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Abstract: Recent evidence suggests a positive association between fertility and cognitive ability among Swedish men. In this study we use data on 18 birth cohorts of Swedish men to examine whether and how the relationship between cognitive ability and patterns of childbearing are mediated by income, education and marriage histories. We examine whether the expected positive associations between cognitive ability and life course income, can explain this positive association. We also explore the role of marriage for understanding the positive gradient between cognitive ability and male fertility. To address these question we use Swedish population administrative data that holds information on fertility histories, detailed taxation records, and data from conscription registers. We also identify siblings in order to adjust for confounding by shared family background factors. Our results show that while cognitive ability, education, income, marriage, and fertility, are all positively associated with each other, income only explains a part of the observed positive gradient between fertility and cognitive ability. We find that much of the association between cognitive ability and fertility can be explained by marriage, but that a positive association exists among both ever-married and never-married men. Both low income and low cognitive ability are strong predictors of high childlessness and low fertility in our population. The results from the full population persist in the sub-sample of brothers.

Keywords: Fertility, Childlessness, Cognitive ability, Income, Sweden

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Introduction

The relationship between cognitive ability and fertility has vexed researchers for over a century. Throughout the 20th-century researchers variously reported positive and negative gradients for the fertility and cognitive ability, though in the second half of the 20th-century researchers increasingly observed negative gradients where men, but particularly women, with lower cognitive ability had more children. A recent study using Swedish military conscription data, a data source of unusually high quality in regards to representativeness and quality of cognitive ability measurement, researchers found a clear positive association between cognitive ability and fertility for men (Kolk and Barclay 2019). In this study we use a similar dataset from Sweden, linked with high quality yearly taxation records, to examine the extent to which socioeconomic success among higher cognitive ability individuals might explain the positive fertility and cognitive ability gradient. We also employ data on marriage histories to examine the extent to which marriage mediates the association, to understand the extent to which the cognitive ability and fertility gradient are explained by partnership availability or fertility preferences of men within unions.

Previous Research on Intelligence and Fertility

In order to contextualize our research, it is important to provide a brief historical overview of research on the relationship between fertility and intelligence. Key figures in the history of statistics and evolutionary biology, such as Francis Galton, Karl Pearson, and Ronald Fisher, were all interested in differential fertility by achievement and intelligence; indeed, much of contemporary statistics was developed in conjunction with research on these and closely related questions. Most early research on this topic was motivated by eugenics concerns, where it was feared that higher fertility amongst lower achievement groups would lead to declining average achievement in future generations (Kevles 1985, Osborn 1952). Kevles (1985) provides an excellent overview of early research on this topic. This dystopian dysgenic perspective seems to retain a persistent, if controversial, grip in the popular imagination to this day. In the 19th century, and the first half of the 20th century, a wide range of traits were considered to be exchangeable or substitutable for the concept of intelligence, including achievements in art and sciences, social class, and educational attainment. However, this changed in the early 20th century as modern IQ tests were developed, and the concept of generalized intelligence emerged.

An increased sophistication in the measurement of cognitive ability was later followed by improvements in the quality of data collection and research design, with the study of IQ and fertility in Scotland playing a prominent role. A particularly important piece of work for the research question addressed in this study was that of Higgins, Reed and Reed (1962). Higgins and colleagues examined the implications of examining the research question from the perspective of parents (which is the primary dimension relevant to understand a trait's distribution in the following generation), in addition to the perspective of children, where the intelligence-fertility association was inferred from mean test scores by sibling group size. Critically, taking the perspective of parents recognized the importance of incorporating childless individuals into the analysis, as well as the importance of parity distributions. Analyzing the data from the parents' perspective they found that there was almost no gradient between intelligence and fertility.

Following Higgins, Reed and Reed (1962), a number of studies using modern survey data from the United States found positive correlations intelligence and completed fertility. This research, often based on sub-populations from the upper Midwest, examined cohorts born in the 1910s and 1920s who were having children throughout the US baby boom (Bajema 1963, Bajema 1968, Falek 1973, Waller 1971). Using data on later cohorts Vinning (1982, 1995) and Retherford and Sewell (1988, 1989) found small negative correlations between fertility and intelligence. Several of these studies examined parity progression to higher births and found that the intelligence differences were larger at higher parities. Recent studies on the US including have found small negative IQ-fertility gradients for men and women, with more consistent negative gradients for women (Lynn 1999, Lynn and Van Court 2004, Meisenberg 2010, Woodley et al. 2016), though others have reported a small positive association for white men (Woodley and Meisenberg 2013).

Reported gradients in the intelligence-fertility association in the United States have changed over time. Research on cohorts born in the early 20th century suggests that there was no clear gradient, though it may have been positive during the baby boom period. However, amongst cohorts born the second half of the 20th century, research suggests a small to moderate negative intelligence-fertility gradient. Outside the US, Von Stumm, Batty and Deary (2011) found no overall association between childbearing and intelligence for men or women in Scotland, Kanazawa (2014) found small negative associations between entry to parenthood and intelligence for women in the UK, and Woodley et al. (2016) found no clear pattern for men or women in the UK. Recent data from East Asia has found negative gradients between IQ and fertility in Taiwan (Chen et al. 2013) and China (Wang, Fuerst and Ren 2016). Finally, two older Swedish studies (Nyström, Bygren and Vining Jr 1991, Vining et al. 1988), studying cohorts born in the 1910s to 1930s, found high fertility amongst men with very high cognitive ability, and an unclear pattern for women, with some support for a negative gradient. However, this finding should not be considered conclusive due to the small and non-representative sample.

Alternatives to traditional IQ tests have also been used to attempt to infer the intelligence-fertility association. For example, Madison, Woodley and Sänger (2016) found that auditory reaction times were slower in Swedish cohorts born in the 1980s than the 1960s, and suggested that this implied negative selection on intelligence. Polygenic scores have also been used to assess the link between educational attainment and fertility, based on the theory that educational attainment has a strong cognitive genetic basis. In Iceland, polygenic scores predict a negative association between educational attainment and fertility (Kong et al. 2017). The findings from polygenic studies using US data are mixed (Beauchamp 2016, Conley et al. 2016), while a negative association has been reported in data from the UK (Barban et al. 2016).

Contrary to much previous research, recent studies using population administrative data and military conscription records from Norway and Sweden have reported an unambiguously positive intelligence-fertility gradient for men (Bratsberg and Rogeberg 2018, Kolk and Barclay 2019). The association is particularly strong at lower levels of cognitive ability (Kolk and Barclay 2019). One potential explanation for the discrepancy between these findings and much other work is that the education-fertility and income-fertility gradients in Scandinavia differ from other contexts. In the Nordic countries both education and income are positively associated with fertility for men (Chudnovskaya 2019, Jalovaara and Fasang 2019, Jalovaara et al. 2019, Kolk 2019), which is less clear in other contexts (Freedman and Thornton 1982, Jones and Tertilt 2008, Skirbekk 2008).

The importance of socioeconomic status for patterns of childbearing, as well as the strong connection between cognitive ability and socioeconomic success in contemporary societies, means that it is important to understand how income mediates the relationship between cognitive ability and fertility among Swedish men. As marriage is also highly concentrated among high-income and highly educated individuals in the Nordic countries (Jalovaara and Fasang 2019, Ohlsson-Wijk 2011), we also explore how marriage is related to childlessness, income, cognitive ability, and fertility. This research will improve our understanding of the mediators of cognitive ability and fertility, and be helpful for understanding how the relationship between cognitive ability and fertility may vary in contexts where markers of male and female socioeconomic status have been shown to associate with fertility in different ways. In the following section we review previous research on the degree to which the association between cognitive ability and fertility is mediated by income, education, and marriage, as well as the research on how income, education, and marriage are associated with fertility.

Previous Research on Pathways Explaining the Association between Cognitive Ability and Fertility

A robust finding across contemporary societies is that high cognitive ability is associated with economic success for both men and women (Carneiro, Crawford and Goodman 2007, Heckman, Stixrud and Urzua 2006, Lindqvist and Vestman 2011, Strenze 2007). Cognitive ability is a strong predictor of school grades (Duncan et al. 2007), as well as later life outcomes, including income (Lindqvist and Vestman 2011). This is unsurprising given the strong link in contemporary societies between cognitive ability and educational outcomes, and between education and income. Consistent with evolutionary theory, the empirical literature also indicates that, net of other socioeconomic traits, intelligence is considered an attractive feature in a partner for both men and women (Buss and Barnes 1986, Miller 2000a, Miller 2000b). The few studies examining the association between cognitive ability and marriage are inconsistent, but may be said to indicate positive gradients for men, and negative gradients for women (Aspara, Wittkowski and Luo 2018, Taylor et al. 2005, Von Stumm, Batty and Deary 2011).

While most previous research on cognitive ability and fertility has been interested in the overall gradient between the two variables, some researchers have examined which sociodemographic variables may the intelligence-fertility association. Using path analysis, Meisenberg (2010) found that education was strongly positively associated with cognitive ability, but because that the education-fertility correlation was strongly negative (in particular for women), a negative intelligence-fertility gradient prevailed overall. Kim (2015) found that the intelligence was negatively associated with cognitive ability for US men and women in three different surveys, but that this association disappeared after adjusting for education. Using US data to study sex differences between status and fertility, Hopcroft (2015) found that cognitive ability was negatively associated with fertility for men and women.

Rodgers et al. (2008) examined the interaction between education, age at first birth, and cognitive ability using Danish twin data, and found that there were direct effects of education on later age at first birth, but no direct association between cognitive ability and later age at first birth. Using data from Wisconsin, Retherford and Sewell (1989) found that education entirely mediated the negative association between cognitive ability and fertility, and as education suppressed female fertility to a greater exent than male fertility, education could explain lower fertility among women with high cognitive ability. Reeve, Lyerly and Peach (2013) found a similar pattern using a nationwide US dataset. In studies applying polygenic scores, an observed negative education-fertility gradient in a population is the explanation for why polygenic scores predicting high education are associated with low fertility (Barban et al. 2016, Beauchamp 2016, Kong et al. 2017).

In summary, studies using data from the United States have frequently identified education as an important mediator for the negative association between cognitive ability and fertility, and this is particularly true for women. However, it is important to note that the negative association between education and fertility observed in the US and many other Western countries for most of the 20th century (e.g. Blossfeld and Huinink 1991) does not hold true for Sweden (Jalovaara et al. 2019). Furthermore, in Sweden the income-fertility gradient is positive for men, which calls for the potential mediating role of income between intelligence and fertility to be examined carefully (Kolk and Barclay 2019). Previous research highlights the importance of considering how socioeconomic status is associated with fertility in order to understand the association between cognitive ability and fertility. However, all survey-based studies suffer from potential biases attributable to measurement error from both cognitive ability and income, as well as concerns about generalizability. Such issues are largely sidestepped by using population-level register data as we do in this study.

Recent research has highlighted the role of increasing social polarization and male childlessness, with a particular focus upon never-partnering men (Barclay and Kolk 2019, Demey et al. 2013, Hudson and Boer 2004, Jalovaara and Fasang 2019). Kolk and Barclay (2019) found particularly strong effects for low cognitive ability on childlessness. Failure to find and/or keep a partner for childbearing may be an important determinant of low fertility for men in contemporary Sweden. Moreover, low scores on cognitive ability are strongly correlated with childhood and adulthood health which may adversely affect fertility through both behavioral and physiological pathways (Calvin et al. 2010, Wraw et al. 2015). This may be of particular importance at the lower ranges of the cognitive ability distribution, where poor health and disabilities are likely to be overrepresented. Another recent study using Swedish conscription data found that short, unfit and obese men had very poor fertility outcomes (Barclay and Kolk 2019). Barclay and Kolk (2019) found that these health differences in fertility were strongly mediated by ever-marrying, but that the negative associations also existed amongst married men. One way of assessing whether partner search processes mediate the relationship between cognitive ability and fertility is to examine the gradient within and across never-married and ever-married males. As entry into marriage is itself affected by education and income, this further motivates us to look at the multidimensional associations between marriage, income, cognitive fertility, and fertility.

