

Human Migration and Individual Learning

Viacheslav Savitskiy

Brown U

September, 2020

Humans and Cultural Evolution

- Humans are a unique species in many respects

Humans and Cultural Evolution

- Humans are a unique species in many respects
- We have an ability to engage in cultural evolution:

Humans and Cultural Evolution

- Humans are a unique species in many respects
- We have an ability to engage in cultural evolution:
 - Explore unfamiliar environments through Individual Learning

Humans and Cultural Evolution

- Humans are a unique species in many respects
- We have an ability to engage in cultural evolution:
 - Explore unfamiliar environments through Individual Learning
 - Learn from each other through Social Learning

Humans and Cultural Evolution

- Humans are a unique species in many respects
- We have an ability to engage in cultural evolution:
 - Explore unfamiliar environments through Individual Learning
 - Learn from each other through Social Learning
 - Pass on the knowledge to future generation

Humans and Cultural Evolution

- Humans are a unique species in many respects
- We have an ability to engage in cultural evolution:
 - Explore unfamiliar environments through Individual Learning
 - Learn from each other through Social Learning
 - Pass on the knowledge to future generation
- This allowed humanity to spread across the Globe
(from tropical forests to polar tundras)

Research Objective

- The research focuses on Individual Learning (Ability to explore and experiment with unfamiliar environment)

Research Objective

- The research focuses on Individual Learning (Ability to explore and experiment with unfamiliar environment)
 - The fundamental factors that contributed to the evolution of propensity towards individual learning in the course of human history

Research Objective

- The research focuses on Individual Learning (Ability to explore and experiment with unfamiliar environment)
 - The fundamental factors that contributed to the evolution of propensity towards individual learning in the course of human history
 - The origins of variation in the propensity towards individual learning across regions and nations

Research Objective

- The research focuses on Individual Learning (Ability to explore and experiment with unfamiliar environment)
 - The fundamental factors that contributed to the evolution of propensity towards individual learning in the course of human history
 - The origins of variation in the propensity towards individual learning across regions and nations
 - The implications of the deep determinants of individual learning for observed human behavior

Main Hypothesis

- The propensity towards individual learning co-evolves with culture

Main Hypothesis

- The propensity towards individual learning co-evolves with culture
- The evolution of propensity towards individual learning reflects an adaptation to an ancestral history of environmental change

Main Hypothesis

- The propensity towards individual learning co-evolves with culture
- The evolution of propensity towards individual learning reflects an adaptation to an ancestral history of environmental change
 - Changes in the environment call for changes in culture

Main Hypothesis

- The propensity towards individual learning co-evolves with culture
- The evolution of propensity towards individual learning reflects an adaptation to an ancestral history of environmental change
 - Changes in the environment call for changes in culture
 - Changes in culture are achieved through individual learning

Main Hypothesis

- The propensity towards individual learning co-evolves with culture
- The evolution of propensity towards individual learning reflects an adaptation to an ancestral history of environmental change
 - Changes in the environment call for changes in culture
 - Changes in culture are achieved through individual learning
 - Those who engage in individual learning get a comparative advantage while culture adapts to a new environment

Related Literature

Testable Predictions

Individuals and groups whose ancestors were subjected to a **greater** environmental change:

Testable Predictions

Individuals and groups whose ancestors were subjected to a **greater** environmental change:

- In the course of historic migrations;

Testable Predictions

Individuals and groups whose ancestors were subjected to a **greater** environmental change:

- In the course of historic migrations;
- Due to introduction of new crops in the course of the Colombian exchange

Testable Predictions

Individuals and groups whose ancestors were subjected to a **greater** environmental change:

- In the course of historic migrations;
- Due to introduction of new crops in the course of the Colombian exchange

Are characterized by a **higher** propensity towards individual learning

Theoretical Model

- An overlapping-generation Malthusian economy

Theoretical Model

- An overlapping-generation Malthusian economy
- Environment-specific culture

Theoretical Model

- An overlapping-generation Malthusian economy
- Environment-specific culture
- Exogenous environmental change

Theoretical Model

- An overlapping-generation Malthusian economy
- Environment-specific culture
- Exogenous environmental change
- Possibility of cultural evolution

Theoretical Model

- An overlapping-generation Malthusian economy
- Environment-specific culture
- Exogenous environmental change
- Possibility of cultural evolution
- Individuals differ in their propensity towards individual learning

Production

- Income per capita (of individual i at time t) depends on individual's behaviour and the environment

Production

- Income per capita (of individual i at time t) depends on individual's behaviour and the environment

$$y_{it}(e) = y(x_{it}, x(e)) = \bar{y}_t \exp\{-\delta(x_{it} - x(e))^2\}$$

Production

- Income per capita (of individual i at time t) depends on individual's behaviour and the environment

$$y_{it}(e) = y(x_{it}, x(e)) = \bar{y}_t \exp\{-\delta(x_{it} - x(e))^2\}$$

- x_{it} – individual's behaviour (e.g., choice of crop, production practices)

Production

- Income per capita (of individual i at time t) depends on individual's behaviour and the environment

$$y_{it}(e) = y(x_{it}, x(e)) = \bar{y}_t \exp\{-\delta(x_{it} - x(e))^2\}$$

- x_{it} – individual's behaviour (e.g., choice of crop, production practices)
- $x(e)$ – behaviour optimal in an environment e

Production

- Income per capita (of individual i at time t) depends on individual's behaviour and the environment

$$y_{it}(e) = y(x_{it}, x(e)) = \bar{y}_t \exp\{-\delta(x_{it} - x(e))^2\}$$

- x_{it} – individual's behaviour (e.g., choice of crop, production practices)
 - $x(e)$ – behaviour optimal in an environment e
- Income is the hump-shaped function attaining the potential maximum of \bar{y}_t when $x_{it} = x(e)$

Culture and Individual Learning

- In each period t , there exists a common practice, x_t
(i.e., culture in a broad scenes)

Culture and Individual Learning

- In each period t , there exists a common practice, x_t
(i.e., culture in a broad scenes)
- Individuals follow the practice in the absence of better alternatives

Culture and Individual Learning

- In each period t , there exists a common practice, x_t
(i.e., culture in a broad scenes)
- Individuals follow the practice in the absence of better alternatives

$$x_{it} = x_t$$

Culture and Individual Learning

- In each period t , there exists a common practice, x_t
(i.e., culture in a broad scenes)
- Individuals follow the practice in the absence of better alternatives

$$x_{it} = x_t$$

- Individuals can engage in **Individual Learning** and discover an optimal behaviour with probability p

Culture and Individual Learning

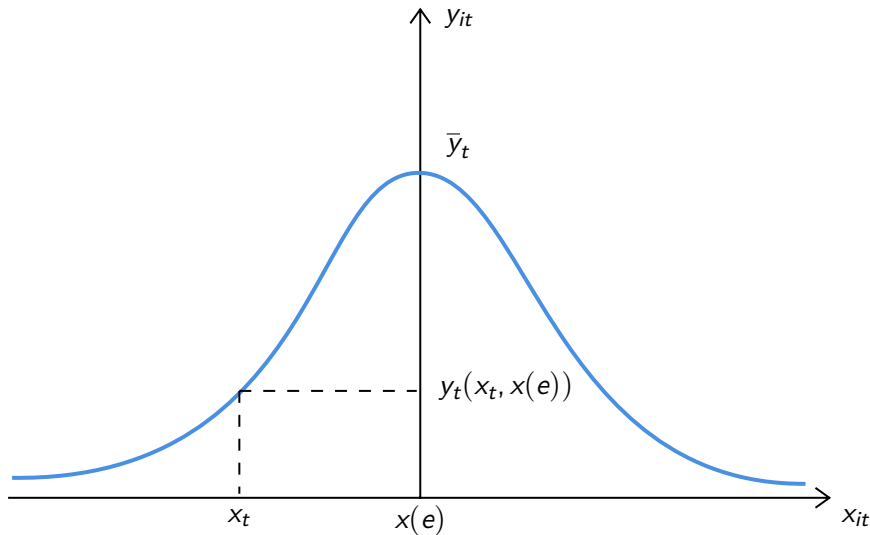
- In each period t , there exists a common practice, x_t
(i.e., culture in a broad scenes)
- Individuals follow the practice in the absence of better alternatives

$$x_{it} = x_t$$

- Individuals can engage in **Individual Learning** and discover an optimal behaviour with probability p

$$x_{it} = \begin{cases} x(e), & \text{with probability } p \\ x_t, & \text{with probability } 1 - p, \end{cases}$$

Output and Behaviour



Preferences

$$u_{it} = u_i(c_{it}, n_{it}, l_{it}) = (1 - \gamma) \ln c_{it} + \gamma \ln n_{it} - \theta_i l_{it}$$

