Toulouse School of Economics

IAST

Toulouse Summer School in Quantitative Social Sciences

May 24 – June 18, 2027 – TOULOUSE



May 24 /June 4 – Part 1

The evolution of human sociality

June 7/June 18 – Part 2

Human Behavior and Environmental Change: From Individual Decisions to Collective Action

Economics + Social Sciences

A program in the social and behavioral sciences

In pursuit of the common good

The Toulouse Summer School in Quantitative Social Sciences at the Toulouse School of Economics (TSE) and the Institute for Advanced Study in Toulouse (IAST) offer an interdisciplinary program in the social and behavioral sciences. The summer school is open to PhD students in economics and other disciplines.

Applicants should provide a CV, a copy of their most advanced degree, proof of student status, and a short cover letter including motivation for applying on the online application form. Applicants should specify if they plan to attend part 1 or part 2. Students must apply to each part separately if the want to attend both parts.

Fees: 950€ per part.

Accommodation: All students will be provided with on-site accommodation at the Toulouse Social Hub.

Funding: A limited number of grants are available. If you would like to apply for a grant (covering totally or partially the registration fees), please specify this on the application form and upload a letter from your doctoral school or main advisor in support of your application to a grant.

Application deadline: December 7, 2026

Location: Classes will be in-presence only and located in the TSE building at 1 Esplanade de l'Université, 31000, Toulouse, France. Students are expected to attend the program full time.

Program

PART 1 - May 24 ➤ June 4 - **The evolution of human sociality**

PART 2 - June 7 ➤ June 18 - **Human Behavior and Environmental Change: From Individual Decisions to Collective Action**

Online application platform: www.tse-fr.eu/toulouse-summer-school-quantitative-social-sciences

Contact: summerschool@tse-fr.eu

Organizers: Kristin Michelitch and Jonathan Stieglitz



Part 1 *(May 24 ➤ June 4, 2027)*

The evolution of human sociality

Overview

Evolutionary theory provides a powerful conceptual framework for understanding human social behavior that spans academic disciplines (anthropology, biology, economics, and psychology), levels of explanation (proximate, ultimate, developmental, and phylogenetic) and levels of social organization (dyads, families, communities, and beyond). In doing so, this framework helps explain variation in human sociality across space and time. The first part of the summer school will provide an overview of evolutionary approaches to understanding human sociality from an interdisciplinary perspective, incorporating recent theoretical and empirical advances.

The first week comprises the first part of a four-day course by Jorge Peña on mathematical models of social evolution, a one-day course by Catherine Molho on the psychology of cooperation and social norm enforcement, and lectures by Pablo José Varas Enriquez on evolutionary demography, Jonathan Stieglitz on human life history evolution, and Maxime Derex on cultural evolution. During the first two days of the second week, students will attend the 14th Toulouse Economics and Biology Workshop held on Monday, May 31 and Tuesday, June 1 (theme: "Evolution of Cultures and Institutions"). The second week also comprises a one-day course by Jonathan Stieglitz on social contract theory and aging, and the second part of the course by Jorge Peña on mathematical models of social evolution. For both weeks, the daily format will consist of morning lectures and afternoon exercises or presentations of the students own PhD work. In addition, students will have the opportunity (optionally) to present their work during the poster session of the Economics and Biology Workshop.

Course structure, **part 1**
(Monday, May 24 – Friday, June 4)

Instructors



Maxime Derex is a CNRS researcher in the Department of Social and Behavioral Sciences at TSE and a member of IAST. His work lies at the intersection of evolutionary anthropology and psychology and focuses on understanding how culture evolves. His research primarily investigates the psychological and social processes involved in the production and transmission of technology. Some of the questions he currently explores include: How do humans manage to transmit and build upon accumulated cultural information? What types of population structures promote collective exploration and innovation? To what extent do existing solutions constrain the evolution of future technologies?

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Catherine Molho is an Assistant Professor in the Department of Social and Behavioral Sciences at TSE and a member of IAST. Previously, she worked as an assistant professor at the VU Amsterdam, and as a postdoctoral researcher at IAST and at the Amsterdam School of Economics of the University of Amsterdam. She received her Ph.D. in Psychology from the VU Amsterdam. Her work bridges insights and methods from psychology, behavioral economics, and anthropology to address questions about human cooperation and social norm enforcement. Her current research addresses questions including: Which interdependent situations are conducive to cooperation? What are the psychological drivers of people's punitive reactions to norm violations? Which ecological and cultural factors shape cross-societal variation in norm enforcement?