Data and Methods

Data

To examine the relationship between cognitive ability and fertility, we use population register data from Sweden. These individual-level data are based on administrative records that can be linked using a unique personal identification number. These administrative sources include registers of vital events such as births, marriages, and deaths, as well as education and tax register, and military conscription registers. As the vital events are based on birth records we can only link fathers to children that are known by the authorities, though these represent over 99% of all births (Statistics Sweden 2009), partly because of rigorous paternity investigations by the social services. As such our data is superior to self-reported information which can be problematic, and particularly so for assessing male fertility. Most of our data is based on fertility measured at or after age 50, which assures that we have a virtually complete count of fertility, missing less than 1% of births.

Our measurement of cognitive ability is drawn from the military conscription registers. Sweden used to practice universal conscription, and we have data from intelligence tests conducted as a part of the military evaluation of all Swedish men born 1951-1967. Conscription tests took place at ages 17-20, and all Swedish men were required by law to attend these tests. We have data on scores from universal conscription tests for the period 1969 to 1981, but as we want to follow our cohorts until age 45 in order to be sure we measure completed fertility, we limit our study to cohorts born between 1951 and 1967. We define our population as all Swedish-born men of those cohorts alive until the end of their reproductive ages.

Kolk and Barclay (2019) used a similar dataset to study the overall relationship between cognitive ability and fertility. In the study, they provide further information on how conscription tests were designed and validated. Overall, the IQ test was rigorous and based on a test of approximately one hour with both a spatial, logical and verbal component (Mårdberg and Carlstedt 1998). The military conscription tests, despite being mandatory, were not taken by everyone (around 97%), and of those that attended, a small group did not take the IQ test (2%). The not-tested group, and to a lesser extent the missing group, would likely have lower IQ scores than the population as a whole. The non-tested group likely often have other physical and other handicaps which stopped them from completing the cognitive tests, and are particularly disadvantaged. In Tables S1 and S2 in the Supplementary Materials we present detailed descriptives for our population and covariates. Fertility in Sweden was stable over the cohorts of men that we study (1951-1967), with an average of around 1.8 children.

Education

Information on educational attainment is derived from administrative registers. We use eight categories for education, based on highest educational attainment by 2012: primary (<9 years), primary (9 years), secondary (10--11 years), secondary (12 years), tertiary (13--15 years), tertiary, but not including postgraduate qualifications (15+ years), and postgraduate qualifications (approximately 16-20 years). The final, eighth, category indicates whether the variable for education has a missing value. The information is based on current educational attainment at the end of the reproductive career. Primary and secondary attainment will mostly take place before the measurement of cognitive ability, while tertiary attainment takes place after measurement.

Cumulative Income

To calculate cumulative income up to age 45, we use a measure of disposable income provided by Statistics Sweden. We sum up the total income earned between the ages of 18 and 40 as a measure of cumulative income. We then split this measure of cumulative income into deciles for each birth cohort, meaning that relative income position is defined in relation to other men the same age, who will have experienced similar labor market conditions over the life course.

Marital Status

As part of our analyses we examine whether the association between our various anthropometric measures and fertility varies according to whether the men in our population had ever married by age 45. This binary variable indicates whether the men had ever married at any point up to age 45, and ignores any subsequent change to marital status due to divorce or being widowed. We use this variable as an indicator of whether the men had been able to find a romantic partner without conditioning on childbearing. We also conduct additional sensitivity analyses using a variable that indicates that an individual had been married for at least five years before any divorce or widowhood. Due to the difficulty involved in identifying cohabiting men without children in the Swedish population registers, the never-married category also includes a substantial share of men who have formed one or more cohabiting relationships. However, the ever-married category only includes men who have formed at least one serious partnership.

Statistical Analyses

To examine the relationship between cognitive ability scores and fertility we conduct regression analyses to examine how our cognitive ability measure is associated with total number of children by age 45 or later as well as childlessness at age 45 or later. To examine total number of children we use linear regression, while our analyses of childlessness take the form of linear probability models. We also conduct analyses to examine the pathways by which any association between cognitive ability and fertility flows. To this end we examine how cognitive ability scores are associated with entrance into marriage, how fertility varies between those who ever married and those who never married, the extent to which education and cumulative income mediate the fertility and cognitive ability association, and how cognitive ability scores interact with cumulative income.

We present regressions where we use all men in the population, as well as fixed effects models in which we only analyse variance between full biological siblings. These fixed effects models are based upon the subsample of families with at least two brothers who were born in the 1951-1967 cohort window. By comparing brothers in the same family we are able to hold constant all factors shared by brothers, including parental education and income, as well as other characteristics of parents that would otherwise be difficult to capture, including personality, parenting style, as well as parental intelligence. These sibling comparison models also adjust for shared household, neighborhood, and school conditions, as well as shared genetics. We estimate the following models:

(1) $y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 IQ + \beta_2 BirthYear + \varepsilon$
(2) $y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 IQ + \beta_2 BirthYear + \beta_3 BO + \beta_4 FamSize + \beta_5 Edu + \varepsilon$
(3) $y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 IQ + \beta_2 BirthYear + \beta_3 BO + \beta_4 FamSize + \beta_5 Edu + \beta_6 Income + \varepsilon$

where y is total number of children, β_0 is the constant, *IQ* refers to a vector of dummy variables for our measurement of cognitive ability, *BirthYear* refers to a vector of dummy variables for individual birth years (1951,1952,…1967), *BO* refers to a vector of dummy variables for birth order within the sibling group of origin (1,2,…,6+), *FamSize* refers to a vector of dummy variables for total number of siblings in the sibling group of origin (1,2,…,6+), *Edu* refers to vector of dummy variables for the eight educational categories described in more detail above, *Income* refers to vector of dummy variables for deciles of cumulative income earned between ages 18 to 45, while ε is the residual. We control for birth order and family size as there is evidence that these factors are related to both cognitive ability and fertility in contemporary Sweden (Black, Devereux and Salvanes 2010, Hank 2007, Kolk 2014, Morosow and Kolk 2019). Using the subsample of siblings, we estimate three additional models:

(4) $y_{ij} = \alpha_j + \beta_1 IQ_{ij} + \beta_2 BirthYear_{ij} + \varepsilon_{ij}$
(5) $y_{ij} = \alpha_j + \beta_1 IQ_{ij} + \beta_2 BirthYear_{ij} + \beta_3 BO_{ij} + \beta_5 Edu_{ij} + \varepsilon_{ij}$
(6) $y_{ij} = \alpha_j + \beta_1 IQ_{ij} + \beta_2 BirthYear_{ij} + \beta_3 BO_{ij} + \beta_5 Edu_{ij} + \beta_6 Income_{ij} + \varepsilon_{ij}$

where the subscripts refer to the individual i in sibling group j, and α_j is the sibling fixed effect. Family size is constant within the sibling group and is therefore not controlled for in our sibling comparisons. We use a parallel modelling strategy with a binary variable for childlessness by age 45 or later as the outcome variable, which we label models 7-12, and with a binary variable for ever-marrying by age 45, which we label models 13-18.

To examine the interaction between cognitive ability scores and cumulative income, we estimate the following models:

(19) $y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 IQ * Income + \beta_2 BirthYear + \beta_3 BO + \beta_4 FamSize + \varepsilon$
(20) $y_{ij} = \alpha_j + \beta_1 IQ_{ij} * Income + \beta_2 BirthYear_{ij} + \beta_3 BO_{ij} + \varepsilon_{ij}$

where *IQ * Income* refers to the full interaction between cognitive ability scores and cumulative income deciles. We examine this interaction both in the full population as well as in the subsample of siblings. We also estimate parallel models with childlessness as the outcome in models 21 and 22.

Finally, we also examine whether the association between cognitive ability test scores and fertility varies between men who have ever married, and those who have not ($\Leftrightarrow$ means that we stratify our sample for our regressions based on this value, i.e. if and only if *Married*=1):

(23) $y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 IQ + \beta_2 BirthYear + \beta_3 BO + \beta_4 FamSize + \varepsilon \Leftrightarrow Married = 0$
(24) $y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 IQ + \beta_2 BirthYear + \beta_3 BO + \beta_4 FamSize + \beta_5 Edu + \beta_6 Income + \varepsilon \Leftrightarrow Married = 0$
(25) $y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 IQ + \beta_2 BirthYear + \beta_3 BO + \beta_4 FamSize + \varepsilon \Leftrightarrow Married = 1$
(26) $y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 IQ + \beta_2 BirthYear + \beta_3 BO + \beta_4 FamSize + \beta_5 Edu + \beta_6 Income + \varepsilon \Leftrightarrow Married = 1$

where *y* refers to total number of children at the end of our follow-up period, with separate models estimated conditional on a binary variable *Married*, indicating whether the men have ever married or not by age 45. We estimate parallel models for childlessness by the end of our follow-up period in models 27-30. We also estimate the equivalent models using our subsample of brothers:

(31) $y_{ij} = \alpha_j + \beta_1 IQ_{ij} + \beta_2 BirthYear_{ij} + \beta_3 BO_{ij} + \varepsilon_{ij} \Leftrightarrow Married = 0$
(32) $y_{ij} = \alpha_j + \beta_1 IQ_{ij} + \beta_2 BirthYear_{ij} + \beta_3 BO_{ij} + \beta_4 Edu_{ij} + \beta_5 Income_{ij} + \varepsilon_{ij} \Leftrightarrow Married = 0$
(33) $y_{ij} = \alpha_j + \beta_1 IQ_{ij} + \beta_2 BirthYear_{ij} + \beta_3 BO_{ij} + \varepsilon_{ij} \Leftrightarrow Married = 1$
(34) $y_{ij} = \alpha_j + \beta_1 IQ_{ij} + \beta_2 BirthYear_{ij} + \beta_3 BO_{ij} + \beta_4 Edu_{ij} + \beta_5 Income_{ij} + \varepsilon_{ij} \Leftrightarrow Married = 1$

where models 31 and 32 include controls for early life factors that vary within the family, and models 33 and 34 include additional adjustment for socioeconomic factors measured in adulthood. We also do this for examining childlessness as the outcome in models 35-38.

Results

The overall gradient between cognitive ability and fertility in Sweden is positive, as shown in Figure 1 where we regress cognitive ability measured at ages 17 to 20 on completed fertility. All regression estimates from Figure 1, including covariates, are available in Supplementary Tables S5 and S6, where we also show results for the small number of men who either missed the test or were not required to take it (they largely show lower fertility than other groups). We find particularly low fertility at lower cognitive ability scores, while we find a more consistent positive monotonic pattern when we compare brothers of the same families. The magnitude is substantial with men with the lowest scores of cognitive ability having around 0.4 fewer children in our full-population comparisons, while the difference between the highest and lowest score in our brother comparisons is over 0.7 children (among men with median cognitive ability, average fertility was 1.85 in our data) . In Figure 1 we, also show the gradient after adjusting for education, and education and income. We find that education largely does not mediate the observed non-adjusted relationship, though income reduces the overall positive gradient. We find that the lower fertility of low cognitive ability men partly is mediated by low income. Similarly, we find that after adjusting for high income of high cognitive ability men, that when holding their higher-income constant, men with higher cognitive ability men have slightly fewer children (high income is associated with high fertility among Swedish men; see Supplementary Figure S1 where we regress income on fertility). When we compare only brothers and adjust for income, we find that the monotonic positive gradient attenuates but remains broadly positive. In in Supplementary Tables S7 and S8, we show the regression effects of cognitive ability when operationalized as a linear variable regressed on fertility, and we find that the overall gradient remains positive, even after adjusting for income, in the full population as well as in the sub-sample of siblings.