Preferences

$$u_{it} = u_i(c_{it}, n_{it}, lL_{it}) = (1 - \gamma) \ln c_{it} + \gamma \ln n_{it} - \theta_i lL_{it}$$

- $lL_{it} \in \{0, 1\}$ – decision over individual learning

Preferences

$$u_{it} = u_i(c_{it}, n_{it}, lL_{it}) = (1 - \gamma) \ln c_{it} + \gamma \ln n_{it} - \theta_i lL_{it}$$

- $lL_{it} \in \{0, 1\}$ – decision over individual learning
- $\theta_i \geq 0$ – individual's utility cost of individual learning

Preferences

$$u_{it} = u_i(c_{it}, n_{it}, lL_{it}) = (1 - \gamma) \ln c_{it} + \gamma \ln n_{it} - \theta_i lL_{it}$$

- $lL_{it} \in \{0, 1\}$ – decision over individual learning
- $\theta_i \geq 0$ – individual's utility cost of individual learning
 - $\theta_i = 0$ – extreme propensity towards individual learning

Preferences

$$u_{it} = u_i(c_{it}, n_{it}, lL_{it}) = (1 - \gamma) \ln c_{it} + \gamma \ln n_{it} - \theta_i lL_{it}$$

- $lL_{it} \in \{0, 1\}$ – decision over individual learning
- $\theta_i \geq 0$ – individual's utility cost of individual learning
 - $\theta_i = 0$ – extreme propensity towards individual learning
 - $\theta_i \rightarrow \infty$ – extreme disutility from individual learning

Budget Constraint

- Budget constraint:

$$c_{it} + \tau n_{it} \leq \bar{y}_t \exp\{-\delta(x_{it} - x(e))^2\},$$

Budget Constraint

- Budget constraint:

$$c_{it} + \tau n_{it} \leq \bar{y}_t \exp\{-\delta(x_{it} - x(e))^2\},$$

- c_{it} – level of consumption
- n_{it} – number of surviving children
- τ – income cost of a child

Budget Constraint

- Budget constraint:

$$c_{it} + \tau n_{it} \leq \bar{y}_t \exp\{-\delta(x_{it} - x(e))^2\},$$

- c_{it} – level of consumption
 - n_{it} – number of surviving children
 - τ – income cost of a child
- For a given level of income $y_{it} = \bar{y}_t \exp\{-\delta(x_{it} - x(e))^2\}$:

Budget Constraint

- Budget constraint:

$$c_{it} + \tau n_{it} \leq \bar{y}_t \exp\{-\delta(x_{it} - x(e))^2\},$$

- c_{it} – level of consumption
 - n_{it} – number of surviving children
 - τ – income cost of a child
- For a given level of income $y_{it} = \bar{y}_t \exp\{-\delta(x_{it} - x(e))^2\}$:
 - $c_{it} = (1 - \gamma)y_{it}$
 - $n_{it} = \gamma/\tau y_{it}$

Decision over Individual Learning

- Individual's decision is based on her preference for individual learning

Decision over Individual Learning

- Individual's decision is based on her preference for individual learning
- Agents engage in individual learning (i.e., $I_{it} = 1$) if the disutility from it is lower than a cut-off point:

Decision over Individual Learning

- Individual's decision is based on her preference for individual learning
- Agents engage in individual learning (i.e., $IL_{it} = 1$) if the disutility from it is lower than a cut-off point:

$$\theta_i \leq p\delta(x_t - x(e))^2$$

Decision over Individual Learning

- Individual's decision is based on her preference for individual learning
- Agents engage in individual learning (i.e., $IL_{it} = 1$) if the disutility from it is lower than a cut-off point:

$$\theta_i \leq p\delta(x_t - x(e))^2$$

- Relative reproductive success

$$n_{it} = \begin{cases} \gamma / \tau \bar{y}_t & w/p & p & \text{if } IL_{it} = 1 \\ \gamma / \tau \bar{y}_t \exp\{-\delta(x_t - x(e))^2\} & w/p & 1 - p & \text{if } IL_{it} = 1 \\ \gamma / \tau \bar{y}_t \exp\{-\delta(x_t - x(e))^2\} & & & \text{if } IL_{it} = 0. \end{cases}$$

Evolution of Predisposition towards Individual Learning

- The group is populated by two types of individuals in terms of preference for individual learning

Evolution of Predisposition towards Individual Learning

- The group is populated by two types of individuals in terms of preference for individual learning
 - Type A: $\theta^A = 0$, always engages in IL

Evolution of Predisposition towards Individual Learning

- The group is populated by two types of individuals in terms of preference for individual learning
 - Type A: $\theta^A = 0$, always engages in IL
 - Type B: $\theta^B \rightarrow \infty$, never engages in IL

Evolution of Predisposition towards Individual Learning

- The group is populated by two types of individuals in terms of preference for individual learning
 - Type A: $\theta^A = 0$, always engages in IL
 - Type B: $\theta^B \rightarrow \infty$, never engages in IL
- The initial share of type-A individuals in the population is μ_0

Evolution of Predisposition towards Individual Learning

- The group is populated by two types of individuals in terms of preference for individual learning
 - Type A: $\theta^A = 0$, always engages in IL
 - Type B: $\theta^B \rightarrow \infty$, never engages in IL
- The initial share of type-A individuals in the population is μ_0
- The share evolves according to the difference equation

$$\mu_t = \frac{p\mu_{t-1} \exp\{\delta(x_t - x(e))^2\} + (1 - p)\mu_{t-1}}{p\mu_{t-1} \exp\{\delta(x_t - x(e))^2\} + (1 - p)\mu_{t-1} + 1 - \mu_{t-1}}$$

Evolution of Culture

- Cultural evolution is the change of a common practice, x_t , between generations

Evolution of Culture

- Cultural evolution is the change of a common practice, x_t , between generations
- Young individuals learn from the behaviour of all adults of the previous generation

Evolution of Culture

- Cultural evolution is the change of a common practice, x_t , between generations
- Young individuals learn from the behaviour of all adults of the previous generation
 - Successful individual learners with $x_{it-1} = x(e)$

Evolution of Culture

- Cultural evolution is the change of a common practice, x_t , between generations
- Young individuals learn from the behaviour of all adults of the previous generation
 - Successful individual learners with $x_{it-1} = x(e)$
 - Individuals who follow previous common practice $x_{it-1} = x_{t-1}$

Evolution of Culture

- Cultural evolution is the change of a common practice, x_t , between generations
- Young individuals learn from the behaviour of all adults of the previous generation
 - Successful individual learners with $x_{it-1} = x(e)$
 - Individuals who follow previous common practice $x_{it-1} = x_{t-1}$
- Common practice of generation t is a population weighted average of the two types of observed behaviour

Evolution of Culture

- Cultural evolution is the change of a common practice, x_t , between generations
- Young individuals learn from the behaviour of all adults of the previous generation
 - Successful individual learners with $x_{it-1} = x(e)$
 - Individuals who follow previous common practice $x_{it-1} = x_{t-1}$
- Common practice of generation t is a population weighted average of the two types of observed behaviour

$$x_t = (1 - \mu_{t-1}p)x_{t-1} + \mu_{t-1}px(e)$$

Co-Evolution of Culture and Individual Learning

- Co-evolution of culture and predisposition towards individual learning for a given (x_0, μ_0) is governed by a system of difference equations

$$\begin{cases} \mu_t = \frac{p\mu_{t-1} \exp\{\delta(x_t - x(e))^2\} + (1-p)\mu_{t-1}}{p\mu_{t-1} \exp\{\delta(x_t - x(e))^2\} + (1-p)\mu_{t-1} + 1 - \mu_{t-1}} \\ x_t = (1 - \mu_{t-1}p)x_{t-1} + \mu_{t-1}px(e) \end{cases}$$

Co-Evolution of Culture and Individual Learning

- Co-evolution of culture and predisposition towards individual learning for a given (x_0, μ_0) is governed by a system of difference equations

$$\begin{cases} \mu_t = \frac{p\mu_{t-1} \exp\{\delta(x_t - x(e))^2\} + (1-p)\mu_{t-1}}{p\mu_{t-1} \exp\{\delta(x_t - x(e))^2\} + (1-p)\mu_{t-1} + 1 - \mu_{t-1}} \\ x_t = (1 - \mu_{t-1}p)x_{t-1} + \mu_{t-1}px(e) \end{cases}$$

- Dynamics and the steady state of the system depend on the environment through $x(e)$

