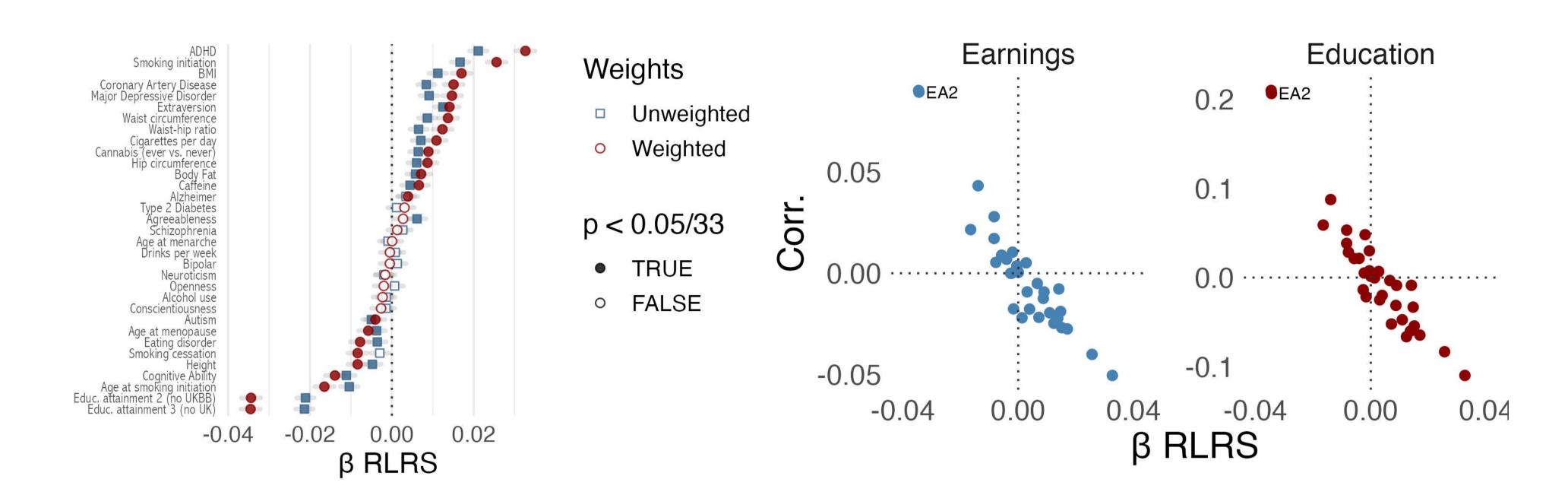
Human capital mediates natural selection in contemporary humans

David Hugh-Jones University of East Anglia davidhughjones@gmail.com >@davidhughjones Abdel Abdellaoui Amsterdam UMC a.abdellaoui@amsterdamumc.nl >@dr_appie