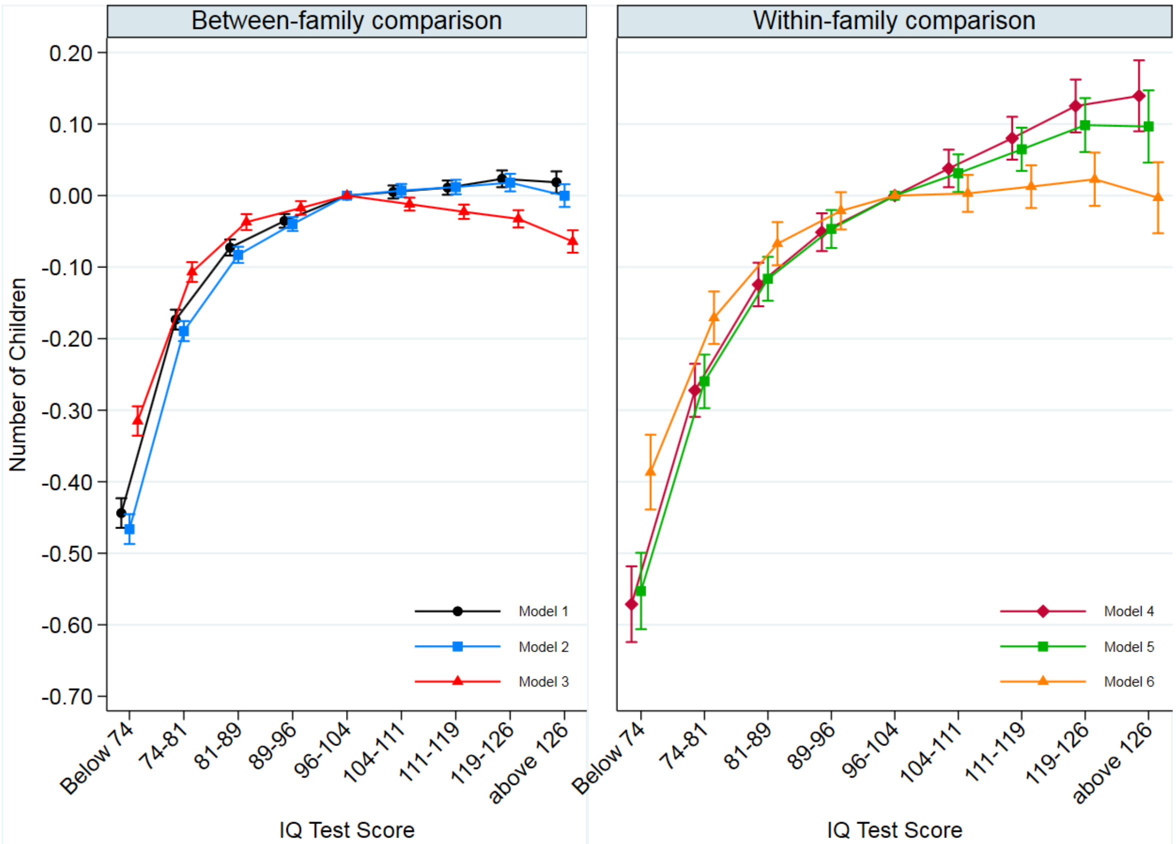

Figure 1. Number of children by age 45 or older regressed on cognitive ability for Swedish men born 1951-1967. Error bars are 95% confidence intervals. Models 1 and 4 control for birth year, birth order and family size. Models 2 and 5 introduce additional controls for educational attainment, and Models 3 and 6 further control for cumulative income deciles.

In Figure 2 we examine the relationship between income, fertility and cognitive ability in further detail, by examining the gradient between cognitive ability and fertility within deciles of accumulated income. All regression estimates from Figure 2, including covariates, are available in Supplementary Table S9. The most apparent pattern is the very strong relationship between income and fertility where we find that men in income deciles 1, 2 and 3 have much lower fertility net of cognitive ability than men in higher income deciles (net of cognitive ability). For our population comparison models, Model 19 in Figure 2, we find that for a given decile of accumulated income the relationship between cognitive ability and fertility is rather weak. This suggested that much of the negative overall gradient between accumulated income and fertility is driven by the distribution of income and cognitive ability, where low cognitive ability men achieve lower accumulated income (see Supplementary Figure S2). However, within income deciles we do find that men with lower cognitive ability have lower fertility, in particular at low levels of income, which explains why our finding of an overall positive gradient between cognitive ability and fertility persists after adjusting for income. Within higher income deciles we occasionally find a small negative gradient, though there are few men with high income and very low cognitive ability. The results shown in Figure 2 do not include adjustment for educational attainment, but including educational attainment as a control variable makes little difference to the results (see Supplementary Figure S3).

In brother comparison models, Model 20 in Figure 2, we find consistently strong positive gradients even within income deciles. In other words, for two brothers with similar income (and a shared social background), on average the brother with higher cognitive ability has more children.

Figure 2. Number of children by age 45 or older regressed on interaction between cognitive ability and deciles of cumulative income for Swedish men born 1951-1967. Error bars are 95% confidence intervals.

Previous research has shown that high and low cognitive ability is associated with the specific number of children of men in Sweden (Kolk and Barclay 2019). In particular – as highlighted in our literature review – it is plausible that much of the lower fertility of men with higher cognitive ability is affected by a reduced probability of finding a partner for childbearing. We explore this by examining patterns of childlessness and marriage in relation to cognitive ability scores.

In Figure 3, we examine the probability of childlessness by cognitive ability using linear probability models. All regression estimates from Figure 3 are available in Supplementary Tables S10 and S11. We find very high childlessness among low cognitive ability men, both when adjusting and not adjusting for income and education. We also find it in brother comparison models. The effect is very strong at around 0.2 higher probability of childlessness (the overall population probability is 0.21, and 0.19 among men with median cognitive ability). Interestingly, we find that after adjusting for income, men with higher cognitive ability have a slightly higher probability of childlessness than men with the median cognitive ability score. In other words, among high-income men, higher cognitive ability does not reduce the probability of childlessness. However, we do not observe this pattern in the results from the sibling comparison models.

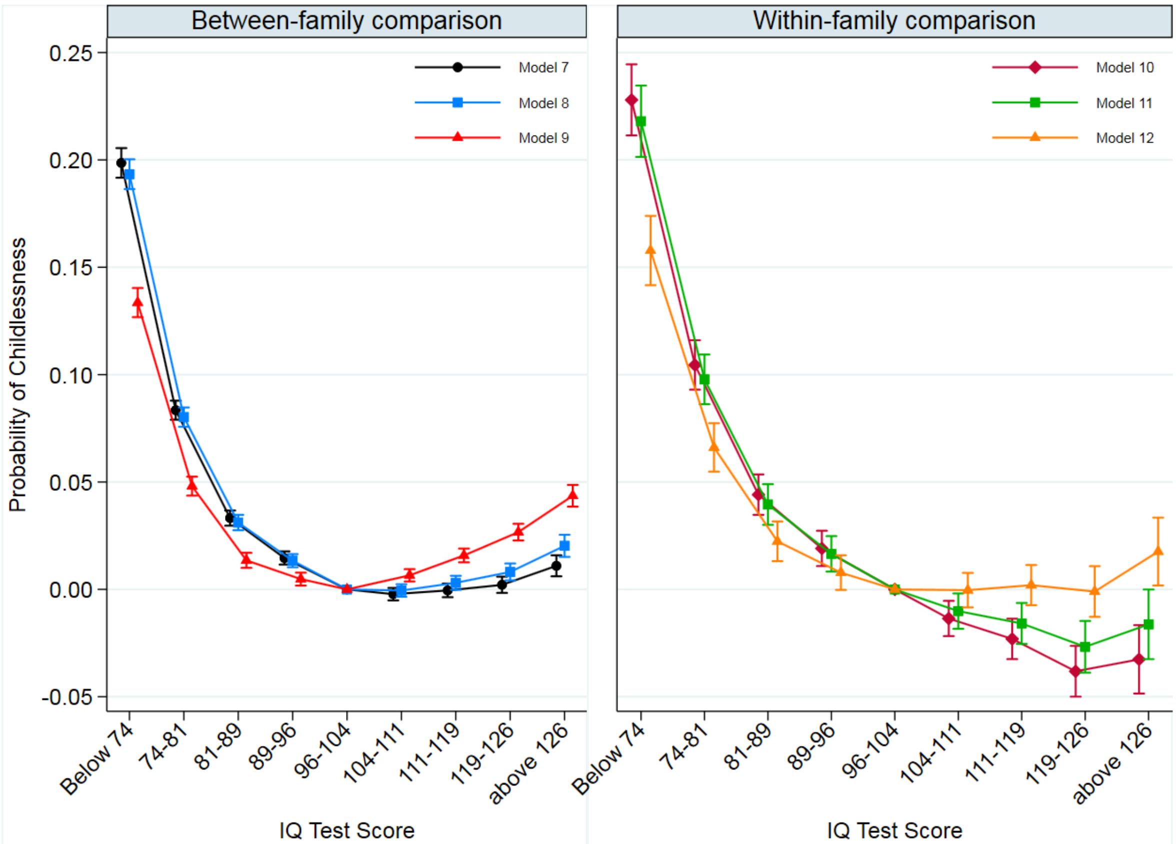

Figure 3. Probability of childlessness regressed on cognitive ability for Swedish men born 1951-1967. Error bars are 95% confidence intervals. Models 7 and 10 control for birth year, birth order and family size. Models 8 and 11 introduce additional controls for educational attainment, and Models 9 and 12 further control for cumulative income deciles.

Figure 4. Probability of childlessness by age 45 or older regressed on interaction between cognitive ability and deciles of cumulative income for Swedish men born 1951-1967. Error bars are 95% confidence intervals.

In Figure 4 we examine how childlessness varies by combinations of income and cognitive ability, examining the gradient between cognitive ability and childlessness within deciles of accumulated income. All regression estimates from Figure 4 are available in Supplementary Table S12. It is again clear to see that there is a very strong relationship between income and the probability of childlessness, where men in the lowest decile of cumulative income have a far greater probability of childlessness by age 45 or later than men in the top half of the cumulative income distribution, and particularly in comparison to men in the highest decile of cumulative income. For our population comparison models, Model 21 in Figure 4, we can discern a pattern where men at the lower and upper tails of the cognitive income distribution have a slightly higher probability of childlessness than men at the median level of cognitive ability within each decile of cumulative income, and that this pattern is much clearer at lower levels of cumulative income. However, there are relatively few men with high cognitive ability scores in the lowest deciles of cumulative income, meaning that they contribute relatively little to the aggregate pattern shown in Figure 3. The results from our sibling comparison models, shown in Model 22 in Figure 4, consistently shown a higher probability of childlessness amongst men with lower cognitive ability scores, and this is apparent at all levels of cumulative income. Here we do not find that when holding income constant, higher very high cognitive ability is associated with higher childlessness. The results shown in Figure 4 do not include adjustment for educational attainment, but including educational attainment as a control variable makes little difference to the results (see Supplementary Figure S4).