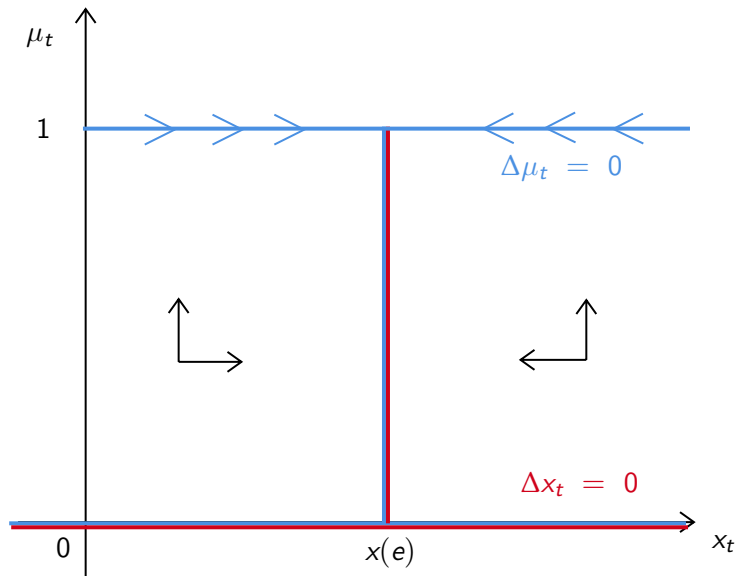
Co-Evolution of Culture and Individual Learning

- Co-evolution of culture and predisposition towards individual learning for a given (x_0, μ_0) is governed by a system of difference equations

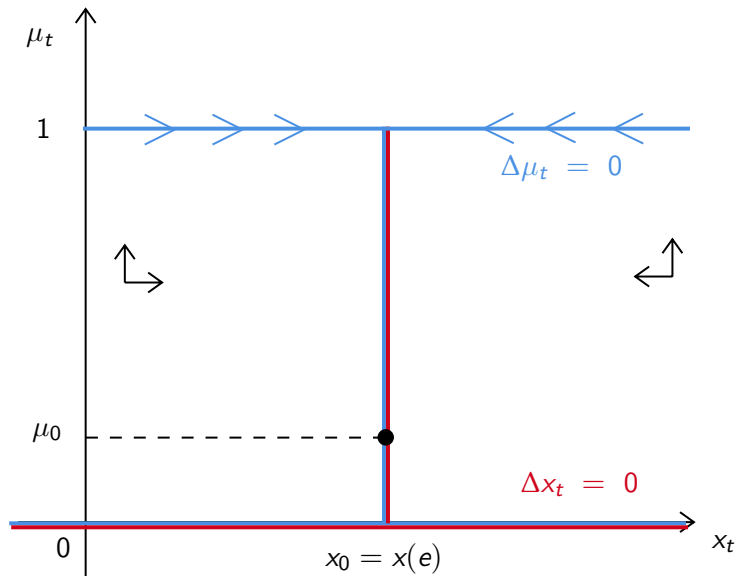
$$\begin{cases} \mu_t = \frac{p\mu_{t-1} \exp\{\delta(x_t - x(e))^2\} + (1-p)\mu_{t-1}}{p\mu_{t-1} \exp\{\delta(x_t - x(e))^2\} + (1-p)\mu_{t-1} + 1 - \mu_{t-1}} \\ x_t = (1 - \mu_{t-1}p)x_{t-1} + \mu_{t-1}px(e) \end{cases}$$

- Dynamics and the steady state of the system depend on the environment through $x(e)$
- Most importantly, the system reaches a steady state whenever $x_t = x(e)$

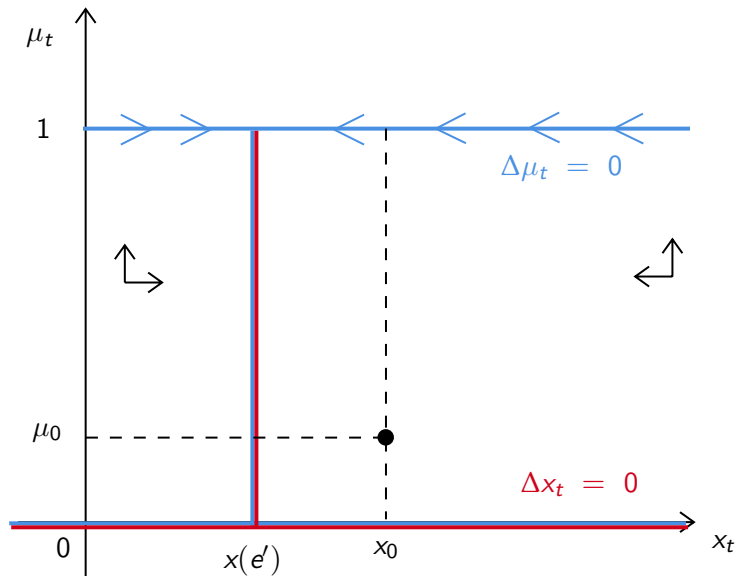
Phase Diagram



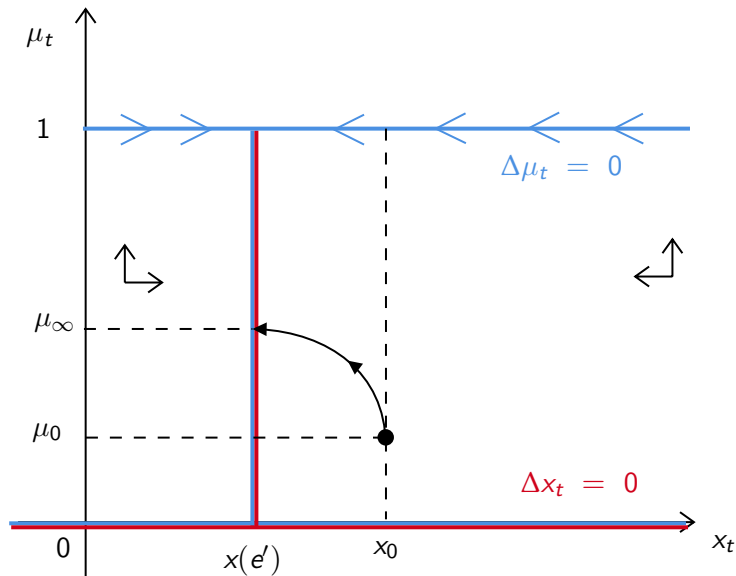
Changes in the Environment



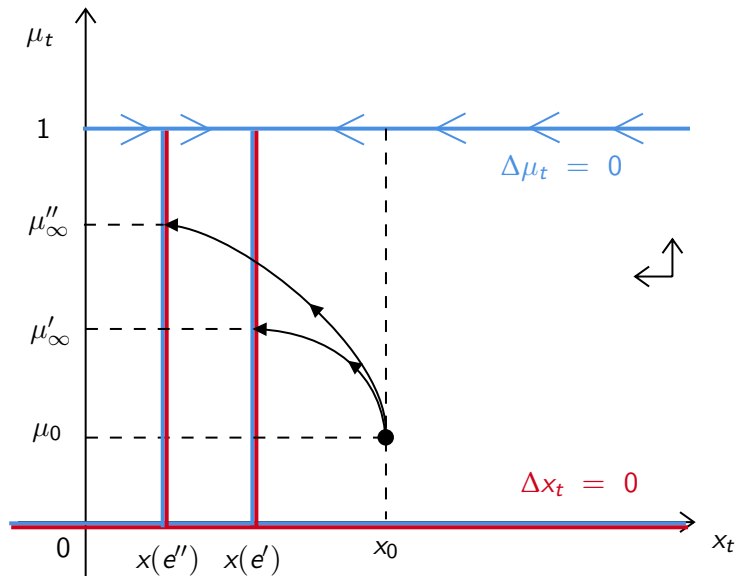
Changes in the Environment



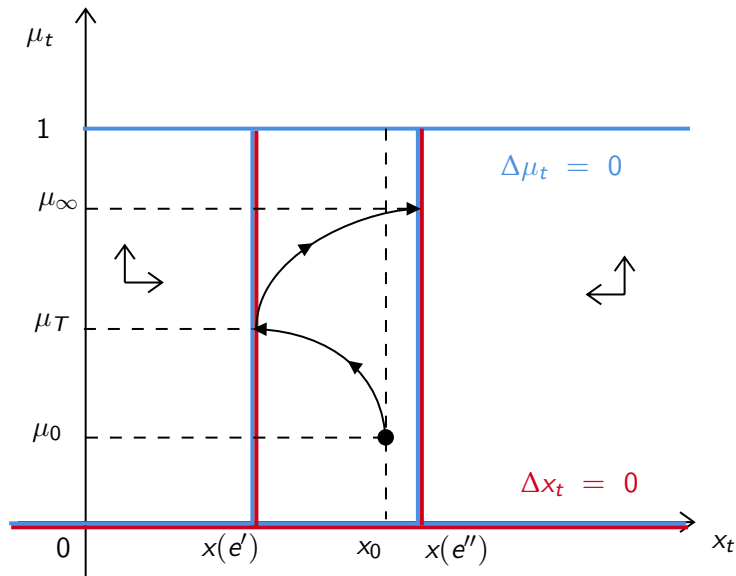
Changes in the Environment



Changes in the Environment: Comparative Dynamics



Changes in the Environment: Cumulative Effect



Changes in the Environment: Predictions

- Changes in the environment lead to the increase in the predisposition towards individual learning in the population

