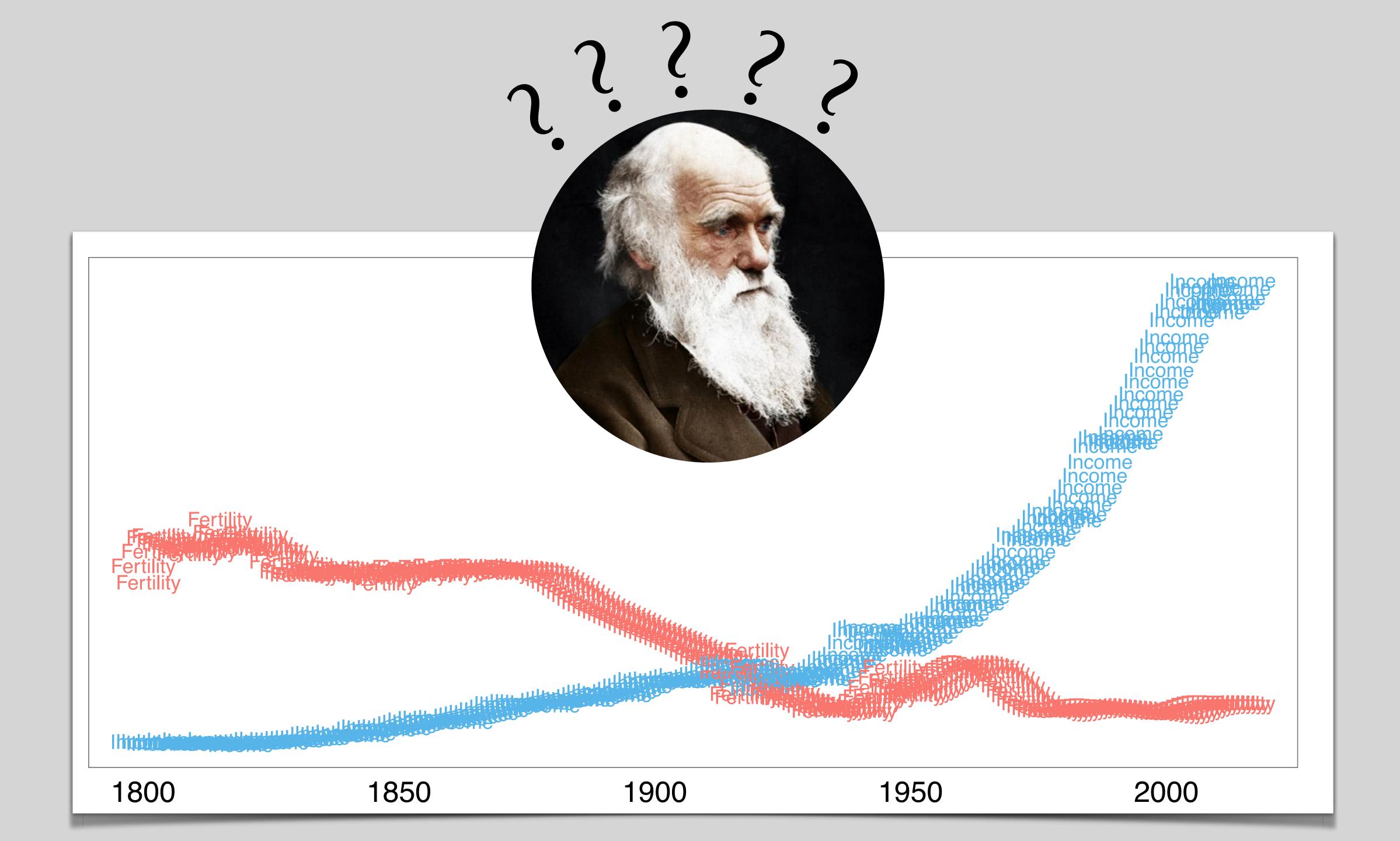
Do Data from Large Personal Networks Support Cultural Evolutionary Ideas about Kin and Fertility?



