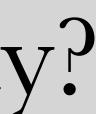
Do Data from Large Personal Networks Support Cultural Evolutionary Ideas about Kin and Fertility?

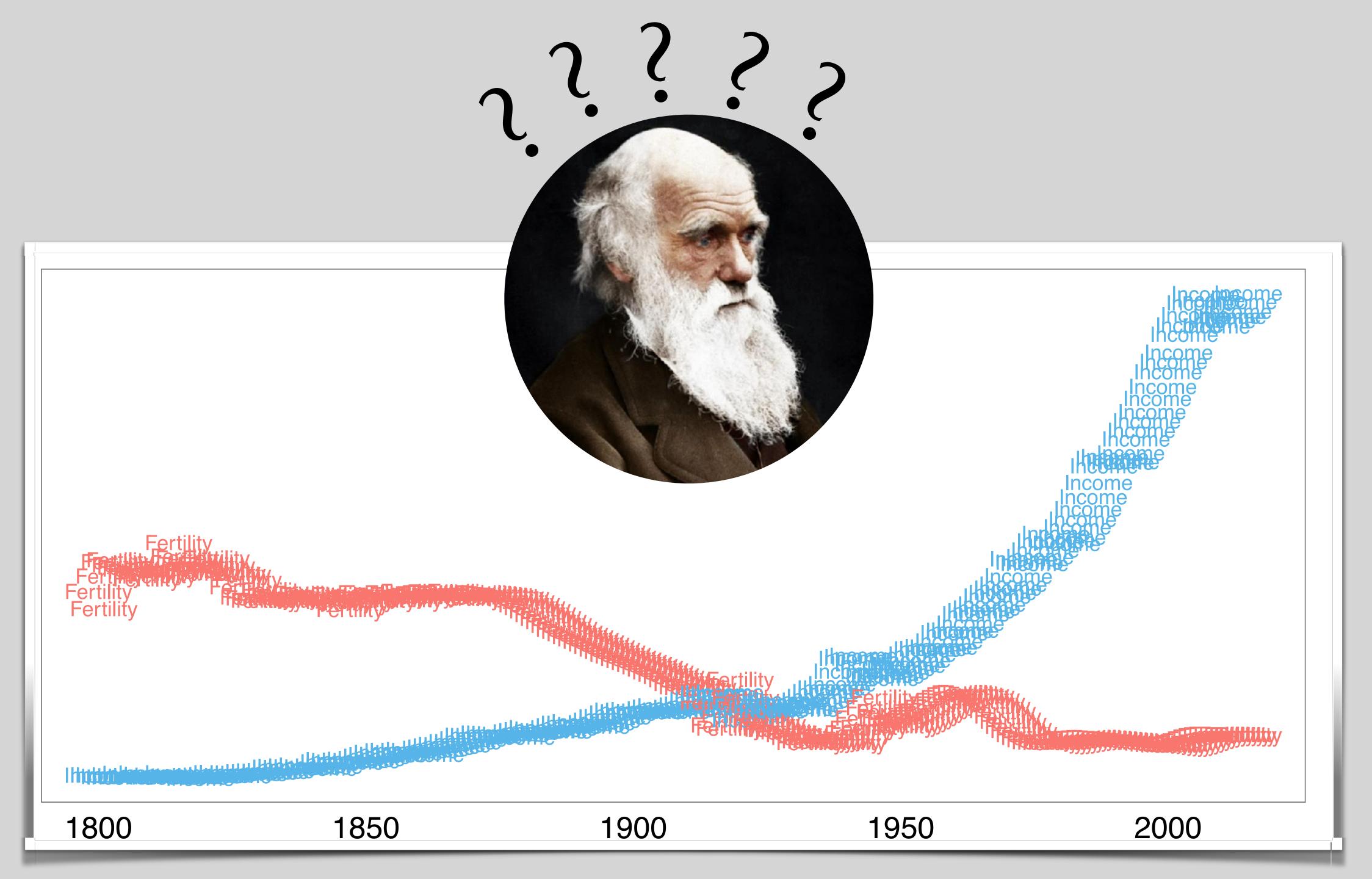


Gert Stulp



Louise Barrett





Plenty of Evolutionary Ideas

maladaptive

preference for sex not babies

adaptive

fewer pro-natal kin

quantity versus quality

Pro-natal Kin

kin might give ...







The Idea

increasing modernisation, means fewer kin around, less support available, fewer pro-natal sentiments, anti-natal norms more likely