Changes in the Environment: Predictions

- Changes in the environment lead to the increase in the predisposition towards individual learning in the population
- The greater is the change in the environment the greater is the increase in the predisposition towards individual learning

$$d\mu_{\infty} / d|\Delta e| > 0$$

Changes in the Environment: Predictions

- Changes in the environment lead to the increase in the predisposition towards individual learning in the population
- The greater is the change in the environment the greater is the increase in the predisposition towards individual learning

$$d\mu_{\infty} / d|\Delta e| > 0$$

- The effect is cumulative, i.e. the whole history matters

Model Intuition

- When environment **changes** old practices and norms become sub-optimal

Model Intuition

- When environment **changes** old practices and norms become sub-optimal
- Some individuals engage in **individual learning**: explore and experiment with new environment

Model Intuition

- When environment **changes** old practices and norms become sub-optimal
- Some individuals engage in **individual learning**: explore and experiment with new environment
- Those who are successful discover new, more productive practices and gain **comparative advantage** (i.e., their proportion in the population increases)

Model Intuition

- When environment **changes** old practices and norms become sub-optimal
- Some individuals engage in **individual learning**: explore and experiment with new environment
- Those who are successful discover new, more productive practices and gain **comparative advantage** (i.e., their proportion in the population increases)
- New practices are gradually propagated in the group, passed on to the future generations and ultimately become a new norm

Model Intuition

- When environment **changes** old practices and norms become sub-optimal
- Some individuals engage in **individual learning**: explore and experiment with new environment
- Those who are successful discover new, more productive practices and gain **comparative advantage** (i.e., their proportion in the population increases)
- New practices are gradually propagated in the group, passed on to the future generations and ultimately become a new norm
- Comparative advantage of individual learners disappears but their share in the population is greater than before

Testable Predictions

Environmental changes that occurred:

Testable Predictions

Environmental changes that occurred:

- Due to migrations of ancestral population

Testable Predictions

Environmental changes that occurred:

- Due to migrations of ancestral population
- Due to introduction of new crops in the course of Columbian exchange

Testable Predictions

Environmental changes that occurred:

- Due to migrations of ancestral population
- Due to introduction of new crops in the course of Columbian exchange

Have a **positive** effect on the contemporary:

Testable Predictions

Environmental changes that occurred:

- Due to migrations of ancestral population
- Due to introduction of new crops in the course of Columbian exchange

Have a **positive** effect on the contemporary:

- Propensity towards individual learning

Testable Predictions

Environmental changes that occurred:

- Due to migrations of ancestral population
- Due to introduction of new crops in the course of Columbian exchange

Have a **positive** effect on the contemporary:

- Propensity towards individual learning
- Migrants' ability to adapt to local culture

Empirical Analysis

Variation in preferences and cultural adaptation across Indo-European speakers and their association with ancestral environmental changes

Empirical Analysis

Variation in preferences and cultural adaptation across Indo-European speakers and their association with ancestral environmental changes

- Variation of preference for individual learning across:

Empirical Analysis

Variation in preferences and cultural adaptation across Indo-European speakers and their association with ancestral environmental changes

- Variation of preference for individual learning across:
 - 168097 individuals in Europe (ESS) (including 1st and 2nd generation migrants)

Empirical Analysis

Variation in preferences and cultural adaptation across Indo-European speakers and their association with ancestral environmental changes

- Variation of preference for individual learning across:
 - 168097 individuals in Europe (ESS) (including 1st and 2nd generation migrants)
 - 9574 individuals in in the US (GSS) (including 1st, 2nd and higher generation migrants)

Empirical Analysis

Variation in preferences and cultural adaptation across Indo-European speakers and their association with ancestral environmental changes

- Variation of preference for individual learning across:
 - 168097 individuals in Europe (ESS) (including 1st and 2nd generation migrants)
 - 9574 individuals in in the US (GSS) (including 1st, 2nd and higher generation migrants)
- Variation in the level of adaptation to local culture across:

Empirical Analysis

Variation in preferences and cultural adaptation across Indo-European speakers and their association with ancestral environmental changes

- Variation of preference for individual learning across:
 - 168097 individuals in Europe (ESS) (including 1st and 2nd generation migrants)
 - 9574 individuals in in the US (GSS) (including 1st, 2nd and higher generation migrants)
- Variation in the level of adaptation to local culture across:
 - 30643 1st-generation and 2nd-generation migrants in Europe (ESS)

Empirical Analysis

Variation in preferences and cultural adaptation across Indo-European speakers and their association with ancestral environmental changes

- Variation of preference for individual learning across:
 - 168097 individuals in Europe (ESS) (including 1st and 2nd generation migrants)
 - 9574 individuals in in the US (GSS) (including 1st, 2nd and higher generation migrants)
- Variation in the level of adaptation to local culture across:
 - 30643 1st-generation and 2nd-generation migrants in Europe (ESS)
 - 4643 1st, 2nd and higher-generation migrants in the US (GSS)

Data: Migratory Accumulated Environmental Change

- Focus on the Indo-European expansion

Data: Migratory Accumulated Environmental Change

- Focus on the Indo-European expansion
 - Well studied origin hypothesis (Klejn 2017; Haak et al 2015; Anthony and Ringe 2015)

Data: Migratory Accumulated Environmental Change

- Focus on the Indo-European expansion
 - Well studied origin hypothesis (Klejn 2017; Haak et al 2015; Anthony and Ringe 2015)
 - Large share of world's population (approximately 46%)

Data: Migratory Accumulated Environmental Change

- Focus on the Indo-European expansion
 - Well studied origin hypothesis (Klejn 2017; Haak et al 2015; Anthony and Ringe 2015)
 - Large share of world's population (approximately 46%)
- Given the origin of IE languages according to the *Steppe Hypothesis* potential migration paths of the expansion are constructed

Data: Migratory Accumulated Environmental Change

- Focus on the Indo-European expansion
 - Well studied origin hypothesis (Klejn 2017; Haak et al 2015; Anthony and Ringe 2015)
 - Large share of world's population (approximately 46%)
- Given the origin of IE languages according to the *Steppe Hypothesis* potential migration paths of the expansion are constructed
 - Least cost paths based on the Human Mobility Index (Ozak 2010, 2018)

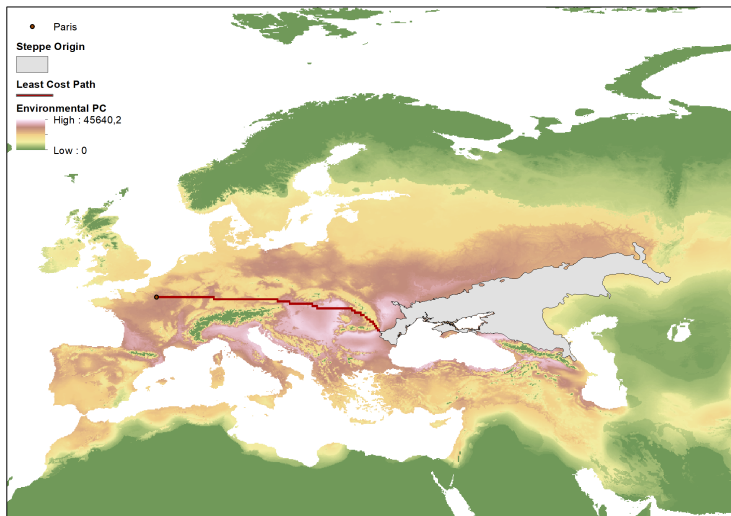
Data: Migratory Accumulated Environmental Change

- Focus on the Indo-European expansion
 - Well studied origin hypothesis (Klejn 2017; Haak et al 2015; Anthony and Ringe 2015)
 - Large share of world's population (approximately 46%)
- Given the origin of IE languages according to the *Steppe Hypothesis* potential migration paths of the expansion are constructed
 - Least cost paths based on the Human Mobility Index (Ozak 2010, 2018)
- Accumulated changes in the environment along the path are calculated

Data: Migratory Accumulated Environmental Change

- Focus on the Indo-European expansion
 - Well studied origin hypothesis (Klejn 2017; Haak et al 2015; Anthony and Ringe 2015)
 - Large share of world's population (approximately 46%)
- Given the origin of IE languages according to the *Steppe Hypothesis* potential migration paths of the expansion are constructed
 - Least cost paths based on the Human Mobility Index (Ozak 2010, 2018)
- Accumulated changes in the environment along the path are calculated
 - Environment is captured by the first principal component of climatic, agricultural and geographical dimensions

