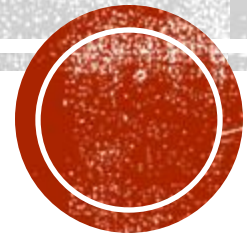


The role of gene-environment interplay in educational outcomes

Dr Rosa Cheesman

Research Fellow

The Department of Psychology, University of Oslo

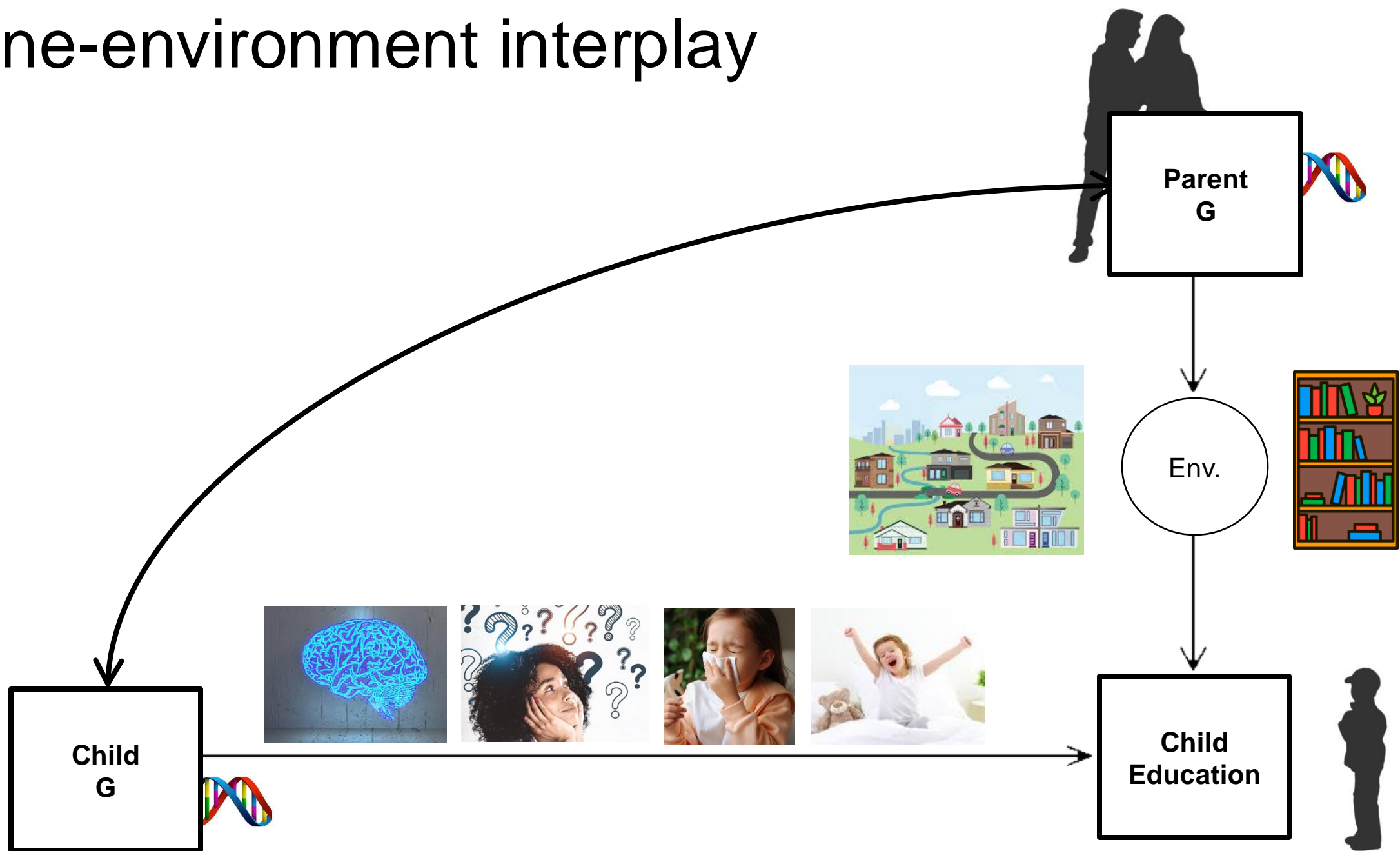


Summary

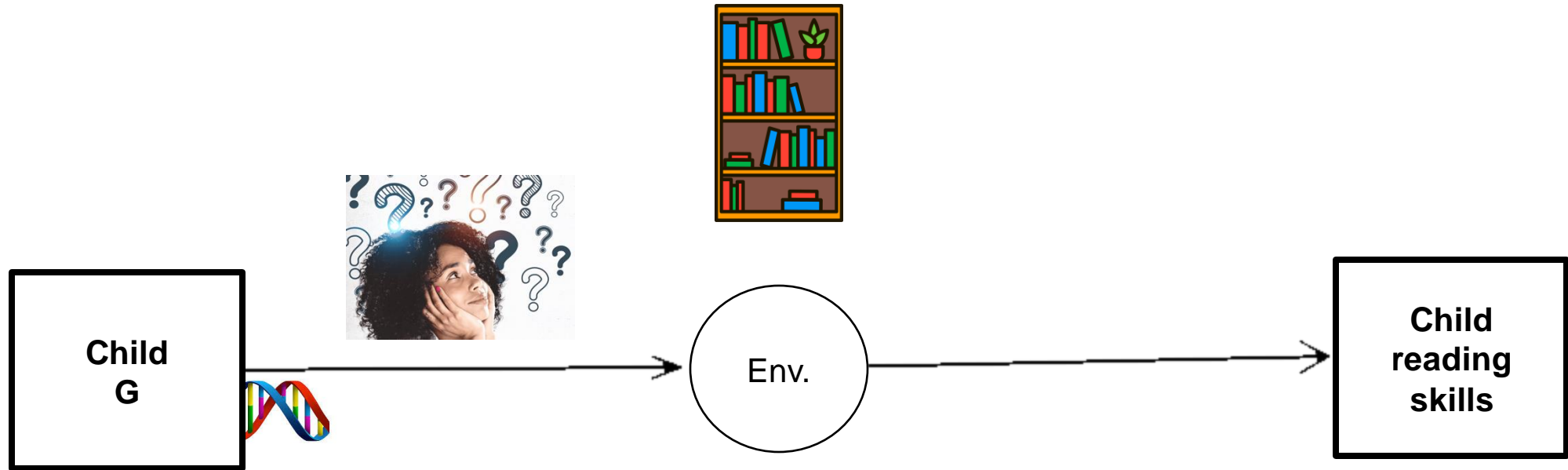
1. Background on gene-environment interplay research in education
 - Key theories
 - Key developments in the field
2. Using genetics to understand:
 - Parental effects on offspring education
 - Horizontal educational stratification



