# The effects of cultural inheritance on problem solving ability

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#### **Cumulative cultural evolution**

Populations solve increasingly complex problems over generations that individuals struggle to solve on their own.

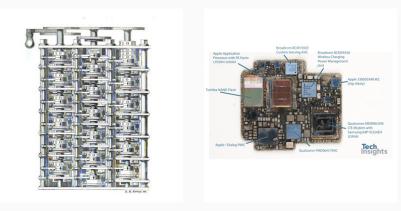


Figure 1: The Difference Engine and the Apple Watch S3.

### Why are cultures better at solving problems than individuals?

**Inheritance** Problem solving extends beyond a single lifetime. **Group size** Individuals can coordinate labor in large groups.

Does culture have an impact on problem solving ability?

## When does working in a group improve problem solving?

#### Not very often!

Group benefits in search tasks:1

- Wider search
- Avoid premature convergence
- Better exploitation

Groups as information processors.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>e.g., Hong & Page (2004); Mason & Watts (2012); Derex & Boyd (2016)

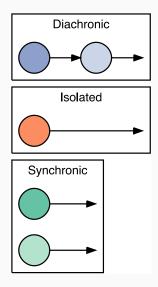
 $<sup>^2</sup>$ Hinsz, Tindale, & Vollrath (1997); Woolley, Chabris, Pentland, Hashmi, & Malone (2010)

## When does inheritance improve problem solving?

#### Hard to answer!

- Copying isn't always advantageous, but when it is, it's additive.
- Transmission experiments demonstrate *capacity*, not *effectiveness*.

## Measuring the effects of cultural inheritance on problem solving



# Types of time<sup>3</sup>

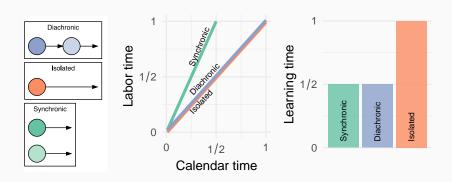
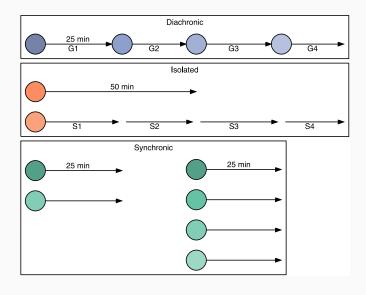


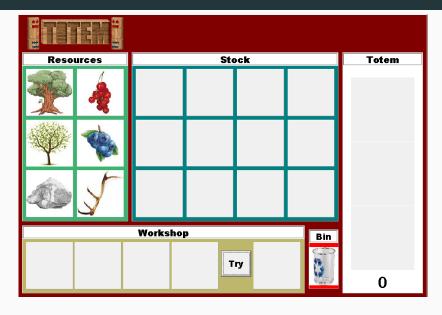
Figure 2: Team structures controlling for labor time.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Miton & Charbonneau (2018)

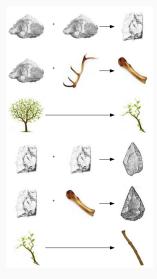
#### All team structure conditions



## The Totem Game (Derex & Boyd, 2015)



## **Recipes**



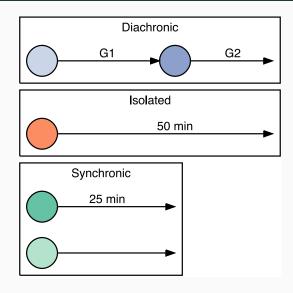
## **Solution landscape**



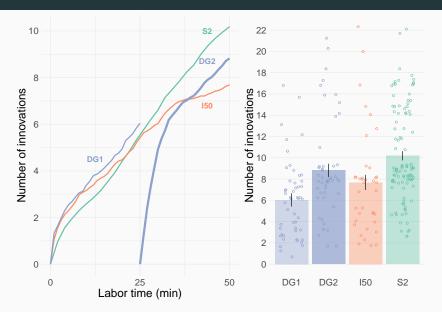
#### Overview of experiments

- 1. Simple diachronic inheritance
- 2. Diachronic versus isolated
- 3. Scalability of diachronic and synchronic