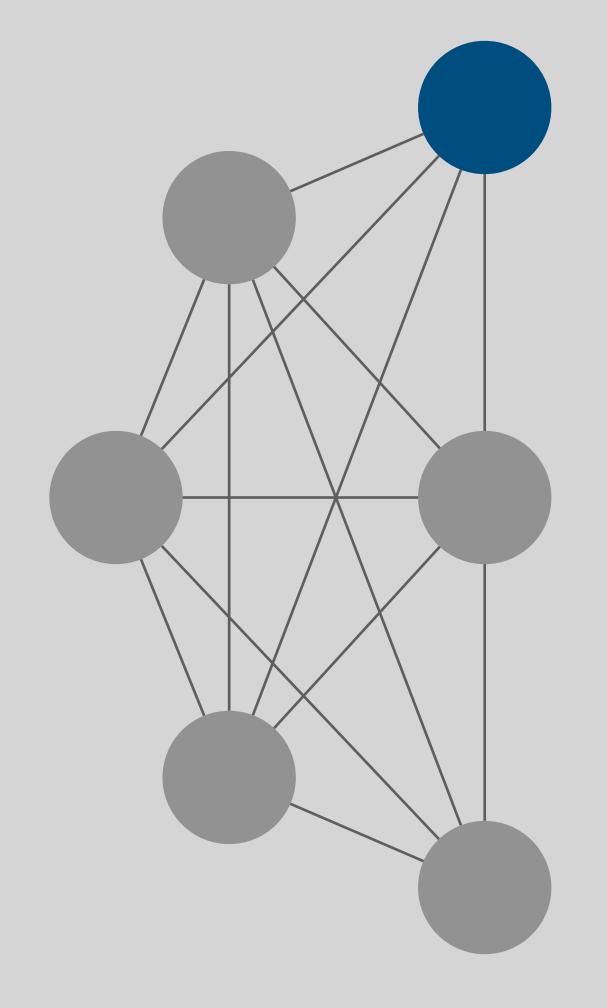




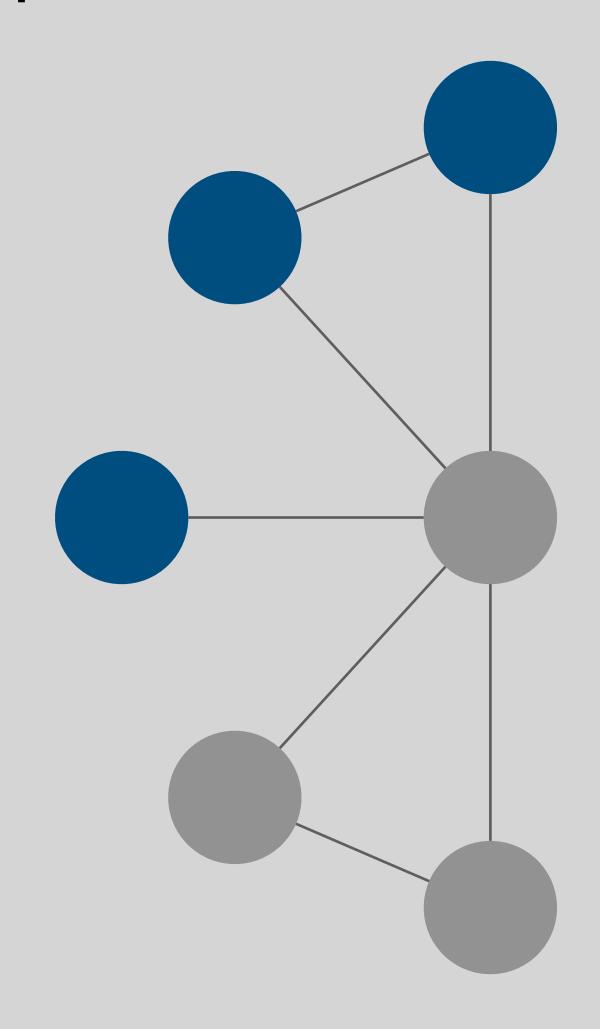


Modernisation & Kin-networks

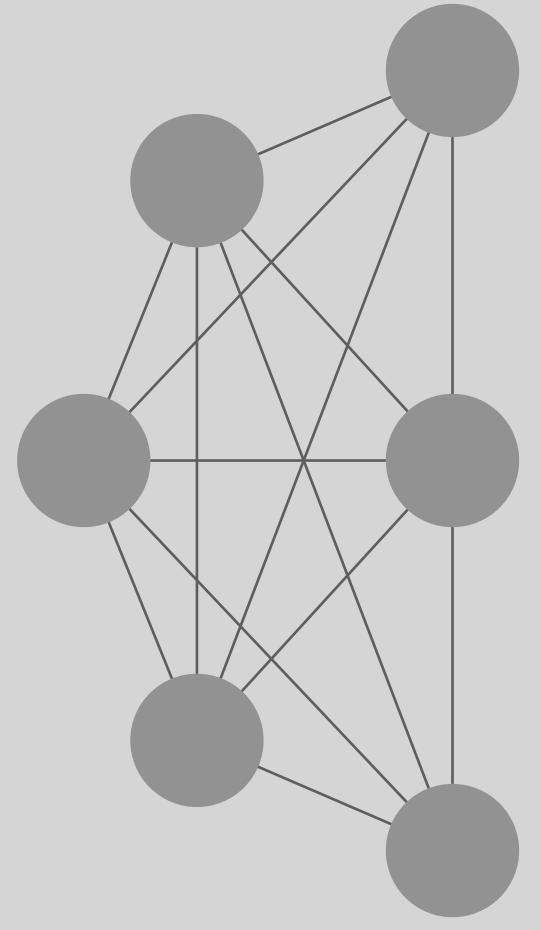
kin-rich, dense networks



sparse networks, low on kin

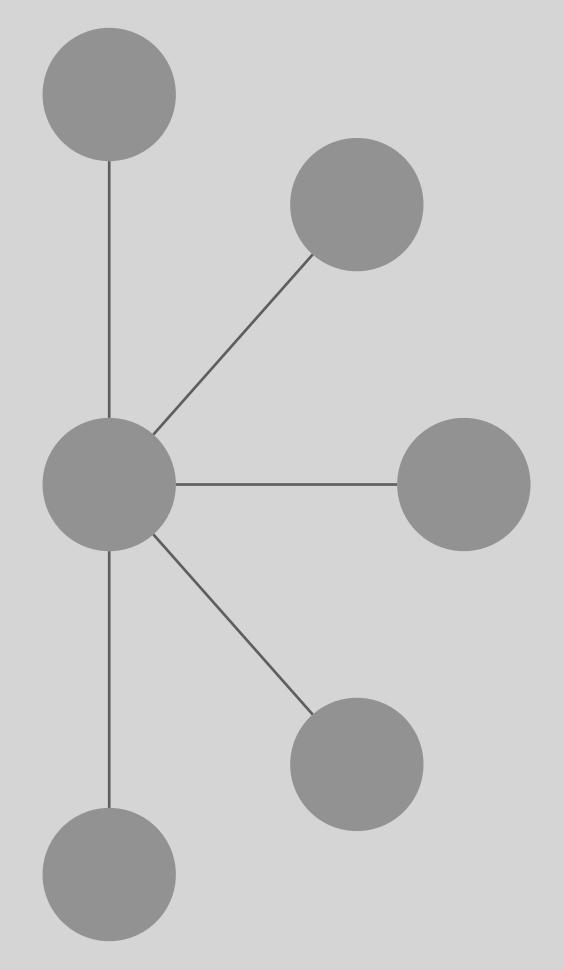


Why Would Density Matter?



close monitoring exert control resist outside influence

less control novel information flows



Aims

do kin-rich, dense networks provide more ...









Methods

Representative sample 706 Dutch women ages 18 - 41 25 alters kin/non-kin









Which of these 25 individuals could you ask for help with care for a child?

With whom of these 25 individuals do you discuss having children?

[My parents/caretakers] [Most of my friends] think I should have (more) children

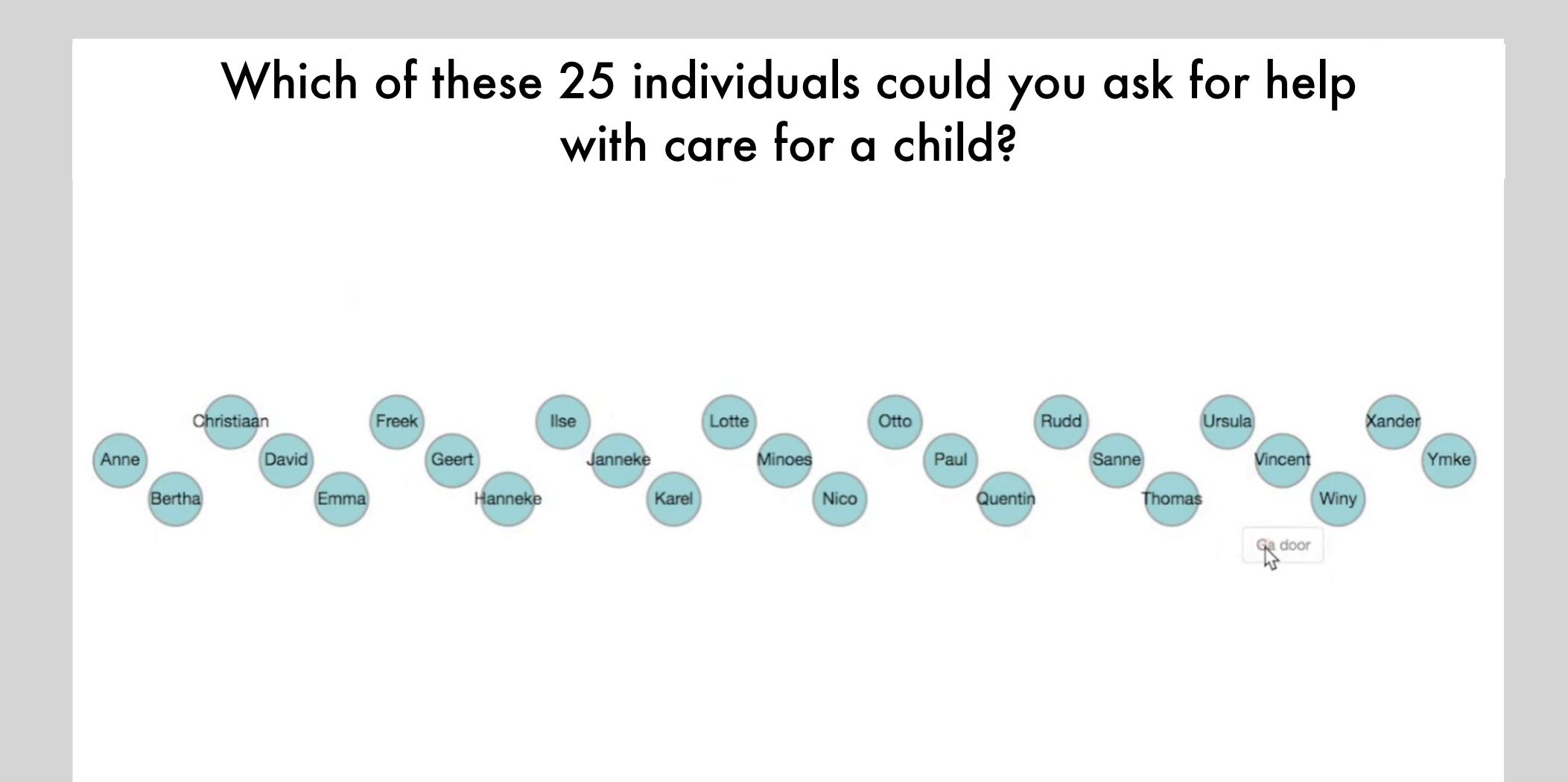


25 alters



Please list 25 names of individuals 18 years or older with whom you have had contact in the last year. This can be face-to-face contact, but also contact via phone, internet, or email. You know these people and these people also know you from your name or face (think of friends, family, acquaintances, et cetera). You could reach out to these people if you would have to. Please name your partner in case you have one.

