A theory of specialization, exchange, and innovation in human groups
Miu
Session talk
8:45-9:00
9:00-10:05
time slots
Cumulative cultural evolution (CCE)—defined as the process by which beneficial modifications are culturally transmitted...the unparalleled diversity and complexity of human culture. In this talk, I will argue that not just any kind of cultural
Social Categories and Relationships
9:45-10:00
10:00-11:05
11:00-11:15
Introduction. The evolution of cooperation is a long-standing problem in evolutionary theory. However, cooperation is...evidence the prosocial behaviors are socially learned in humans as well as non-human animals (e.g., killer whales).

10:15-10:30
10:30-11:35
Introduction: Permanent body modification (PBM) practices (e.g. tattooing, scarring, piercing) have been a global...infection, infertility, even death) are such that they represent an evolutionary puzzle. Why do people undertake them?

Richard Mortensenstuen
11:00-11:15
12:40-12:45
Religion and Reality
Panel (section 3, discussant)
Here we use the tools of behavioural ecology to try and understand the evolution of religious beliefs and practices;...apparently costly behaviours, generating gender biased behaviour and even the emergence of religious institutions.

Ka Hong
Stakladen
11:00-11:35
Introduction: When it comes to making decisions, like choosing a restaurant or political candidate, most of us rely on...phenomenon called "collective intelligence". Collective intelligence relies on individuals making unbiased decisions. If

Demps
Lightning talk
Introduction: In vocal-learning songbirds, song has been suggested to reinforce behavioral reproductive barriers between...properties of the local environment would lead to song differences between populations in different habitats.

Sept 22
Morning 1.7

Aesthetic arts, cognition, and cultural transmission
Cultural evolutionary approaches to the past 1
Cultural evolution in non-human taxa 1
Keynote 1

Sept 22
Morning 1.6
Cultural evolutionary theory: Innovations, syntheses, and (hi)stories 2

Sept 22
Morning 1.5
Large-Scale Cultural Databases: The Challenges Ahead

Sept 22
Morning 1.4
Cultural evolution in non-human taxa 1

Sept 22
Morning 1.3
An antidote to WEIRD

Sept 22
Morning 1.2
Biocultural social sciences 1

Sept 22
Morning 1.1
Cultural evolutionary theory: Innovations, syntheses, and (hi)stories 2

Sept 22
Afternoon 0.2

Sept 22
Afternoon 0.1

Sept 22
Afternoon 2.3

Sept 22
Afternoon 2.2

Sept 22
Afternoon 2.1

Sept 22
Afternoon 1.2

Sept 22
Afternoon 1.1

Sept 22
Morning 1

Sept 22
Morning 0.1

Sept 22
Afternoon 2.1

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Afternoon 1.2

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Afternoon 0.1

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Afternoon 1.2

Sept 22
Afternoon 1.1

Sept 22
Afternoon 0.1

September 22, 2022
18/09/2022
most researchers in moral psychology and cultural evolution circles seem to assume that social norms and normative adherence to social norms to avoid negative consequences as explains the development of advantageous inequity aversion.

Introduction: Advantageous inequity aversion (i.e., the tendency to respond negatively to unfairness that benefits oneself) is a psychological mechanism that helps individuals to form social relationships and maintain social order. However, the mechanisms that underlie this behavior remain unclear. Some studies suggest that advantageous inequity aversion is a byproduct of an evolved tendency to avoid losing face, while others propose that it is a consequence of an evolved tendency to avoid feeling guilty. In this paper, we explore the potential role of evolutionary processes in the development of advantageous inequity aversion.

As one of the two moderators, I will principally lead the discussion on the cultural aspects of norms. On my view, the cultural evolution of norms is a complex process that involves the interaction of social, cognitive, and biological factors. In this roundtable, we will discuss how norms are formed, transmitted, and changed over time, and how they are influenced by cultural and social contexts.

People are generally biased toward hearing and producing rhythms composed of simple integer ratios. However, the role played by distinct musical experiences in developing the specific rhythmical categories remains unclear. In this paper, we explore the potential role of cultural and social factors in the development of rhythmical categories.

Findings: In most countries, women's views grow more patriarchal with age at a rate faster than for men (Taiwan: $\beta < 0) = .99$, Japan: $\beta < 0) = .93$). In China ($\beta < 0) = .99$), the rate of change is slower. The degree of cultural change in patriarchal views is greater in countries with a longer history of patriarchy. We also find that the rate of change in patriarchal views is greater in countries with a longer history of conflict between men and women. These findings suggest that the evolution of patriarchal views is a complex process that involves the interaction of social, cultural, and biological factors.

How should we think about the relationship between normativity and conformity? In humans, there's a plausible case that norms serve to regulate and control behavior, and how are they similar to and different from those that selected for capacities for conformity and imitation? In this paper, we explore the potential role of cultural and social factors in the evolution of normative and conformist capacities.

Cultural evolutionary approaches to the past 2

Cultural evolutionary theory: Innovations, syntheses, and (hi)stories

Cultural evolutionary insights, methods, and theory in understanding punishment, jurisprudence, and the law 2

Tools and toolkits of the cultural evolutionary trade

Evolutionary analyses in language and literature

Evolutionary psychology: innovation, syntheses, and (hi)stories

Evolutionary thinking: how a scientific theory of subitizing and the evolution of cardinals and dual markers can help explain the evolution of grammatical number

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