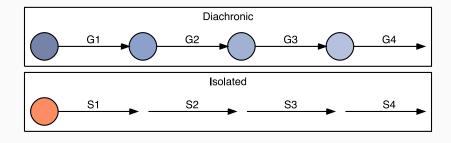
## Simple diachronic inheritance



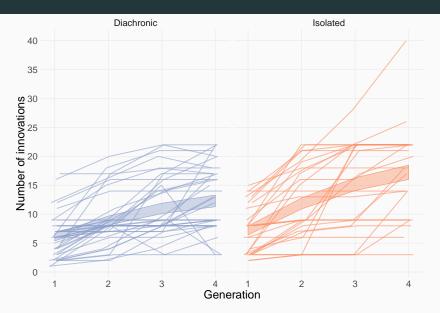
## Simple diachronic inheritance



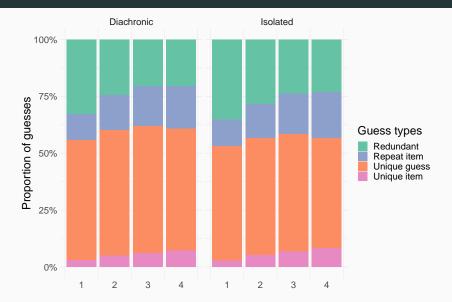
#### Diachronic versus individual inheritance



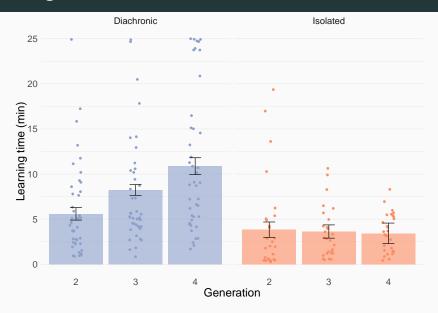
#### Diachronic versus individual inheritance



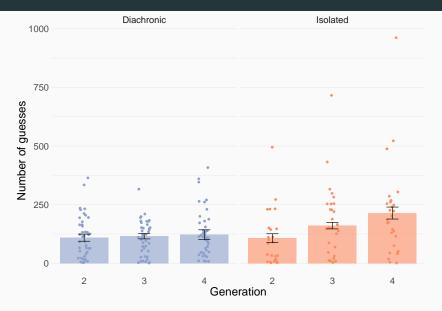
### **Guess types**



### **Learning times**



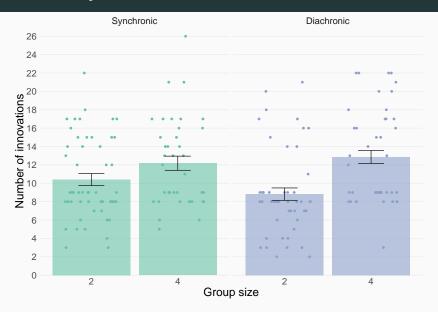
#### First discovery



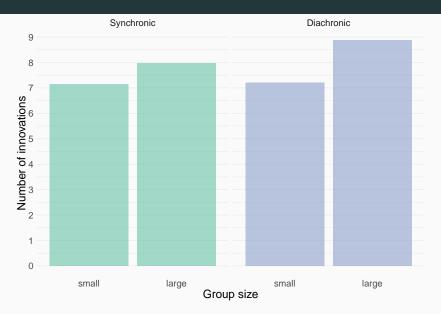
## Scalability of diachronic and synchronic strategies

Do the diachronic and synchronic strategies diverge when more people are added to the group?

#### Innovations by team size



#### Simulations of team size



#### **Summary**

Can cultural inheritance improve the problem solving abilities of future generations?

- Answering this question requires proper control conditions.
- Cultural inheritance remediates the cost of fixation.
- Cultural inheritance scales better than group size.

#### Open science

github.com/pedmiston/team-structures

```
# install the "totems" package
remotes::install_github("pedmiston/totems-data")
# list the available datasets
data(package = "totems")
```

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#### References i

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- Derex, M., & Boyd, R. (2016). Partial connectivity increases cultural accumulation within groups. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, 113(11), 2982–2987.
- Hinsz, V. B., Tindale, R. S., & Vollrath, D. A. (1997). The emerging conceptualization of groups as information processors. *Psychological Bulletin*, 121(1), 43–64.
- Hong, L., & Page, S. E. (2004). Groups of diverse problem solvers can outperform groups of high-ability problem solvers. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, 101(46), 16385–16389.

#### References ii

- Mason, W., & Watts, D. J. (2012). Collaborative learning in networks.

  Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 109(3), 764–769.
- Miton, H., & Charbonneau, M. (2018). Cumulative culture in the laboratory: methodological and theoretical challenges. *Proceedings of the Royal Society B*, 285(1879), 20180677–8.
- Woolley, A. W., Chabris, C. F., Pentland, A., Hashmi, N., & Malone, T. W. (2010). Evidence for a Collective Intelligence Factor in the Performance of Human Groups. *Science*, 330(6004), 686–688.