Alter Characteristics

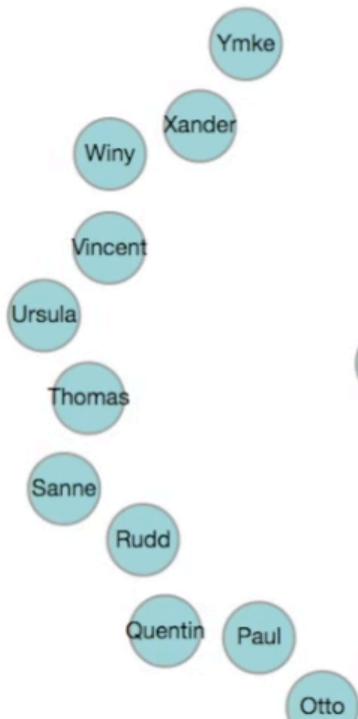


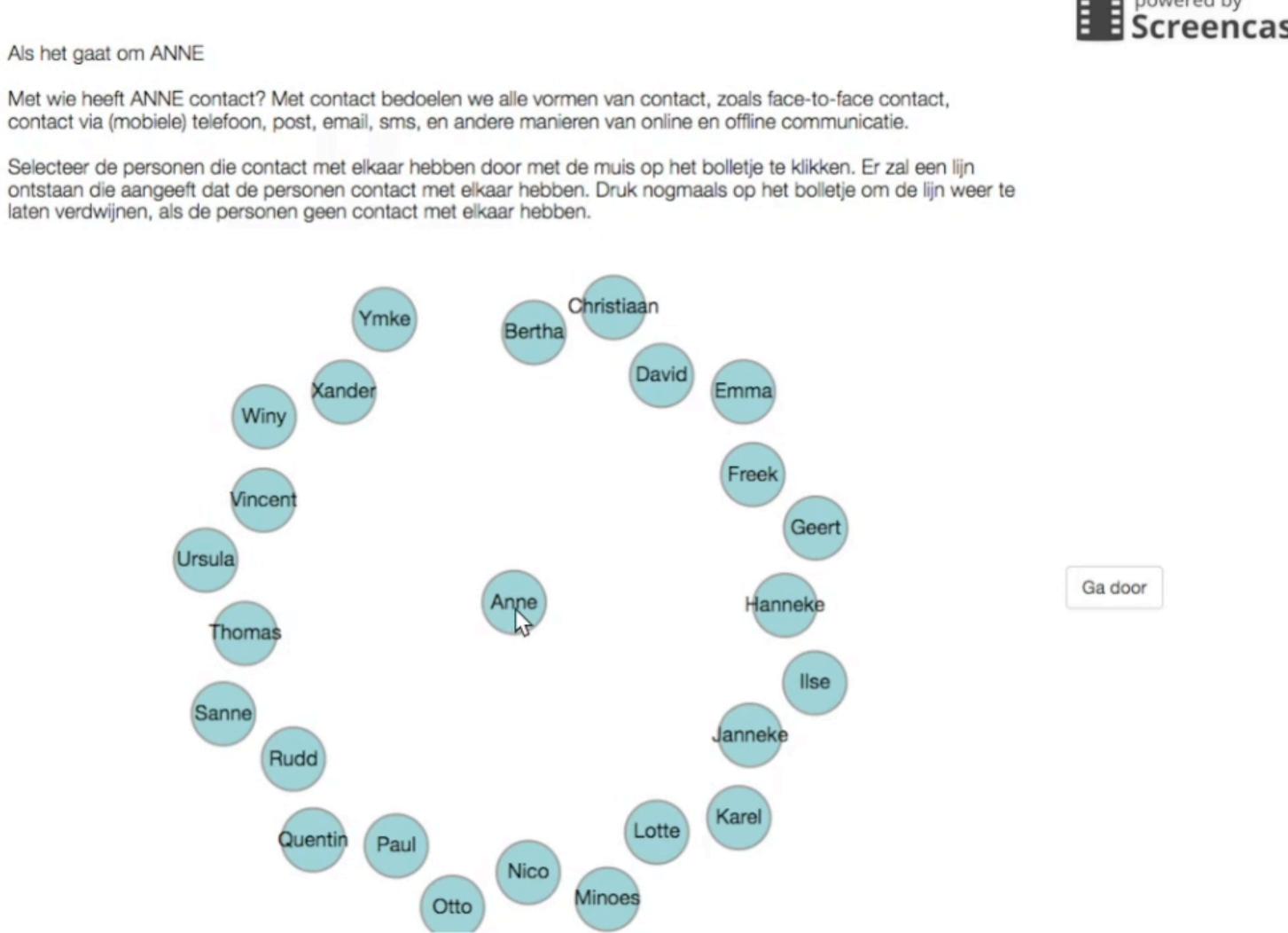
Ties Between Alters

Als het gaat om ANNE

Met wie heeft ANNE contact? Met contact bedoelen we alle vormen van contact, zoals face-to-face contact, contact via (mobiele) telefoon, post, email, sms, en andere manieren van online en offline communicatie.

laten verdwijnen, als de personen geen contact met elkaar hebben.





Screencastify L

Study Design: Summary

respondents 706 Dutch women

17,650 alters

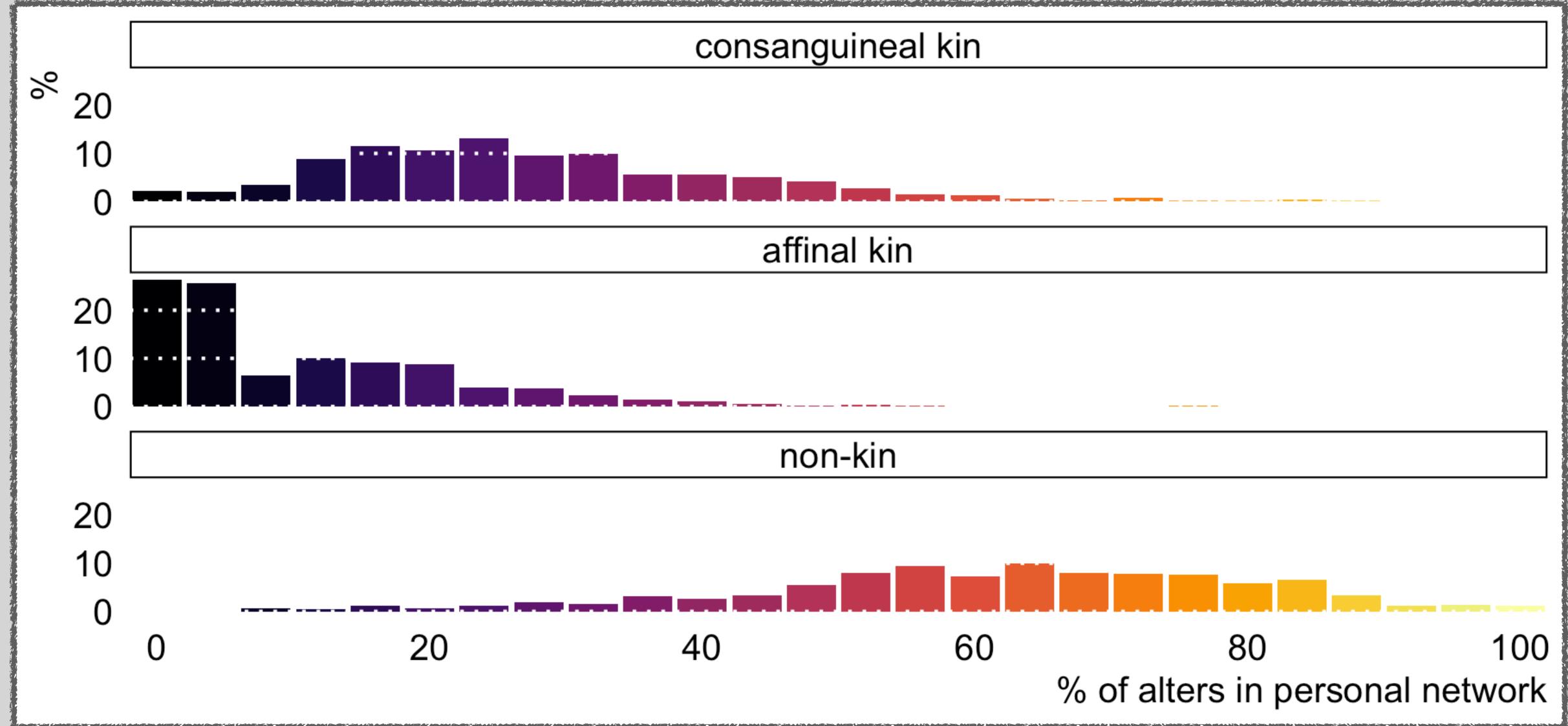
consanguineal kin affinal kin friend not a friend