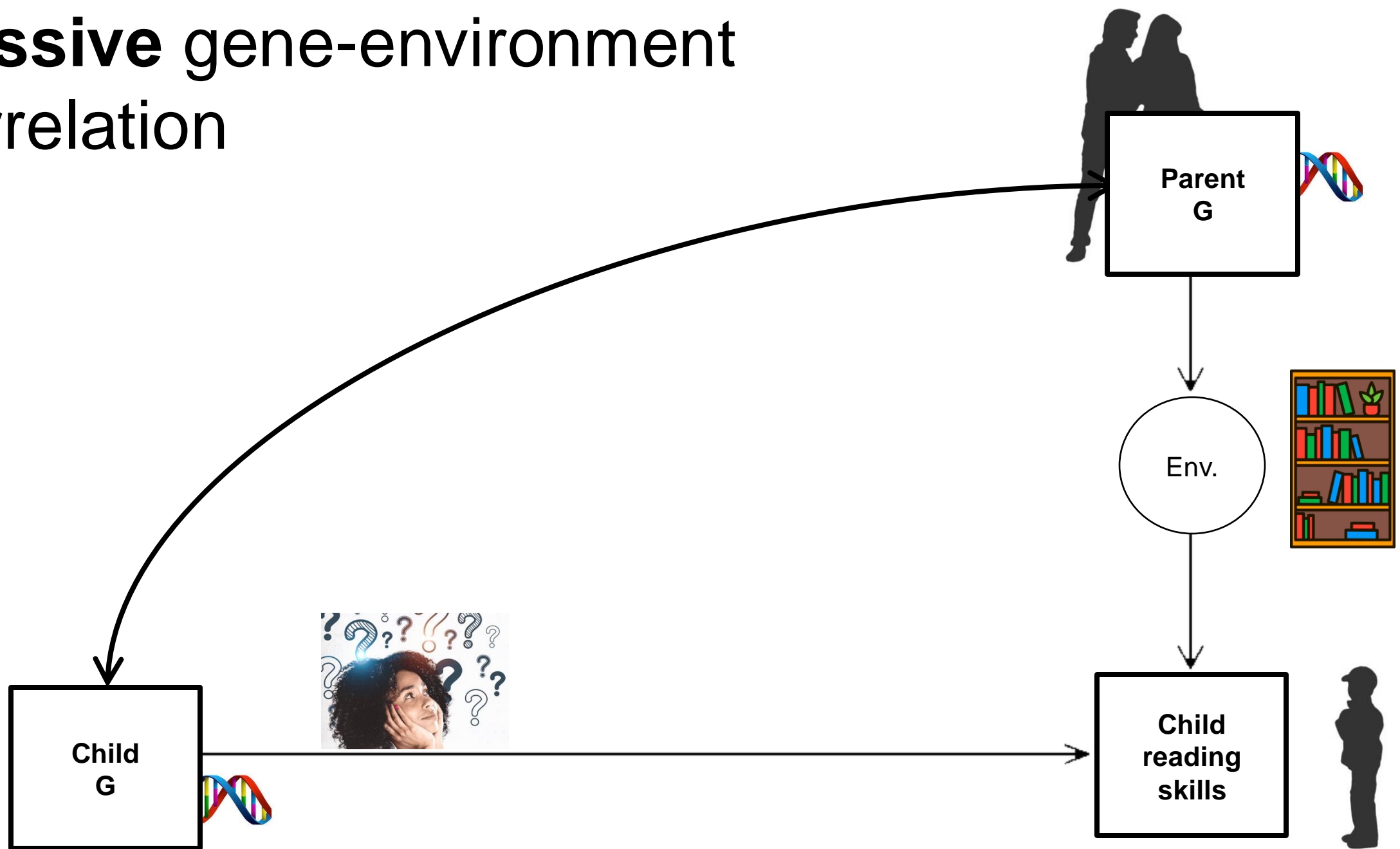
Gene-environment interplay



Active/evocative gene-environment correlation



Passive gene-environment correlation



Gene-environment interaction vs gene-environment correlation

- $r(G, E)$: **how we shape our experiences**; correlations between genetic and environmental factors
- $G * E$ interaction: **how experiences modify our genetic expression** (and vice versa); effects of genetic factors are moderated by social factors (and vice versa)
- Much stronger evidence base for $r(G, E)$ than $G * E$



Key developments in gene-environment interplay research in education

1. Twin and family studies

BEHAVIORAL AND BRAIN SCIENCES (1991) 14, 373–427
Printed in the United States of America

The nature of nurture: Genetic influence on “environmental” measures

Robert Plomin^a and C. S. Bergeman^b

734 LETTERSTONATURE

Education policy and the heritability of educational attainment

A. C. Heath^{*}, K. Berg[†], L. J. Eaves^{*}, M. H. Solaas[‡], L. A. Corey^{*}, J. Sundet[‡], P. Magnus[†] & W. E. Nance^{*}

^{*} Department of Human Genetics, Medical College of Virginia, Richmond, Virginia 23298, USA

[†] Institute of Medical Genetics, and [‡] Institute of Psychology, University of Oslo, PO Box 1036, Blindern, Oslo 3, Norway

2. Genomics

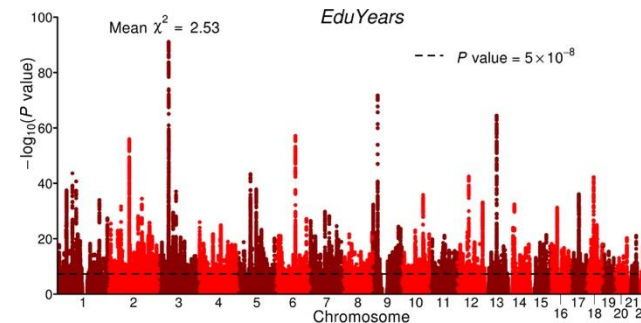
3. Family-based socio-genomics

RESEARCH ARTICLE


f X in

The nature of nurture: Effects of parental genotypes

AUGUSTINE KONG , GUDMAR THORLEIFSSON , MICHAEL L. FRIGGE , BJARNI J. VILHJALMSSON , [...], AND KARI STEFANSSON  +10 authors [Auth](#)



The continuing value of twin studies in the omics era

Jenny van Dongen, P. Eline Slagboom, Harmen H. M. Draisma, Nicholas G. Martin & Dorret I. Boomsma 

The nature of nurture: Effects of parental genotypes

Effects of non-transmitted genetic variants capture “genetic nurture”

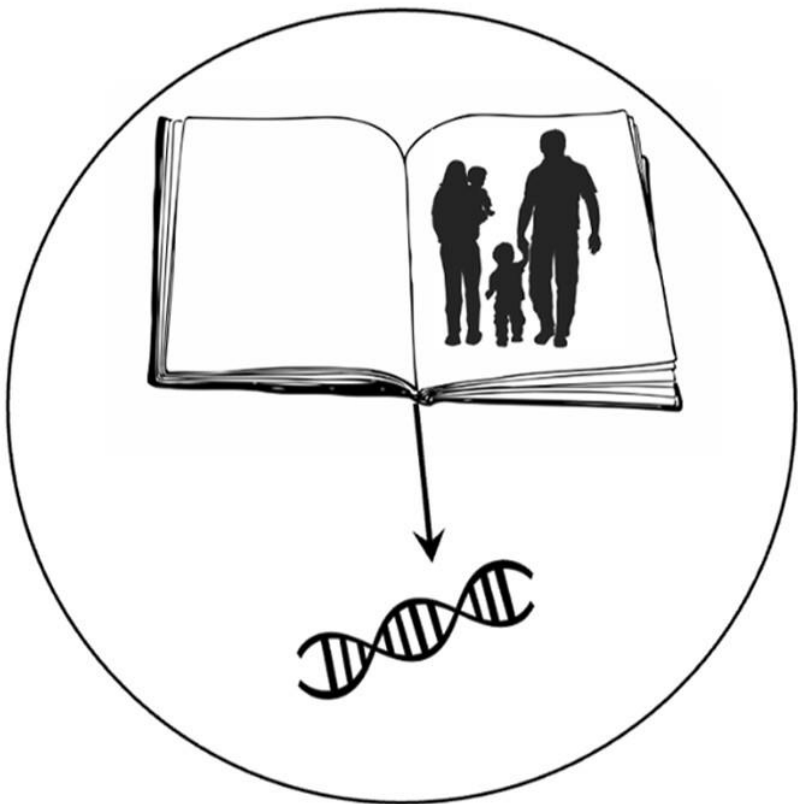
Augustine Kong,^{1,2,3*} Gudmar Thorleifsson,¹ Michael L. Frigge,¹

BEHAVIORAL AND BRAIN SCIENCES (1991) 14, 373–427
Printed in the United States of America

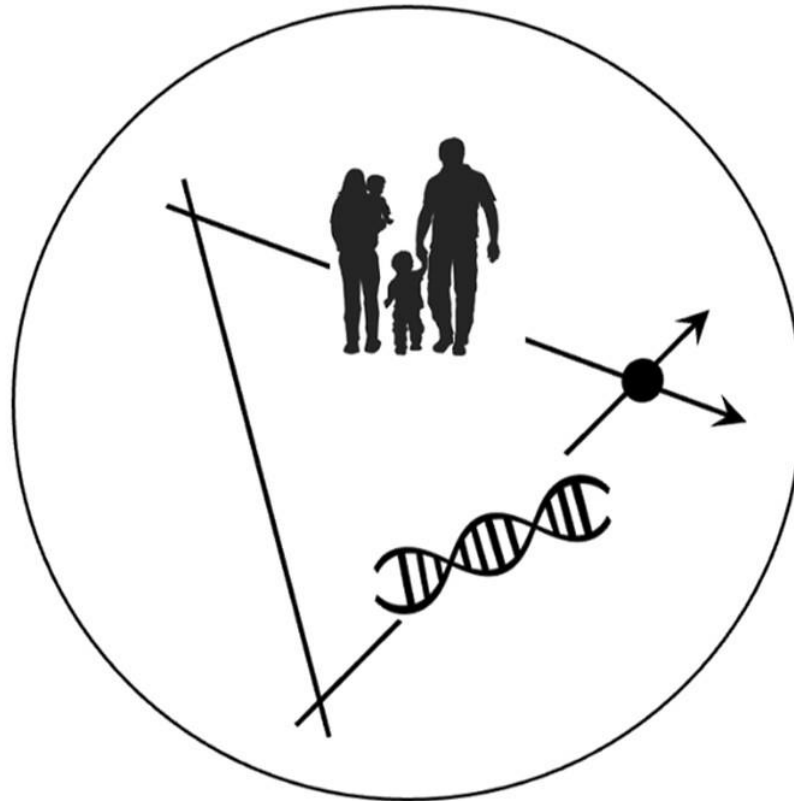
“gene-environment correlation”
“parental indirect genetic effect”
“dynastic effects”