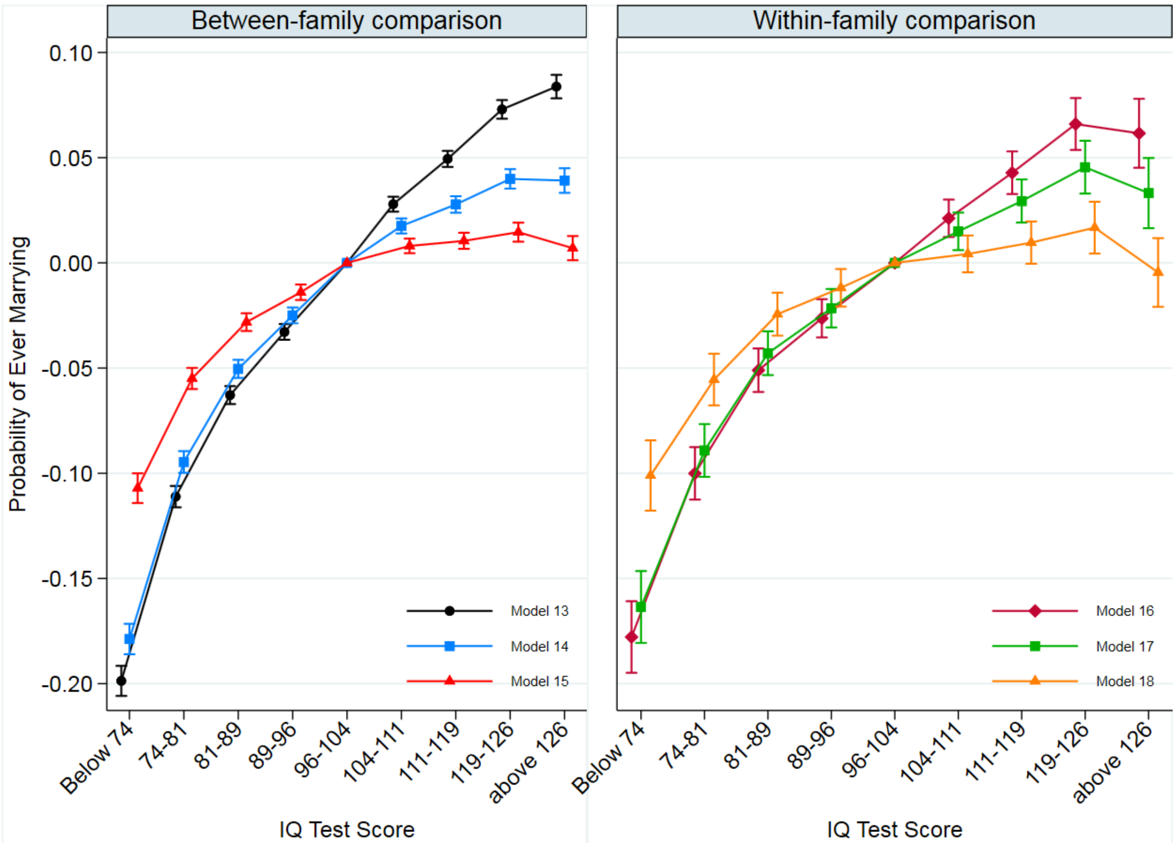

Figure 5. The probability of having ever married by age 45 or older regressed on cognitive ability for Swedish men born 1951-1967. Error bars are 95% confidence intervals. Models 13 and 16 control for birth year, birth order and family size. Models 14 and 17 introduce additional controls for educational attainment, and Models 15 and 18 further control for cumulative income deciles.

In Figure 5 we examine the likelihood of marriage (as in ever marrying before age 45) by cognitive ability using linear probability models. Tabulations of ever married status by cognitive ability categories can be seen in Supplementary Figure S5. All regression estimates from Figure 5 are available in Supplementary Tables S13 and S14. Marriage is strongly linked to income in Sweden (see Supplementary Figure S6), partly because men with lower education are more likely to form long-lasting cohabitation as an alternative to marriage. Because of this, our never-married category includes both many individuals in long-lasting cohabiting relationships (though these tend to be slightly less stable), as well as never-partnered men, while the ever-married group only includes individuals that have formed at least one serious partnership. In these results, we find a very strong gradient where men with the lowest compared to the highest level of cognitive ability differ by 0.2 in the probability of ever marrying by age 45. The differences attenuate when adjusting for income, but remains substantial. Results for brother comparisons are similar to the population level patterns.

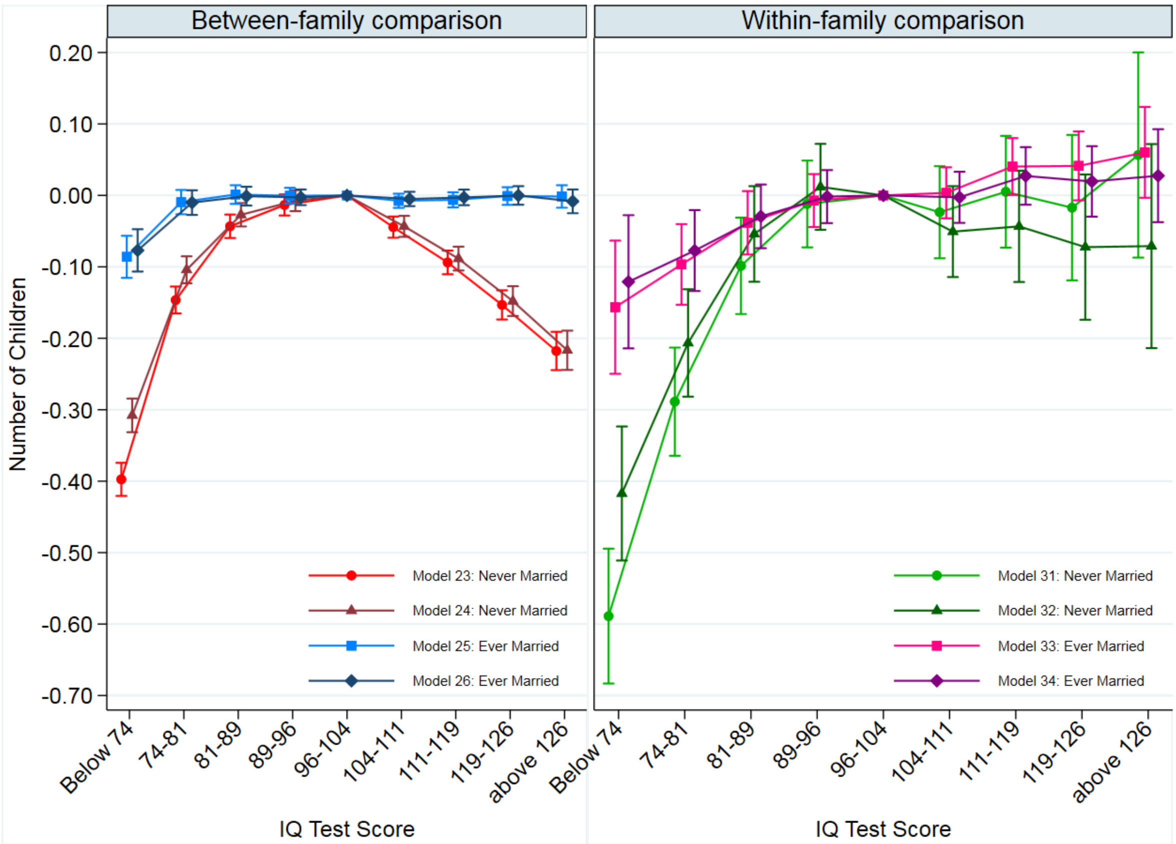

Figure 6. Number of children by age 45 or older regressed on cognitive ability and stratified by having ever married by age 45 for Swedish men born 1951-1967. Error bars are 95% confidence intervals. Models 23, 25, 31, and 33 control for birth year, birth order and family size. Models 24, 26, 32, and 34 introduce additional controls for educational attainment and cumulative income deciles.

In Figure 6 we examine how total childbearing varies by cognitive ability among men who have ever married, or never married, by age 45. All regression estimates from Figure 6 are available in Supplementary Tables S15 and S17. The results in the full population show that there are very few differences in total number of children by age 45 or later by cognitive ability among men who have married, though men in the lowest category of cognitive ability have approximately 0.10 fewer children. Amongst men who have ever married, we observe a pattern where fertility is lower amongst men in the top half of the cognitive ability distribution as well as the bottom half of the cognitive ability distribution relative to the median. However, in brother-comparison models only lower cognitive ability men have statistically significantly lower fertility, whether they had ever married or not.

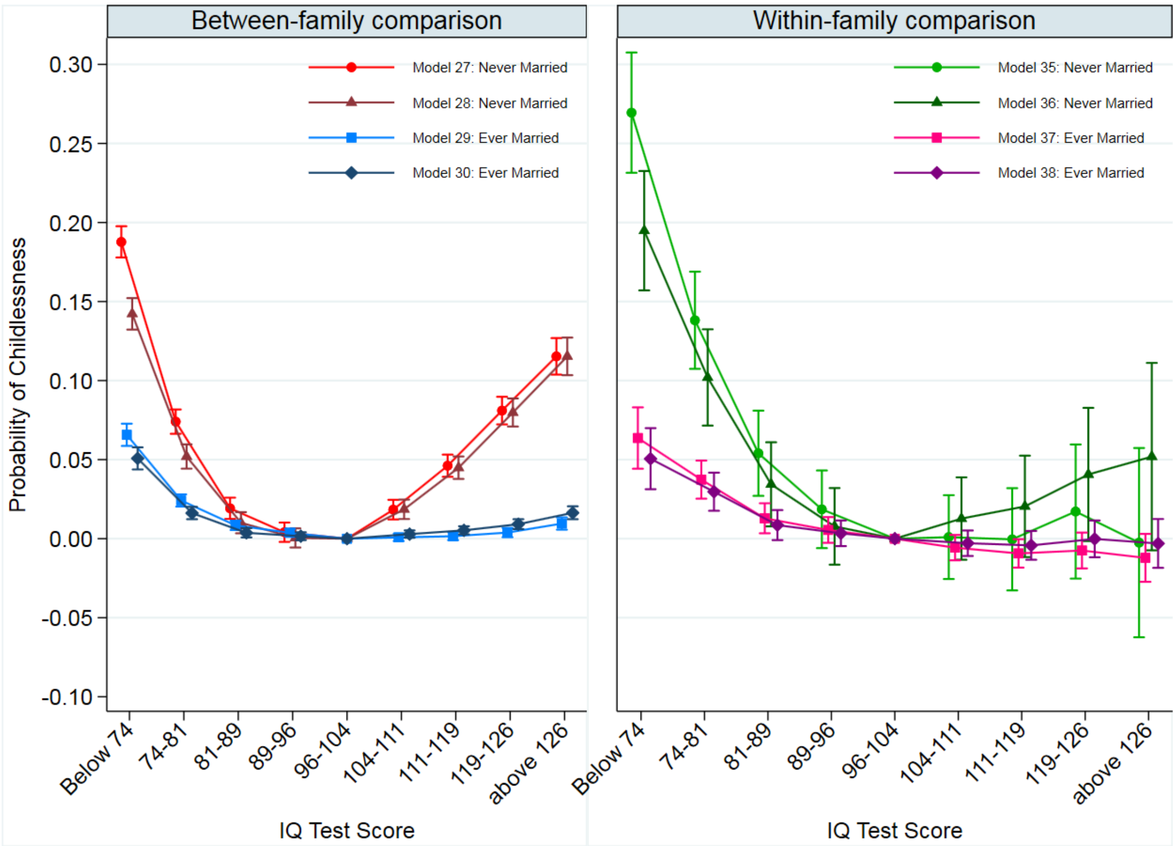

Figure 7. Childlessness by age 45 or older regressed on cognitive ability and stratified by having ever married by age 45 for Swedish men born 1951-1967. Error bars are 95% confidence intervals. Models 27, 29, 35, and 37 control for birth year, birth order and family size. Models 28, 30, 36, and 38 introduce additional controls for educational attainment and cumulative income deciles.

