

## Structural Holes Versus Network Closure As Social Capital

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Structural Holes vs. Network Closure, May 2000, Page 6 connections run through him. His score is the highest score in Figure 1, well-above average (47.0 is a 4.0 z-score), and much higher than James' 5.2 score, which is below average. Robert's bridge connections to other groups give him an advantage with

### Structural Holes versus Network Closure as Social Capital

Economics. This chapter is about two network structures that have been argued to create social capital. The closure argument is that social capital is created by a network of strongly interconnected elements. The structural hole argument is that social capital is created by a network in which people can broker connections between otherwise disconnected segments.

### [PDF] Structural Holes versus Network Closure as Social ...

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### Structural Holes versus Network Closure as Social Capital ...

Structural Holes Lecture Network Closures vs. Structural Holes • Closure argument Social capital is created by a network of strongly interconnected elements affects access to information • Makes it less risky to trust one another • Makes it more likely to have norms of reciprocity • Makes it more

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### Structural Holes versus Network Closure as Social Capital ...

Specifically, Burt (1992) argues that networks rich in structural holes create social capital for an actor, whereas conversely Coleman (1988Coleman ( , 1990 argues that closure does.

### Structural Holes versus Network Closure as Social Capital ...

Download Citation | On Jan 1, 2001, Burt and others published Structural Holes versus Network Closure as Social Capital | Find, read and cite all the research you need on ResearchGate

### Structural Holes versus Network Closure as Social Capital

Structural holes is a concept from social network research, originally developed by Ronald Stuart Burt.The study of structural holes spans the fields of sociology, economics, and computer science. Burt introduced this concept in an attempt to explain the origin of differences in social capital.Burt's theory suggests that individuals hold certain positional advantages/disadvantages from how ...

### Structural holes - Wikipedia

The closure argument is that social capital is created by a network of strongly interconnected elements. The structural hole argument is that social capital is created by a network in which people can broker connections between otherwise disconnected segments. Structural Holes versus Network Closure as Social Capital

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This paper seeks to provide a solution by integrating a culture-embedded rational model of action into the social network model of structure, using this not only to re-examine the closure versus structural hole debate, but also to tie it to the literature on Confucian capitalism and the 'East Asian Model' of the firm.

### Confucian Capitalism and the Paradox of Closure and ...

A structural hole is a gap between two groups in a social network. As I explained in that post, these gaps often provide opportunities for innovation. Burt argues persuasively that structural holes provide much of the value of social capital. The counterpart to "structural holes" is "network closure."

### Connectedness: Reputation and Trust (aka "Network Closure")

The closure argument is that a network of strongly interconnected elements creates social capital. The structural hole argument is that social capital is created by a network in which people can broker connections between otherwise disconnected segments (Burt 2001).

### Network Approach to Social Capital Theory - Social Capital ...

Social Network Analysis, Cross-Cultural Learning, Quasi-Experimental Study, Structural Hole vs Network Closure Share and Cite: Rienties, B. and Johan, N. (2014) Getting the Balance Right in Intercultural Groups: A Dynamic Social Network Perspective.

### Getting the Balance Right in Intercultural Groups: A ...

Corporate Social Responsibility Social Capital Corporate Citizenship Structural Hole ... 'Structural Holes versus Network Closure as Social Capital', In N. Lin, K. Cook and R.S. Burt (eds), Social Capital Theory and Research, New York: Adeline De Gruyter, pp. 31-56.

### Social Capital and Multinationals | SpringerLink

Pierre Bourdieu James Coleman Sources of social capital Putnam Potential negative consequences of social capital Social Capital as Security (Focus on Group) Circularity critique Social Capital as Opportunity (Focus on Individual) Network mediated benefit Closure versus Brokerage Structural Holes and Good Ideas (Ron Burt, American Journal of ...

Leading scholars in the field of social networks from diverse disciplines present the first systematic and comprehensive collection of current theories and empirical research on the informal connections that individuals have for support, help, and information from other people. Expanding on concepts originally formulated by Pierre Bourdieu and James Coleman, this seminal work will find an essential place with educators and students in the fields of social networks, rational choice theory, institutions, and the socioeconomics of poverty, labor markets, social psychology, and race. The volume is divided into three parts. The first segment clarifies social capital as a concept and explores its theoretical and operational bases. Additional segments provide brief accounts that place the development of social capital in the context of the family of capital theorists, and identify some critical but controversial perspectives and statements regarding social capital in the literature. The editors then make the argument for the network perspective, why and how such a perspective can clarify controversies and advance our understanding of a whole range of instrumental and expressive outcomes. Social Capital further provides a forum for ongoing research programs initiated by social scientists working at the crossroads of formal theory and new methods. These scholars and programs share certain understandings and approaches in their analyses of social capital. They argue that social networks are the foundation of social capital. Social networks simultaneously capture individuals and social structure, thus serving as a vital conceptual link between actions and structural constraints, between micro- and macro-level analyses, and between relational and collective dynamic processes. They are further cognizant of the dual significance of the "structural" features of the social networks and the "resources" embedded in the networks as defining elements of social c

Social Capital, the advantage created by location in social structure, is a critical element in business strategy. Who has it, how it works, and how to develop it have become key questions as markets, organizations, and careers become more and more dependent on informal, discretionary relationships. The formal organization deals with accountability; Everything else flows through the informal: advice, coordination, cooperation, friendship, gossip, knowledge, trust. Informal relations have always been with us, they have always mattered. What is new is the range of activities in which they now matter, and the emerging clarity we have about how they create advantage for certain people at the expense of others. This is done by brokerage and closure. Ronald S. Burt builds upon his celebrated work in this area to explore the nature of brokerage and closure. Brokerage is the activity of people who live at the intersection of social worlds, who have a vision advantage of seeing and developing good ideas, an advantage which can be seen in their compensation, recognition, and the responsibility they're entrusted with in comparison to their peers. Closure is the tightening of coordination in a closed network of people, and people who do this do well as a complement to brokers because of the trust and alignment they create. Brokerage and Closure explores how these elements work together to define social capital, showing how in the business world reputation has come to replace authority, pursued opportunity assignment, and reward has come to be associated with achieving competitive advantage in a social order of continuous disequilibrium.