Indo-European Origin and Expansion



Accumulated Environmental Change Calculation

- For any location i the Accumulated Environmental Change in the course of migration from the Indo-European origin is

Accumulated Environmental Change Calculation

- For any location i the Accumulated Environmental Change in the course of migration from the Indo-European origin is

$$AEC_i = \sum_{p_i^k \in P_i} \frac{|PC(p_i^{k+1}) - PC(p_i^k)|}{PC(p_i^k)}$$

Accumulated Environmental Change Calculation

- For any location i the Accumulated Environmental Change in the course of migration from the Indo-European origin is

$$AEC_i = \sum_{p_i^k \in P_i} \frac{|PC(p_i^{k+1}) - PC(p_i^k)|}{PC(p_i^k)}$$

- Where $P_i = \{p_i^0, \dots, p_i^K\}$ is the path from the Indo-European origin to location i composed of a series of adjacent $5' \times 5'$ cells

Accumulated Environmental Change Calculation

- For any location i the Accumulated Environmental Change in the course of migration from the Indo-European origin is

$$AEC_i = \sum_{p_i^k \in P_i} \frac{|PC(p_i^{k+1}) - PC(p_i^k)|}{PC(p_i^k)}$$

- Where $P_i = \{p_i^0, \dots, p_i^K\}$ is the path from the Indo-European origin to location i composed of a series of adjacent $5' \times 5'$ cells
- $PC(p_i^k)$ is the first principal component of environmental variables in the cell p_i^k , based on the:

Accumulated Environmental Change Calculation

- For any location i the Accumulated Environmental Change in the course of migration from the Indo-European origin is

$$AEC_i = \sum_{p_i^k \in P_i} \frac{|PC(p_i^{k+1}) - PC(p_i^k)|}{PC(p_i^k)}$$

- Where $P_i = \{p_i^0, \dots, p_i^K\}$ is the path from the Indo-European origin to location i composed of a series of adjacent $5' \times 5'$ cells
- $PC(p_i^k)$ is the first principal component of environmental variables in the cell p_i^k , based on the:
 - productivity of main food crops (FAO GAEZ)
 - 19 climatic dimension (WorldClim)
 - Elevation and ruggedness

Data: Predisposition towards Individual Learning

Proxies that reflect predisposition towards Individual Learning

Data: Predisposition towards Individual Learning

Proxies that reflect predisposition towards Individual Learning

- Among individuals in Europe (ESS)

Data: Predisposition towards Individual Learning

Proxies that reflect predisposition towards Individual Learning

- Among individuals in Europe (ESS)
 - Importance of thinking up new ideas, being creative and doing things in her/his own original way

Data: Predisposition towards Individual Learning

Proxies that reflect predisposition towards Individual Learning

- Among individuals in Europe (ESS)
 - Importance of thinking up new ideas, being creative and doing things in her/his own original way
- Among individuals in the US (GSS)

Data: Predisposition towards Individual Learning

Proxies that reflect predisposition towards Individual Learning

- Among individuals in Europe (ESS)
 - Importance of thinking up new ideas, being creative and doing things in her/his own original way
- Among individuals in the US (GSS)
 - Importance of thinking for ones self

Data: Predisposition towards Individual Learning

Proxies that reflect predisposition towards Individual Learning

- Among individuals in Europe (ESS)
 - Importance of thinking up new ideas, being creative and doing things in her/his own original way
- Among individuals in the US (GSS)
 - Importance of thinking for ones self
 - The inverse of importance of being obedient

Data: Level of Cultural Adaptation

- Measure that captures the level of migrant i 's adaptation to the local culture in the host country or region c

Data: Level of Cultural Adaptation

- Measure that captures the level of migrant i 's adaptation to the local culture in the host country or region c

$$CA_{ic} = 1/K \sum_{k=1}^K |\bar{q}_c^k - q_i^k|$$

Data: Level of Cultural Adaptation

- Measure that captures the level of migrant i 's adaptation to the local culture in the host country or region c

$$CA_{ic} = 1/K \sum_{k=1}^K |\bar{q}_c^k - q_i^k|$$

- q_i^k is the the level of a cultural trait k of migrant i

Data: Level of Cultural Adaptation

- Measure that captures the level of migrant i 's adaptation to the local culture in the host country or region c

$$CA_{ic} = 1/K \sum_{k=1}^K |\bar{q}_c^k - q_i^k|$$

- q_i^k is the the level of a cultural trait k of migrant i
- \bar{q}_c^k is the the average level of a cultural trait k in host country c

Data: Level of Cultural Adaptation

- Measure that captures the level of migrant i 's adaptation to the local culture in the host country or region c

$$CA_{ic} = 1/K \sum_{k=1}^K |\bar{q}_c^k - q_i^k|$$

- q_i^k is the the level of a cultural trait k of migrant i
- \bar{q}_c^k is the the average level of a cultural trait k in host country c
- Cultural traits are chosen following the methodology of Giavazzi, Petkov and Schiantarelli (2019) and Spolaore and Wacziarg (2015)

Data: Level of Cultural Adaptation

- Measure that captures the level of migrant i 's adaptation to the local culture in the host country or region c

$$CA_{ic} = 1/K \sum_{k=1}^K |\bar{q}_c^k - q_i^k|$$

- q_i^k is the the level of a cultural trait k of migrant i
- \bar{q}_c^k is the the average level of a cultural trait k in host country c
- Cultural traits are chosen following the methodology of Giavazzi, Petkov and Schiantarelli (2019) and Spolaore and Wacziarg (2015)
 - Reflect preference and norms

Data: Level of Cultural Adaptation

- Measure that captures the level of migrant i 's adaptation to the local culture in the host country or region c

$$CA_{ic} = 1/K \sum_{k=1}^K |\bar{q}_c^k - q_i^k|$$

- q_i^k is the the level of a cultural trait k of migrant i
- \bar{q}_c^k is the the average level of a cultural trait k in host country c
- Cultural traits are chosen following the methodology of Giavazzi, Petkov and Schiantarelli (2019) and Spolaore and Wacziarg (2015)
 - Reflect preference and norms
 - Widely available throughout the survey

Empirical Strategy

- The identifying variation on the level of linguistic group (rather than country) , allows to account for:

Empirical Strategy

- The identifying variation on the level of linguistic group (rather than country), allows to account for:
 - Country fixed-effects (geographical, institutional, and cultural characteristics)

Empirical Strategy

- The identifying variation on the level of linguistic group (rather than country), allows to account for:
 - Country fixed-effects (geographical, institutional, and cultural characteristics)
 - Confounding individual characteristics (education, income, gender, age, religion)

Empirical Strategy

- The identifying variation on the level of linguistic group (rather than country) , allows to account for:
 - Country fixed-effects (geographical, institutional, and cultural characteristics)
 - Confounding individual characteristics (education, income, gender, age, religion)
 - Confounding geographical characteristics of linguistic homeland

Empirical Strategy

- The identifying variation on the level of linguistic group (rather than country), allows to account for:
 - Country fixed-effects (geographical, institutional, and cultural characteristics)
 - Confounding individual characteristics (education, income, gender, age, religion)
 - Confounding geographical characteristics of linguistic homeland
- Focus on first-, second- and higher-generation migrants

Empirical Strategy

- The identifying variation on the level of linguistic group (rather than country) , allows to account for:
 - Country fixed-effects (geographical, institutional, and cultural characteristics)
 - Confounding individual characteristics (education, income, gender, age, religion)
 - Confounding geographical characteristics of linguistic homeland
- Focus on first-, second- and higher-generation migrants
 - Capture the effect of historic changes in the environment on culturally-embodied intergenerationally transmitted traits

Empirical Strategy

- The identifying variation on the level of linguistic group (rather than country) , allows to account for:
 - Country fixed-effects (geographical, institutional, and cultural characteristics)
 - Confounding individual characteristics (education, income, gender, age, religion)
 - Confounding geographical characteristics of linguistic homeland
- Focus on first-, second- and higher-generation migrants
 - Capture the effect of historic changes in the environment on culturally-embodied intergenerationally transmitted traits
 - Country of origin fixed-effects (geographical, institutional, and cultural characteristics)

Individual Learning: Individuals in Europe (ESS)

	Importance of Creativity and New Ideas					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Accumulated Env. Change	0.143*** (0.048)	0.115*** (0.017)	0.116*** (0.018)	0.093*** (0.013)	0.079*** (0.011)	0.081*** (0.010)
Country of Residence FE	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Round FE	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Individual Controls	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Geographic Controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Country of Origin FE	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
Adjusted- R^2	0.01	0.05	0.05	0.08	0.08	0.08
Observations	168097	168097	168097	168097	168097	168097

