Demonstrating the Predictability of Involvement with the Justice System using Genome-wide Polygenic Scores in Three Cohorts

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Contact with the Justice System

- Roughly 30% of Americans will—at some point in their lifetime—be arrested
- An estimated 6-to-10% will spend time in prison
- 2.2 million people—about 1 in 110 adults—are incarcerated on any given day

Criminal Conduct

Antisocial Behavior Conduct Problems Externalizing Behaviors Low Self-Control



Meta-Analyses on the h^2 of Antisocial Behavior





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JAMA Psychiatry | Original Investigation

Genome-Wide Association Studies of a Broad Spectrum of Antisocial Behavior





Discovery of the first genome-wide significant risk loci for attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder

Genome-wide analysis identifies 12 loci influencing human reproductive behavior

JAMA Psychiatry | Original Investigation

Genome-Wide Association Studies of a Broad Spectrum of Antisocial Behavior

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genetics

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RESEARCH ARTICLE

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF medical genetics Neuropsychiatric Genetics Gene discovery and polygenic prediction from a genome-wide association study of educational attainment in 1.1 million individuals

A Genome-Wide Approach to Children's Aggressive Behavior: The EAGLE consortium



Data and Measures

- Data come from Add Health, HRS, and WLS
 - Limited to non-Hispanic whites to minimize confounding effects of population stratification
- Lifetime Incarceration
 - "Have you ever been an inmate in a jail, prison, juvenile detention center, or other correctional facility?"
- Genome-wide Polygenic Scores
 - ADHD (Demontis et al., 2018)
 - Aggressive Behavior (Pappa et al., 2016)
 - Antisocial Behavior (Tielbeek et al., 2017)
 - (Low) Educational Attainment (Lee et al., 2018)
 - (Early) Age at First Birth (Barban et al., 2016)

Effect of Polygenic Scores on Incarceration Risk in the Add Health



Effect of Polygenic Scores on Incarceration Risk in the HRS



Effect of Polygenic Scores on Incarceration Risk in the WLS



Future Directions





Broader Considerations

- Polygenic scores are not currently robust enough to serve as a prospective predictor of incarceration
- But this may change as the polygenic scores are refined
- Must consider the ethical and moral questions that will come if it ever becomes possible to use polygenic scores to predict risk of incarceration
- Our stance: genomic screening should <u>not</u> be considered

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