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Jorge Peña is a Professor in the Department of Social and Behavioral Sciences at TSE and a member of IAST. Previously, he held postdoctoral research positions at the Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Biology and at the Faculty of Business and Economics of the University of Basel. He received his Ph.D. in Applied Mathematics from the Faculty of Social and Political Sciences of the University of Lausanne. His research focuses on the evolution of cooperation from a theoretical and interdisciplinary perspective at the intersection of evolutionary theory and game theory.

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Jonathan Stieglitz is a Professor in the Department of Social and Behavioral Sciences at TSE and a member of IAST. He received his Ph.D. in Evolutionary Anthropology from the University of New Mexico. His research seeks to understand how ecological and social environments have shaped the evolution of the human family and the life course, from family formation, cooperation, and childrearing to aging and longevity. Using evolutionary theory and longitudinal field studies, his work investigates how family relationships, behavior, and ecology jointly influence health, aging, and well-being across diverse human populations.

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Pablo José Varas Enriquez is a Research Fellow at the Institute for Advanced Study in Toulouse. He received his Ph.D. in Behavioral Ecology at the University of Leipzig and the Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology. His main research question relies on why humans, and other organisms, have babies from an evolutionary perspective. To answer this question, he relies on tools from life history theory and evolutionary ecology to address influence from an individual's ecology, and tools from cultural evolution and social learning to understand the role of culture.

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Program

week 1

	Monday, May 24 **Peña**	Tuesday, May 25 **Peña**	Wednesday, May 26 **Molho**	Thursday, May 27 **Enriquez & Stieglitz**	Friday, May 28 **Stieglitz & Derex**
9:00 - 10:30	Mathematical models of social evolution **Selection and covariance**	Mathematical models of social evolution **Kin and group selection**	The psychology of cooperation and social norm enforcement	Evolutionary demography	Cooperation and conflict in human families
11:00 - 12:30				Human uniqueness in comparative perspective	Cultural evolution: On the shoulders of dummies?
14:00 - 17:00	Exercises	Exercises	Student presentations	Student presentations	Student presentations

week 2

	Monday, May 31 **Workshop**	Tuesday, June 1 **Workshop**	Wednesday, June 2 **Stieglitz**	Thursday, June 3 **Peña**	Friday, June 4 **Peña**
9:00 - 10:30	Toulouse Economics and Biology Workshop ---- **Program:** Evolution of Cultures and Institutions	Toulouse Economics and Biology Workshop ---- **Program:** Evolution of Cultures and Institutions	Social contract theory	Mathematical models of social evolution **Evolutionary game theory**	Mathematical models of social evolution **Adaptive dynamics**
11:00 - 12:30			The natural history of human aging: social and biological components		
14:00 - 17:00			Student presentations	Exercises	Student presentations

Course structure, **part 1**

(Monday, May 24 – Friday, June 4)

Week 1 (Monday, may 24 to Friday, may 28)

Day 1 & 2
Monday & Tuesday, May 24-25

Jorge Peña

Mathematical models of social evolution

Social evolution is concerned with the evolution (be it genetic or cultural) of social behaviors, that is, behaviors having (genetic or cultural) fitness consequences for individuals other than the actor expressing the behavior. Although most evolutionary (human) science research is empirical, predictions and intuitions are often derived from mathematical models combining evolutionary theory and game theory. This course will introduce students to ideas and models used in social evolution theory and apply them to the general question of the evolution of human cooperation.

- **Monday, May 24:** Selection and covariance
- **Tuesday, May 25:** Kin and group selection

Day 3
Wednesday, May 26

Catherine Molho

The psychology of cooperation and social norm enforcement

Cooperation is a hallmark of our species. Humans cooperate with each other in diverse interdependent situations, use various punishment tactics to enforce cooperation, and develop norms and institutions to regulate their social interactions. This course will introduce students to recent empirical advances in psychology, behavioral economics, and anthropology that shed light on the mechanisms underlying social decision-making. We will review experiments, experience sampling, and field studies that together help explain universal features of and cross-cultural variation in cooperation and social norm enforcement.

