system, along with the institutional arrangements that determine their political inclusion. The talk will showcase this argument presenting some results from recent research on the role of economic integration in fostering solidarity and cooperation across ethnic boundaries.

Crises and Resilience

Communication strategies and emergency management policies in the Spanish Monarchy (17th -18th century)

Domenico Cecere (University of Naples II)

The talk aims to highlight the links between communication strategies and the involvement of institutional actors in the management of emergencies in Old Regime societies. In the aftermath of disasters, institutions and prominent social groups were often driven to compete with each other over the management of the emergency. The circulation of information and the control of opinions were among the areas in which these rivalries took place. Focusing on some of the catastrophes that occurred in different territories of the Spanish Monarchy, both in the Mediterranean area and in South America, the talk will analyse the different ways in which political and religious institutions interpreted such exceptional and mournful events and how they accounted for their own actions to mitigate their effects. Textual and visual representations of disasters will be studied in the light of the objectives, viewpoints and interests deployed by the institutional and social actors to detect the messages that the perpetrators intended to convey in order to justify their actions and discredit their adversaries. Taking a close look at the development of these influential narratives provides insights into the development of crisis management strategies, the involvement of competing institutional actors and the ensuing conflicts.

Community Resilience as a Network Process

Alessandro Lomi (Università della Svizzera Italiana, Lugano)

How do network mechanisms contribute to community resilience under conditions of uncertainty caused by large-scale disruption? Addressing this question is theoretically valuable because our knowledge of how uncertainty affects network exchange relations remains generic – with received research focusing on the effect of uncertainty on the volume, rather than the mechanisms of exchange. It is also practically important because linking community resilience to specific network mechanisms is the first step in improving our understanding of how and why communities might react differently to similar disruptive events.

In this study, we start from a notion of resilience as a process that reduces the sensitivity of community structure to the uncertainty induced by uncontrollable exogenous events. We link resilience to a concatenation of relational mechanisms that stabilize resource dependencies and patterns of relational coordination among organizations. Examples of stabilizing relational mechanisms include inertia (or the preferential tendency of organizations to entertain resource dependence relations with known exchange partners), and reciprocation (or the preferential tendency of organizations to entertain resource dependence relations with reciprocating exchange partners). Both trust and reciprocation are stabilizing mechanisms in the sense that they reproduce network flows through repetition of past resource exchange events.

We develop this argument further in the context of data that we have collected on networks of interorganizational collaboration events connecting health care organizations within a regional community located in Central-Southern Italy. During the observation period, a violent earthquake destroyed the capital city, and caused major infrastructural damages throughout the region – damages whose social consequences are still felt today after

more than a decade after the main earthquake event. In this context, community resilience involves the capacity of organizations to protect their exchange infrastructure from disruption by stabilizing the underlying network mechanisms.

We examine the reaction of the organizational community to the disruption of its (social, economic and logistic) infrastructure by rewiring or – as the case may be – strengthening its pre-existing network resource dependence relations. We specify and estimate relational event models that reveal the highly differentiated effect of the earthquake on change in interorganizational network flows of patients – a relation that unambiguously reveals the presence of a social infrastructure that supports coordination, information sharing and resource transfer between health care organizations.

The study helps to identify the social network mechanisms undergirding community resilience, and contributes to our understanding of the implications of these mechanisms for change in the social infrastructure of organizational communities confronted with potentially disruptive exogenous events.

This presentation is based on joint work by Alessandro Lomi (lead author), Viviana Amati (University of Milan-Bicocca), Daniele Mascia (LUISS, Rome) and Francesca Pallotti (University of Greenwich).

Learning from the past and building for the future: What we can learn from the impact of distant and unrelated disasters on community resilience

Francesca Giardini (University of Groningen)