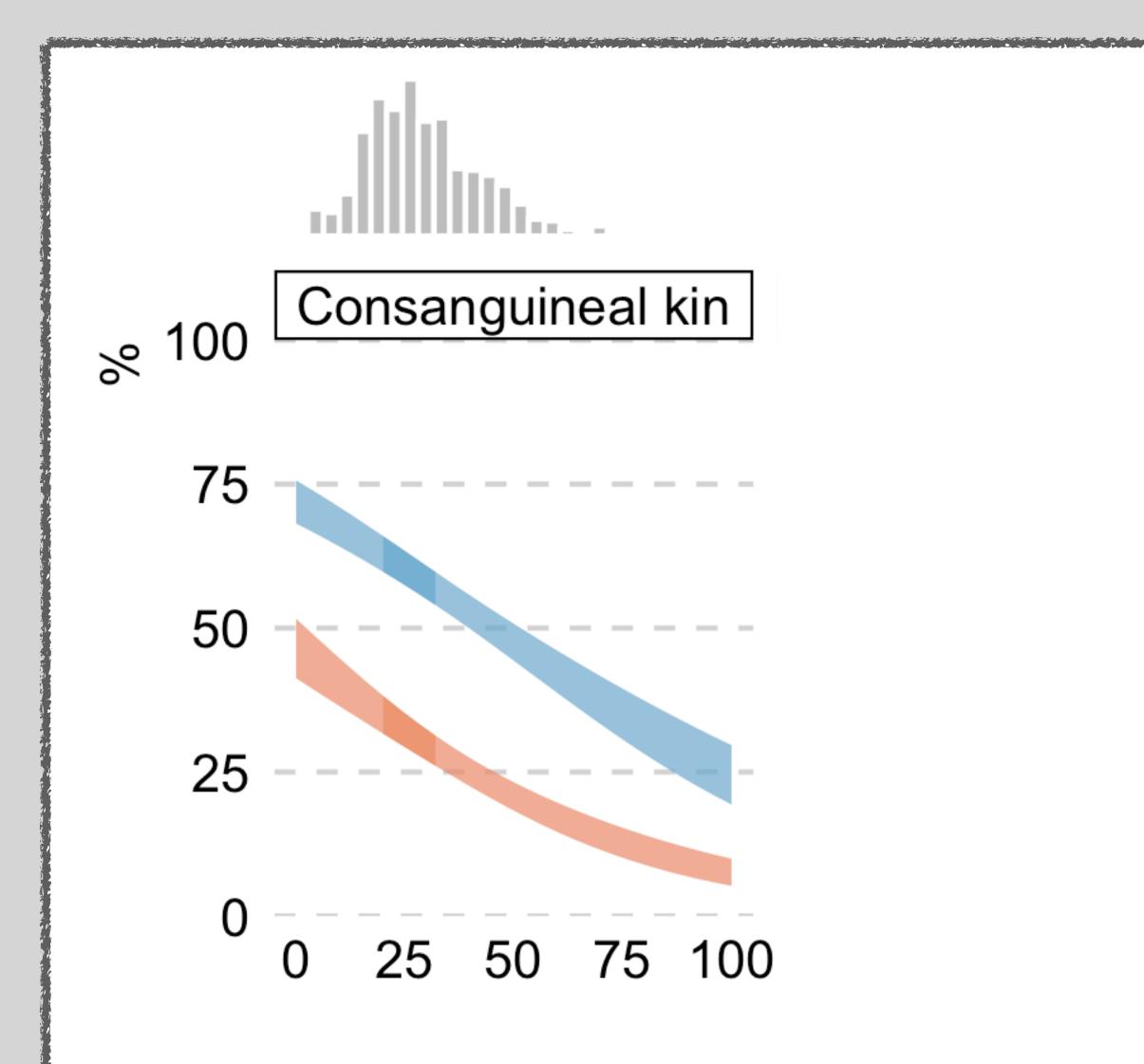
network composition density

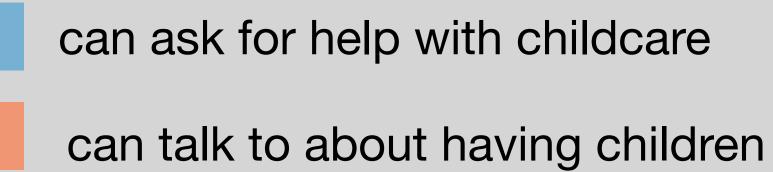
outcomes help with childcare talk about having children pressure parents pressure friends



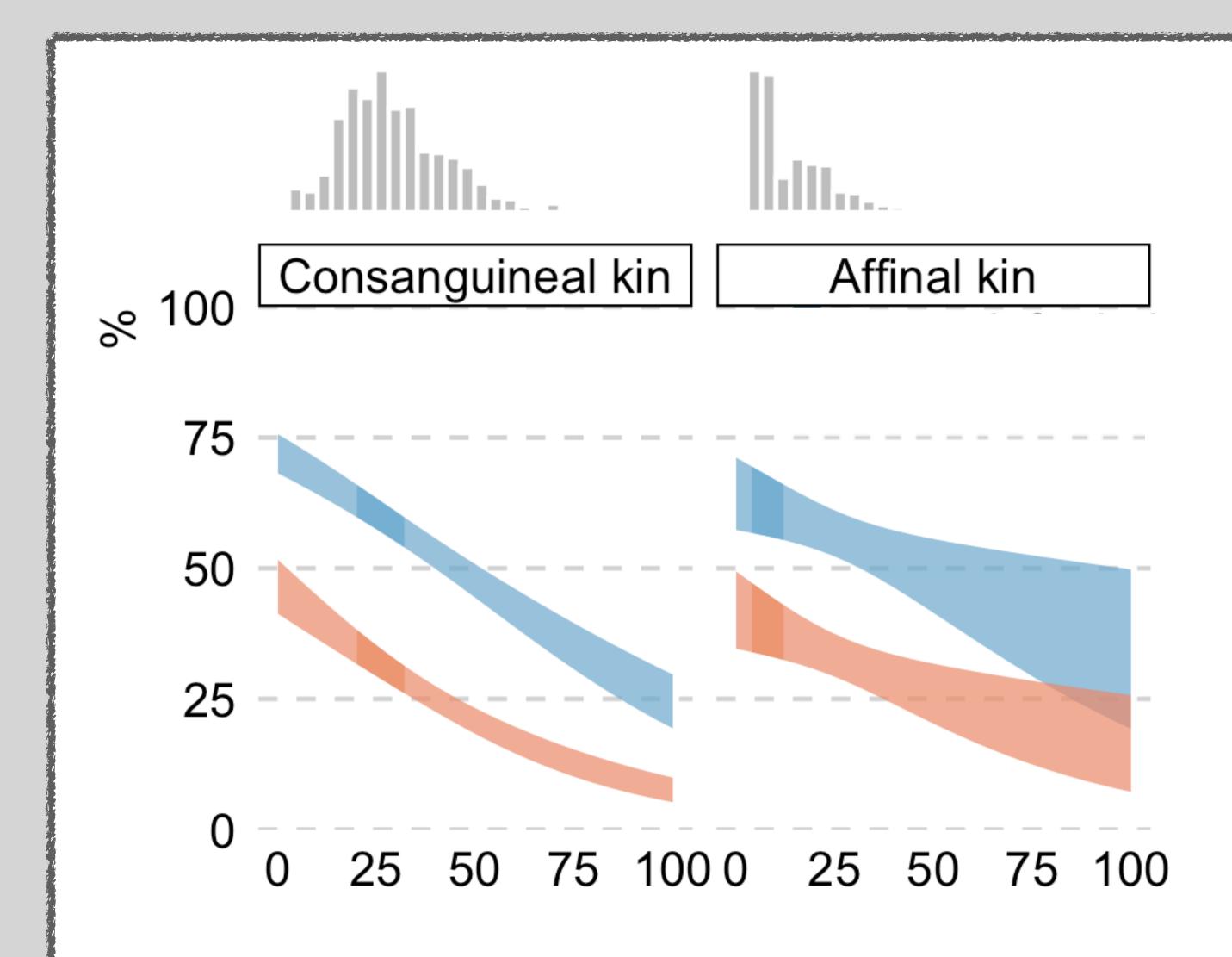
Women had on average 30% consanguineal kin, 10% affinal kin, and 60% non-kin in their personal networks