Finally, in Figure 7 we assess the joint probability of never having children and never marrying by cognitive ability. All regression estimates from Figure 6 are available in Supplementary Tables S16 and S18. Among the ever-married, we find rather small differences in childlessness, though men with very low cognitive ability are significantly less likely to have had a child even within the group of men who had ever married. Among never-married men we find a polarized pattern that is robust to adjustment for income. Never-married men with low cognitive ability are much more likely to be childless (as seen in figure 4), though the group of never-married men with high cognitive ability (this group is very small, due to the strong positive relationship between income and marriage) are more likely than men with average cognitive ability to be childless. This might be due to these individuals choosing voluntary childlessness, but may also be related to the low prevalence of forming longer partnerships. As can be seen in Figure 5, however, this group has little effect on population-level gradients but this nevertheless remains an interesting finding. When comparing brothers we no longer observe the same pattern, but due to the low number of men in these groups, the estimates are very noisy.

Discussion

In our paper, we show that while income is strongly associated with cognitive ability, men with lower cognitive ability have fewer children even after adjusting for income. We also find that these differences are magnified for childlessness, and are also very strong for entry into marriage. Consistent with previous research, we find that income and fertility are very strongly associated (Chudnovskaya 2019, Kolk 2019), but that the relationship between cognitive ability and fertility persists net of the mediation of income. This is particularly true at lower income levels. Men with low cognitive ability who are above the median in cumulative income between age 18 and 45 have approximately the same number of children as men who score highly on cognitive ability. However, men with low cognitive ability are much less likely to find themselves in the top half of the cumulative income distribution. Amongst ever-married individuals, the association between cognitive ability and fertility is strongly attenuated, and only really suggests lower fertility among men with the lowest scores on cognitive ability. When comparing full biological brothers with each other, we find a strong positive fertility and cognitive ability gradient even after adjusting for income. Overall, our results indicate that the primary reason that we observe low fertility among men with lower cognitive ability is because of their failure to attract a partner for stable unions for childbearing. In addition to confirming previous findings on cognitive ability and fertility in Sweden (Kolk and Barclay 2019), the findings of this study provide evidence for the importance of partnership formation, as well as showing that the intelligence-fertility association persists even after taking cumulative income into account.

Another intriguing empirical pattern that we have observed is that although men with high cognitive ability have more children overall, we find that men with high cognitive ability who never married have fewer children than men with average cognitive ability who never married. These never-married men with high cognitive ability are too few to affect the population-level intelligence-fertility gradient, but may indicate a sub-population that either voluntarily abstains from childbearing and marriage, or in other ways have life trajectories that are associated with high education and income but not traditional patterns of family formation. In our full population analyses, when adjusting for cumulative income, we find that the men with the highest cognitive ability scores have slightly lower fertility than men with median cognitive ability scores, and higher childlessness. We observe slightly lower fertility amongst high IQ scoring never-married men (left-panels of Figures 6 and 7), as well as slightly lower fertility amongst men with high cognitive ability after adjusting for income (see Figure 1). However, our findings from population comparision models that, after adjusting for income, higher cognitive ability men have higher childlessness and lower fertility than men with similarily high income but average cognitive ability (suggesting either weaker preferences for childbearing or less desirability on the partner market), is not replicated in sibling comparision models.

In our sibling comparison models we consistently observe lower fertility among men in the bottom half of the cognitive ability distribution. The difference between our population level models and the sibling models is intriguing. Although the results from our population level models are key to understanding how cognitive ability may be distributed in the following generation (though without data on women we cannot speculate about this), the sibling comparison models effectively adjust for all factors shared in the family of origin. It is certainly possible that the results in the full population are confounded by factors that jointly affect both cognitive ability as well as fertility outcomes.

We believe that our study highlights the importance of examining and interpreting gross associations between cognitive ability and fertility by taking account of the associations between cognitive ability and mediating dimensions of social status and partnership formation. The sociological and demographic literature suggests great variation across the West in the associations between income and fertility, and education and fertility. Overall, we believe it is plausible that using data from the Swedish context, where there has been a positive status-fertility gradient for most of the 20th century, may affect the generalizability of our findings for the association between cognitive ability and fertility. In other high-income countries, the interrelationships between education, income, marriage, and fertility, differ in important ways from Sweden, and our results may to some extent be contingent on the aggregate positive relationships between status and marriage and family formation in Sweden. Nevertheless, we think that the fertility disadvantage of very low cognitive ability men, is likely widespread across OECD contexts and that using datasets where such individuals are fully included is important if researchers are to be able to make population-level inferences. Future research on cognitive ability and fertility is therefore well advised to carefully align their research with contemporary research on family sociology, demography, and economics on the overall relationship between status and fertility in the society they study. Importantly, the associations between income and fertility and education and fertility typically differ by gender. Unfortunately we cannot examine any gender differences in the intelligence-fertility gradient in Sweden due to the restrictive nature of male-only conscription data.

Our findings also contribute towards the increasing evidence for social polarization of childbearing in many Western countries. We find that the proportion childless and the proportion that never-marry is very substantial among men with lower cognitive ability. We find large separate effects where both low income and low cognitive ability are each strongly associated with high childlessness, and low completed fertility. When a man has both low income and low cognitive ability, fertility is even lower. This corresponds to the findings from a growing literature that shows that men with low income, low levels of education, worse health, and low cognitive ability, are largely unable to find a childbearing partner in Scandinavia (Barclay and Kolk 2019, Jalovaara and Fasang 2019, Jalovaara et al. 2019, Kolk 2019). Fertility in Scandinavia has traditionally been characterized by relatively small social differences between groups. Our findings of differences by cognitive ability in probabilities of childlessness and ever-marriage of 20 to 30 percentage points clearly show that partnership and childbearing unachievable for many men with low cognitive ability in contemporary Sweden.

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SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

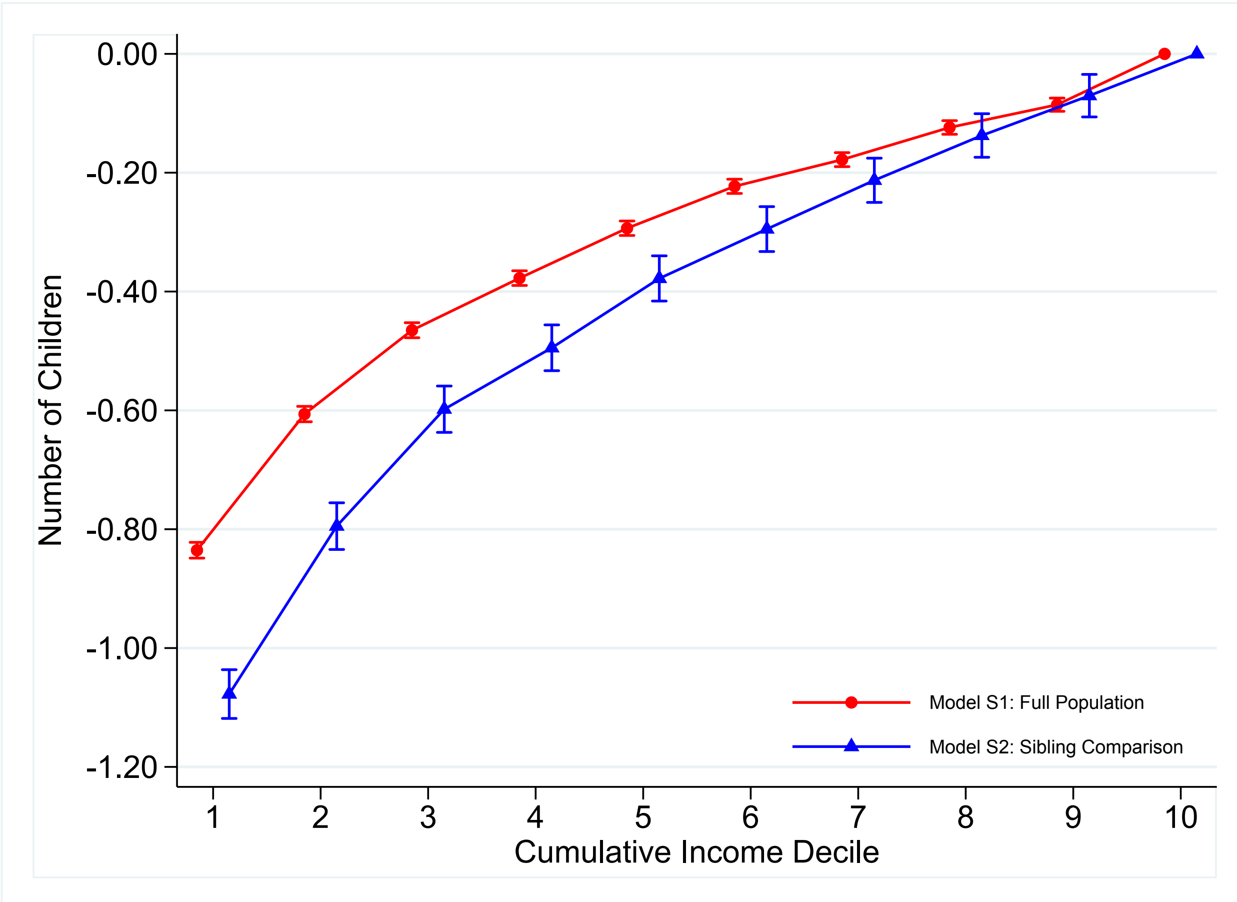

FIGURE S1. Linear regression: final parity regressed on deciles of cumulative income earned between ages 18 and 45, with and without fixed effects. Swedish men born 1951-1967.

$$Parity_i = \beta_1 Inc_i + \beta_2 BirthYear_i + \beta_3 BO_i + \beta_4 FamSize_i + \beta_5 Edu_i + \beta_0 + \varepsilon_i \tag{1}$$

$$Parity_{ij} = \beta_1 Inc_{ij} + \beta_2 BirthYear_{ij} + \beta_3 BO_{ij} + \beta_4 Edu_{ij} + \alpha_j + \varepsilon_{ij} \tag{2}$$

