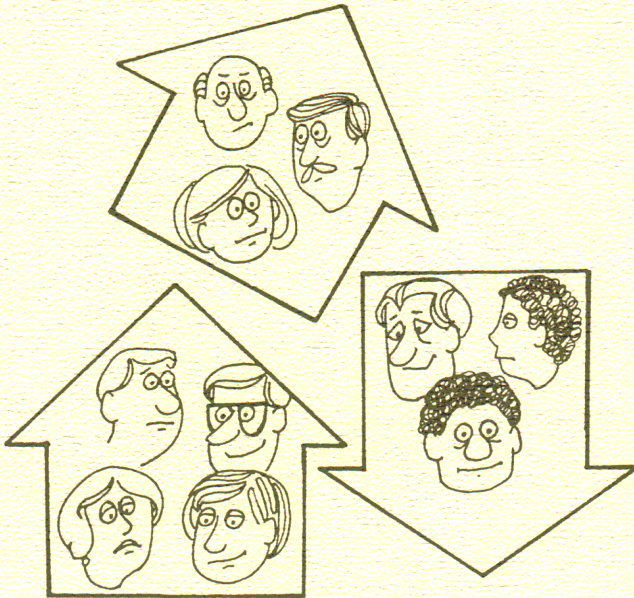
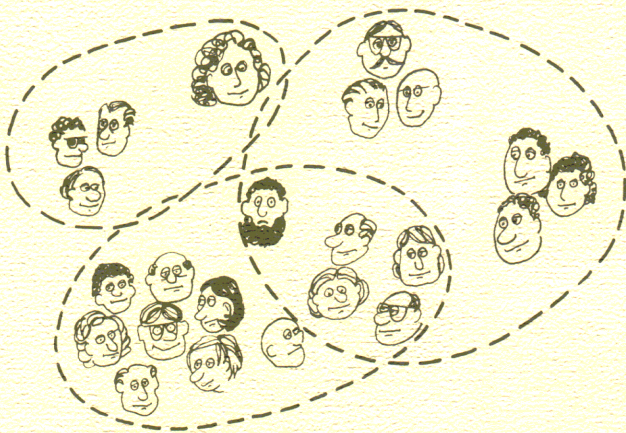


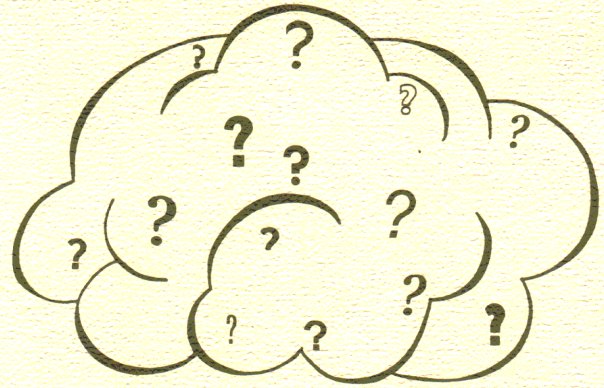
— **Factional** power structures — Two or more factions — interest groups, power blocs, pressure groups — competing for control as, for example, two political parties, an industry and a labor union, make up this kind of structure.



— **Coalitional** power structures — These can be shifting coalitions of individuals and groups, usually coalescing around specific issues, working together for a common purpose. The authors speculated that this type of power structure did the most to promote pluralistic leadership.



— **Amorphous** power structures — No apparent pattern of interaction, and no discernible power actors can be uncovered in this situation. An example would be a relatively new subdivision, an apartment complex, or a mobile home park.



Hahn, in studying social power over the years, concentrated more on complex urban communities and defined three types of power structures:

— **Cohesive Structure**, or **Clique** power structures — consisting of tightly-knit groups of power actors working together.