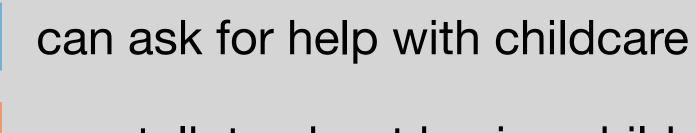






Composition



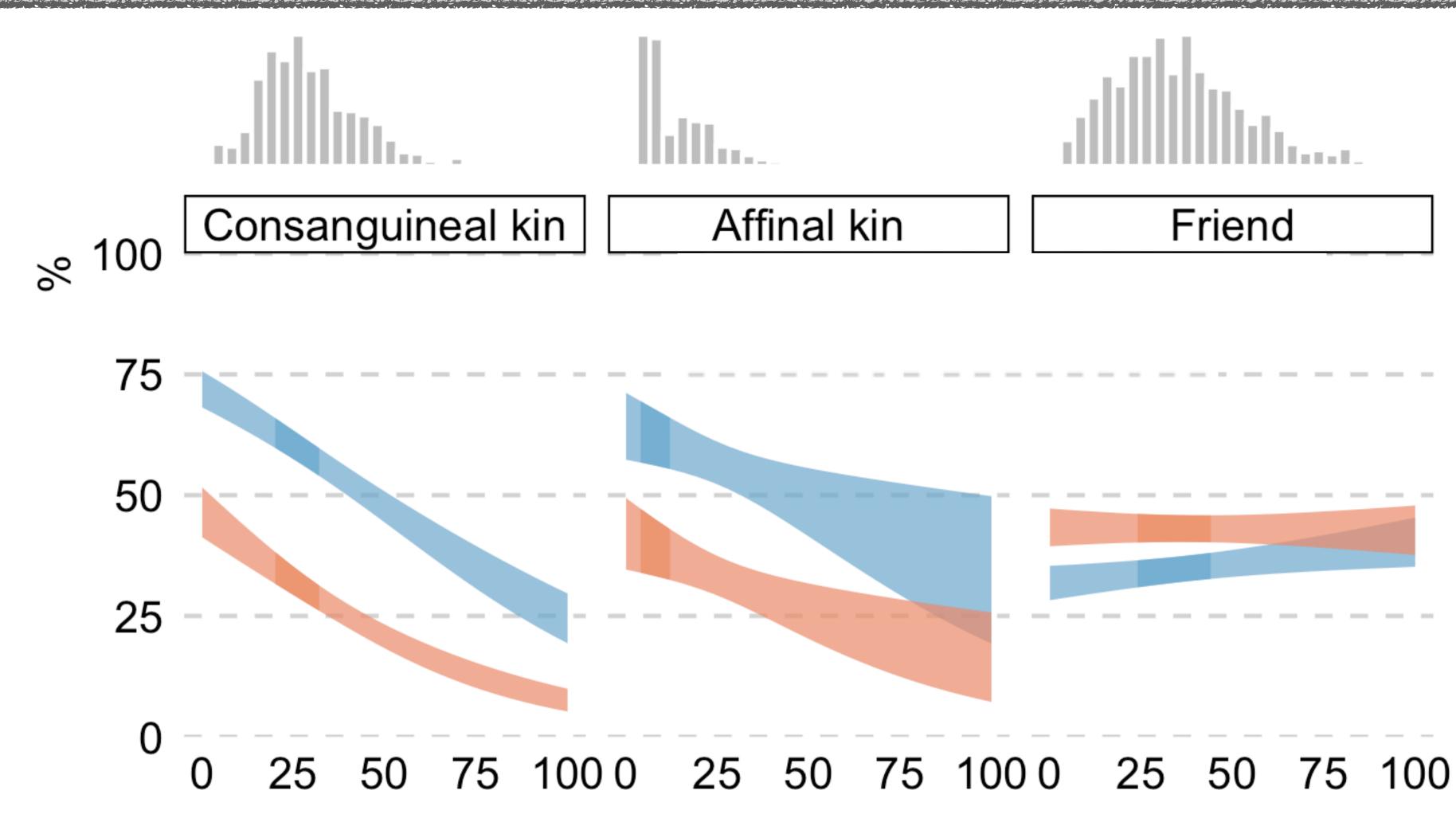


can talk to about having children

Composition

The second s

Reporting more kin decreases "pro-natal" perceptions, more friends raises perceptions of help slightly