Polygenic scores predicting lower earnings and education are being selected for



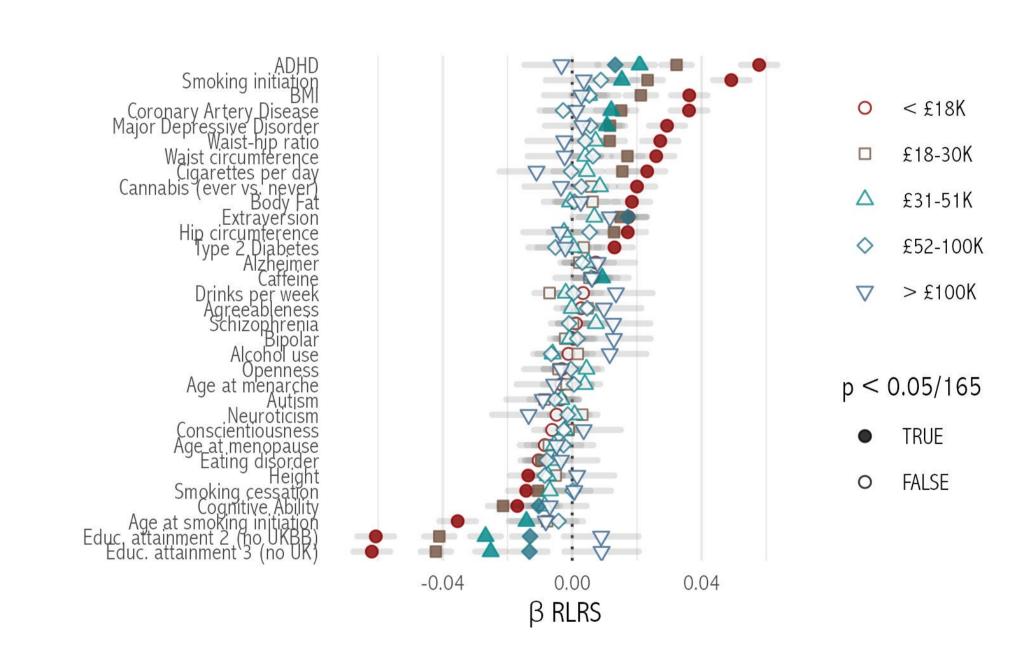
Among UK Biobank respondents with completed fertility, we correlate 33 polygenic scores with relative lifetime reproductive success (RLRS).

Effect sizes are highly correlated across two generations, using number of siblings to calculate parents' RLRS.

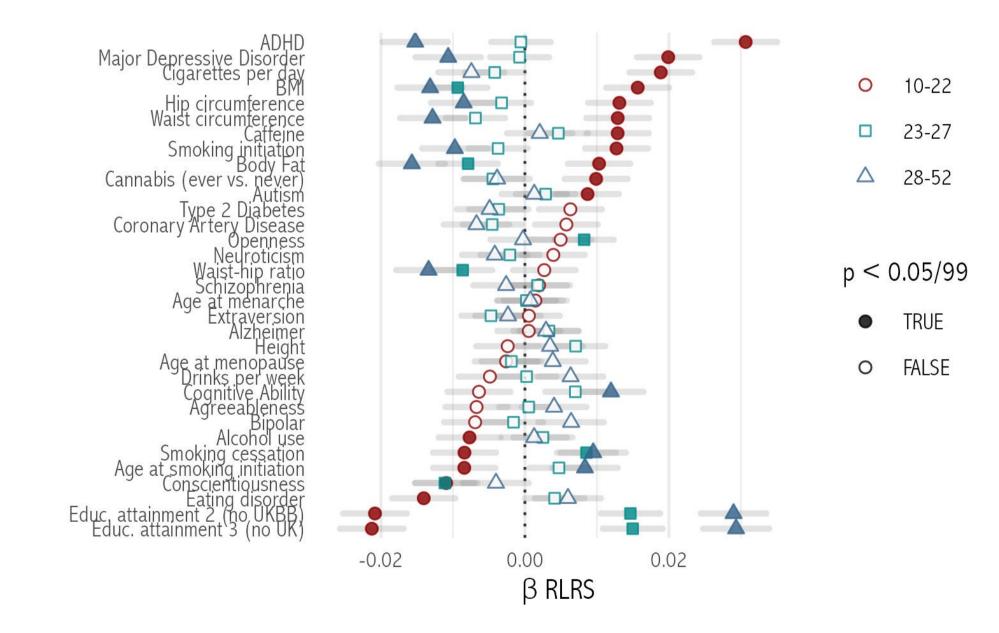
Population weighting (Van Alten et al. 2022) increases effect sizes.

Effects vary by...