Day 4
Thursday, May 27

Pablo José Varas Enriquez

Evolutionary demography: Why do humans reproduce the way they do? 9h00 > 10h30

Humans are distinctive among mammals and primates in their behavior, life history, and biology. This course will highlight some of the major ways in which humans are unique, examine competing theoretical explanations for these distinctive traits, and evaluate the empirical evidence for these explanations. We will focus on recent empirical research among contemporary small-scale subsistence populations, using these populations as a comparative lens on both past human lifeways and modern human variation in the context of broader economic, demographic, and epidemiological changes accompanying "modernization." We will also discuss recent advances in the study of human aging, considering how our evolved life histories, sociality, and biology both shape and are shaped by the aging process.

Day 4
Thursday, May 27

Jonathan Stieglitz

Human uniqueness in comparative perspective 11h00 > 12h30

Humans are distinctive among mammals and primates in their behavior, life history, and biology. This course will highlight some of the major ways in which humans are unique, examine competing theoretical explanations for these distinctive traits, and evaluate the empirical evidence for these explanations. We will focus on recent empirical research among contemporary small-scale subsistence populations, using these populations as a comparative lens on both past human lifeways and modern human variation in the context of broader economic, demographic, and epidemiological changes accompanying "modernization." We will also discuss recent advances in the study of human aging, considering how our evolved life histories, sociality, and biology both shape and are shaped by the aging process.

Day 5
Friday, May 28

Maxime Derex

Cultural evolution: On the shoulders of dummies?

Humans have successfully adapted to nearly every terrestrial habitat on Earth by developing complex and diverse material technologies. These technologies are often so exquisitely tuned to their functions that they are commonly taken as evidence of sophisticated cognitive abilities. However, an emerging body of work suggests that humans' problem-solving success depends critically on a cumulative cultural process through which small improvements are gradually accumulated over generations. Recent research shows that this process can occur even when individuals don't understand what they are doing, opening the possibility that humans colonized the world by standing on the shoulders of dummies. This course introduces students to recent advances in our understanding of the socio-cognitive mechanisms underlying humans' ability to solve complex problems and explores their implications for understanding human evolution.



Course structure, **part 1**

(Monday, May 24 – Friday, June 4)

Week 2 (Monday, may 31 to Friday, june 4)

Day 1 & 2
Monday May 31 & Tuesday, June 1

Toulouse Economics and Biology Workshop

On Monday and Tuesday of the second week (May 31-June 1) students will attend the 14th Toulouse Economics and Biology Workshop (theme: "**Evolution of Cultures and Institutions**"). A poster session will be held during the workshop and students will have the opportunity to present their work. Presenting a poster is not a requirement of participation in the summer school. The deadline for poster submission will be in late winter or early spring (likely February or March 2027). Students submitting a poster title/abstract will subsequently be notified whether the submission was accepted by the workshop co-organizers.

Day 3
Wednesday, June 2

Jonathan Stieglitz

Social contract theory 9h00 > 10h30

The natural history of human aging: social and biological components 9h00 > 10h30

Political philosophers have long drawn explicitly or implicitly on claims about the ways in which human behaviour is shaped by interactions within society. These claims have usually been based on introspection, anecdotes or casual empiricism, but recent empirical research has informed a number of early views about human nature. We focus here on five components of such views: (1) what motivates human beings; (2) what constraints our natural and social environments impose upon us; (3) what kind of society emerges as a result; (4) what constitutes a fulfilling life; and (5) what collective solutions can improve the outcome. We examine social contract theory as developed by some early influential political philosophers, who viewed the social contract as a device to compare the 'natural' state of humans with their behavior in society. We examine their views in the light of recent cross-cultural empirical research in the evolutionary social sciences. We conclude that social contract theorists severely underestimated human behavioral complexity in societies lacking formal institutions. Had these theorists been more informed about the structure and function of social arrangements in small-scale societies, they might have significantly altered their views about the design and enforcement of social contracts. These insights also have implications for contemporary aging societies, where understanding the evolved foundations of cooperation, reciprocity, and intergenerational support can inform how we think about the social arrangements needed to sustain well-being across the life course.