Gert Stulp



Louise Barrett



The Idea

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









Aims



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





Methods

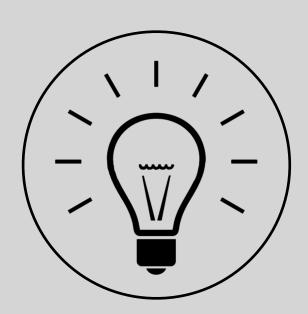
Representative sample 706 Dutch women ages 18 - 41 25 alters kin/non-kin







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

Study Design: Summary

respondents

706 Dutch women

17,650 alters

consanguineal kin affinal kin friend not a friend

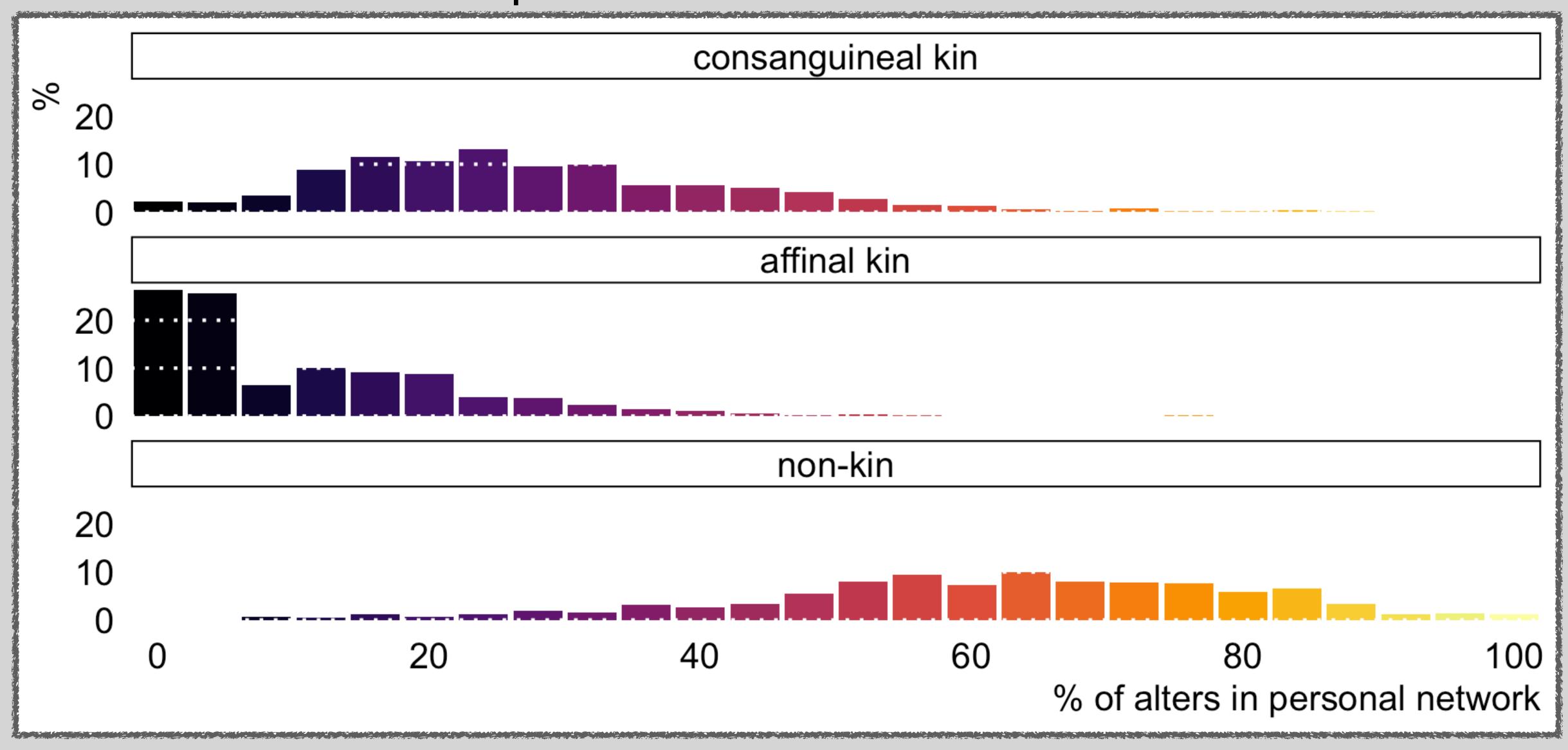
network

composition density

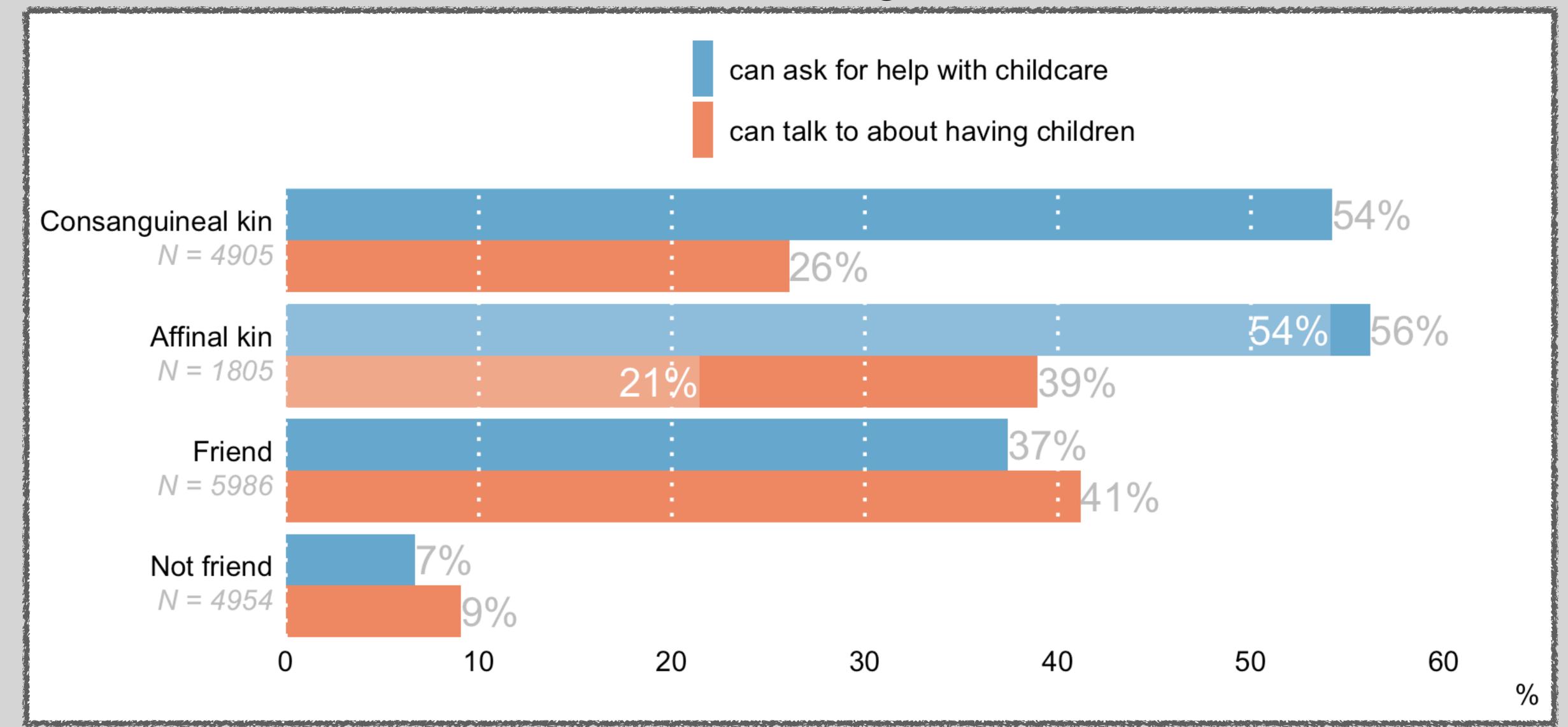
outcomes

help with childcare talk about having children pressure parents pressure friends

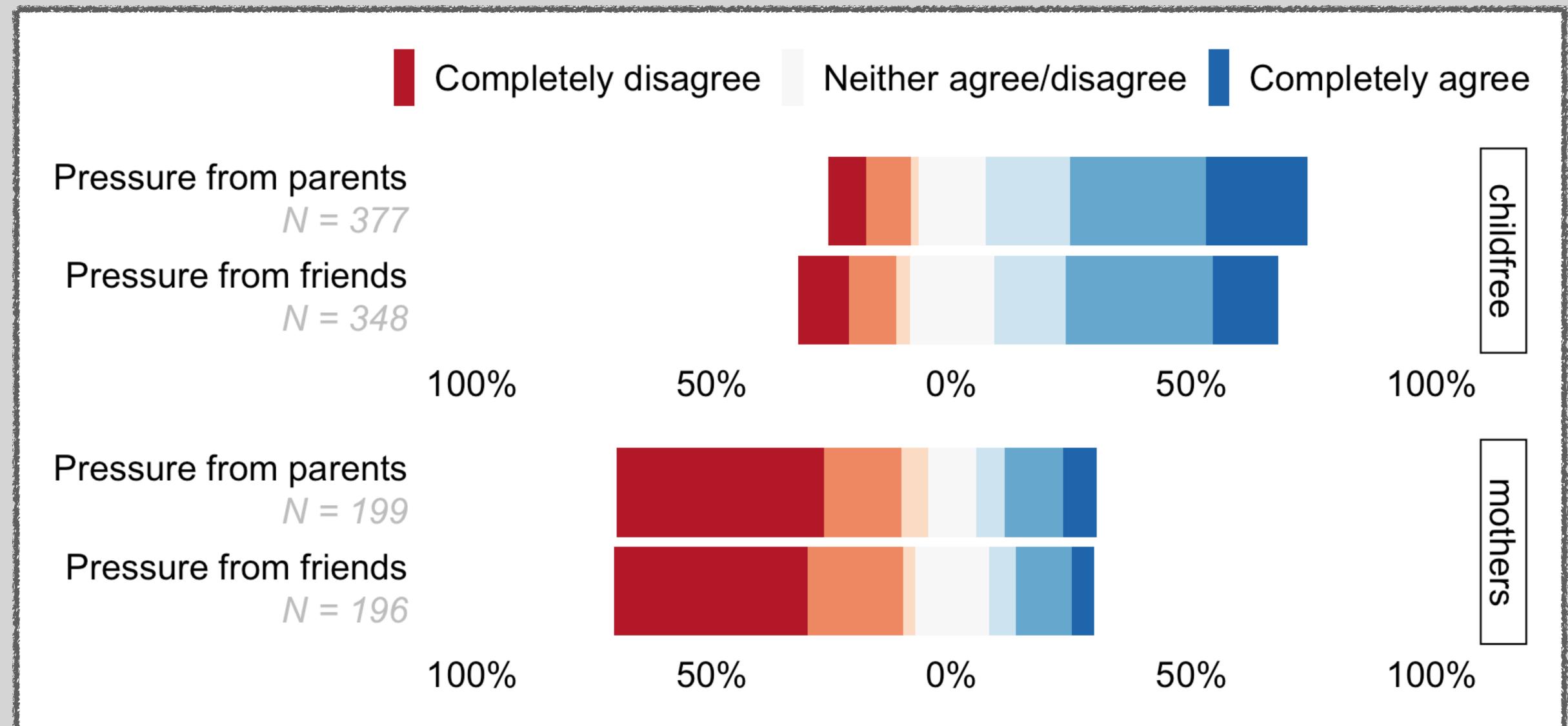
Women had on average 30% consanguineal kin, 10% affinal kin, and 60% non-kin in their personal networks



Kin can help most with childcare, although friends as well, friends are talked to most often about having children



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



Is Kin More Pro-Natal?

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



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



- slightly more pressure from kin
- (x) more kin, hardly more pressure
- 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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