The nature of nurture: Genetic influence on “environmental” measures

Robert Plomin^a and C. S. Bergeman^b



Using knowledge



Triangulating



Integrating

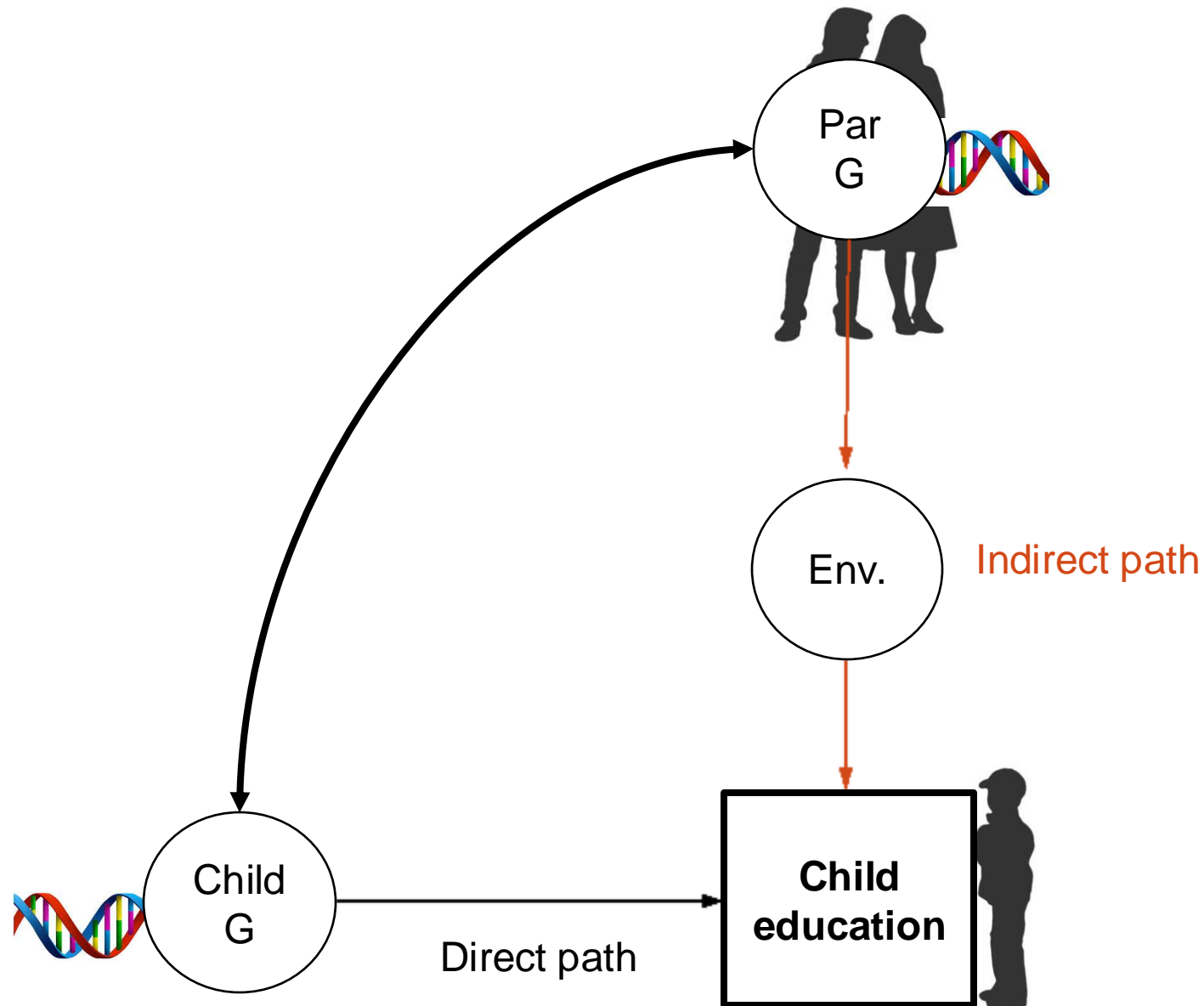


Summary

1. Background on gene-environment interplay research in education
 - Key theories
 - Key developments in the field
2. Using genetics to understand:
 - Parental effects on offspring education
 - Horizontal educational stratification



1. Using genetics to understand parental effects

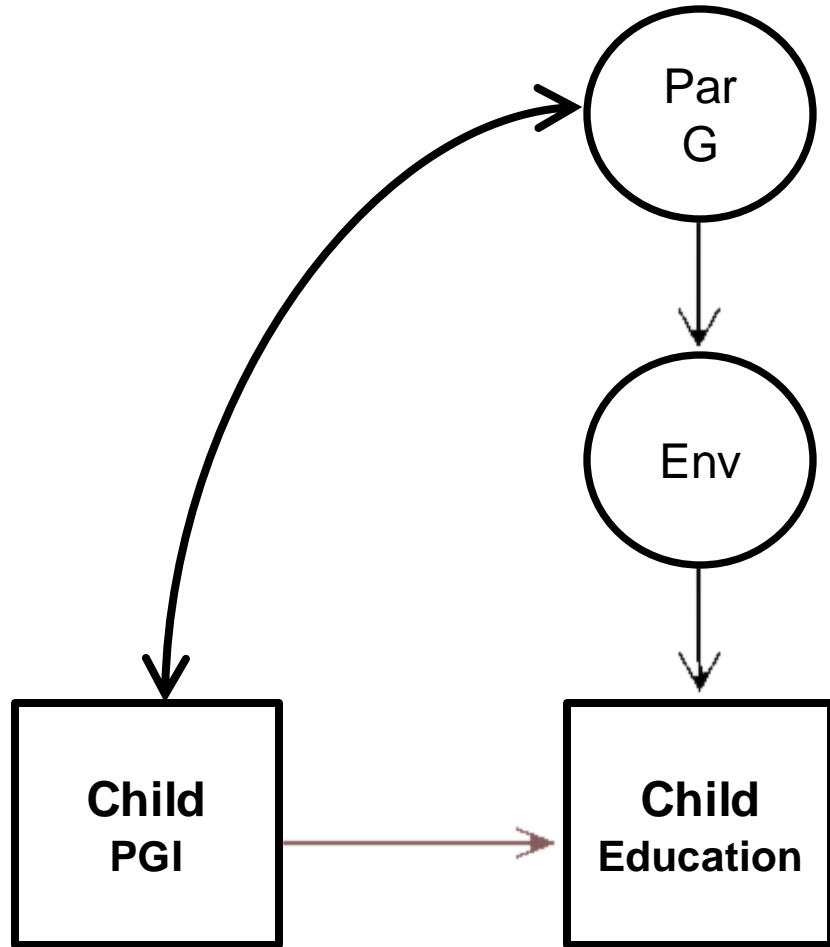


Strengths of 'genetic nurture' approach:

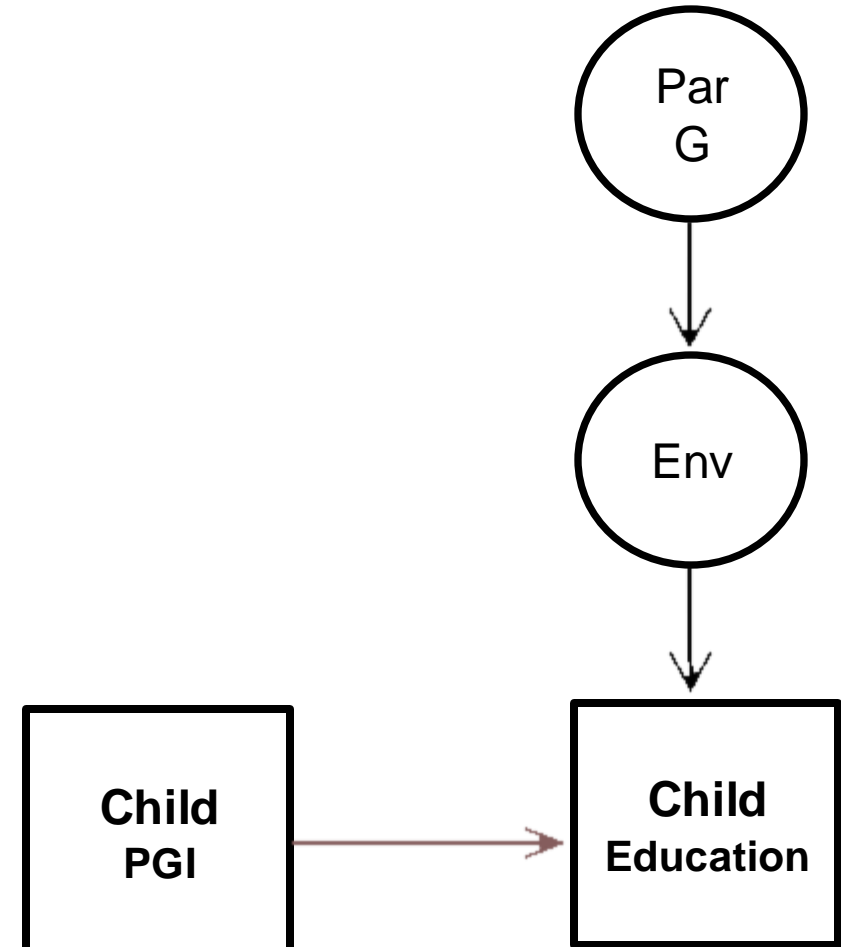
- 1. Explains substantial variance (7%; Young et al. 2018)*
- 2. No need to assess parenting; latent effect*
- 3. Large sample size, not biased by selective dropout*
- 4. Controls for confounding due to shared genes*
- 5. No issue with reverse causality*