Day 4 & 5
Thursday & Friday, June 3-4

Jorge Peña

Mathematical models of social evolution

Social evolution is concerned with the evolution (be it genetic or cultural) of social behaviors, that is, behaviors having (genetic or cultural) fitness consequences for individuals other than the actor expressing the behavior. Although most evolutionary (human) science research is empirical, predictions and intuitions are often derived from mathematical models combining evolutionary theory and game theory. This course will introduce students to ideas and models used in social evolution theory and apply them to the general question of the evolution of human cooperation.

- **Thursday, June 3:** Evolutionary game theory
- **Friday, June 4:** Adaptive dynamics





Part 2 *(June 7 ➤ June 18, 2027)*

Human Behavior and Environmental Change: From Individual Decisions to Collective Action

Overview

Mitigating the effects of climate change depends not only on top-down technological innovation, financial incentives, and public policies, but also on individual beliefs, choices and relations between individuals, households, and communities. Despite ample evidence that certain technologies and practices would improve environmental welfare, why do individuals fail to adopt these practices?

How do social norms, political and social identities, perceptions of efficacy, and beliefs about others shape environmental action? Under what conditions can behavioral change spread through social networks, reach a tipping point, and support durable collective action?

This part of the Summer School examines environmental behavior across multiple levels of analysis, moving from individual beliefs and household decisions to social networks and community public goods. Through interdisciplinary lectures, applied case studies, and interactive research-design exercises, students will study the adoption of green technologies and products, environmental information and misperceptions, identity-based resistance, social norms, network diffusion, sanitation, and collective-action problems.

The program will also include a two-day interdisciplinary conference, **Accelerators and Barriers of Pro-Environmental Behavior**, bringing together academic researchers and practitioners working on sustainable behavior, natural-resource management, climate adaptation, and community resilience. Students admitted to the summer school are invited to present their work in the conference's poster session. Where appropriate, invited conference speakers will also contribute to Summer School sessions immediately before and after the conference.

Course structure, **part 2**
(Monday, June 7 – Friday, June 18)

Instructors



Marijn Keijzer Marijn Keijzer is Assistant Professor of Sociology in the Department of Social and Behavioral Sciences at TSE and a member of IAST. Marijn received his PhD in 2022 from the University of Groningen for his dissertation on opinion dynamics in online social media.

His work focuses on social influence, opinion polarization, identity and environmental beliefs and behaviors. Before joining TSE in his current role, Marijn worked extensively on the polarization-perception paradox of environmental beliefs. More generally he is interested in understanding unintended macro-consequences of rational micro-behavior and uses methods from analytical sociology and computational social science like formal modeling, experiments and analysis of digital trace data.

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Kristin Michelitch Kristin Michelitch is Associate Professor in the Department of Social and Behavioral Sciences at TSE and a member of IAST. Dr. Michelitch received her Ph.D. in 2013 from New York University in Political Science, and she has been a Research Fellow at the Kellogg Institute.

Her research investigates the sources of, and potential solutions to, intergroup tensions, weak political accountability, and inadequate public-service provision. Her work examines how political competition, information and persuasion, and intergroup inequality shape political attitudes and behavior. She frequently combines field experiments with surveys and behavioral data, often working with NGOs, governments, and donors to evaluate policy interventions through randomized controlled trials.

For the Summer School, she draws on these interests in behavior, identity, collective action, and policy evaluation to examine the adoption and sustained use of environmentally and socially beneficial practices by individuals, households, and communities.

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Program

week 1

	Monday, June 7 **M. Keijzer**	Tuesday, June 8	Wed, June 9	Thursday, June 10 **K. Michelitch**	Friday, June 11 **M. Keijzer**
9:00 - 10:30	The social science of climate change	**Conference / Workshop** Accelerators and Barriers of Pro-Environmental Behavior	**Conference / Workshop** Accelerators and Barriers of Pro-Environmental Behavior	Identity and Green Consumption	Gaps between beliefs and behavior
11:00 - 12:30					
14:00 - 17:00	Student presentations			Student presentations	Student presentations

week 2

	Monday, June 14 **K. Michelitch**	Tuesday, June 15 **M. Keijzer**	Wed, June 16 **K. Michelitch**	Thursday, June 17 **M. Keijzer**	Friday, June 18 **M. Keijzer**
9:00 - 10:30	Household Green-Technology Adoption	Norms and the Polarization-Perception Paradox	Clean Community Environments as a Threshold Local Good	Biased Environmental Beliefs and Misperceived Efficacy	Social Networks and Tipping Points for Climate Action
11:00 - 12:30					
14:00 - 17:00	Student presentations	Student presentations	Student presentations	Student presentations	Student presentations

Course structure, **part 2**

(Monday, June 7 – Friday, June 18)

Week 1 (Monday 7 to Friday 11)

Mornings, we will have lecture, while afternoons will be student presentations and research brainstorming sessions.

