

University of Groningen

The impact of individual differences on network relations

Muñoz Herrera, Manuel

IMPORTANT NOTE: You are advised to consult the publisher's version (publisher's PDF) if you wish to cite from it. Please check the document version below.

Document Version

Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

Publication date:

2015

[Link to publication in University of Groningen/UMCG research database](#)

Citation for published version (APA):

Muñoz Herrera, M. (2015). *The impact of individual differences on network relations*. [Thesis fully internal (DIV), University of Groningen]. [S.n.].

Copyright

Other than for strictly personal use, it is not permitted to download or to forward/distribute the text or part of it without the consent of the author(s) and/or copyright holder(s), unless the work is under an open content license (like Creative Commons).

The publication may also be distributed here under the terms of Article 25fa of the Dutch Copyright Act, indicated by the "Taverne" license. More information can be found on the University of Groningen website: <https://www.rug.nl/library/open-access/self-archiving-pure/taverne-amendment>.

Take-down policy

If you believe that this document breaches copyright please contact us providing details, and we will remove access to the work immediately and investigate your claim.

Downloaded from the University of Groningen/UMCG research database (Pure): <http://www.rug.nl/research/portal>. For technical reasons the number of authors shown on this cover page is limited to 10 maximum.

Stellingen

Propositions to accompany the dissertation

The Impact of Individual Differences on Network Relations *Social Exclusion and Inequality in Productive Exchange and Coordination Games*

By Manuel Muñoz-Herrera

1. Explaining social exclusion and inequality is a prevailing puzzle in the social sciences (Chapters 2 to 5)
2. In collaborative networks, specialists are most productive when focusing on a single collaboration at a time, whereas generalists are more productive when investing in multiple projects (Chapter 2)
3. When individuals can freely choose their partners in collaborative work, this may result in specialists excluding generalists from collaborative exchanges (Chapter 2)
4. In collaborative networks it is very difficult to establish fruitful and lasting relationships. But if there is an outcome where every pair of individuals is happy with their results, they will aim for this outcome and it will lead to lasting relationships (Chapter 3)
5. In collaborative networks, reciprocity helps individuals sustain their relationships with their partners even when new exchange opportunities arise (Chapter 3)
6. Exchange partners may have different preferences when coordinating their behavior. To choose what they like individuals need less support from others than to choose what they dislike (Chapter 4)
7. When two interacting groups have different preferences about a preferred course of action, individuals are most likely to receive support for doing what they like if the groups are of similar size (Chapter 4)
8. In coordination games, if the individuals in the minority choose what the majority likes, they can all integrate and benefit from each other's relationships (Chapter 5)
9. In coordination games, if individuals consider it is more important to choose what they prefer than to benefit from all possible relationships they can have, it is likely that the majority excludes the minority (Chapter 5)
10. Para qué zapatos si no hay casa? (La Vendedora de Rosas, Victor Gaviria)