1. Using genetics to understand parental effects



Non-adopted



Adopted



1. Using genetics to understand parental effects

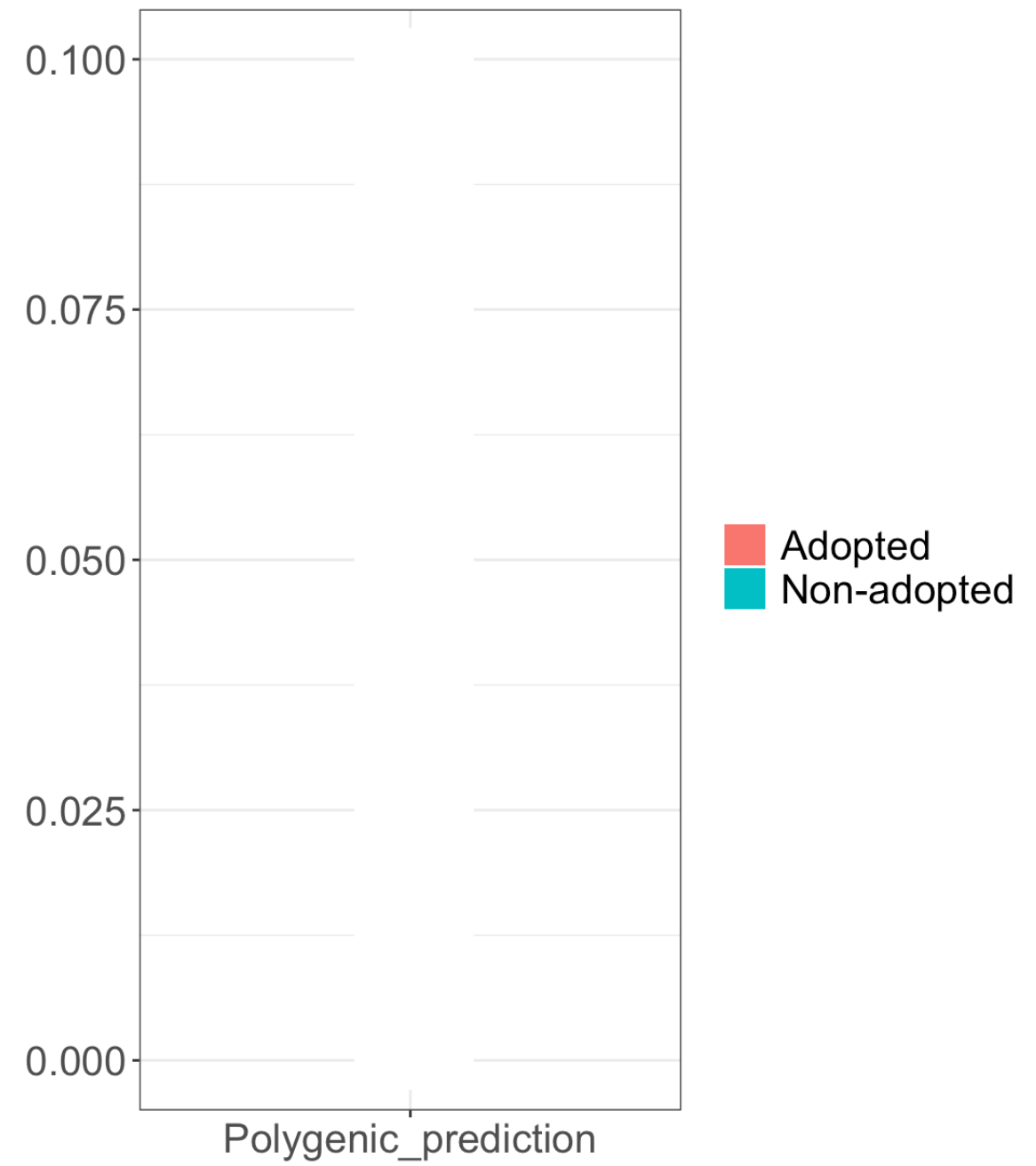
variance explained in educational attainment (R^2)