Income also education

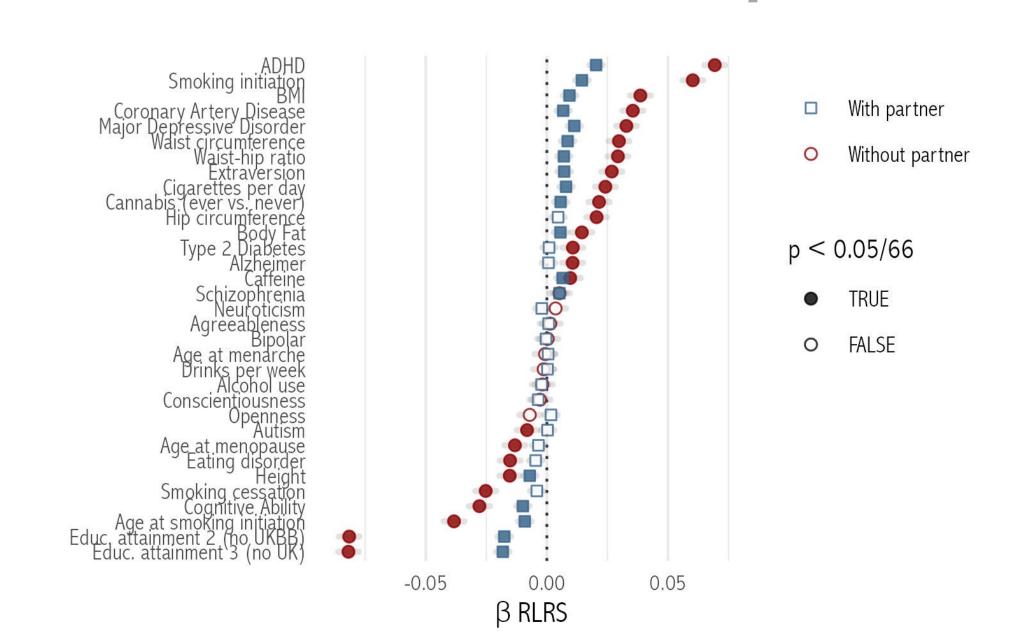


Age at first live birth (women)