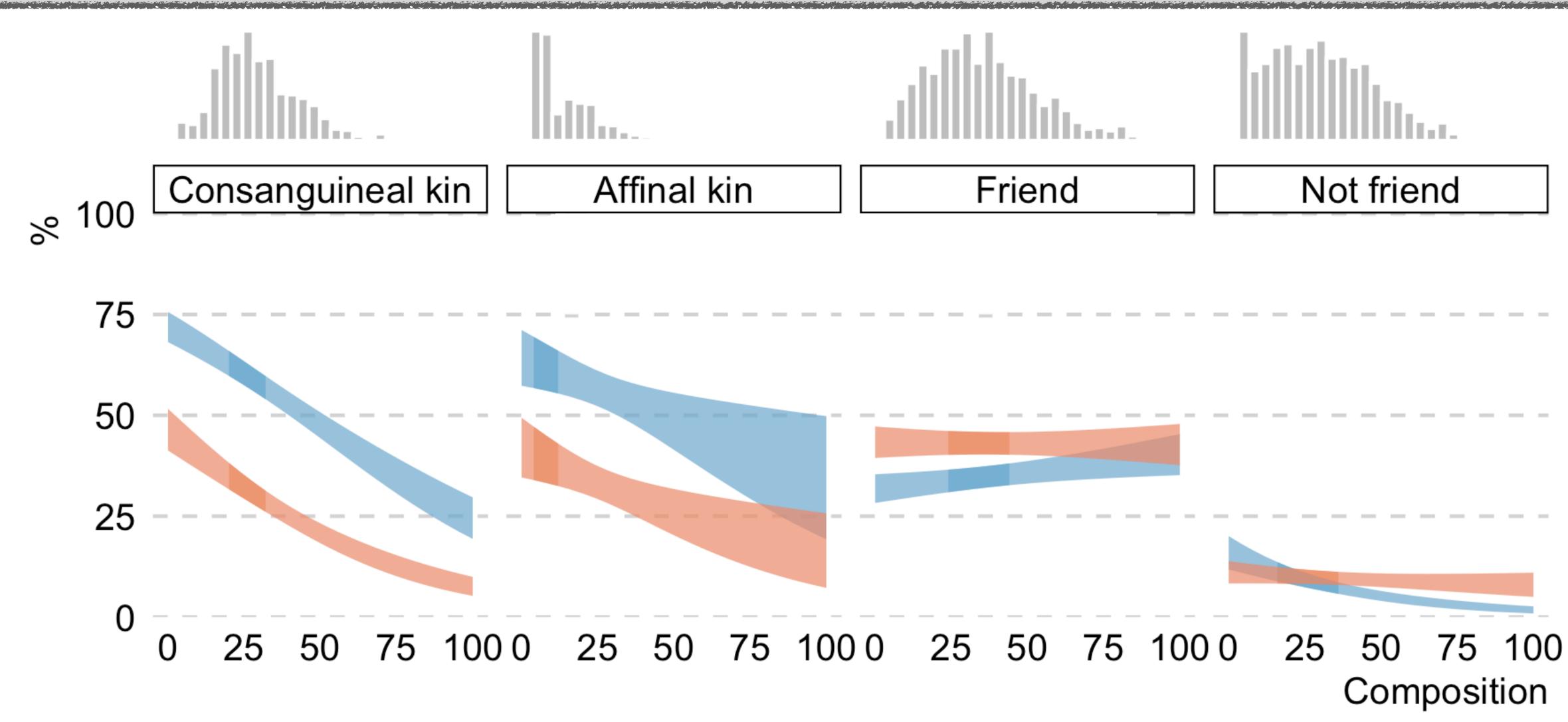


can ask for help with childcare

can talk to about having children



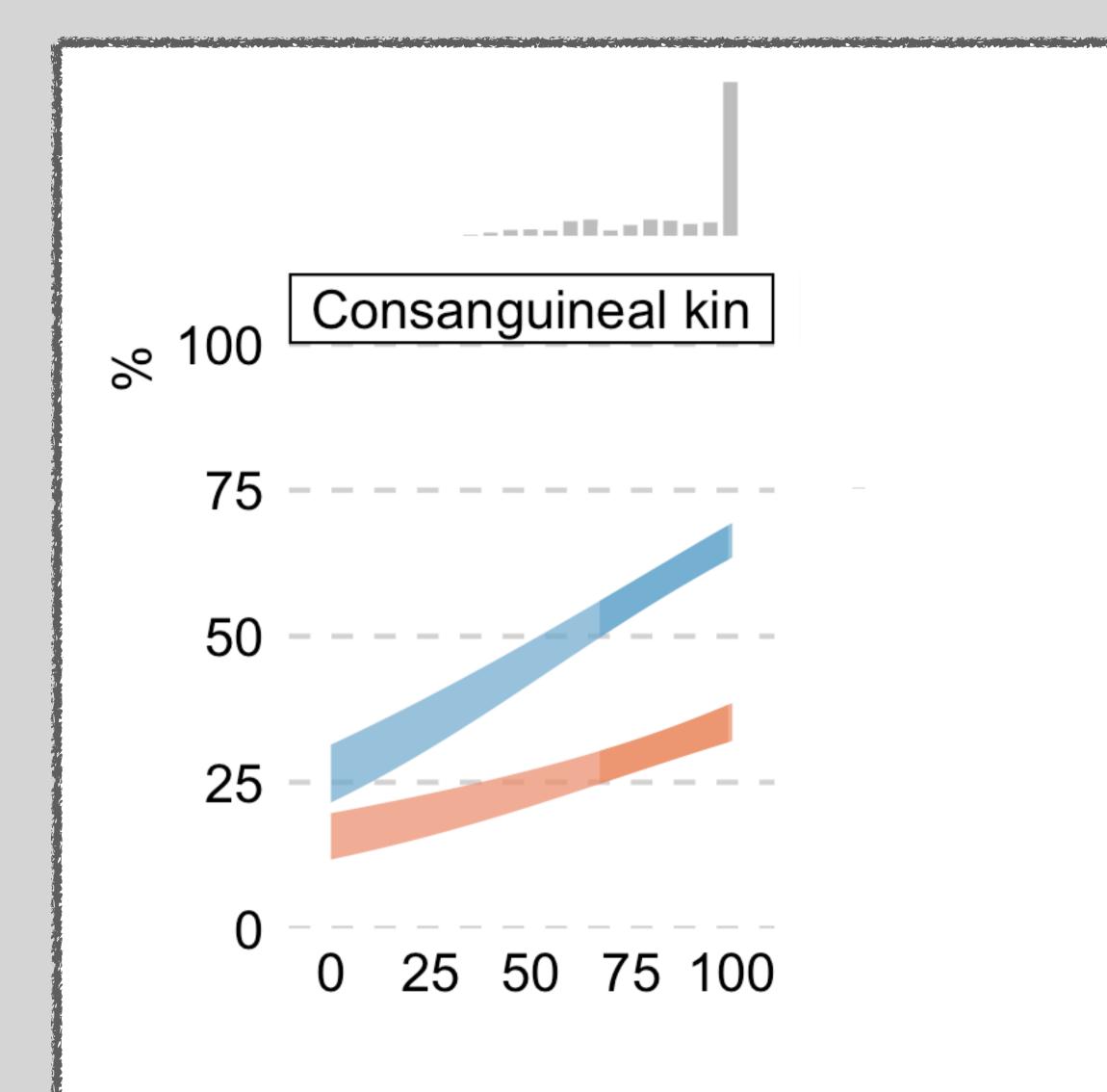
Reporting more kin decreases "pro-natal" perceptions, more friends raises perceptions of help slightly



