Table 9—Crop Yield, Growth Cycle, and Long-Term Orientation: Regional-Level Analysis Based on WVS

	Share of individuals in WVS region with long-term orientation											
	Whole world										Old World	
	Unweighted				Weighted: area				Weighted: area share		Area	Share
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Crop yield	0.049	0.046	0.053		0.097		0.032		0.031		0.039	0.032
	(0.012)	(0.013)	(0.017)		(0.033)		(0.012)		(0.013)		(0.015)	(0.013)
Crop growth cycle			−0.010		−0.047		−0.024		−0.036		−0.027	−0.036
			(0.012)		(0.021)		(0.010)		(0.009)		(0.009)	(0.008)
Crop yield (ancestors)				0.077		0.133		0.043		0.041		
				(0.020)		(0.032)		(0.017)		(0.017)		
Crop growth cycle (ancestors)				−0.012		−0.050		−0.027		−0.037		
				(0.013)		(0.018)		(0.009)		(0.009)		
Continental FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
Country FE	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Geographical controls	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Old World sample	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Weighted by region area	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
Weighted by region's share of area	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Adjusted R^2	0.22	0.25	0.25	0.28	0.28	0.37	0.72	0.72	0.86	0.86	0.72	0.86
Observations	1,356	1,356	1,356	1,356	1,356	1,356	1,356	1,356	1,356	1,356	1,143	1,143

Notes: The table shows the effect of a region's pre-1500CE potential crop yield and its post-1500CE change in the course of the Columbian Exchange (measured in calories per hectare per year) on the share of its population with long-term orientation, accounting of country fixed effects. Geographical controls are absolute latitude, mean elevation above sea level, terrain roughness, percentage of land within 100km of sea, landlocked dummy, and area suitable for agriculture. Columns 1–4 show the unweighted results; columns 5–8 weight observations according to the region's area; columns 9–10 weight observations according to the region's area as a share of the country's area; and columns 11–12 conduct the analysis for the Old World sample. All independent variables have been normalized by subtracting their mean and dividing by their standard deviation. Thus, all coefficients can be compared and show the effect of a one standard deviation increase in the independent variable on long-term orientation. Heteroskedasticity-robust standard error estimates clustered at the country level are reported in parentheses.

As established in columns 1–3 in Table 9, crop yield has a positive statistically and economically significant effect on regional long-term orientation, accounting for continental fixed effects, geographical characteristics, and crop growth cycle. The estimated effect of crop yield implies that a one standard deviation increase in a region's crop yield increases its average long-term orientation by 5.3 percentage points. Column 4 accounts for cross-country migration. Adjusting for the ancestral composition of the population increases the absolute size of the estimated effect. In particular, an increase of one standard deviation in the crop yield experienced by a region's ancestral populations increases its average long-term orientation by 7.7 percentage points.

Columns 5 and 6 weigh regions according to their area in order to account for possible measurement errors caused by internal migration. Indeed, assigning higher weights to regions with larger areas, doubles the coefficient on crop yield and generates a five-fold increase in the coefficient on crop growth cycle. Columns 7 and 8 account for time invariant country level unobservable heterogeneity. While the coefficients fall by more then 50 percent on both crop yield and crop growth cycle, the