



Exopolitics examines the contact and acculturation (i.e. psychological or behavioral changes resulting from contact) and the affects within- and between-groups and resulting cultural variations. It studies population genetics and the possible contact breaks down that can occur between-group genetic structures resulting in cultural evolution. The process is to acculturate the contact to local behaviors via social learning processes such as conformity and social norms, potentially preventing the contact from eliminating between-group cultural variations. Exopolitics studies acculturation as determined by the strength of biases and the number of demonstrators from whom individuals learn and resulting counter by assortment, or the tendency for individuals to preferentially interact with culturally-similar others.