Community resilience is interpreted as a process based on a set of networked adaptive capacities in constituent populations after a disturbance (Norris et al., 2008). Its conceptualization requires the understanding of the nature of stressors and communities, and of the ways of recovering from a stressed state (Matarrita-Cascante et al. 2017). The experience of a disaster, which put people in danger, limited their freedom and introduced sudden and extensive changes in their daily routines can influence the way in which they react to a new threat. Past research has focused on place-based and built-environment vulnerabilities of locations (Tierney, 2019), but the way in which communities react to different and completely unrelated disasters that happen many years apart has received less attention. If we consider two different, unrelated shocks hitting the same community, some intriguing research questions arise: are people living in an area previously affected by a major disaster more willing to behave prosocially during an unrelated emergency? Do people act in a more common goal-oriented manner (“we went through that together and we are now in this together”) because they perceive the two events as similar? On the contrary, are the negative effects of the previous disaster still detrimental to cooperation and resilience? In this study, we focus on two different kinds of crises that affected the same community 11 years apart: a natural disaster (a major earthquake that hit the city of L’Aquila, Italy, in April 2009 and caused 309 casualties) and a severe health crisis (global COVID-19 pandemic). Preliminary findings from an online survey (N=222) show that the subjective experience of the earthquake is positively correlated with the sense of belonging and that this affects the compliance with regulations to prevent the spread of Covid-19 in 2020.

Democracy and Resilience

Economic Democracy and Social Innovation for Sustainable Human Development

Enrica Chiappero-Martinetti (University of Pavia)

Over the last two decades, global economic and social systems have undergone profound transformations and many of them have laid bare the limits of the current capitalistic model in industrialized countries. Persisting inequalities in terms of resources and opportunities, increasing vulnerability and exposure to the risk of poverty, limited capacity of the welfare systems to deal with the effects produced by demographic and social transformations, growing concentration of economic power in the hands of few big corporations, lack of trust in politics and democratic institutions among citizens. All this has resulted in a clear imbalance between capitalism and democracy, with an obvious predominance of the former as an explicit display of the latter's weaknesses.

Is there room for imagining new 'rules of game' and new forms of governance capable of ensuring that organizations, institutions and firms become more transparent and responsible, more democratic and inclusive? Are there forms of economic organisation and initiatives of social innovation capable of providing scope for opportunity and participation that promotes a new social cohesion and a sustainable human development?

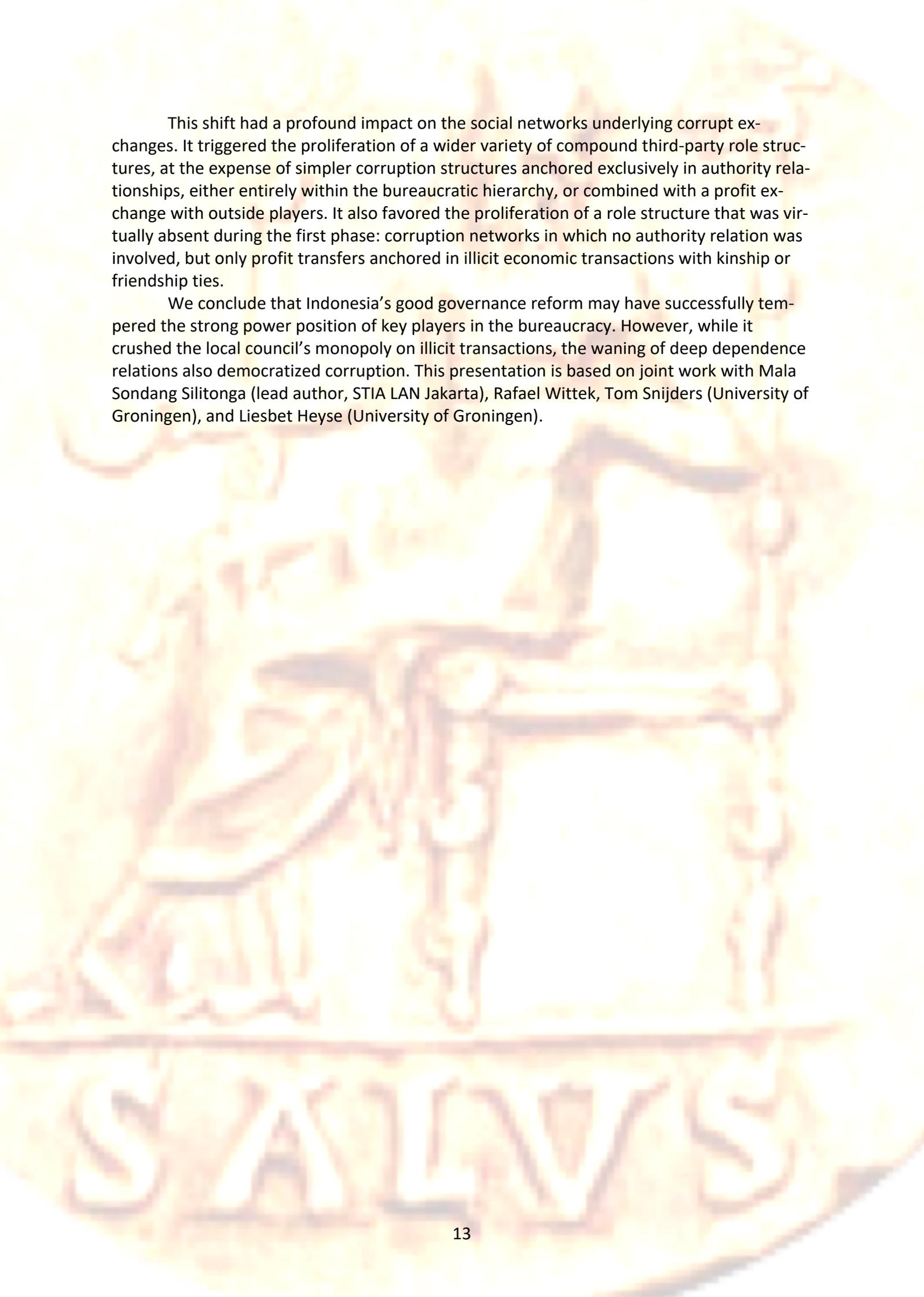
The scope of this presentation is to argue that the promotion of bottom-up actions and a broader engagement of people participation, in the composite roles they play as economic actors (as producers, workers and consumers) and in the various grounds where economic decisions are taken, can introduce 'seeds of democracy' in the society and contribute to shape a more sustainable human development model.

