

Appendix from D. Nettle and T. V. Pollet, “Natural Selection on Male Wealth in Humans”

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Appendix

Table A1

Descriptive statistics for key variables in the National Child Development Study (NCDS) data (means and standard deviations, or frequencies, as appropriate)

Variable	Male	Female
<i>N</i> (maximum)	9,593	8,960
ln(income)	9.94 (.56)	9.28 (.67)
Education:		
16 years	3,157	3,320
18 years	556	721
Degree achieved	930	850
No. children	1.85 (1.32)	1.99 (1.28)
Childlessness:		
Childless	743	648
Children	2,993	3,507
Marital situation:		
Never married	392	299
Married once	2,691	2,703
Multiple marriages	871	981
Cohabitations	1.34 (.84)	1.38 (.83)

Table A2

Full results (*F* values) of general linear models with number of children as the dependent variable, sex and education as factors, and ln(income) as a covariate

Variable	Whole cohort	Men only	Women only
Degrees of freedom (error)	5,575	2,590	2,985
Sex	104.29*
Education	5.15*	7.06*	1.08
ln(income)	.18	34.86*	83.66*
Sex* × education	3.61**
Sex* × ln(income)	104.40*

Note: Data are taken from the National Child Development Study (NCDS).

* $P < .01$.

** $P < .05$.

Table A3

Mean number of children and the linear selection gradient β on $\ln(\text{income})$ for men and women of the three different education attainment groups

Education characteristic	Men		Women	
	Mean no. children	β on $\ln(\text{income})$	Mean no. children	β on $\ln(\text{income})$
16 years	1.87	.10	2.06	-.19
18 years	1.83	.14	1.85	-.13
Degree attained	1.78	.15	1.84	-.13

Note: Data are taken from the National Child Development Study. $P < .01$ for all β values.

Table A4

Results of logistic regressions of childlessness and marital status on education and natural log of income ($\ln[\text{income}]$) for men and women

Variable	χ^2	P_{lr}	Odds ratio	P_{wald}
Childless:				
Men:				
Model overall	76.02	<.01		
$\ln(\text{income})$	63.43	<.01		
Education	38.96	<.01		
Women:				
Model overall	131.70	<.01		
$\ln(\text{income})$	90.92	<.01		
Education	8.10	<.05		
Childless vs. has children:				
Men:				
Increase $\ln(\text{income})$ by 1			.43	<.01
Education:				
16 years			1	. . .
18 years			1.69	<.01
Degree attained			2.17	<.01
Women:				
Increase $\ln(\text{income})$ by 1			2.28	<.01
Education:				
16 years			1	. . .
18 years			1.20	NS
Degree attained			1.47	<.01
Marital status:				
Men:				
Model overall	92.13	<.01		
$\ln(\text{income})$	79.27	<.01		
Education	26.92	<.01		
Women:				
Model overall	81.46	<.01		
$\ln(\text{income})$	36.20	<.01		
Education	37.80	<.01		
Never married vs. first and only marriage:				
Men:				
Increase $\ln(\text{income})$ by 1			.27	<.01
Education:				

Table A4 (Continued)

Variable	χ^2	P_{lr}	Odds ratio	P_{wald}
16 years			1
18 years			1.76	<.01
Degree attained			1.88	<.01
Women:				
Increase ln(income) by 1			1.85	<.01
Education:				
16 years			1
18 years			1.18	NS
Degree attained			1.38	NS

Note: The likelihood ratio χ^2 and its associated P_{lr} values allow assessment of the significance of a variable, while the odds ratio and P_{wald} values allow assessment of the size of the effect of a particular change in the independent variable on the dependent variable. NS = not significant.