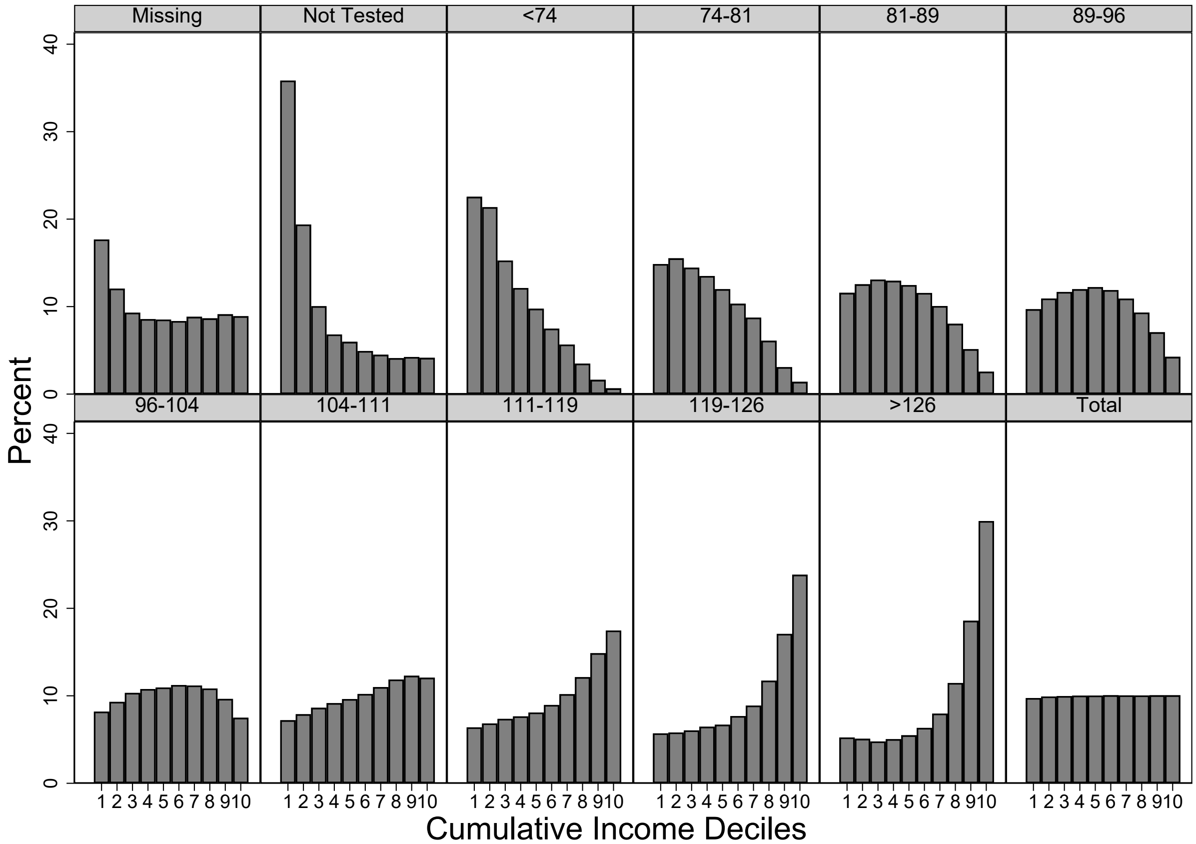

FIGURE S2. Distribution of deciles of cumulative income earned between ages 18 and 45 by categories of the cognitive ability score measured at ages 17-20. Swedish men born 1951-1967.

FIGURE S3. Number of children by age 45 or older regressed on interaction between cognitive ability and deciles of cumulative income (controlling for educational attainment) for Swedish men born 1951-1967. Error bars are 95% confidence intervals.

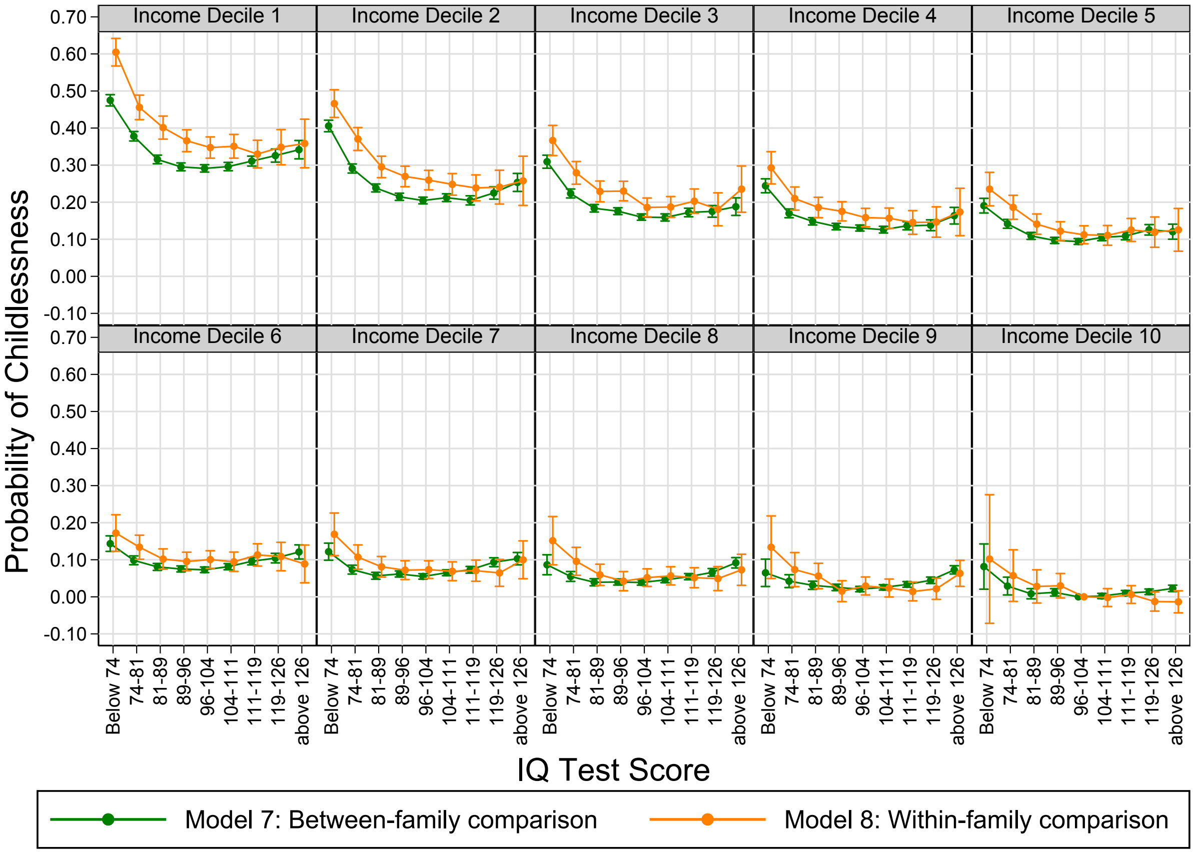

FIGURE S4. Probability of childlessness by age 45 or older regressed on interaction between cognitive ability and deciles of cumulative income (controlling for educational attainment) for Swedish men born 1951-1967. Error bars are 95% confidence intervals.

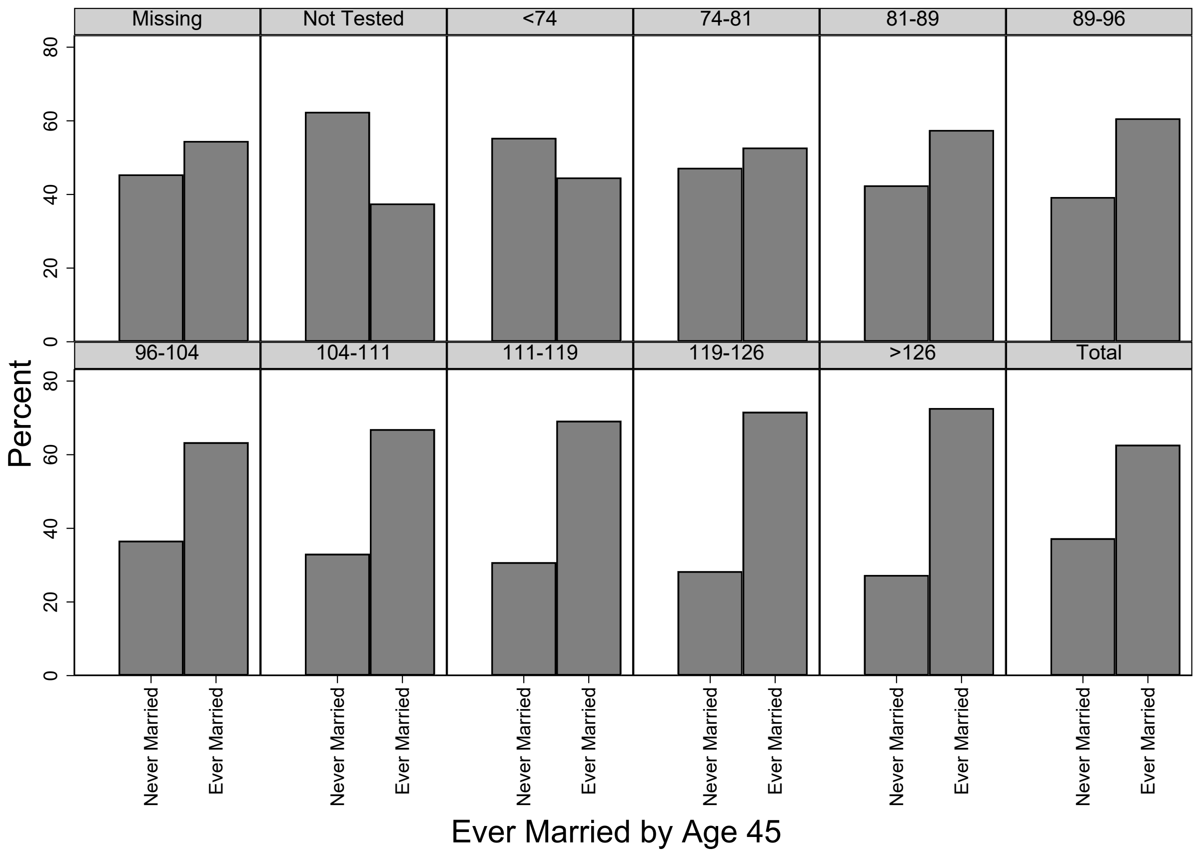

FIGURE S5. Tabulation of ever married by age 45 status by categories of the cognitive ability score measured at ages 17-20. Swedish men born 1951-1967.

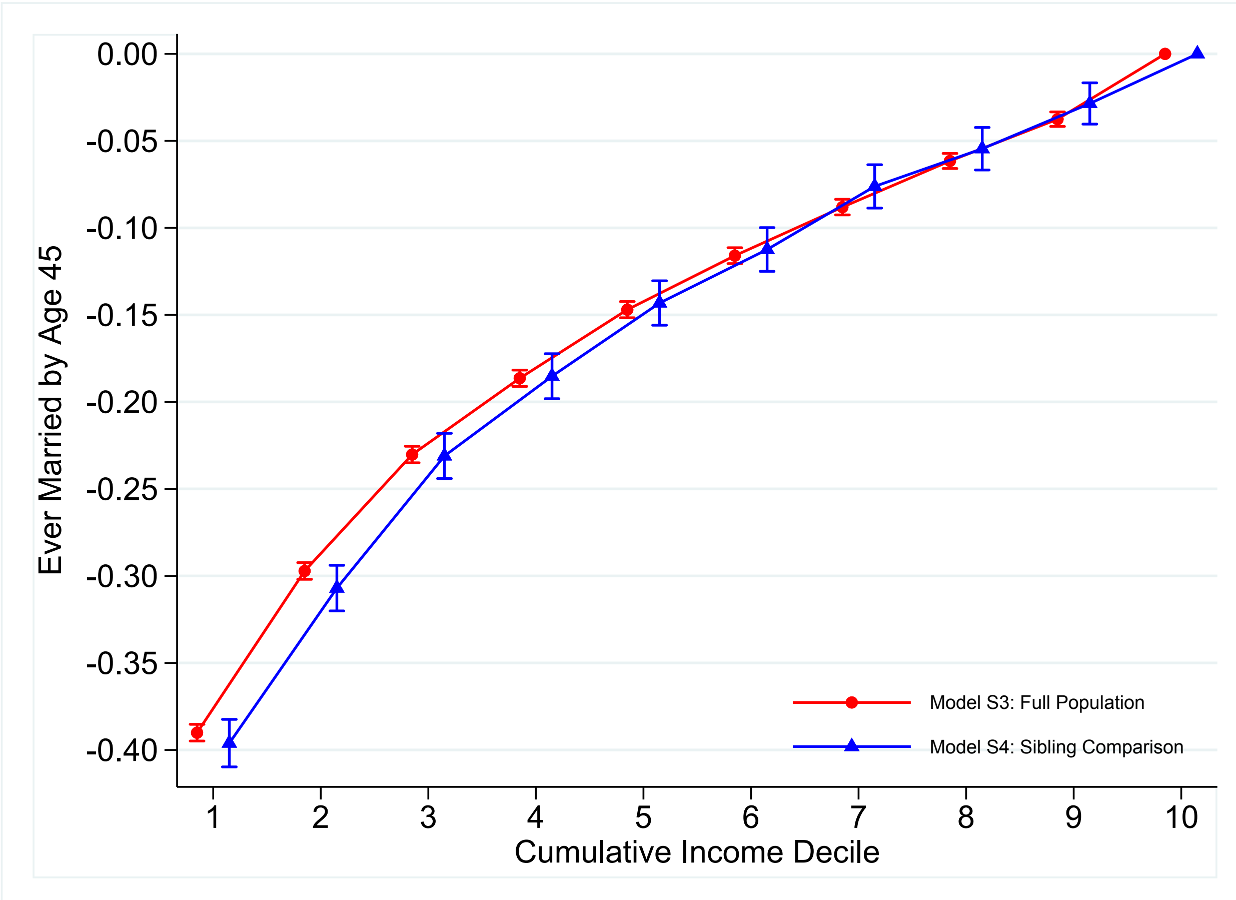

FIGURE S6. Linear probability model: ever married by age 45 regressed on deciles of cumulative income earned between ages 18 and 45, with and without fixed effects. Swedish men born 1951-1967.