Democratizing Corruption. The Case of Indonesia's "Big Bang" Decentralization

Rafael Wittek (University of Groningen)

The study investigates to what degree Indonesia's large-scale decentralization and democratization changed corruption networks. A role structure approach is developed to move current analysis of dyad-level structures to the network level. This approach is empirically tested by comparing the relational content and third-party structures of 96 corruption networks operating in the first phase of decentralization (2001–2004), characterized by indirect democracy, with 94 corruption networks detected in the second phase (2005–2013), when direct local elections were introduced.

Developing a role structure theory of corruption, it is argued that ties in the first phase are characterized by deep dependence power relations, with third-party intermediaries of limited importance. The reshuffle of power structures caused by institutional changes triggered a shift toward (1) shallow (inter)dependence relations as they are characteristic for work and market relations; and (2) deep interdependence relations (kinship and friendship). They also result in third-party role structures becoming more important. Results show that the institutional change indeed favored a gradual shift from corruption enmeshed in deep dependence power relationships (i.e. authority) to illicit transactions taking place in the context of shallow (i.e., non-embedded profit and work) and interdependent relations (kin/friendship and work).



This shift had a profound impact on the social networks underlying corrupt exchanges. It triggered the proliferation of a wider variety of compound third-party role structures, at the expense of simpler corruption structures anchored exclusively in authority relationships, either entirely within the bureaucratic hierarchy, or combined with a profit exchange with outside players. It also favored the proliferation of a role structure that was virtually absent during the first phase: corruption networks in which no authority relation was involved, but only profit transfers anchored in illicit economic transactions with kinship or friendship ties.

We conclude that Indonesia's good governance reform may have successfully tempered the strong power position of key players in the bureaucracy. However, while it crushed the local council's monopoly on illicit transactions, the waning of deep dependence relations also democratized corruption. This presentation is based on joint work with Mala Sondang Silitonga (lead author, STIA LAN Jakarta), Rafael Wittek, Tom Snijders (University of Groningen), and Liesbet Heyse (University of Groningen).

PARTICIPANTS

Delia Baldassarri

Delia Baldassarri (deliab@nyu.edu) is Professor at New York University and senior researcher in the Dondena Centre at Bocconi University. Her research interests are in the fields of economic and political sociology, social networks, and analytical sociology. Her current research projects include a study of the emergence of cooperation in complex societies, focusing on ethnically heterogeneous communities, and the investigation of major trends in U.S. public opinion. Her work has appeared in leading journals, among which *Science*, *PNAS*, *American Journal of Sociology*, *American Sociological Review*, and *American Journal of Political Science*.

- Baldassarri, D., & Abascal, M. (2020). Diversity and prosocial behavior. *Science*, 369(6508), 1183-1187
- Baldassarri, D., & Page, S. E. (2021). The emergence and perils of polarization. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 118(50), e2116863118.

