RELATIONSHIPS

PARTNER

Mate Attraction

Attract desirable romantic partner

Sexual and reproductive access access to resources

- Which type of relationship is the partner being considered for?
- Characteristics of potential mate
- how does the potential mate's characteristics meet one's desires and needs?

Short term
increased openness to multiple partners

Long term
sexual exclusivity

less investment - commitment - interdependence

more partners

choose partners who are socially visible

View friends as potential sexual partners

Choose partners with traits linked to good parenting- responsibility, affection, stability, faithfulness

Desirable Dimensions: Physically attractive, wealthy, charming, agreeable

compromise

Women:
status and resources
Men:
physical attractiveness

females make a higher physiological investment in gestation and nursing

ancestral men sought out cues of health and reproductive potential, such as youth and physical attractiveness, in their mates

women's fertility peaks in their mid 20s

Older men tend to be attracted to younger women, men in their 20s are attracted to women around their own age, and teenage men are attracted to slightly older women

being seen with a physically attractive woman improves the social impression made by a man

ancestral women sought high status men who could provide resources and protection

marrying older men- relatively stable, tend to have more resources and social status

The idea of "marrying well"

female mammals are more discriminate when picking mates

males compete with one another to demonstrate their relative viability and superiority as mates

Increased developmental effort necessary to attract a mate, and the associated risk of predation

The sex that invests less is offspring tends to compete for mating opportunities with the higher investing sex

greater female selectivity and greater male intrasexual competition

Indirect consequence

slower sexual maturity in males
as it takes them longer to a reach a size at which they can successfully compete with other males for females

Sensitivities

- To partner's mate value
- Sexual Strategy
- Honest Costly signalling
- Other mating opportunities

Threats

- Sexual Infidelity
- Resource Infidelity

Theories

- Intersexual Selection
- Parental Investment
- Strategic pluralism
- Sexual Strategies

Mate Retention

Preserve Alliance

long term parental alliance
Instrumental and Emotional Support

Sensitivities

- To partner's change in relative mate value
- Mate Poaching
- Infertility
- Mating Ecology

Threats

- Sexual Infidelity
- Resource Infidelity

Theories

- Attachment Theory
- Strategic Interference Theory

maintaining these mating bonds with desirable and. cooperative partners

OXYTOCIN
Connects Love and sex- two are more closely related for women

Monogamy vs Polyandry

most marriages in all societies are monogamous

Driven by social status based on availability of economic resources

Conditions:
a) steep social hierarchy
b) rich environment so that one family can accumulate wealth
c) occasional famines causing a fear of starvation for the poor

Lower relationship commitment

Attention to desirable alternative partners can lower relationship commitment

Infidelity
Incursions by Interlopers

Impact

Sex Difference:
Men are not a 100% sure that a given child is their offspring

1 in 25 children are genetically unrelated to their fathers

They end up investing substantial resources in raising another's child- High fitness cost

Divorce

High loving relationship

Seeing potentially threatening alternatives as less desirable

FRIENDS

Sensitivities

- Towards equity and unfair changes
- Trustworthiness
- Rejection
- Competence
- Group power

Threats

- Free riding cheaters
- Excessive demands
- Social Rejection
- Stigmatization

Shared Resources
Material Support
Instrumental Support
Protection

ACQUINTANCES

Survival strategy of the ancestors through stable interpersonal bonds

Coalition Formation:
Develop and maintain cooperative alliances

Theories

- Reciprocal Altruism
- Contract Theory
- Intergroup Conflict

desire for inclusion

women are more affiliative than men

Wanton trust, Intragroup competition, socially transmitted diseases, exploitation, obligation to engage in intergroup competition

FAMILY

Kinship:
Successfully raise children and care for relatives

Sensitivities

- To kin's relatedness
- Enhancing inclusive fitness

Kin Selection

Parent Offspring Conflict

Parental investment: carries costs such as limiting future reproduction opportunities and loss of resources that might be used for self or for others

Non biological Kin care

psychological kinship

prolonged mating effort

prolonged parenting effort

step families

adoptive families

Theories

- Inclusive Fitness
- Account free resource sharing
- Cooperative breeding

Focused on reproductive success at the genetic level, not individual level mechanisms that facilitate aggregate success of individuals who have genes in common

Hormones associated with the birth of a child trigger adaptations for parental care

Mothers

Prolactin
Oxytocin

Fathers

Prolactin

Threats

- High Costs of close kin
- Parasitism
- Inbreeding

trade offs involved in allocating scarce resources across all available genetic offspring

parents and children are as genetically related as full siblings

paternity Uncertainity

PROFESSIONAL

Status:
Gain and maintain social prestige and power

Sensitivities

- To position in hierarchy
- leadership cues in others
- Status Opportunities

Threats

- Loss of reputation and power

Reputation Enhancing Alliances
Moving up the status hierarchy

Theories

- Intrasexual Selection
- Dominance Hierarchy

Dominant vs Submissive

SPIRITUAL

Leadership evolved for coordination, movement, peacekeeping, intergroup conflict

Mating motives

male reproductive success and status explains the tendency for men to compete more for leadership positions

Women are more effective at social-emotional leadership

INTRA PERSONAL (SELF)

Wellbeing

Self Image/ Worth

Care

Personal Development

Mental Health