N = ~500,000

“Were you adopted as a child?” Yes N=7,342

Cheesman et al. 2020 *Psych. Science*

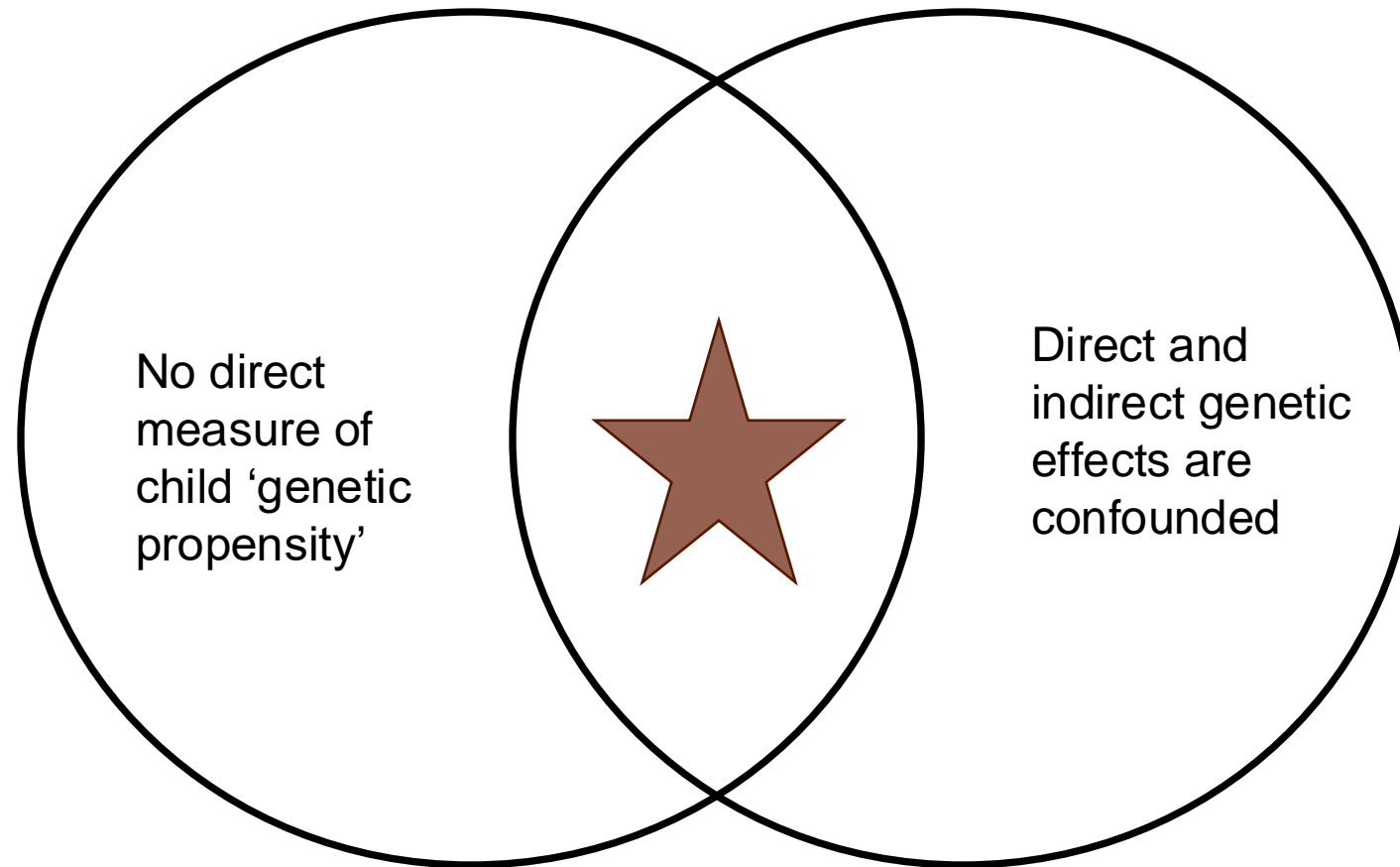


1. Using genetics to understand parental effects

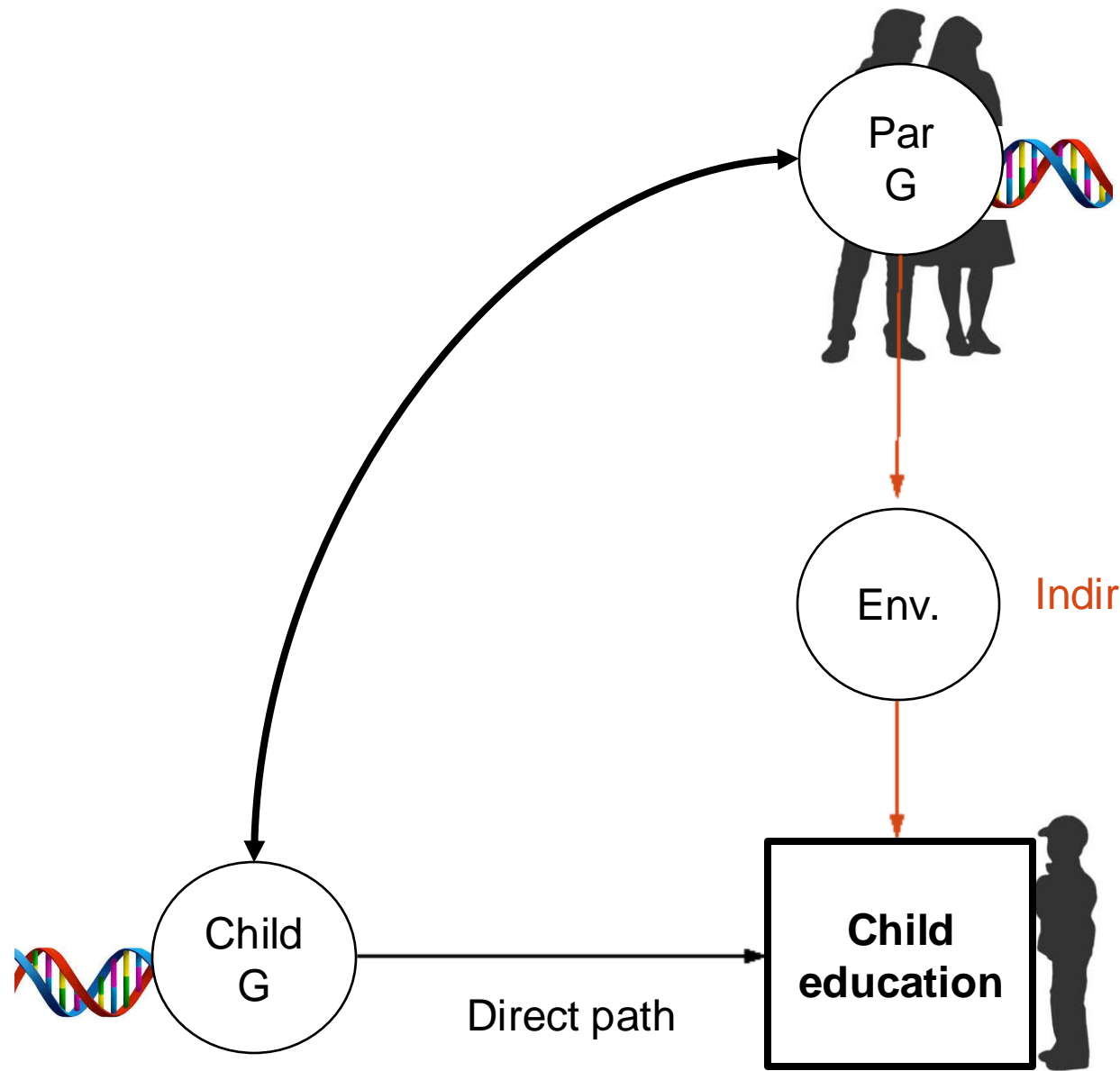
Traditional adoption design

+

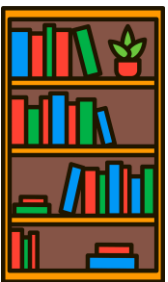
Naïve polygenic index design



1. Using genetics to understand parental effects



Multiple possible confounders and components

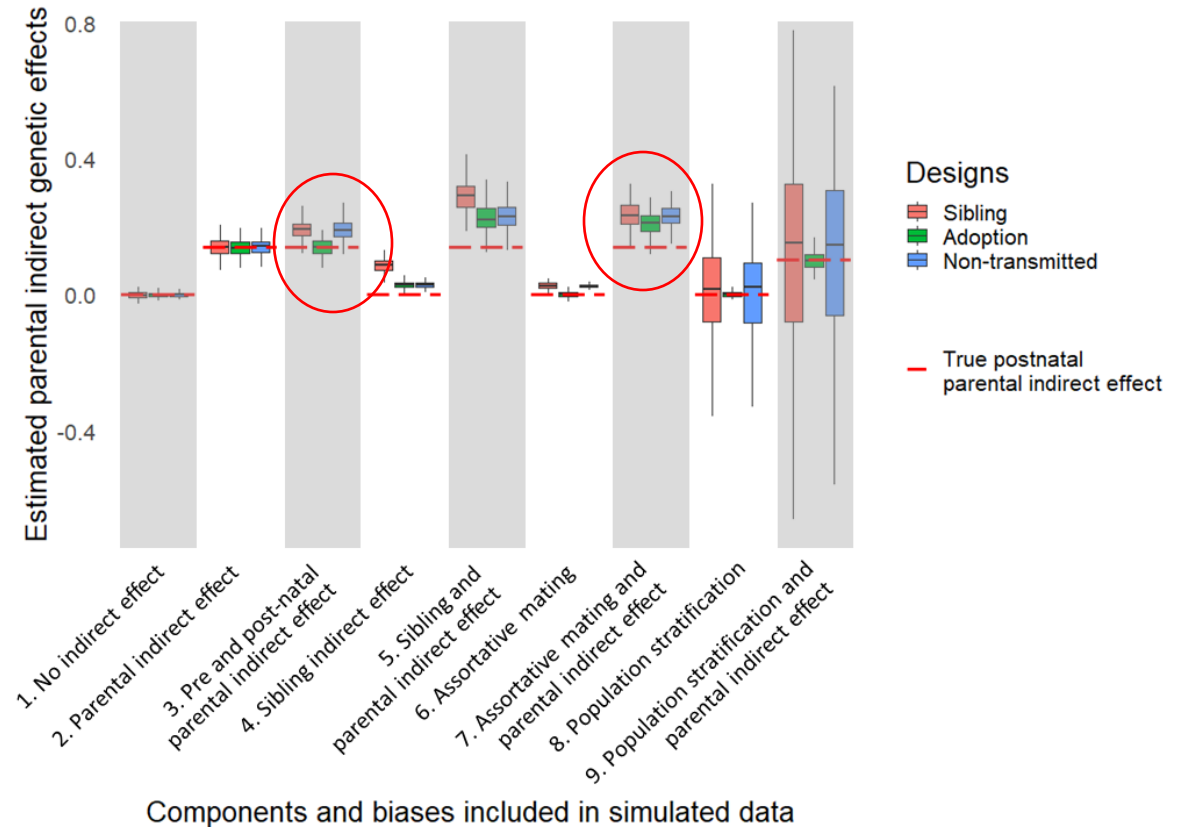
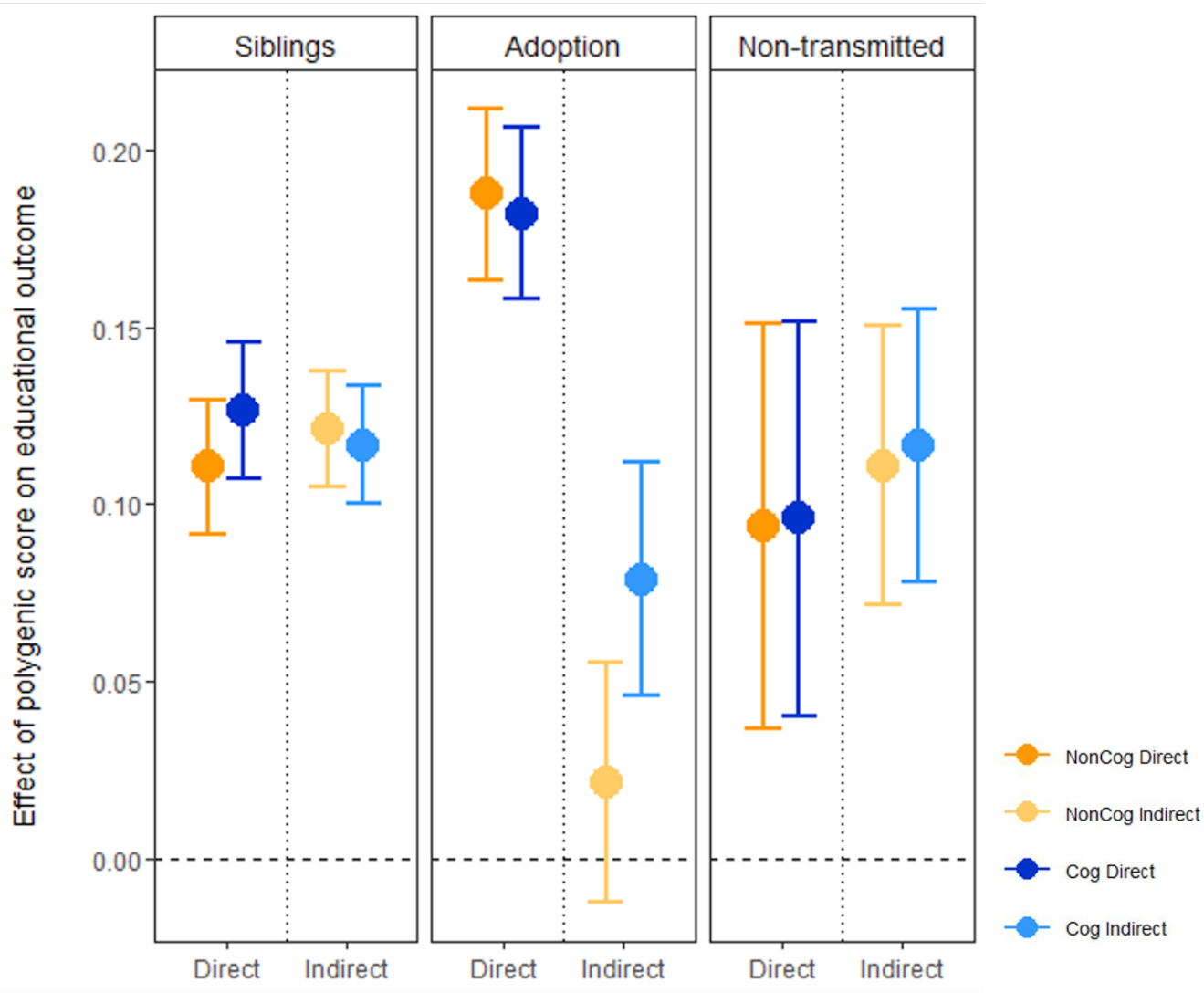