Domenico Cecere

Domenico Cecere (domenico.cecere@unina.it) teaches Early Modern History and Historical Research Methods at the University of Naples Federico II. His research focuses on popular politics and social conflicts, on integration and exclusion in early modern Mediterranean cities, and on the representations of and reactions to disasters in the Spanish Empire. He has been working mainly on reconstructions of cities affected by disasters in the 18th century and on communication and propaganda in times of emergency in the 17th and 18th century.

- Cecere, D. (ed.) (2018). *Disaster Narratives in Early Modern Naples*. Roma: Viella.
- Cecere, D. (2013). *Le armi del popolo. Conflitti politici e strategie di resistenza nella Calabria del Settecento*. Edipuglia.

Enrica Chiappero-Martinetti

Enrica Chiappero-Martinetti (enrica.chiappero@unipv.it) is Full Professor of Economic Policy at the Department of Political and Social Sciences, University of Pavia (Italy), where she teaches Economics, Development Economics and International Cooperation, as well as Human Progress and Sustainable Development. She has been one of the co-founders of the Human Development and Capability Association and served the association as vice-president (in 2004-2008 and 2010-2011) and since 2017 as Editor of the *Journal of Human Development and Capabilities*. Her research interests are in the field of poverty and inequality measurement, the operationalization of the capability approach, women's agency and empowerment, social innovation.

- Chiappero-Martinetti, E., M. Qizilbash and S. Osmani (eds) (2020). *The Cambridge Handbook of the Capability Approach*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Chiappero-Martinetti, E. (ed) (2021). *Social Justice in a Global Society. Toward New Forms of Economic Democracy for a Sustainable Development*, Feltrinelli Foundation.

Naomi Ellemers

Naomi Ellemers (n.ellemers@uu.nl) is Distinguished University Professor at Utrecht University. She investigates how group affiliations impact the behavior of people in organizations by combining experimental methodologies examining brain activity and stress with observations of people in the workplace. In her diversity lab, she identifies the work experiences of women, ethnic minorities, and members of the LGBT community. In her integrity lab, she also examines how individuals are guided by the ethical climate at work, for instance in the financial sector.

- Ellemers, N., & Chopova, T. (2021) The social responsibility of organizations: Perceptions of organizational morality as a key mechanism explaining the relation between CSR activities and stakeholder support. *Research in Organizational Behavior*, 41.
- Ellemers, N., & De Gilder, D. (2022). *The moral organization: Key issues, analyses and solutions*. Cham: Springer.

Francesca Giardini

Francesca Giardini (f.giardini@rug.nl) is an Associate Professor in the Department of Sociology at the University of Groningen (NL) and she is a member of the Interuniversity Center for Social Science Theory and Methodology (ICS). She is the coordinator of the Disaster Resilience theme in the Agricola School of Sustainable Development in Groningen. She uses theoretical analysis, agent-based modeling and lab experiments to investigate the mechanisms of social sustainability and cooperation. Her research focuses on positive and negative incentives to cooperation (like reputation and punishment), but also on inter-organizational networks in disaster management. She is interested in modeling the dynamics of collective risk perception and in linking that to inter-organizational coordination in disaster risk reduction.

- Giardini, F., Balliet, D., Power, E. A., Számadó, S., & Takács, K. (2022). Four Puzzles of Reputation-Based Cooperation. *Human Nature*, 33(1), 43-61
- Giardini, F., & Vilone, D. (2021). Opinion dynamics and collective risk perception: An agent-based model of institutional and media communication about disasters. *Journal of Artificial Societies and Social Simulation*, 24(1).

Liesbet Heyse

Liesbet Heyse (l.heyse@rug.nl) is Associate Professor of Sociology at the University of Groningen, the Netherlands. She studies how public and nonprofit organizations - individually or in collaboration - attempt to address societal challenges through their operations. She focuses on the societal effects and performance of these organizations in relation to their governance structures and organizational practices. She applies these questions - in close collaboration with organizations involved - to specific settings, such as the labor market integration of refugees, international humanitarian aid organizations and the youth care sector in the Netherlands, using both quantitative and qualitative methods.