can ask for help with childcare

can talk to about having children

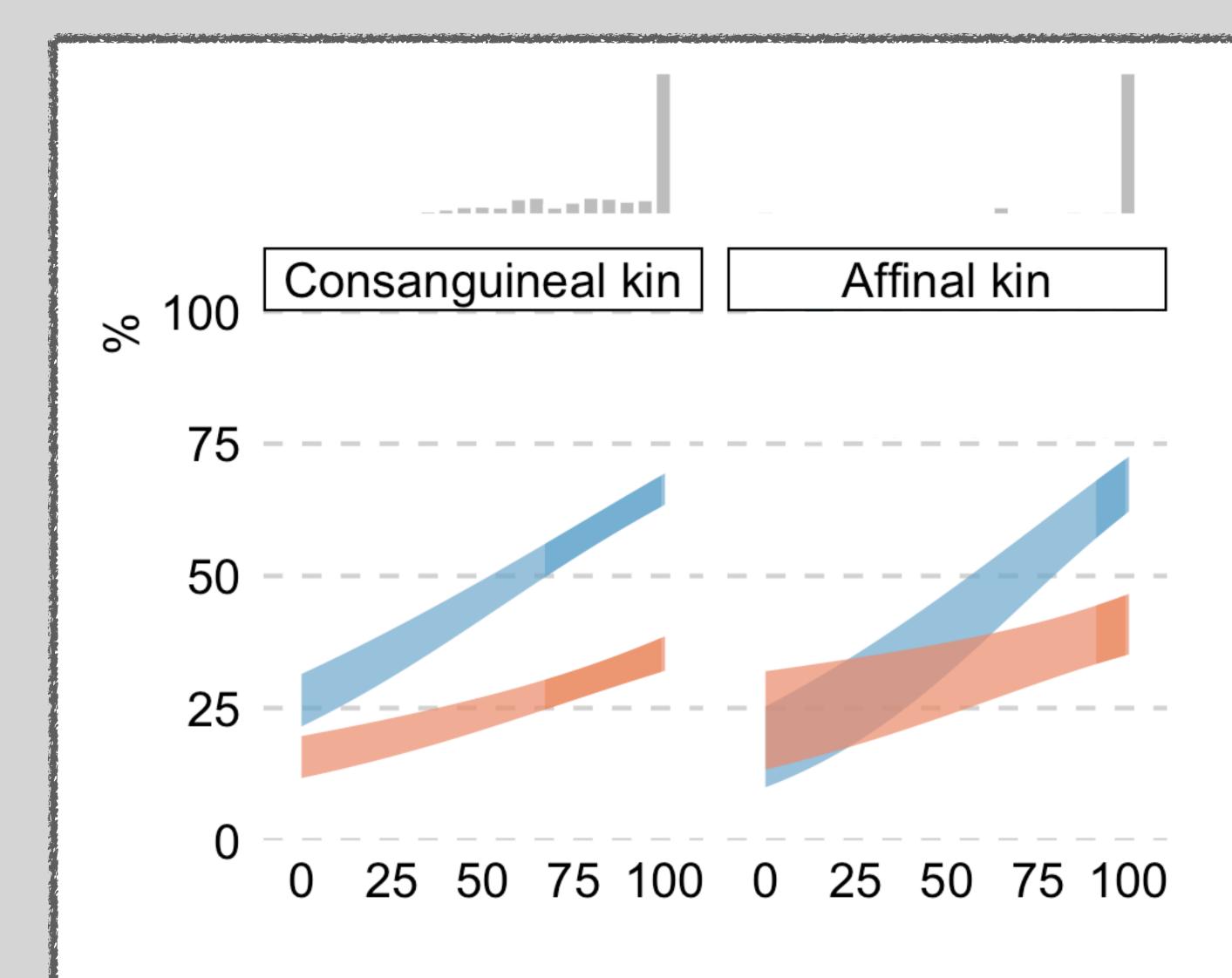




can ask for help with childcare

can talk to about having children

Density



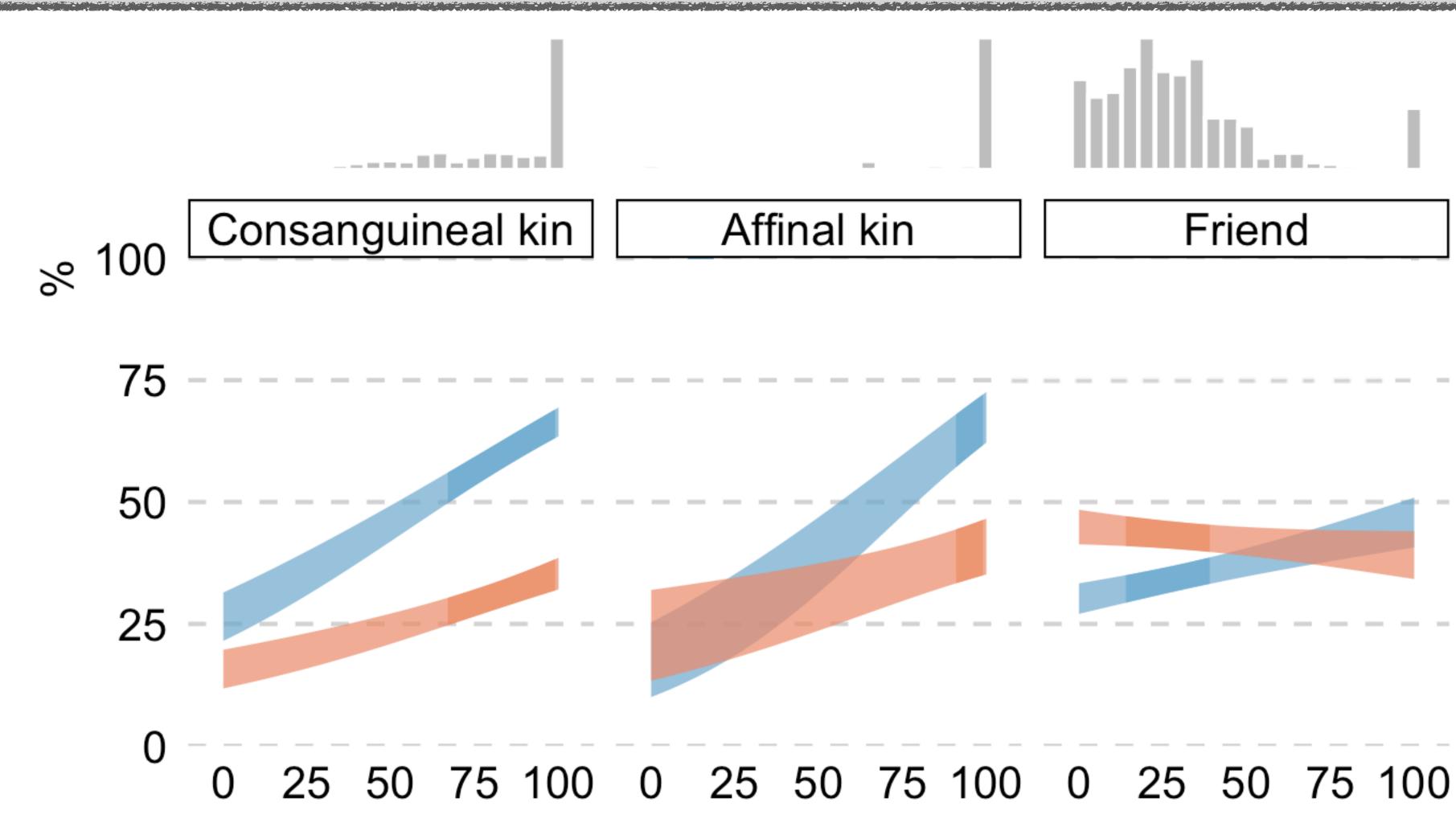


can ask for help with childcare

can talk to about having children



Density among kin increases "pro-natal" perceptions, density among friends decreases talking about children

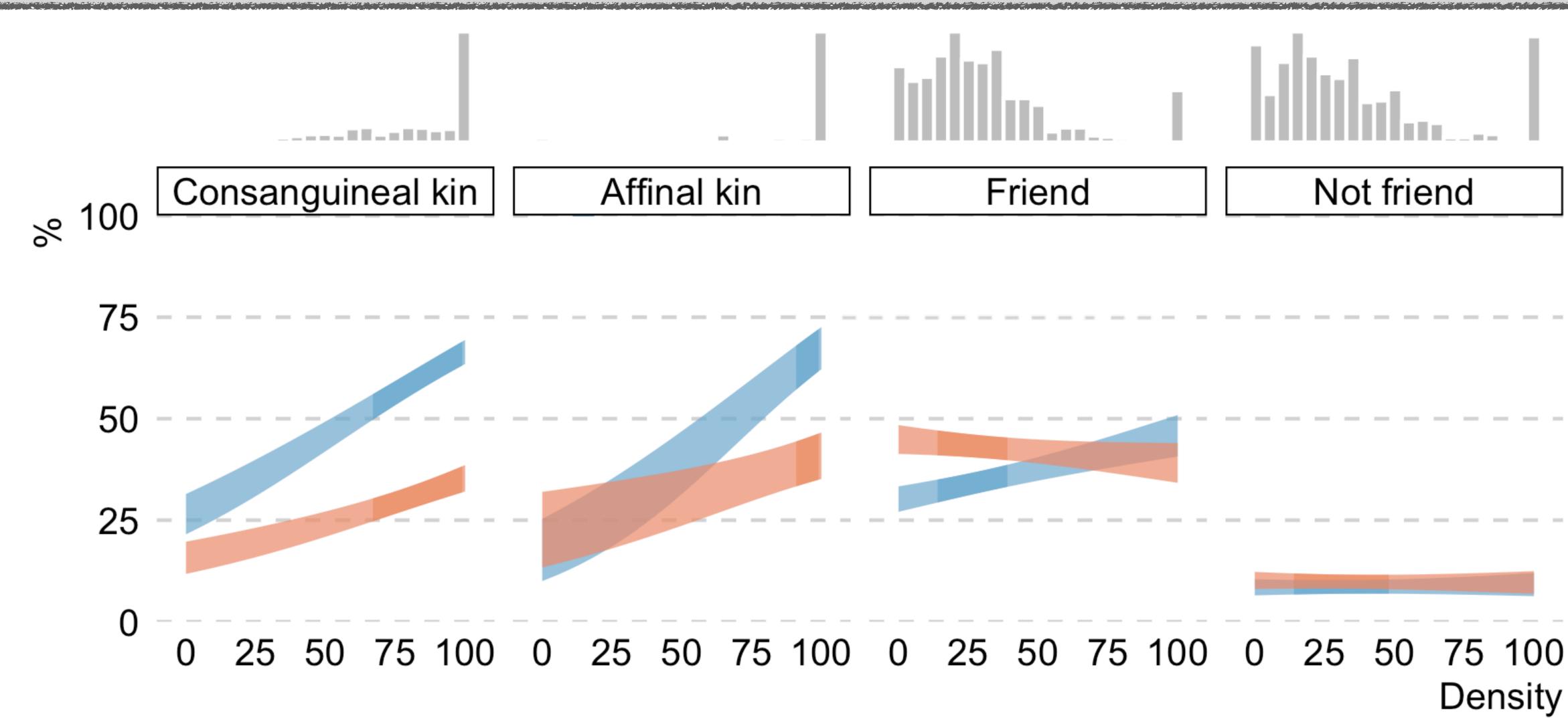


can ask for help with childcare

can talk to about having children

Density

Density among kin increases "pro-natal" perceptions, density among friends decreases talking about children



can ask for help with childcare

can talk to about having children

Is Kin More Pro-Natal?

kin most, friends often
more kin, less support per-capita
denser networks, more support

friends more likely than kin
more kin, less advice per-capita
denser networks, more advice





Childfree women perceived more pressure than mothers, pressure from parents similar yet slightly higher than from friends