Proximal and distal environmental mechanisms

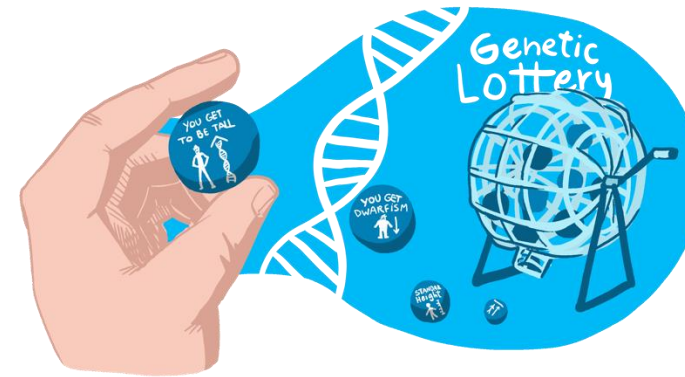
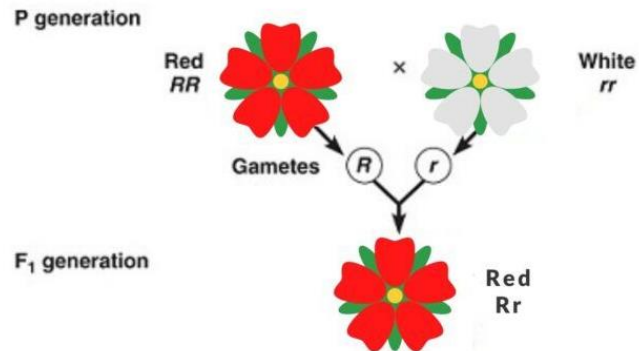


1. Using genetics to understand parental effects

Triangulation + simulations



MENDELIAN SEGREGATION



a diploid organism passes a randomly selected allele for a trait to its offspring



2. Using genetics to understand horizontal stratification



ISCED FIELDS OF EDUCATION AND
TRAINING 2013 (ISCED-F 2013)