- Heyse, L., & Korff, V. (2021). Médecins Sans Frontières: Guardian of Humanitarian Values. In *Guardians of Public Value* (pp. 263-293). Palgrave Macmillan, Cham.
- Heyse, L., Morales, F. N., & Wittek, R. (2021). Evaluator perceptions of NGO performance in disasters: Meeting multiple institutional demands in humanitarian aid projects. *Disasters*, 45(2), 324-354.

Alessandro Lomi

Alessandro Lomi (alessandro.lomi@usi.ch) is a Professor in the Faculty of Economics of the University of Italian Switzerland, Lugano where he directs the Social Network Analysis Research (SoNAR) Center. Since 2022, he is Associate Editor of the Journal of the Royal Statistical Society (Series A: Statistics in Society). He is a Life Member of Clare Hall College, University of Cambridge (U.K.), and Honorary Senior Fellow in the School of Psychological Sciences at the University of Melbourne (Australia). Until 2021, he was Distinguished Research Professor in Science, Innovation, Technology and Entrepreneurship at the University of Exeter Business School (U.K.). In 2017-18 he was a visiting professor at the Annenberg School of Communication and Journalism, University of Southern California, Los Angeles (USA). In 2016-17, he was Visiting Scientist at the ETH Zurich (Chair of Social Networks and Chair of Computational Social Science). During 2008-2016 he served as Conseiller a la Recherche in the Human and Social Sciences Division of the Conseil national de la recherche Suisse (Swiss NSF), where he also served as vice-Chairperson of the Inter-disciplinary Research Commission. In 2011 he was awarded a Banco Santander Cátedra de Excelencia (Chair of Excellence) Professorship at the Universidad Carlos III, Madrid (Spain). He is an Alumnus of Nuffield College (University of Oxford) where he was Jemolo Research Fellow in 2008. In 2002-03 he was N.A.T.O. Senior Research Fellow at the Santa Fe Institute (New Mexico) where he previously held the position of Research Fellow in the program “Evolution of States and Markets” (2001-02). In the less recent past, he was a Full Professor of Management in the faculty of economics at the University of Bologna (Italy); Assistant Professor at the London Business School (U.K.); Visiting Professor at the Haas School of Business (University of California, Berkeley); N.A.T.O. Advanced Science Fellow at Syracuse University (New York), and N.A.T.O. Junior Research Fellow at New York University (New York, NY). He holds a BA in Economics from the University of Bologna, and a MS and PhD degree from Cornell University (Ithaca, New York).

- Bianchi, F., Stivala, A., & Lomi, A. (2022). Multiple clocks in network evolution. *Methodological Innovations*, 15(1), 29-41.
- Amati, V., Lomi, A., & Mascia, D. (2019). Some days are better than others: Examining time-specific variation in the structuring of interorganizational relations. *Soc Netw* 57

Letizia Mencarini

Letizia Mencarini (letizia.mencarini@unibocconi.it) is Full Professor of Demography at Bocconi University, at Department of Social and Political Science, Fellow at the DONDENA Center for Research on Social Dynamics and Public Policy and COVID Crisis Lab at Bocconi University, and at the Center for Demography and Ecology at University of Wisconsin-Madison. She is an expert of Population Europe, among the Leading Women Scientists of AcademiaNet, and Associate Editor for European Sociological Review and Neodemos.info. Her research interests focus on family demography (life-course analysis, fertility, transition to adulthood, family formation and disruption) and its links with well-being, time use, gender diversity and migration in a policy and welfare state perspective. She is author of numerous studies in demography and sociology and she co-authored “Women, job market and fertility” and the “Demographic trap”, two books published in Italian

- Mencarini, L., Piccarreta, R., & Le Moglie, M. (2022). Life-course perspective on personality traits and fertility with sequence analysis. *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society Series A-Statistics in Society*.
- Aassve, A., N. Cavalli, L. Mencarini, S. Plach, S. Sanders. (2022). Early Assessment of the Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Births in High-Income Countries: 2021, *PNAS – Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*.