This analysis of the social structural theory of competition focuses on the "structural hole": a gap between two individuals with complementary resources or information. When the two are connected through a third "entrepreneur", the gap is filled, creating important advantages for the entrepreneur.

There is a moral to this book, a bit of Confucian wisdom often ignored in social network analysis: "Worry not that no one knows you, seek to be worth knowing." This advice is contrary to the usual social network emphasis on securing relations with well-connected people. Neighbor Networks examines the cases of analysts, bankers, and managers, and finds that rewards, in fact, do go to people with well-connected colleagues. Look around your organization. The individuals doing well tend to be affiliated with well-connected colleagues. However, the advantage obvious to the naked eye is misleading. It disappears when an individual's own characteristics are held constant. Well-connected people do not have to affiliate with people who have nothing to offer. This book shows that affiliation with well-connected people adds stability but no advantage to a person's own connections. Advantage is concentrated in people who are themselves well connected. This book is a trail of argument and evidence that leads to the conclusion that individuals make a lot of their own network advantage. The social psychology of networks moves to center stage and personal responsibility emerges as a key theme. In the end, the social is affirmed, but with an emphasis on individual agency and the social psychology of networks. The research gives new emphasis to Coleman's initial image of social capital as a forcing function for human capital. This book is for academics and researchers of organizational and network studies interested in a new angle on familiar data, and as a supplemental reading in graduate courses on social networks, stratification, or organizations. A variety of research settings are studied, and diverse theoretical perspectives are taken. The book's argument and evidence are supported by ample appendices for readers interested in background details.

Social Network Analysis and Mining Encyclopedia (ESNM) is the first major reference work to integrate fundamental concepts and research directions in the areas of social networks and applications to data mining. The second edition of ESNM is a truly outstanding reference appealing to researchers, practitioners, instructors and students (both undergraduate and graduate), as well as the general public. This updated reference integrates all basics concepts and research efforts under one umbrella. Coverage has been expanded to include new emerging topics such as crowdsourcing, opinion mining, and sentiment analysis. Revised content of existing material keeps the encyclopedia current. The second edition is intended for college students as well as public and academic libraries. It is anticipated to continue to stimulate more awareness of social network applications and research efforts. The advent of electronic communication, and in particular ar on-line communities, have created social networks of hitherto unimaginable sizes. Reflecting the interdisciplinary nature of this unique field, the essential contributions of diverse disciplines, from computer science, mathematics, and statistics to sociology and behavioral science, are described among the 300 authoritative yet highly readable entries. Students will find a world of information and insight behind the familiar facade of the social networks in which they participate. Researchers and practitioners will benefit from a comprehensive perspective on the methodologies for analysis of constructed networks, and the data mining and machine learning techniques that have proved attractive for sophisticated knowledge discovery in complex applications. Also addressed is the application of social network methodologies to other domains, such as web networks and biological networks.

Leading scholars in the field of social networks from diverse disciplines present the first systematic and comprehensive collection of current theories and empirical research on the informal connections that individuals have for support, help, and information from other people. Expanding on concepts originally formulated by Pierre Bourdieu and James Coleman, this seminal work will find an essential place with educators and students in the fields of social networks, rational choice theory, institutions, and the socioeconomics of poverty, labor markets, social psychology, and race. The volume is divided into three parts. The first segment clarifies social capital as a concept and explores its theoretical and operational bases. Additional segments provide brief accounts that place the development of social capital in the context of the family of capital theorists, and identify some critical but controversial perspectives and statements regarding social capital in the literature. The editors then make the argument for the network perspective, why and how such a perspective can clarify controversies and advance our understanding of a whole range of instrumental and expressive outcomes. Social Capital further provides a forum for ongoing research programs initiated by social scientists working at the crossroads of formal theory and new methods. These scholars and programs share certain understandings and approaches in their analyses of social capital. They argue that social networks are the foundation of social capital. Social networks simultaneously capture individuals and social structure, thus serving as a vital conceptual link between actions and structural constraints, between micro- and macro-level analyses, and between relational and collective dynamic processes. They are further cognizant of the dual significance of the "structural" features of the social networks and the "resources" embedded in the networks as defining elements of social capital. Nan Lin is professor of sociology, Duke University. Karen Cook is Ray Lyman Wilber Professor of Sociology, Department of Sociology, Stanford University. Ronald S. Burt is Hobart W. Williams Professor of Sociology and Strategy, University of Chicago Graduate School of Business.

This book shows how Empowering Leadership (EL) can drive success in business and have an immense social impact.

An in-depth, comprehensive and practical guide to egocentric network analysis, focusing on fundamental theoretical, research design, and analytic issues.

Argues that the banking community is the most influential force operating in the American economy, and shows how financial firms affect all businesses

SNA techniques are derived from sociological and social-psychological theories and take into account the whole network (or, in case of very large networks such as Twitter -- a large segment of the network).

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