1st-G Migrants

2nd-G Migrants

Selection on Unobservables

Alternative Outcomes

Cultural Adaptation: 1st-Generation Migrants in Europe

	Level of Cultural Adaptation				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Accumulated Env. Change	0.045*** (0.014)	0.043*** (0.009)	0.043*** (0.009)	0.043*** (0.009)	0.041*** (0.012)
Country of Residence FE	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Round FE	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Individual Controls	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Geographic Controls	No	No	No	No	Yes
Adjusted- R^2	0.03	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.24
Observations	18907	18907	18907	18907	18907

Selection on Unobservables

Cultural Adaptation: 2nd-Generation Migrants in Europe

	Level of Cultural Adaptation				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Accumulated Env. Change	0.028*** (0.007)	0.019** (0.008)	0.019** (0.008)	0.020** (0.008)	0.034*** (0.011)
Country of Residence FE	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Round FE	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Individual Controls	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Geographic Controls	No	No	No	No	Yes
Adjusted- R^2	0.01	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.21
Observations	11736	11736	11736	11736	11736

Selection on Unobservables

Natural Experiment: Random Change of the Environment

- Potential concern:

Natural Experiment: Random Change of the Environment

- Potential concern:
 - Selective migration of individuals with greater propensity towards individual learning

Natural Experiment: Random Change of the Environment

- Potential concern:
 - Selective migration of individuals with greater propensity towards individual learning
- Remedy:

Natural Experiment: Random Change of the Environment

- Potential concern:
 - Selective migration of individuals with greater propensity towards individual learning
- Remedy:
 - “Random assignment” of change in the environment

Natural Experiment: Random Change of the Environment

- Potential concern:
 - Selective migration of individuals with greater propensity towards individual learning
- Remedy:
 - “Random assignment” of change in the environment
 - Exogenous variation in the potential productivity of the crops introduced in the course of the Columbian Exchange

Natural Experiment: Random Change of the Environment

	Importance of Creativity and New Ideas					
	All Individuals			Migrants		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Crop Yield (Change)	0.038*** (0.012)	0.039*** (0.013)	0.049*** (0.012)	0.029** (0.011)	0.034** (0.014)	0.034*** (0.013)
Crop Yield (Pre-1500)		0.091 (0.078)	0.126* (0.065)		0.095 (0.088)	0.099 (0.074)
Accumulated Env. Change			0.075*** (0.016)			0.059*** (0.021)
Country of Residence FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Round FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Individual Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Geographic Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Adjusted- R^2	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.12	0.12	0.12
Observations	168097	168097	168097	27424	27424	27424

Natural Experiment: Random Change of the Environment

	Level of Cultural Adaptation					
	First Generation Migrants			Second Generation Migrants		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Crop Yield (Change)	0.015*** (0.002)	0.033*** (0.009)	0.028*** (0.008)	0.019*** (0.003)	0.018*** (0.006)	0.018*** (0.005)
Crop Yield (Pre-1500)		0.048 (0.041)	0.071 (0.045)		-0.007 (0.025)	-0.011 (0.022)
Accumulated Env. Change			0.036** (0.015)			0.035*** (0.010)
Country of Residence FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Round FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Individual Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Geographic Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Adjusted- R^2	0.24	0.25	0.25	0.21	0.21	0.21
Observations	18907	18907	18907	11736	11736	11736

Placebo Tests

Several Placebo Tests are conducted, estimating:

Placebo Tests

Several Placebo Tests are conducted, estimating:

- Effect of accumulated environmental change calculated from placebo origins

Placebo Tests

Several Placebo Tests are conducted, estimating:

- Effect of accumulated environmental change calculated from placebo origins
- Effect of accumulated environmental change from the Indo-European origin to the placebo groups (i.e., non Indo-European)

Placebo Tests

Several Placebo Tests are conducted, estimating:

- Effect of accumulated environmental change calculated from placebo origins
- Effect of accumulated environmental change from the Indo-European origin to the placebo groups (i.e., non Indo-European)
- Effect of migratory distance rather than accumulated environmental change

Placebo Tests

Several Placebo Tests are conducted, estimating:

- Effect of accumulated environmental change calculated from placebo origins
- Effect of accumulated environmental change from the Indo-European origin to the placebo groups (i.e., non Indo-European)
- Effect of migratory distance rather than accumulated environmental change
- Effect of accumulated environmental change on placebo cultural traits

Placebo Origins: Individual Learning (ESS)

	Importance of Creativity and New Ideas								
	All Individuals			First G Migrants			Second G Migrants		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Accumulated Env. Change (Berlin)	0.030 (0.018)			-0.011 (0.027)			0.038 (0.025)		
Accumulated Env. Change (London)		-0.010 (0.023)			-0.057 (0.039)			-0.007 (0.031)	
Accumulated Env. Change (Lisbon)			0.029 (0.020)			-0.007 (0.038)			0.010 (0.039)
Country of Residence FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Round FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Individual Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Geographic Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Adjusted- R^2	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.09	0.09	0.09
Observations	168097	168097	168097	15873	15873	15873	11536	11536	11536

Alternative Origin Hypotheses

Placebo Origins: Cultural Adaptation (ESS)

	Level of Cultural Adaptation					
	First G Migrants			Second G Migrants		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Accumulated Env. Change (Berlin)	0.021 (0.015)			0.001 (0.008)		
Accumulated Env. Change (London)		0.004 (0.008)			-0.019** (0.008)	
Accumulated Env. Change (Lisbon)			0.010 (0.009)			0.022 (0.015)
Country of Residence FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Round FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Individual Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Geographic Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Adjusted- R^2	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.21	0.21	0.21
Observations	18907	18907	18907	11736	11736	11736

Placebo Language Groups: Individual Learning (ESS)

	Importance of Creativity and New Ideas								
	All Individuals			First G Migrants			Second G Migrants		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Accumulated Env. Change	0.035 (0.024)	0.035 (0.024)	0.020 (0.026)	0.005 (0.025)	0.006 (0.025)	-0.012 (0.026)	0.056 (0.046)	0.052 (0.050)	0.012 (0.051)
Country of Residence FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Round FE	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Individual Controls	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
Geographic Controls	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
Adjusted- R^2	0.04	0.04	0.07	0.02	0.02	0.06	0.03	0.03	0.05
Observations	45556	45556	45556	3592	3592	3592	5369	5369	5369

Placebo Language Groups: Cultural Adaptation (ESS)

	Level of Cultural Adaptation					
	First G Migrants			Second G Migrants		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Accumulated Env. Change	0.006 (0.045)	0.004 (0.044)	0.005 (0.044)	0.009 (0.008)	0.007 (0.010)	0.005 (0.009)
Country of Residence FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Round FE	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Individual Controls	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
Geographic Controls	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
Adjusted- R^2	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.05	0.05	0.05
Observations	1491	1491	1491	2760	2760	2760

Placebo Cultural Traits (ESS)

	Attitude towards					
	(1) Immigrants	(2) Leisure	(3) Strong Gov	(4) Prosperity	(5) Job Security	(6) Democracy
Accumulated Env. Change	0.023 (0.015)	0.015 (0.018)	-0.006 (0.018)	0.006 (0.019)	-0.004 (0.016)	-0.028 (0.072)
Country of Residence FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Round FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Individual Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Geographic Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Adjusted- R^2	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.10	0.07	0.15
Observations	165734	168046	167761	168728	41487	28416

Migratory Distance vs Accumulated Environmental Change

	Importance of Creativity and New Ideas					
	All Individuals		First G Migrants		Second G Migrants	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Accumulated Env. Change		0.084*** (0.012)		0.044** (0.018)		0.072*** (0.026)
Migratory Distance to the Origin	0.008 (0.012)	-0.010 (0.009)	-0.002 (0.027)	-0.013 (0.028)	0.021 (0.021)	0.015 (0.018)
Country of Residence FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Round FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Individual Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Geographic Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Adjusted- R^2	0.08	0.08	0.13	0.13	0.09	0.09
Observations	168097	168097	15873	15873	11536	11536

Individual Learning: Individuals in the US (GSS)

	Preference for Individual Learning						
	Think for Oneself vs Obey					Think	Obey
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Accumulated Env. Change	0.073* (0.041)	0.096** (0.039)	0.096** (0.039)	0.074*** (0.019)	0.137*** (0.039)	0.054*** (0.017)	-0.083*** (0.028)
Region FE	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Year FE	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Individual Controls	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Geographic Controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Adjusted- R^2	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.15	0.15	0.11	0.14
Observations	9574	9574	9574	9574	9574	9574	9574

Migrants

Cultural Adaptation: Individuals in the US (GSS)