Stefano Pagliaro

Stefano Pagliaro (s.pagliaro@unich.it) is Associate Professor in Social Psychology at the University of Chieti-Pescara, where he teaches Social Psychology (BA degree) and Group dynamics in organizations (MA degree). He is also the Head of the GPM-Lab (Group Processes and Morality Lab) at the Department of Neuroscience, Imaging and Clinical Sciences. His main research activities are articulated around classical themes of basic and applied social psychology, such as for example social perception (impression formation); intragroup regulation processes (social influence, leadership, ethical organizational climate); gender-based violence (in the form of domestic violence). These activities are characterized to a large extent by two theoretical aspects: the endorsement of the social identity approach as a theoretical lens, and the consideration of the social regulatory functions of morality. On these topics, Stefano Pagliaro has published over 70 research papers, 10 chapters in edited books, and two monographs. He is a member of the Editorial Board of important scientific journals in the field (*Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*; *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin*; *European Journal of Social Psychology*; *Social Issues and Policy Review*). In addition, he is a member of the Executive Committee (second term) and treasurer of the Italian Association of Psychology - section of Social Psychology.

- Giannella, V.A., Pagliaro, S., & Barreto, M. (2022). Leader's morality, prototypicality, and followers' reactions. *The Leadership Quarterly*.
- Pagliaro, S., Pacilli, M.G., & Baldry, A. C. (2020). Bystanders' reactions to intimate partner violence: an experimental approach. *European Review of Social Psychology*, 31 (1), 149-182.

Rafael Wittek

Rafael Wittek (r.p.m.wittek@rug.nl) is a professor of Sociology at the Department of Sociology, University of Groningen, The Netherlands, and currently Visiting Professor at the Royal Netherlands Institute in Rome. His research interests are in the fields of cooperation science, organization studies, economic sociology and social network research. He taught at Cornell University, ETH Zurich, the University of Italian Switzerland, and the Friedrich-Alexander University Erlangen Nürnberg. He is the Scientific Director of the transdisciplinary and inter-university research and training program *Sustainable Cooperation – Roadmaps to Resilient Societies* (SCOOP). In 2017 this initiative was awarded a ten year grant in the context of the Dutch government's *Gravitation Program*.

- Lazega, E., T.A.B. Snijders & R. Wittek (eds) (2022, in press). *A Research Agenda for Social Networks and Social Resilience*. Edward Elgar.
- Takács, K., Gross, J., Testori, M., Letina, S., Kenny, A. R., Power, E. A., & Wittek, R. (2021). Networks of reliable reputations and cooperation: a review. *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B*, 376(1838).

LOGISTICS

Conference Venue

The symposium will take place at the [Royal Netherlands Institute in Rome](#). The Institute is located in [Via Omero 10-12](#), which is close to Villa Borghese, and opposite to the Galleria Nazionale d'Arte Moderna e Contemporanea. This is also the nearest (350 meters, 4 minutes walk) tram (2, 3L, 19) and bus (19L) stop. The nearest (1 km, 12 minutes walk) Metro Station is Flaminio, close to Piazza del Popolo. You can of course also take a taxi (don't forget to keep the receipts).

Conference Hotel

We booked you into the Best Western [Hotel Rivoli Roma](#) (Via Torquato Taramelli, 7, 00197 Roma RM). Your room is paid directly by us.

- From the hotel it is a 15 minute stroll to the conference location (Via Omero 10-12).
- From Roma Termini Central Station to the hotel it is 25 minutes by bus, or 15 minutes by taxi.

Dinner

Speakers are invited for joint conference dinners on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday evening:

- Thursday, June 30, 20:00 [Ambasciata d'Abbruzzo \(Via Pietro Tacchini 26\)](#)
- Friday, July 1, 20:00 [Ristorante Casa del Gusto \(Viale del Vignola 1\)](#)
- Saturday, July 2, 19:30 tbd

Reimbursements

The commissioner for the KNIR is the University of Groningen, which means that all financial matters run through UGs finance department. Payment for the hotel will be effectuated directly by us, but we cannot spare you the hassle of declaring the remaining costs through our Invoices, Claims and Travel [portal](#). You can do so after the symposium. For questions and guidance, you may want to get in touch with the secretary of the SCOOP office, Ms. Anita van der Hoek (a.van.der.hoek@rug.nl). Please make sure to keep any receipts, we cannot effectuate any reimbursement without them.

Contacts

- For questions concerning the **local logistics**, you can contact Ms. Agnieszka Konkol at the KNIR secretariat (secretary@knir.it).
- For questions concerning **reimbursements** your contact is Ms. Anita van der Hoek (a.van.der.hoek@rug.nl) from the SCOOP office in Groningen.
- And of course you should never hesitate to contact Francesca Giardini (f.giardini@rug.nl) or Rafael Wittek (r.p.m.wittek@rug.nl) in case you have questions.