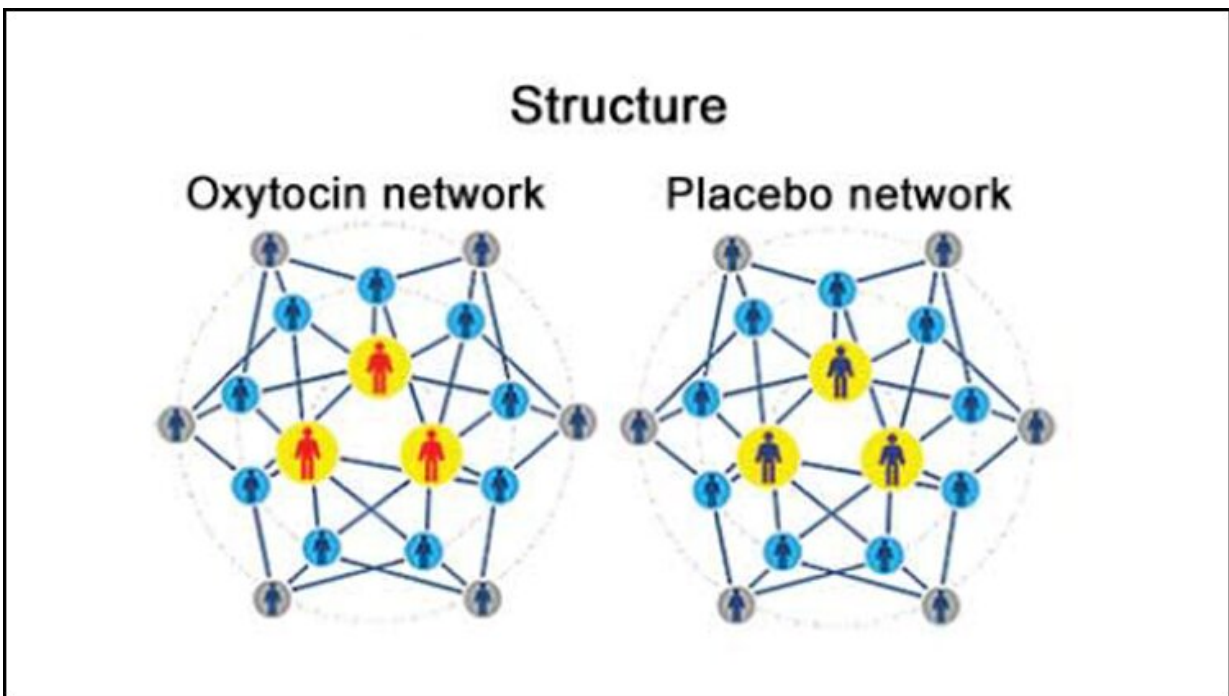


Oxytocin spreads cooperation in social networks

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Schematic of the artificial social networks in the cooperation games. Credit: Li et al., *JNeurosci* 2022

Administering oxytocin to the central members of a social network spreads cooperation via increased punishment of uncooperative behavior, according to new research published in *JNeurosci*.

Large groups of people cannot peacefully coexist without

cooperation—more social and cooperative people tend to end up as leaders in formal organizations and informal social groups. Yet cooperation can conflict with individual goals. Oxytocin, known for its involvement in bonding, may explain how humans evolved the cooperation needed to live in groups.

Li et al. gave intranasal [oxytocin](#) or a saline placebo to participants who occupied the most influential, or central, role in artificial social networks. The participants played a series of virtual games with strangers. In one game, the central members received money from peripheral members and set a [threshold](#) for the minimum offer they'd accept. When the central members received oxytocin, cooperation spread through the network; after many rounds of the game, the offer and acceptance threshold evolved into a fifty-fifty split, a sign of cooperation. In another [game](#), oxytocin increased the likelihood central members would choose to cooperate and then punish peripheral members for uncooperative behavior, which tracked with the group increase in cooperation.

These results indicate [cooperation](#) from influential group members spreads to the rest of the group, likely through increased enforcement of social norms.

More information: Oxytocin and the punitive hub—Dynamic spread of cooperation in human social networks, *JNeurosci* (2022). [DOI: 10.1523/JNEUROSCI.2303-21.2022](#)

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