$$EverMarried_i = \beta_1 Inc_i + \beta_2 BirthYear_i + \beta_3 BO_i + \beta_4 FamSize_i + \beta_5 Edu_i + \beta_0 + \varepsilon_i \tag{3}$$

$$EverMarried_{ij} = \beta_1 Inc_{ij} + \beta_2 BirthYear_{ij} + \beta_3 BO_{ij} + \beta_4 Edu_{ij} + \alpha_j + \varepsilon_{ij} \tag{4}$$

TABLE S1. Descriptive Statistics: distribution of population and covariates by categories of IQ, Swedish men born 1951-1967.

		IQ Category											
		Not tested	<74	74-81	81-89	89-96	96-104	104-111	111-119	119-126	>126	Missing	Total
N		15,869	21,060	47,606	75,268	110,142	152,950	125,260	93,165	56,511	30,303	21,805	749,939
Final parity	Mean	1.01	1.42	1.69	1.79	1.83	1.85	1.87	1.87	1.89	1.88	1.61	1.80
	SD	1.34	1.45	1.38	1.31	1.26	1.22	1.21	1.20	1.21	1.23	1.32	1.26
Childless	%	55.4	38.3	26.8	21.8	19.9	18.6	18.2	18.4	18.6	19.5	29.2	21.2
	SD	49.7	48.6	44.3	41.3	40.0	38.9	38.6	38.7	38.9	39.7	45.4	40.9
Birth year	Mean	1957.1	1958.8	1959.3	1959.3	1959.2	1959.8	1959.1	1959.0	1958.9	1959.0	1962.2	1959.3
Birth order	Mean	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9
Sibling group size	Mean	2.7	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6
% by Education	Primary (<9 years)	8.6	8.4	4.6	3.2	2.3	1.2	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.0	1.9	1.8
	Primary (9 years)	30.2	39.3	33.3	26.8	20.8	14.2	9.6	5.9	3.4	1.6	17.3	15.7
	Secondary (10-11 years)	31.9	46.8	52.8	54.3	53.3	47.5	36.3	24.1	13.3	5.5	39.2	39.7
	Secondary (12 years)	7.7	3.4	5.2	7.8	10.3	13.5	15.7	15.8	14.2	11.1	11.1	12.1
	Tertiary (13-15 years)	8.0	1.2	2.7	5.0	8.2	13.4	20.0	25.7	28.5	26.1	14.0	14.9
	Tertiary (15+ years)	7.3	0.7	1.3	2.8	5.0	9.8	16.7	25.8	35.9	45.8	13.9	14.2
	Postgraduate (16-20 years)	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	1.1	2.3	4.6	10.0	1.3	1.4
	Missing	5.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.2
% by Cumulative	1	35.8	22.6	14.9	11.6	9.7	8.2	7.2	6.4	5.7	5.2	17.7	9.8
Income Deciles	2	19.4	21.4	15.5	12.6	10.9	9.3	7.9	6.9	5.8	5.1	12.1	9.9
	3	10.1	15.3	14.5	13.1	11.7	10.3	8.6	7.4	6.1	4.8	9.3	10.0
	4	6.8	12.1	13.5	13.0	12.0	10.8	9.2	7.7	6.5	5.1	8.6	10.0
	5	6.0	9.8	12.0	12.5	12.2	11.0	9.6	8.1	6.7	5.5	8.5	10.0
	6	4.9	7.5	10.3	11.6	11.9	11.2	10.2	9.0	7.7	6.3	8.4	10.1
	7	4.5	5.7	8.7	10.1	10.9	11.2	11.0	10.2	8.9	8.0	8.8	10.1
	8	4.1	3.5	6.1	8.0	9.3	10.8	11.9	12.1	11.7	11.5	8.7	10.1
	9	4.2	1.6	3.1	5.1	7.1	9.7	12.3	14.9	17.1	18.6	9.1	10.1
	10	4.1	0.7	1.4	2.6	4.3	7.5	12.1	17.5	23.9	30.0	8.9	10.1
% by Ever Married	Never Married	62.4	55.4	47.3	42.5	39.3	36.6	33.1	30.8	28.4	27.3	45.5	37.3
	Ever Married	37.6	44.6	52.8	57.5	60.7	63.4	66.9	69.2	71.6	72.7	54.5	62.7

TABLE S2. Descriptive Statistics: distribution of sibling sample and covariates by categories of IQ, Swedish men born 1951-1967.

		IQ Category											
		Not tested	<74	74-81	81-89	89-96	96-104	104-111	111-119	119-126	>126	Missing	Total
N		4,594	7,365	15,928	23,962	32,950	43,591	34,742	24,940	14,874	7,962	6,147	217,055
Final parity	Mean	1.12	1.58	1.82	1.90	1.93	1.94	1.95	1.97	1.99	1.98	1.72	1.90
	SD	1.44	1.55	1.46	1.39	1.34	1.32	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.33	1.41	1.36
Childless	%	52.7	34.6	24.5	20.4	19.1	18.4	18.2	18.0	17.9	19.1	27.3	20.6
	SD	49.9	47.6	43.0	40.3	39.3	38.7	38.6	38.4	38.4	39.3	44.6	40.5
Birth year	Mean	1957.6	1958.8	1959.3	1959.3	1959.1	1959.6	1959.0	1958.8	1958.7	1958.8	1961.7	1959.2
Birth order	Mean	2.3	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.4	2.2
Sibling group size	Mean	3.5	3.9	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.4
% by Education	Primary (<9 years)	8.2	8.4	4.4	3.3	2.4	1.3	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.0	1.8	2.0
	Primary (9 years)	31.7	41.8	35.4	29.4	22.7	15.7	10.8	6.7	4.0	1.7	19.0	17.9
	Secondary (10-11 years)	33.5	45.2	51.7	53.1	53.1	48.1	38.0	25.6	14.6	6.3	40.9	41.0
	Secondary (12 years)	6.8	2.9	4.7	7.0	9.4	12.7	15.0	15.6	14.0	11.3	10.2	11.2
	Tertiary (13-15 years)	6.8	0.9	2.5	4.5	7.5	12.6	18.7	24.0	27.7	25.0	13.3	13.5
	Tertiary (15+ years)	6.8	0.6	1.2	2.5	4.7	9.2	15.9	25.5	34.9	45.6	12.9	13.0
	Postgraduate (16-20 years)	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.9	2.3	4.7	10.0	1.2	1.2
	Missing	5.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.2
% by Cumulative	1	35.2	20.9	13.7	11.0	9.3	7.9	7.1	6.4	5.9	5.2	16.3	9.6
Income Deciles	2	20.5	20.3	16.1	12.4	11.1	9.6	8.5	7.3	5.7	5.3	12.1	10.4
	3	9.9	16.3	15.0	13.0	12.0	10.8	9.0	7.7	6.0	4.8	9.9	10.5
	4	7.1	12.5	13.4	13.4	12.3	11.2	9.5	8.1	6.8	5.5	8.9	10.5
	5	6.2	10.3	11.9	13.1	12.6	11.2	10.0	8.5	7.1	5.7	8.6	10.5
	6	4.6	8.0	10.6	11.7	12.2	11.5	10.3	9.2	7.9	6.5	8.4	10.3
	7	4.9	5.8	8.9	10.3	10.7	11.3	11.2	10.2	9.2	8.2	9.2	10.1
	8	3.8	3.6	6.0	8.0	9.5	10.8	11.8	12.2	11.6	11.4	9.2	9.9
	9	4.1	1.8	3.2	4.8	6.6	9.2	11.7	14.2	16.6	18.6	9.0	9.4
	10	3.7	0.6	1.3	2.3	3.8	6.6	10.9	16.2	23.2	28.8	8.4	8.8
% by Ever Married	Never Married	61.7	52.4	45.9	41.3	38.7	36.1	33.1	30.3	27.6	27.3	44.4	37.1
	Ever Married	38.3	47.6	54.1	58.7	61.3	63.9	66.9	69.8	72.4	72.8	55.6	62.9

TABLE S3. Mean number of children by IQ and birth cohort for Swedish men born 1951-1967.

				Birth Cohort								
	Everyone			1951-1956			1957-1962			1963-1967		
IQ	N	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD
Below 74	22,168	1.42	1.45	8,970	1.44	1.45	5,927	1.43	1.47	7,271	1.39	1.43
74 to 81	49,797	1.69	1.38	17,700	1.73	1.39	15,653	1.67	1.40	16,444	1.65	1.35
81 to 89	78,507	1.79	1.31	27,536	1.83	1.34	23,679	1.79	1.32	27,292	1.73	1.26
89 to 96	114,528	1.82	1.26	41,540	1.87	1.29	34,781	1.84	1.27	38,207	1.77	1.22
96 to 104	158,437	1.85	1.23	51,293	1.92	1.27	45,049	1.87	1.24	62,095	1.79	1.18
104 to 111	129,568	1.87	1.21	48,913	1.93	1.24	37,826	1.88	1.22	42,829	1.79	1.16
111 to 119	96,181	1.87	1.21	37,280	1.94	1.24	27,387	1.89	1.21	31,514	1.77	1.15
119 to 126	58,141	1.89	1.21	22,994	1.97	1.25	16,126	1.89	1.22	19,021	1.78	1.15
Above 126	31,082	1.88	1.23	12,278	1.97	1.26	7,911	1.90	1.23	10,893	1.76	1.19
Not Tested	16,769	1.01	1.34	8,292	1.08	1.38	6,116	0.95	1.31	2,361	0.90	1.30
Missing	23,968	1.57	1.33	4,007	1.75	1.37	7,940	1.73	1.32	12,021	1.41	1.30

TABLE S4. Final parity by IQ and birth cohort for Swedish men born 1951-1967.