Norway
N= 125,016



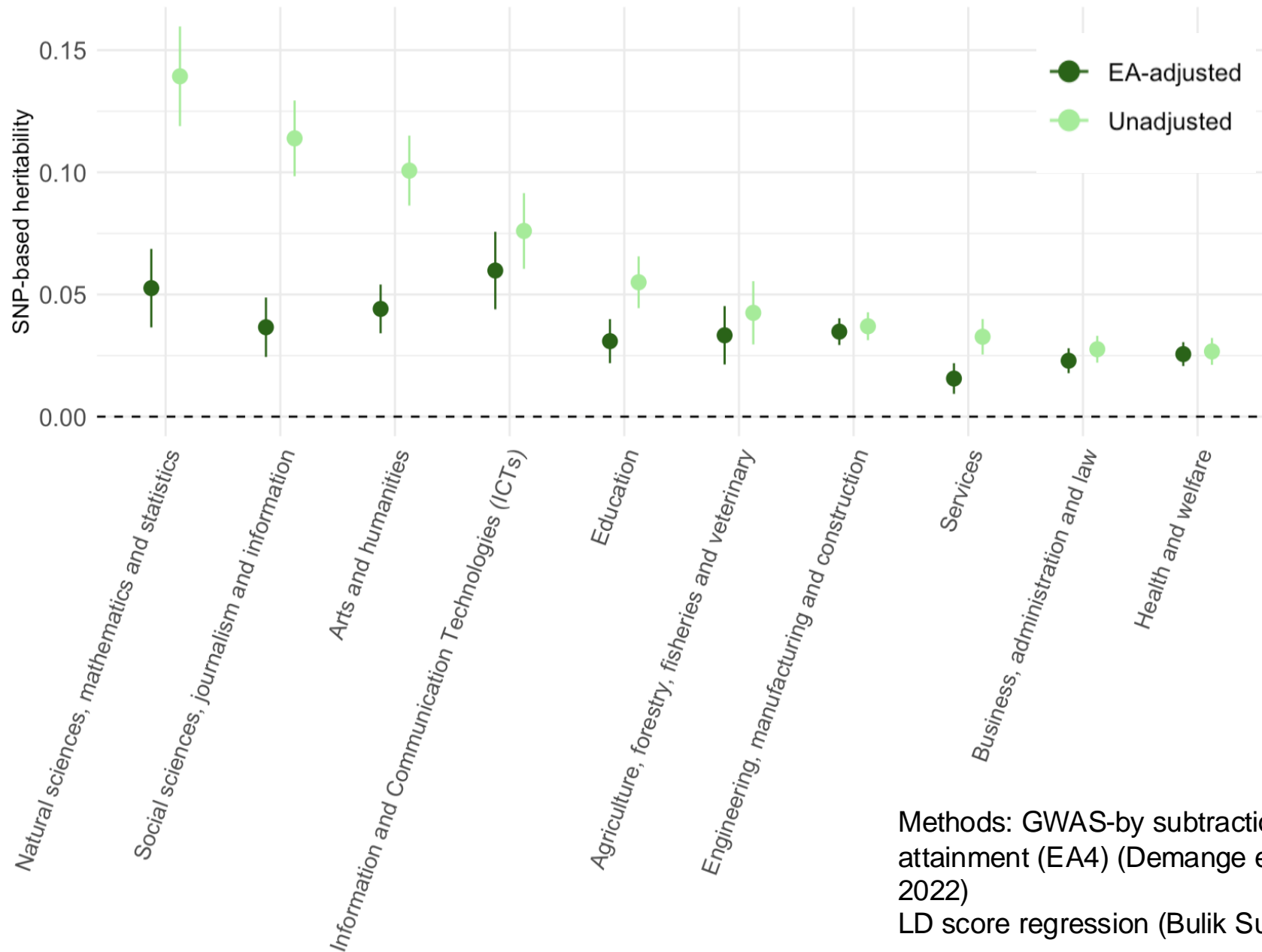
Finland
N= 338,118



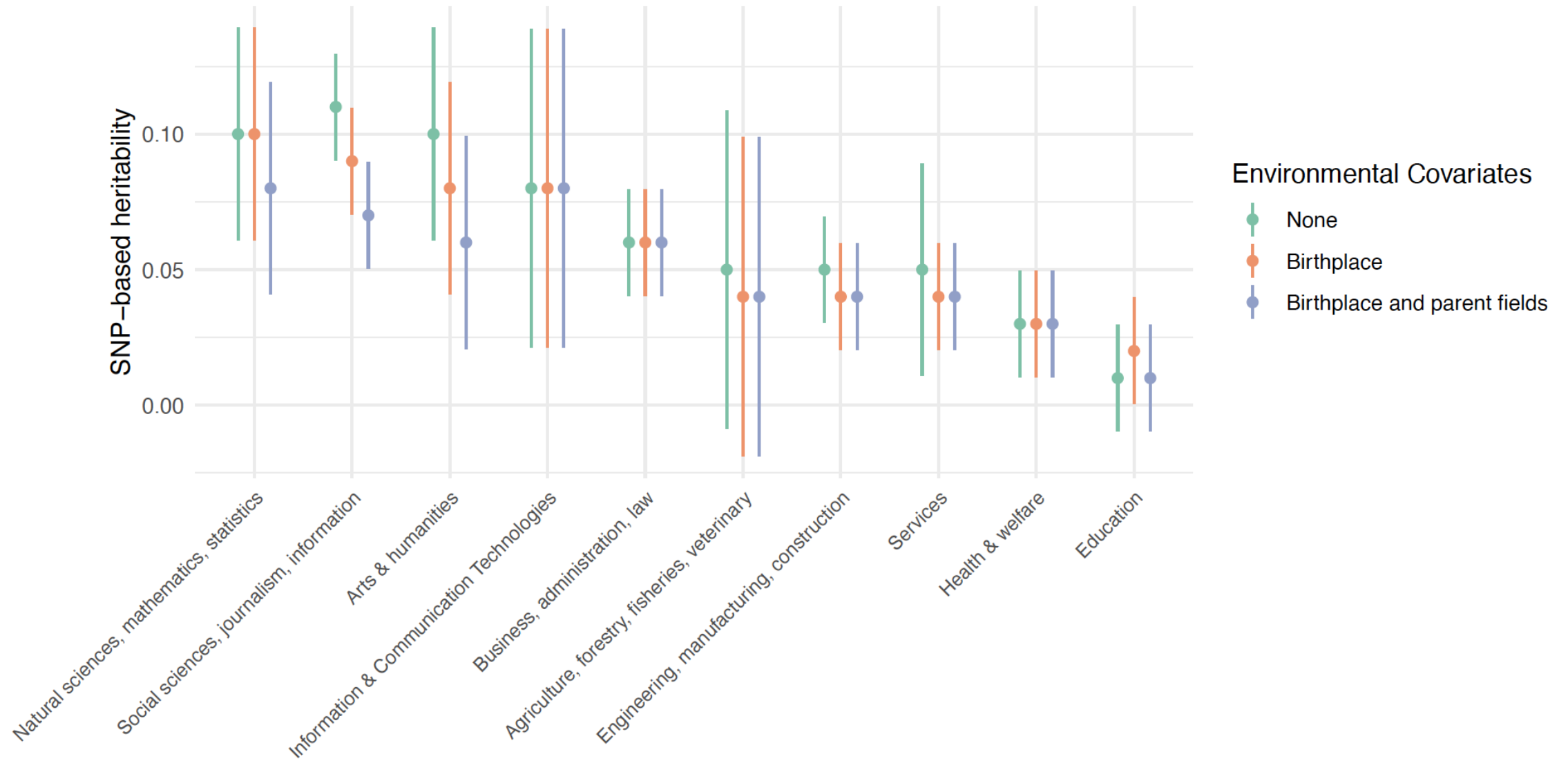
Netherlands
N= 36,373



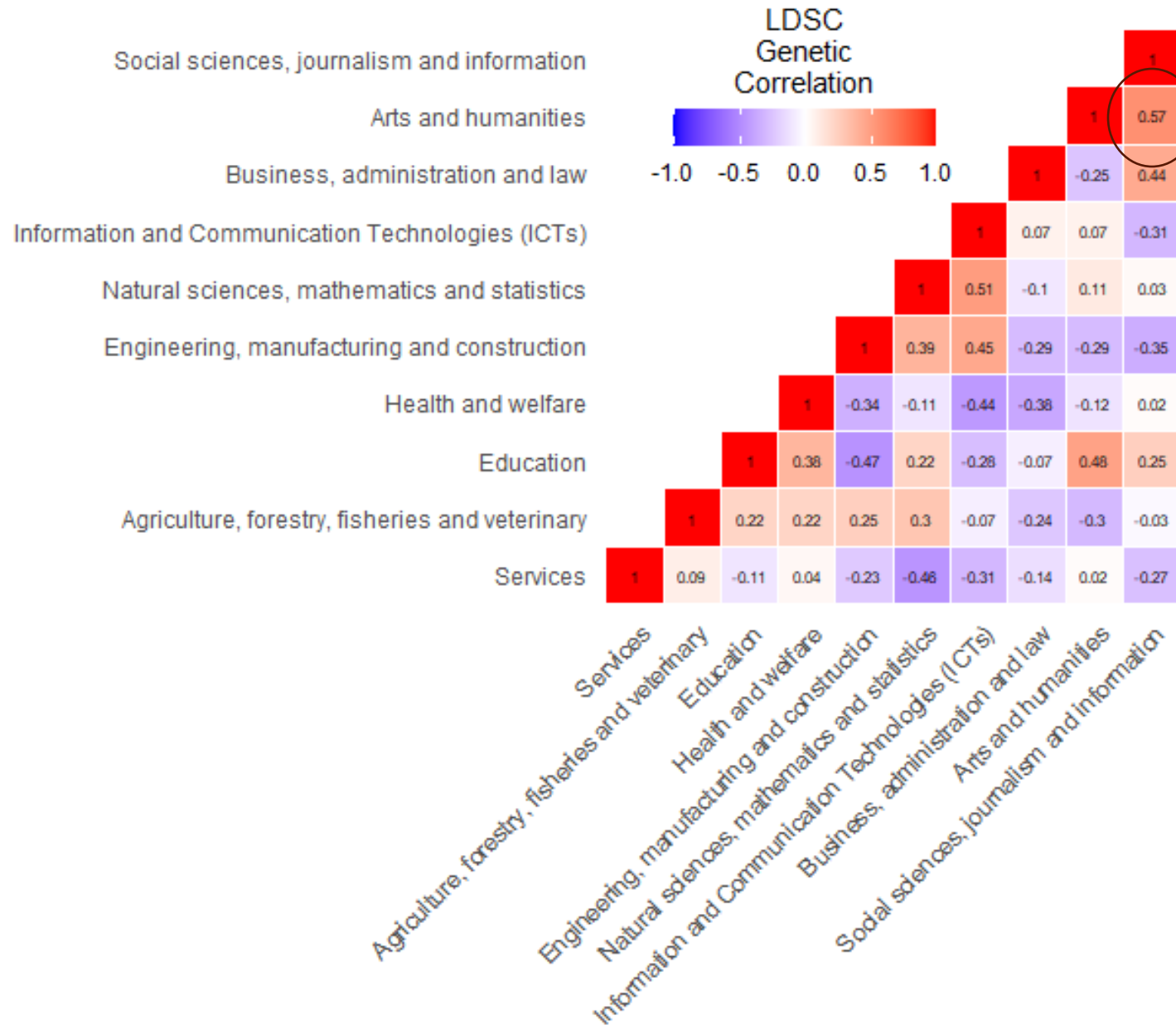
SNP-based heritability estimates for fields of education



Heritability estimates are not significantly reduced when adjusting for birthplace and parents' fields of education (Norwegian data)