Day 1
Monday, June 7

Marijn Keijzer

Barriers to climate action: The social science of climate change

Despite ample evidence for climate change and the existential threat it poses to humanity, climate action has been slow and small. What is preventing us from reaching effective and immediate intervention? The social and behavioral sciences offer three classes of explanations: individual differences in beliefs and behaviors, relational factors and cooperation problems, and institutional factors and system-level inequality. We explore the topic of the summer school through each of these lenses and discuss what social scientists across disciplines can do to contribute to fundamental understanding of climate change and effective intervention for mitigation.

Questions:
What is preventing broadly supported collective action to combat climate change?
(How) Can the social sciences understand environmental action?

Main topics:
- Coleman's macro-micro-macro scheme
- Individual beliefs and behaviors
- Relational factors and cooperation
- System-level inequality in opportunities for climate action.

Day 2 & 3
Tuesday & Wednesday, June 8-9

Conference / Workshop

Accelerators and Barriers of Pro-Environmental Behavior

The conference will provide a broad interdisciplinary introduction to three areas:
- Promoting the adoption of sustainable behaviors and products;
- Solving collective-action problems in the management of shared natural resources;
- Behavioral adaptation and community resilience in an era of climate change.

Day 4
Thursday, June 10

Kristin Michelitch

Identity and Green Consumption

This session examines how political, gender, religious, class, and other identities shape responses to green products and environmental messages. Environmentally friendly choices may signal responsibility, health, modernity, morality, ideology, gender, or group membership. Consequently, the same label, product, or message may increase adoption among some groups while producing indifference or resistance among others.

The session will consider how researchers can test alternative messages, frames, labels, and messengers while anticipating heterogeneous treatment effects and possible backlash. It will also examine the roles of price, trust, product quality, perceived efficacy, greenwashing, social signaling, and repeated behavior.

Questions:
How do social identities shape the appeal of green products and environmental messages?
Which messages or messengers increase adoption, and when might they provoke resistance?

Main topics:
- Identity and social signaling in green consumption
- Price, product quality, trust, and perceived efficacy
- Labels, frames, messengers, and greenwashing
- Heterogeneous treatment effects and backlash
- Testing messages and sustained behavior

Day 5
Friday, June 11

Marijn Keijzer

Gaps between beliefs and behavior

There exists a mismatch between public beliefs about climate change and the state of scientific knowledge. Given the scientific consensus around measures to prevent climate change, why is it that individuals often fail to coordinate on collective action? In this session, we address the role of personal experiences with (short-term) environmental shocks, the mismatch between invidual and collective goals, and what institutions can prevent freeriding behavior.

Questions:
Why do individuals fail to address collective challenges in light of their personal motivations?
How can institutions prevent freeriding behavior?

Main topics:
- Gaps between public beliefs and scientific knowledge
- The belief-behavior gap of green consumption
- Tragedy of the commons
- Institutions to prevent freeriding



Course structure, **part 2**

(Monday, June 7 – Friday, June 18)

Week 2 (Monday 14 to Friday 18)

Mornings, we will have lecture, while afternoons will be student presentations and research brainstorming sessions.

Day 1
Monday, June 14

Kristin Michelitch

Household Green-Technology Adoption: The Case of Clean Cooking and Household Air Pollution

Using clean cooking as a central case, this session examines why household acquisition of a welfare-improving technology does not necessarily result in sustained use or improved environmental and health outcomes.
The session traces the behavioral chain from the offer of a clean-cooking technology through acquisition, use, consistent use, reduced reliance on harmful fuels, reduced exposure to pollutants, and eventual health and environmental effects. Particular attention is given to price, liquidity, gender and intrahousehold bargaining, social learning, trust, habit, maintenance, fuel availability, and implementation.
Students will use the case to distinguish technology adoption from sustained behavioral change and to design an intervention addressing continued "fuel stacking" after households receive cleaner cooking technologies.