	Level of Cultural Adaptation						
	First G Migrants					2nd G	3rd G
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Accumulated Env. Change	-1.142*** (0.216)	-1.071*** (0.207)	-1.018*** (0.217)	-1.046*** (0.208)	-0.659*** (0.213)	-0.434** (0.162)	-0.167* (0.091)
Region FE	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Year FE	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Geographic Controls	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Individual Controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Adjusted- R^2	0.05	0.06	0.11	0.12	0.17	0.23	0.23
Observations	1031	1031	1031	1031	1031	984	2628

Placebo Origin: Individual Learning (GSS)

	Preference for Thinking for Oneself vs Obedience								
	First G Migrants			Second G Migrants			Third G Migrants		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Accumulated Env. Change (Berlin)	-0.116 (0.194)			0.192 (0.143)			0.053 (0.067)		
Accumulated Env. Change (London)		0.167 (0.163)			0.107 (0.129)			-0.083 (0.075)	
Accumulated Env. Change (Lisbon)			0.096 (0.062)			0.073 (0.070)			0.034 (0.085)
Region FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Individual Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Geographic Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Adjusted- R^2	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.14	0.13	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.12
Observations	1136	1136	1136	1029	1029	1029	2322	2322	2322

Placebo Origin: Cultural Adaptation (GSS)

	Level of Cultural Adaptation								
	First G Migrants			Second G Migrants			Third G Migrants		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Accumulated Env. Change (Berlin)	0.373 (0.226)			0.203 (0.150)			0.139 (0.088)		
Accumulated Env. Change (London)		-0.277 (0.341)			-0.174 (0.313)			0.014 (0.139)	
Accumulated Env. Change (Lisbon)			-0.157 (0.137)			-0.187* (0.103)			-0.049 (0.083)
Region FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Individual Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Geographic Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Adjusted- R^2	0.17	0.16	0.17	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23
Observations	1016	1016	1016	984	984	984	2628	2628	2628

Placebo Cultural Traits (GSS)

	Attitudes towards					
	(1) Trust	(2) LTO	(3) Gender	(4) Work	(5) Success	(6) Altruism
Accumulated Env. Change	0.010 (0.010)	-0.008 (0.013)	0.010 (0.010)	-0.009 (0.012)	-0.014 (0.011)	-0.003 (0.014)
Region FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Individual Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Geographic Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Adjusted- R^2	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.05	0.05	0.02
Observations	11219	2590	5817	9098	9098	9109

Migratory Distance vs Accumulated Environmental Change

	Preference for Thinking for Oneself vs Obedience				
	All	Migrants			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		1st-G	2nd-G	3rd-G	Higher-G
Migratory Distance to the Origin	0.058 (0.057)	0.098 (0.140)	0.070 (0.153)	0.069 (0.045)	0.042 (0.029)
Region FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Geographic Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Individual Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Adjusted- R^2	0.15	0.15	0.13	0.13	0.10
Observations	9574	1473	1029	2751	6708

Concluding Remarks

- The evolution of propensity towards individual learning reflects an adaptation to an ancestral history of environmental change

Concluding Remarks

- The evolution of propensity towards individual learning reflects an adaptation to an ancestral history of environmental change
- Environmental changes that occurred:

Concluding Remarks

- The evolution of propensity towards individual learning reflects an adaptation to an ancestral history of environmental change
- Environmental changes that occurred:
 - Due to migrations of ancestral population

Concluding Remarks

- The evolution of propensity towards individual learning reflects an adaptation to an ancestral history of environmental change
- Environmental changes that occurred:
 - Due to migrations of ancestral population
 - Due to introduction of new crops in the course of Columbian exchange

Concluding Remarks

- The evolution of propensity towards individual learning reflects an adaptation to an ancestral history of environmental change
- Environmental changes that occurred:
 - Due to migrations of ancestral population
 - Due to introduction of new crops in the course of Columbian exchange
- Have a **positive** effect on the contemporary:

Concluding Remarks

- The evolution of propensity towards individual learning reflects an adaptation to an ancestral history of environmental change
- Environmental changes that occurred:
 - Due to migrations of ancestral population
 - Due to introduction of new crops in the course of Columbian exchange
- Have a **positive** effect on the contemporary:
 - Propensity towards individual learning

Concluding Remarks

- The evolution of propensity towards individual learning reflects an adaptation to an ancestral history of environmental change
- Environmental changes that occurred:
 - Due to migrations of ancestral population
 - Due to introduction of new crops in the course of Columbian exchange
- Have a **positive** effect on the contemporary:
 - Propensity towards individual learning
 - Migrants' ability to adapt to local culture

Related Literature

- Theory of cultural evolution (Boyd and Richerson 2000, 2005; Henrich and McElreath 2003; Henrich 2017)

Related Literature

- Theory of cultural evolution (Boyd and Richerson 2000, 2005; Henrich and McElreath 2003; Henrich 2017)
- Effect of the environment on culture:

Related Literature

- Theory of cultural evolution (Boyd and Richerson 2000, 2005; Henrich and McElreath 2003; Henrich 2017)
- Effect of the environment on culture:
 - Production practices (Michalopoulos 2012; Bazzi, Gaduh and Rothenberg 2016)

Related Literature

- Theory of cultural evolution (Boyd and Richerson 2000, 2005; Henrich and McElreath 2003; Henrich 2017)
- Effect of the environment on culture:
 - Production practices (Michalopoulos 2012; Bazzi, Gaduh and Rothenberg 2016)
 - Norms and preferences (Buggle and Durante 2020; Galor and Ozak 2016; Galor and Savitskiy 2020)

Related Literature

- Theory of cultural evolution (Boyd and Richerson 2000, 2005; Henrich and McElreath 2003; Henrich 2017)
- Effect of the environment on culture:
 - Production practices (Michalopoulos 2012; Bazzi, Gaduh and Rothenberg 2016)
 - Norms and preferences (Buggle and Durante 2020; Galor and Ozak 2016; Galor and Savitskiy 2020)
- Cultural adaptation and change (Giavazzi, Petkov and Schiantarelli 2019; Galor and Michalopoulos 2012, Giuliano and Nunn 2020)

Individual Learning: 1st-Generation Migrants in Europe

	Importance of Creativity and New Ideas					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Accumulated Env. Change	0.215*** (0.067)	0.088*** (0.012)	0.088*** (0.012)	0.069*** (0.012)	0.073*** (0.015)	0.047*** (0.018)
Country of Residence FE	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Round FE	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Individual Controls	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Geographic Controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Country of Origin FE	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
Adjusted- R^2	0.03	0.09	0.09	0.12	0.12	0.12
Observations	18591	18591	18591	18591	18591	18591

[Back](#)

Individual Learning: 2nd-Generation Migrants in Europe

	Importance of Creativity and New Ideas					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Accumulated Env. Change	0.187** (0.074)	0.098*** (0.022)	0.099*** (0.021)	0.078*** (0.018)	0.063** (0.027)	0.077*** (0.024)
Country of Residence FE	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Round FE	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Individual Controls	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Geographic Controls	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Country of Origin FE	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
Adjusted- R^2	0.02	0.07	0.07	0.09	0.09	0.09
Observations	11536	11536	11536	11536	11536	11536

[Back](#)

Selection on Unobservables: AEC and Individual Learning

	Importance of Creativity and New Ideas					
	All		Migrants			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
			1st-G	1st-G	2nd-G	2nd-G
Accumulated Env. Change	0.14*** (0.05)	0.08*** (0.01)	0.22*** (0.07)	0.05*** (0.02)	0.19** (0.07)	0.08*** (0.02)
Country of Residence FE	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Round FE	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Individual Controls	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Geographic Controls	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Country of Origin FE	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
AET		2.18		1.14		3.80
δ		2.55		1.11		3.61
β^*		0.05		0.00		0.06
R^2	0.01	0.08	0.03	0.13	0.02	0.11
Adjusted- R^2	0.01	0.08	0.03	0.12	0.02	0.09
Observations	168097	168097	18591	18591	11536	11536

Selection on Unobservables: AEC and Cultural Adaptation

	Level of Cultural Adaptation							
	ESS				GSS			
	(1) 1st-G	(2) 1st-G	(3) 2nd-G	(4) 2nd-G	(5) 1st-G	(6) 1st-G	(7) 2nd-G	(8) 2nd-G
Accumulated Env. Change	0.04*** (0.01)	0.04*** (0.01)	0.03*** (0.01)	0.03*** (0.01)	1.14*** (0.22)	0.68** (0.27)	0.42*** (0.11)	0.23*** (0.08)
Country/Region FE	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
Round/Year FE	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
Individual Controls	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
Geographic Controls	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
AET		20.00		-6.05		1.46		1.20
δ		4.47		-10.45		2.52		3.25
β^*		0.03		0.04		0.47		0.16
R^2	0.03	0.25	0.01	0.21	0.06	0.21	0.02	0.25
Adjusted- R^2	0.03	0.24	0.01	0.21	0.05	0.16	0.02	0.23
Observations	18907	18907	11736	11736	1031	1031	3612	3612