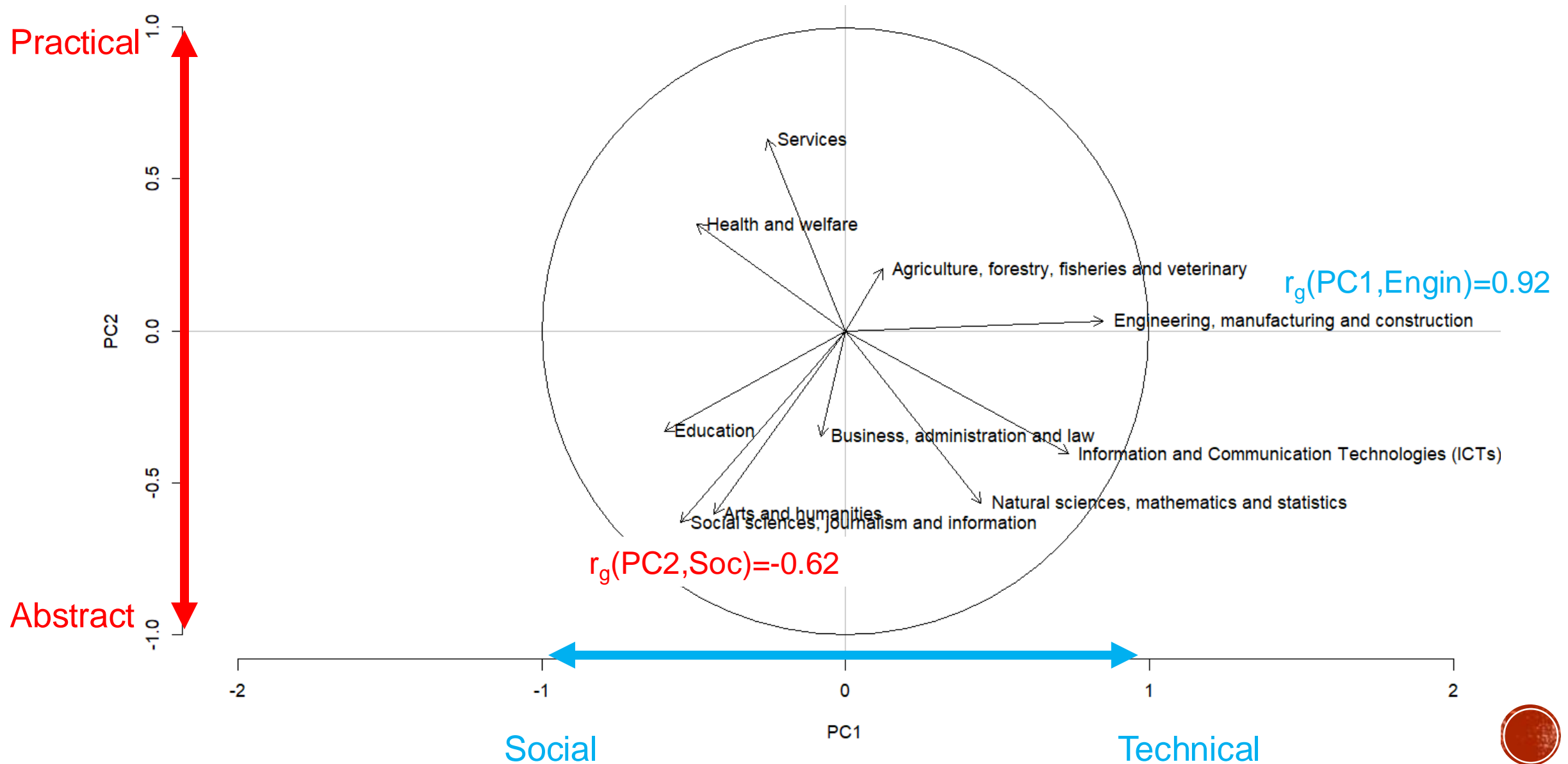


Genetic clustering among field specialisations

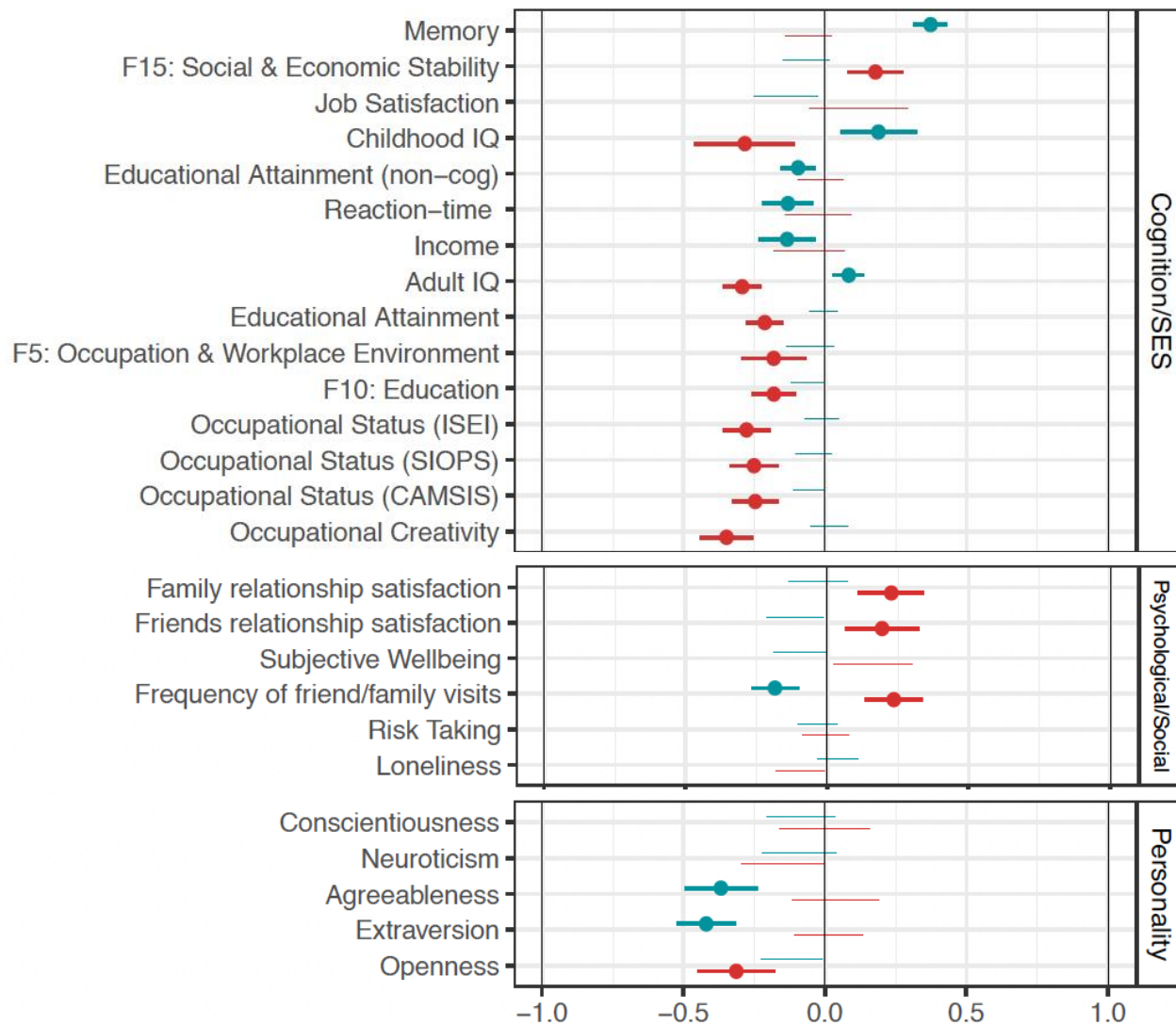


Methods:
 LD score regression based
 on EA-adjusted GWAS
 summary statistics

2 principal genetic components describing sorting into fields



Phenome-wide genetic correlations with field components



↔ Social vs Technical ↔

↔ Abstract vs Practical ↔



Summary

1. Background on gene-environment interplay research in education

- Key theories: **active, evocative and passive gene-environment correlation**
- Key developments in the field: **from family-based methods, to population-wide genomic methods, to within-family genomics**



Summary

2. Using genetics to understand:

- Parental effects on offspring education: genetic tools for **causal inference**; identifying novel **latent** effects
- Horizontal educational stratification: genetic insights on **underlying structures**; expand the scope to **phenome-wide patterns**
- Other fruitful areas of social science genomics:
 - Gene-environment interaction studies to highlight how individuals respond differently to interventions (Paul)
 - Gene-environment correlation studies to highlight how individuals select and get affected by partners and friends (Giorgia)
 - **Social scientists are encouraged to incorporate these methods and contribute useful insights!**



THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION!



Suggestions welcome!

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Jacobs foundation
no. 2023-1510-00