Pressure from parents N = 377

Pressure from friends N = 348

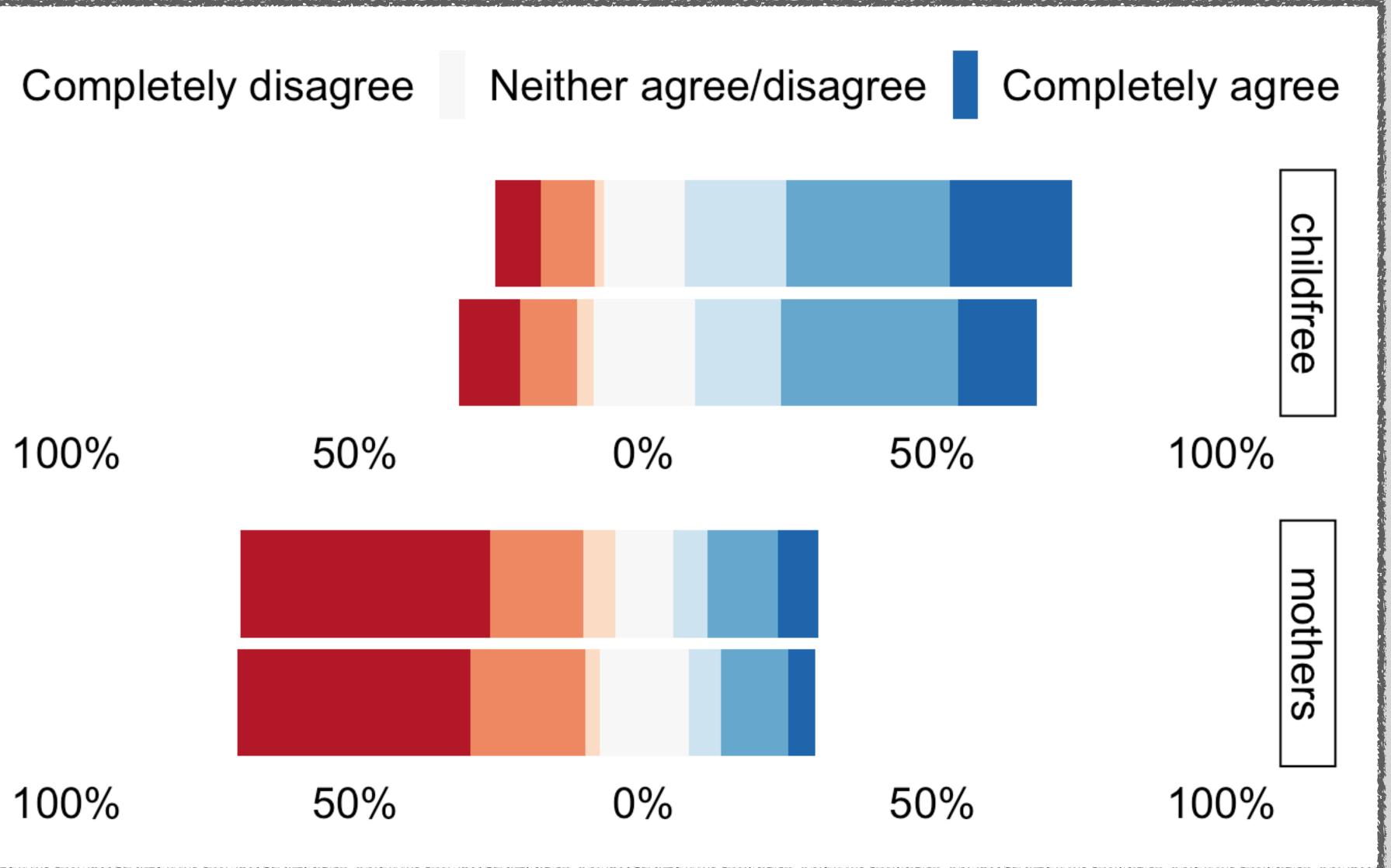
100%

50%

Pressure from parents N = 199

Pressure from friends N = 196

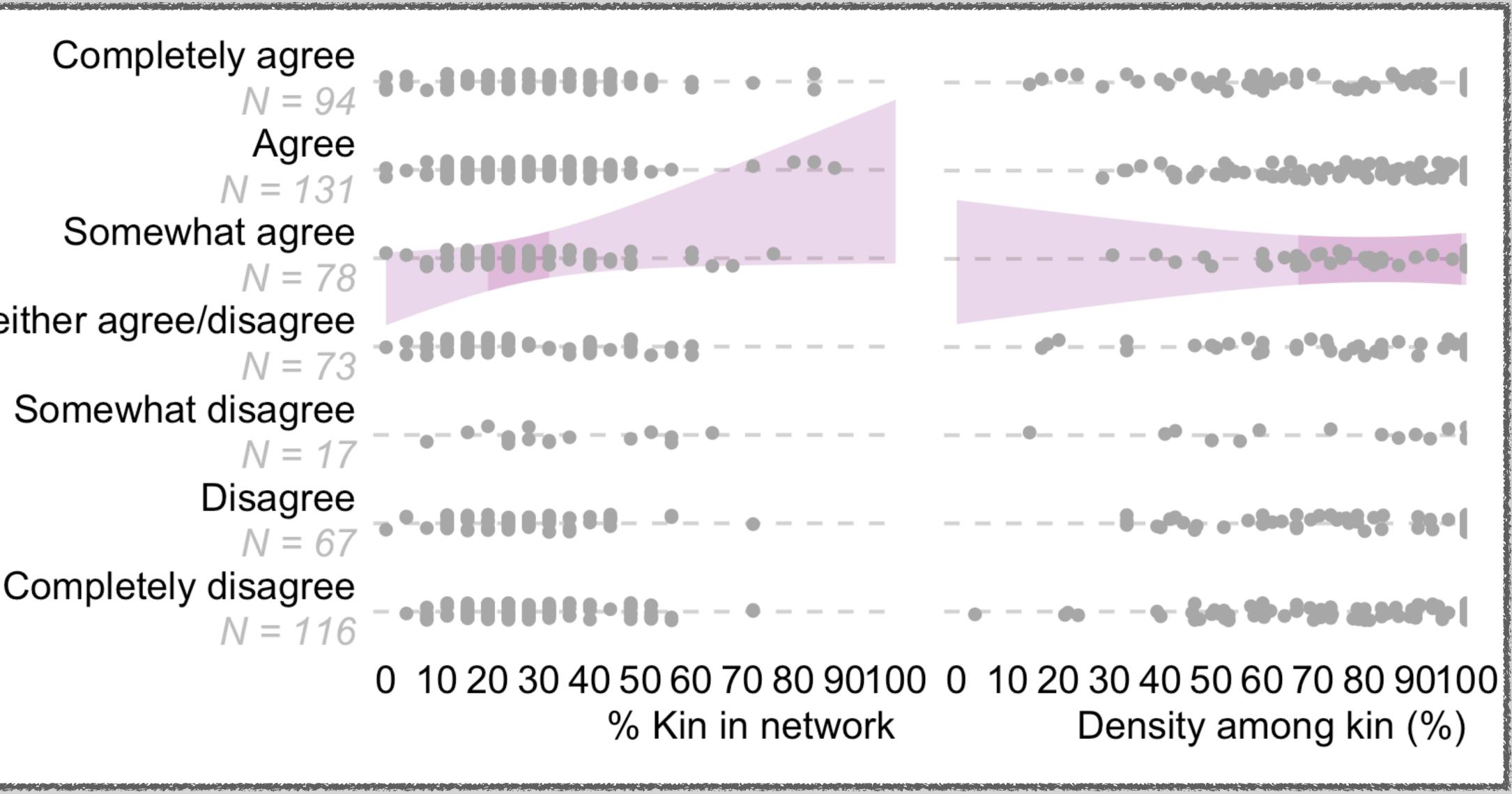
100%



More kin in the network increased pressure but the effect was negligible, density was even more weakly related

parents children pressure from to have (Perceived

Neither agree/disagree Completely disagree



% Kin in network

Is Kin More Pro-Natal?

/ kin most, friends often (X) more kin, less support per-capita Monser networks, more support

(X) (X) friends more likely than kin (X) more kin, less support per-capita V denser networks, more advice

slightly more pressure from kin (X) more kin, hardly more pressure (X) denser networks, no extra pressure $\$







Conclusion

kin does not seem to be overwhelmingly pro-natal

network characteristics important for fertility outcomes

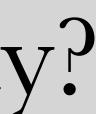
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Networks with more consanguinal kin were denser (r = 0.3), and those with more non-kin sparser (r = -0.35)