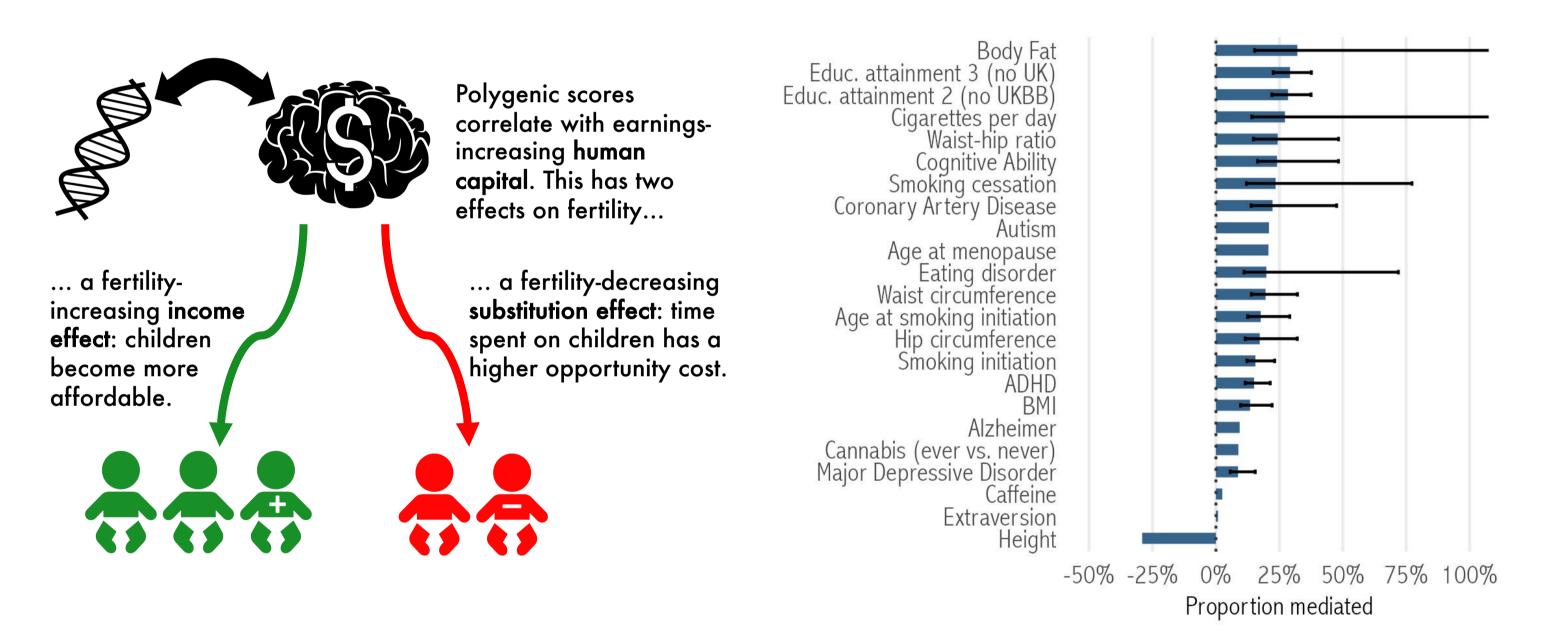


Living with a partner

also number of lifetime partners



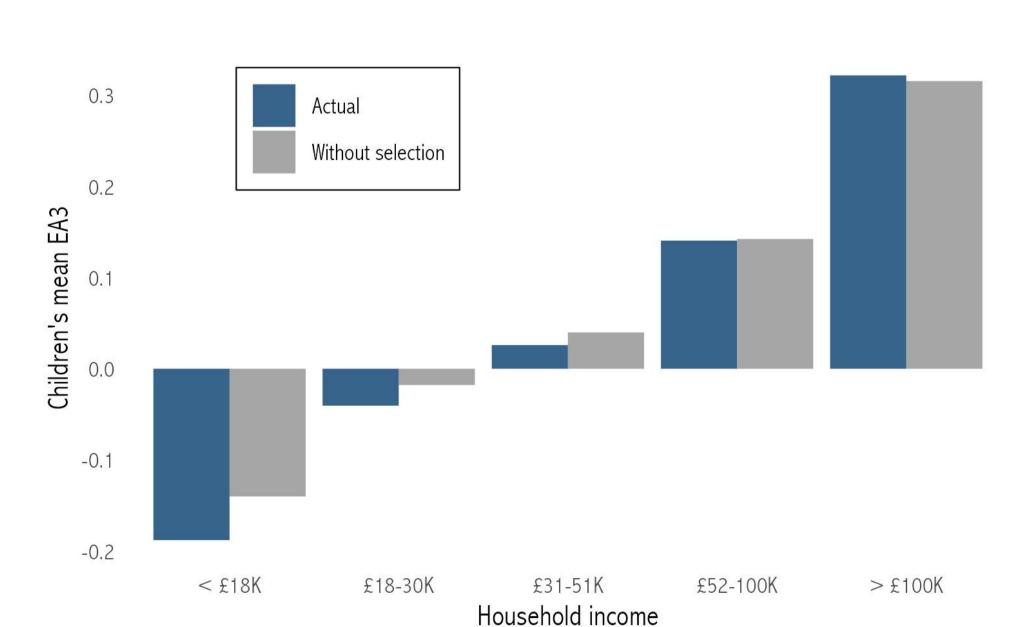
Economic theory of fertility can explain these results



This model can explain the patterns in our data, if the substitution effect is stronger at lower income levels. A mediation analysis shows that education significantly mediates the link between polygenic scores and fertility for 18/23 scores where there is a significant link.

Natural selection increases genetic inequality across income groups

Selection against earningsincreasing variants is
stronger at lower incomes.
This increases inequality
between income groups, and
the unfairness of the
"genetic lottery" (Harden
2021). Natural selection
increases the correlation of
polygenic scores with
income for 28 out of 33
scores, with a median
increase of 16.43%.



Acknowledgements

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