Questions:
Why does acquiring a clean-cooking technology not necessarily lead to sustained use or better health?
Which constraints and household decisions sustain fuel stacking, and how can an intervention address them?

Main topics:
- The chain from acquisition to consistent use and reduced exposure
- Price, liquidity, fuel availability, and maintenance
- Gender, intrahousehold bargaining, trust, and social learning
- Habit, fuel stacking, and sustained behavior change
- Designing and evaluating clean-cooking interventions

Day 2
Tuesday, June 15

Marijn Keijzer

Norms and the Polarization-Perception Paradox

This session provides a conceptual introduction to climate mitigation as a public-good problem. It examines what people believe about climate change and collective action, how they perceive other people's attitudes and behavior, and whether correcting mistaken normative beliefs can increase costly pro-environmental action.
Where appropriate, one or more conference guests could participate in this session by presenting relevant research, discussing an applied case, or contributing to a roundtable with students.

Questions:
What do people think about climate change and collective action for mitigation?
How can correcting normative beliefs increase costly pro-environmental behavior?

Main topics:
- Normative and empirical expectations
- Environmental attitudes
- False polarization
- Meta polarization
- Climate change mitigation as a public good.

Day 3
Wednesday, June 16

Kristin Michelitch

Clean Community Environments as a Threshold Local Good: The Case of Sanitation

Using sanitation as a central case, this session examines environmental behavior as a threshold public-good and local-governance problem. Latrine ownership does not necessarily imply use, household-level use does not ensure sufficient community coverage, and community coverage does not automatically translate into reduced environmental exposure or improved health.
The session considers how material constraints, social norms, emotions, local leadership, monitoring, maintenance, social pressure, and community institutions interact to shape sustained behavioral change. It also addresses the ethical and methodological difficulties involved in measuring and changing socially sensitive behavior.

Questions:
Why might household sanitation investments fail to produce a clean community environment?
How can communities reach and sustain the coverage needed to reduce environmental exposure?

Main topics:
- Sanitation as a threshold local public good
- Latrine ownership, use, coverage, and health outcomes
- Material constraints, social norms, and emotions
- Leadership, monitoring, maintenance, and community institutions
- Ethical intervention design and measurement of sensitive behavior.

Day 4
Thursday, June 17

Marijn Keijzer

Biased Environmental Beliefs and Misperceived Efficacy

This session examines whether information-based interventions can generate pro-environmental behavior and why such interventions sometimes fail or backfire. Topics include perceived efficacy, the belief–behavior gap, partisan bias in the interpretation of environmental information, social influence, and the conditions under which collective judgments produce or fail to produce accurate beliefs.

Questions:
Can we use information-based interventions to trigger pro-environmental behaviors?
When do such interventions backfire?

Main topics:
- Wisdom of the crowd
- Perceived efficacy
- Belief-behavior gap
- Backfire effects.

Day 5
Friday, June 18

Marijn Keijzer

Social Networks and Tipping Points for Climate Action

This session moves from individual beliefs and household behavior to social diffusion. It examines how network structures affect the spread of pro-environmental beliefs and practices, when behavioral change becomes self-sustaining, and whether targeted interventions can generate larger consequences through tipping processes.

Topics include diffusion, contagion, social conventions, network-based interventions, local consensus, population-level change, and the possibility of producing large-scale behavioral consequences through relatively limited interventions.

Questions:
How do networks affect the spreading of pro-environmental beliefs and behavior?
How can network-based interventions be used to trigger great consequences from minimal manipulations?

Main topics:
- Tipping points
- Diffusion versus contagion
- Global diversity through local consensus
- Braess paradox.

Housing at **The Social Hub**

TSE partnered with The Social Hub in Toulouse, just 15 minutes away from the TSE building (which is itself in the core of Toulouse's city center).

You will be provided a studio apartment for your whole stay, with private bathroom, kitchenette, air conditioning, high-speed Wi-Fi and a large desk. You can access the gym or the seasonal pool on the rooftop, or a free bike-sharing service... All you need to enjoy your stay in Toulouse and study in great conditions!











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