[Back](#)

Alternative Origin Hypotheses

	Importance of Creativity and New Ideas					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Accumulated Env. Change	0.075*** (0.011)		0.068** (0.029)		0.047** (0.021)	0.056** (0.028)
Accumulated Env. Change (Anatolia)		0.079*** (0.019)	0.010 (0.038)			-0.028 (0.052)
Accumulated Env. Change (Armenia)				0.078*** (0.014)	0.037 (0.024)	0.051 (0.034)
Country of Residence FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Round FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Individual Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Geographic Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Adjusted- R^2	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08
Observations	168097	168097	168097	168097	168097	168097

[Back](#)

Alternative Proxies for Individual Learning

	Important to:					
	Try Different Things		Make Own Decisions		Follow Rules	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	All	Migrants	All	Migrants	All	Migrants
Accumulated Env. Change	0.059*** (0.015)	0.042** (0.019)	0.050*** (0.009)	0.048*** (0.010)	-0.073*** (0.018)	-0.055*** (0.016)
Country of Residence FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Round FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Individual Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Geographic Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Adjusted- R^2	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.07	0.06
Observations	168383	30109	168611	30138	167583	29978

[Back](#)

Individual Learning: Migrants in the US

	Preference for Thinking for Oneself vs Obedience				
	All	Migrants			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		1st-G	2nd-G	3rd-G	Higher-G
Accumulated Env. Change	0.137*** (0.039)	0.289* (0.154)	0.259** (0.116)	0.171** (0.067)	0.046* (0.024)
Region FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Individual Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Geographic Controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Adjusted- R^2	0.15	0.14	0.14	0.13	0.11
Observations	9574	1473	1029	2751	4658

[Back](#)

Empirical Strategy

- Exploit a random assignment of potential change in the environment in the post 1500 era (based on the potential changes in the crop-specific productivity)

Empirical Strategy

- Exploit a random assignment of potential change in the environment in the post 1500 era (based on the potential changes in the crop-specific productivity)
- Mitigating concerns about the selective migration of individual with higher predisposition towards individual learning

Empirical Strategy

- Exploit a random assignment of potential change in the environment in the post 1500 era (based on the potential changes in the crop-specific productivity)
 - Mitigating concerns about the selective migration of individual with higher predisposition towards individual learning
 - Mitigating concerns about the confounding effects of unobservables geographical factors in the parental county of origin

Empirical Strategy

- Exploit a random assignment of potential change in the environment in the post 1500 era (based on the potential changes in the crop-specific productivity)
 - Mitigating concerns about the selective migration of individual with higher predisposition towards individual learning
 - Mitigating concerns about the confounding effects of unobservables geographical factors in the parental county of origin
 - Disentangling the importance of changes in the agricultural productivity in the post-1500 period

Empirical Model: Individuals

The linear effect of accumulated environmental change on predisposition towards individual learning across individuals

$$\begin{aligned}
 IL_{ilct} = & \beta_0 + \beta_1 AEC_l + \sum_c \gamma_c \delta_{ic} \\
 & + \sum_j \gamma_{0j} X_{lj} + \sum_j \gamma_{2j} Z_{ij} + \sum_t \gamma_t \delta''_{it} + \epsilon_i
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{1}$$

Empirical Model: Individuals

The linear effect of accumulated environmental change on predisposition towards individual learning across individuals

$$\begin{aligned}
 IL_{ilct} = & \beta_0 + \beta_1 AEC_l + \sum_c \gamma_c \delta_{ic} \\
 & + \sum_j \gamma_{0j} X_{lj} + \sum_j \gamma_{2j} Z_{ij} + \sum_t \gamma_t \delta''_{it} + \epsilon_i
 \end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

- $IL_{ilct} \equiv$ preferences for individual learning by individual i , of language group l , in country c , at time t

Empirical Model: Individuals

The linear effect of accumulated environmental change on predisposition towards individual learning across individuals

$$\begin{aligned}
 IL_{ilct} = & \beta_0 + \beta_1 AEC_l + \sum_c \gamma_c \delta_{ic} \\
 & + \sum_j \gamma_{0j} X_{lj} + \sum_j \gamma_{2j} Z_{ij} + \sum_t \gamma_t \delta''_{it} + \epsilon_i
 \end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

- $IL_{ilct} \equiv$ preferences for individual learning by individual i , of language group l , in country c , at time t
- $AEC_l \equiv$ accumulated environmental change in homeland of language group l

Empirical Model: Individuals

The linear effect of accumulated environmental change on predisposition towards individual learning across individuals

$$\begin{aligned}
 IL_{ilct} = & \beta_0 + \beta_1 AEC_l + \sum_c \gamma_c \delta_{ic} \\
 & + \sum_j \gamma_{0j} X_{lj} + \sum_j \gamma_{2j} Z_{ij} + \sum_t \gamma_t \delta''_{it} + \epsilon_i
 \end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

- $IL_{ilct} \equiv$ preferences for individual learning by individual i , of language group l , in country c , at time t
- $AEC_l \equiv$ accumulated environmental change in homeland of language group l
- $\delta_{ic} \equiv$ country fixed effects for individual i in country c

Empirical Model: Migrants

The linear effect of accumulated environmental change on predisposition towards individual learning across migrants

$$\begin{aligned}
 IL_{ilct} = & \beta_0 + \beta_1 AEC_I + \sum_c \gamma_c \delta_{ic} + \sum_c \gamma_p \delta'_{ip} \\
 & + \sum_j \gamma_{0j} X_{lj} + \sum_j \gamma_{2j} Z_{ij} + \sum_t \gamma_t \delta''_{it} + \epsilon_i
 \end{aligned} \tag{2}$$

Empirical Model: Migrants

The linear effect of accumulated environmental change on predisposition towards individual learning across migrants

$$\begin{aligned}
 IL_{ilct} = & \beta_0 + \beta_1 AEC_l + \sum_c \gamma_c \delta_{ic} + \sum_c \gamma_p \delta'_{ip} \\
 & + \sum_j \gamma_{0j} X_{lj} + \sum_j \gamma_{2j} Z_{ij} + \sum_t \gamma_t \delta''_{it} + \epsilon_i
 \end{aligned} \tag{2}$$

- $IL_{ilct} \equiv$ preferences for individual learning by individual i , of language group l , in country c , at time t

Empirical Model: Migrants

The linear effect of accumulated environmental change on predisposition towards individual learning across migrants

$$\begin{aligned}
 IL_{ilct} = & \beta_0 + \beta_1 AEC_l + \sum_c \gamma_c \delta_{ic} + \sum_c \gamma_p \delta'_{ip} \\
 & + \sum_j \gamma_{0j} X_{lj} + \sum_j \gamma_{2j} Z_{ij} + \sum_t \gamma_t \delta''_{it} + \epsilon_i
 \end{aligned} \tag{2}$$

- $IL_{ilct} \equiv$ preferences for individual learning by individual i , of language group l , in country c , at time t
- $AEC_l \equiv$ accumulated environmental change in homeland of language group l

Empirical Model: Migrants

The linear effect of accumulated environmental change on predisposition towards individual learning across migrants

$$\begin{aligned}
 IL_{ilct} = & \beta_0 + \beta_1 AEC_l + \sum_c \gamma_c \delta_{ic} + \sum_c \gamma_p \delta'_{ip} \\
 & + \sum_j \gamma_{0j} X_{lj} + \sum_j \gamma_{2j} Z_{ij} + \sum_t \gamma_t \delta''_{it} + \epsilon_i
 \end{aligned} \tag{2}$$

- $IL_{ilct} \equiv$ preferences for individual learning by individual i , of language group l , in country c , at time t
- $AEC_l \equiv$ accumulated environmental change in homeland of language group l
- $\delta_{ic} \equiv$ host country fixed effects for individual i in country c

Empirical Model: Migrants

The linear effect of accumulated environmental change on predisposition towards individual learning across migrants

$$\begin{aligned}
 IL_{ilct} = & \beta_0 + \beta_1 AEC_l + \sum_c \gamma_c \delta_{ic} + \sum_c \gamma_p \delta'_{ip} \\
 & + \sum_j \gamma_{0j} X_{lj} + \sum_j \gamma_{2j} Z_{ij} + \sum_t \gamma_t \delta''_{it} + \epsilon_i
 \end{aligned} \tag{2}$$

- $IL_{ilct} \equiv$ preferences for individual learning by individual i , of language group l , in country c , at time t
- $AEC_l \equiv$ accumulated environmental change in homeland of language group l
- $\delta_{ic} \equiv$ host country fixed effects for individual i in country c
- $\delta_{ip} \equiv$ country of origin fixed effects for migrant i from country p