				Birth Cohort					
		Everyone		1951-1956		1957-1962		1963-1967	
IQ	Parity	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Below 74	0	8,465	38.2	3,414	38.1	2,291	38.7	2,760	38.0
	1	3,423	15.4	1,350	15.1	867	14.6	1,206	16.6
	2	5,577	25.2	2,219	24.7	1,475	24.9	1,883	25.9
	3	2,897	13.1	1,227	13.7	790	13.3	880	12.1
	4	1,167	5.3	499	5.6	319	5.4	349	4.8
	5	391	1.8	167	1.9	120	2.0	104	1.4
	6+	248	1.1	94	1.1	65	1.1	89	1.2
74 to 81	0	13,421	27.0	4,606	26.0	4,416	28.2	4,399	26.8
	1	7,746	15.6	2,706	15.3	2,344	15.0	2,696	16.4
	2	15,952	32.0	5,655	32.0	4,824	30.8	5,473	33.3
	3	8,433	16.9	3,131	17.7	2,724	17.4	2,578	15.7
	4	2,910	5.8	1,117	6.3	917	5.9	876	5.3
	5	885	1.8	308	1.7	296	1.9	281	1.7
	6+	450	0.9	177	1.0	132	0.8	141	0.9
81 to 89	0	17,199	21.9	5,903	21.4	5,262	22.2	6,034	22.1
	1	12,182	15.5	4,219	15.3	3,563	15.1	4,400	16.1
	2	28,530	36.3	9,624	35.0	8,535	36.0	10,371	38.0
	3	14,260	18.2	5,290	19.2	4,382	18.5	4,588	16.8
	4	4,441	5.7	1,700	6.2	1,376	5.8	1,365	5.0
	5	1,341	1.7	567	2.1	398	1.7	376	1.4
	6+	554	0.7	233	0.9	163	0.7	158	0.6
89 to 96	0	22,945	20.0	8,202	19.7	7,035	20.2	7,708	20.2
	1	16,907	14.8	6,048	14.6	4,990	14.4	5,869	15.4
	2	44,091	38.5	15,336	36.9	13,251	38.1	15,504	40.6
	3	21,812	19.1	8,436	20.3	6,684	19.2	6,692	17.5
	4	6,447	5.6	2,532	6.1	2,108	6.1	1,807	4.7
	5	1,661	1.5	705	1.7	506	1.5	450	1.2
	6+	665	0.6	281	0.7	207	0.6	177	0.5
96 to 104	0	29,516	18.6	9,164	17.9	8,533	18.9	11,819	19.0
	1	22,278	14.1	7,117	13.9	6,146	13.6	9,015	14.5
	2	64,369	40.6	19,728	38.5	17,893	39.7	26,748	43.1
	3	30,762	19.4	10,916	21.3	9,071	20.1	10,775	17.4
	4	8,551	5.4	3,199	6.2	2,466	5.5	2,886	4.7
	5	2,159	1.4	818	1.6	696	1.5	645	1.0
	6+	802	0.5	351	0.7	244	0.5	207	0.3
104 to 111	0	23,671	18.3	8,564	17.5	6,985	18.5	8,122	19.0
	1	17,141	13.2	6,447	13.2	4,798	12.7	5,896	13.8
	2	53,723	41.5	19,286	39.4	15,572	41.2	18,865	44.1
	3	25,918	20.0	10,566	21.6	7,726	20.4	7,626	17.8
	4	6,855	5.3	3,022	6.2	2,068	5.5	1,765	4.1
	5	1,683	1.3	732	1.5	522	1.4	429	1.0
	6+	577	0.5	296	0.6	155	0.4	126	0.3
111 to 119	0	17,719	18.4	6,464	17.3	5,031	18.4	6,224	19.8
	1	11,902	12.4	4,688	12.6	3,202	11.7	4,012	12.7
	2	40,016	41.6	14,745	39.6	11,371	41.5	13,900	44.1
	3	20,080	20.9	8,355	22.4	5,895	21.5	5,830	18.5
	4	4,929	5.1	2,241	6.0	1,459	5.3	1,229	3.9
	5	1,127	1.2	562	1.5	314	1.2	251	0.8
	6+	408	0.4	225	0.6	115	0.4	68	0.2
119 to 126	0	10,850	18.7	4,011	17.4	3,072	19.1	3,767	19.8
	1	6,843	11.8	2,696	11.7	1,807	11.2	2,340	12.3
	2	23,885	41.1	8,979	39.1	6,594	40.9	8,312	43.7
	3	12,509	21.5	5,327	23.2	3,492	21.7	3,690	19.4
	4	3,131	5.4	1,501	6.5	889	5.5	741	3.9
	5	678	1.2	351	1.5	201	1.3	126	0.7
	6+	245	0.4	129	0.6	71	0.4	45	0.2
Above 126	0	6,091	19.6	2,179	17.8	1,523	19.3	2,389	21.9
	1	3,484	11.2	1,401	11.4	833	10.5	1,250	11.5
	2	12,479	40.2	4,690	38.2	3,233	40.9	4,556	41.8
	3	6,889	22.2	2,952	24.0	1,755	22.2	2,182	20.0
	4	1,638	5.3	802	6.5	434	5.5	402	3.7
	5	373	1.2	194	1.6	90	1.1	89	0.8
	6+	128	0.4	60	0.5	43	0.5	25	0.2
Not Tested	0	9,319	55.6	4,404	53.1	3,498	57.2	1,417	60.0
	1	1,782	10.6	890	10.7	669	10.9	223	9.5
	2	3,193	19.0	1,648	19.9	1,113	18.2	432	18.3
	3	1,627	9.7	896	10.8	548	9.0	183	7.8
	4	569	3.4	303	3.7	194	3.2	72	3.1
	5	194	1.2	102	1.2	68	1.1	24	1.0
	6+	85	0.5	49	0.6	26	0.4	10	0.4
Missing	0	7,390	30.8	1,067	26.6	2,023	25.5	4,300	35.8
	1	3,106	13.0	494	12.3	1,007	12.7	1,605	13.4
	2	8,010	33.4	1,342	33.5	2,865	36.1	3,803	31.6
	3	3,884	16.2	758	18.9	1,430	18.0	1,696	14.1
	4	1,154	4.8	232	5.8	451	5.7	471	3.9
	5	298	1.2	84	2.1	110	1.4	104	0.9
	6+	126	0.5	30	0.8	54	0.7	42	0.4

TABLE S5. Linear regression: final parity regressed on IQ (categorical), no fixed effects. Swedish men born 1951-1967.

		Model 1			Model 2			Model 3		
Variable	Category	β	SE	95% CI	β	SE	95% CI	β	SE	95% CI
IQ	Not tested	-0.881	0.011	-0.90, -0.86	-0.832	0.011	-0.85, -0.81	-0.636	0.011	-0.66, -0.61
	<74	-0.444	0.011	-0.46, -0.42	-0.466	0.011	-0.49, -0.45	-0.315	0.010	-0.34, -0.29
	74-81	-0.173	0.007	-0.19, -0.16	-0.189	0.007	-0.20, -0.18	-0.107	0.007	-0.12, -0.09
	81-89	-0.073	0.006	-0.08, -0.06	-0.083	0.006	-0.09, -0.07	-0.037	0.006	-0.05, -0.03
	89-96	-0.035	0.005	-0.04, -0.03	-0.040	0.005	-0.05, -0.03	-0.017	0.005	-0.03, -0.01
	96-104 [ref]	0.000			0.000			0.000		
	104-111	0.005	0.005	0.00, 0.01	0.007	0.005	0.00, 0.02	-0.012	0.005	-0.02, 0.00
	111-119	0.011	0.005	0.00, 0.02	0.012	0.005	0.00, 0.02	-0.023	0.005	-0.03, -0.01
	119-126	0.023	0.006	0.01, 0.04	0.018	0.006	0.01, 0.03	-0.033	0.006	-0.04, -0.02
	>126	0.019	0.008	0.00, 0.03	0.000	0.008	-0.02, 0.02	-0.064	0.008	-0.08, -0.05
	Missing	-0.212	0.010	-0.23, -0.19	-0.205	0.010	-0.22, -0.19	-0.144	0.009	-0.16, -0.13
Birth year	1951	0.148	0.008	0.13, 0.16	0.136	0.008	0.12, 0.15	0.127	0.008	0.11, 0.14
	1952	0.146	0.008	0.13, 0.16	0.131	0.008	0.11, 0.15	0.123	0.008	0.11, 0.14
	1953	0.143	0.008	0.13, 0.16	0.126	0.008	0.11, 0.14	0.114	0.008	0.10, 0.13
	1954	0.143	0.008	0.13, 0.16	0.125	0.008	0.11, 0.14	0.114	0.008	0.10, 0.13
	1955	0.137	0.008	0.12, 0.15	0.120	0.008	0.10, 0.14	0.110	0.008	0.09, 0.13
	1956	0.135	0.008	0.12, 0.15	0.117	0.008	0.10, 0.13	0.107	0.008	0.09, 0.12
	1957	0.131	0.008	0.11, 0.15	0.113	0.008	0.10, 0.13	0.102	0.008	0.09, 0.12
	1958	0.108	0.008	0.09, 0.12	0.091	0.008	0.08, 0.11	0.080	0.008	0.06, 0.10
	1959	0.095	0.008	0.08, 0.11	0.077	0.008	0.06, 0.09	0.069	0.008	0.05, 0.08
	1961	0.072	0.008	0.06, 0.09	0.058	0.008	0.04, 0.07	0.046	0.008	0.03, 0.06
	1962	0.042	0.008	0.03, 0.06	0.032	0.008	0.02, 0.05	0.026	0.008	0.01, 0.04
	1963	0.031	0.008	0.02, 0.05	0.024	0.008	0.01, 0.04	0.020	0.007	0.01, 0.03
	1964	0.037	0.007	0.02, 0.05	0.034	0.007	0.02, 0.05	0.030	0.007	0.02, 0.04
	1965 [ref]	0.000			0.000			0.000		
	1966	-0.033	0.007	-0.05, -0.02	-0.030	0.007	-0.04, -0.02	-0.027	0.007	-0.04, -0.01
	1967	-0.042	0.007	-0.06, -0.03	-0.037	0.007	-0.05, -0.02	-0.035	0.007	-0.05, -0.02
Birth order	1 [ref]				0.000			0.000		
	2				-0.028	0.004	-0.03, -0.02	-0.027	0.003	-0.03, -0.02
	3				-0.070	0.005	-0.08, -0.06	-0.068	0.005	-0.08, -0.06
	4				-0.121	0.009	-0.14, -0.10	-0.122	0.008	-0.14, -0.11
	5				-0.183	0.014	-0.21, -0.16	-0.184	0.014	-0.21, -0.16
	6+				-0.161	0.019	-0.20, -0.12	-0.163	0.019	-0.20, -0.13
Sibling group size	1				-0.109	0.005	-0.12, -0.10	-0.082	0.005	-0.09, -0.07
	2 [ref]				0.000			0.000		
	3				0.115	0.004	0.11, 0.12	0.120	0.004	0.11, 0.13
	4				0.209	0.006	0.20, 0.22	0.226	0.006	0.21, 0.24
	5				0.295	0.010	0.28, 0.31	0.323	0.010	0.30, 0.34
	6+				0.392	0.014	0.37, 0.42	0.426	0.014	0.40, 0.45
Education	Primary (<9 years)				-0.095	0.012	-0.12, -0.07	-0.042	0.012	-0.07, -0.02
	Primary (9 years)				-0.022	0.005	-0.03, -0.01	-0.004	0.005	-0.01, 0.01
	Secondary (10-11 years) [ref]				0.000			0.000		
	Secondary (12 years)				-0.072	0.005	-0.08, -0.06	-0.098	0.005	-0.11, -0.09
	Tertiary (13-15 years)				-0.023	0.004	-0.03, -0.01	-0.096	0.004	-0.10, -0.09
	Tertiary (15+ years)				0.022	0.005	0.01, 0.03	-0.070	0.005	-0.08, -0.06
	Postgraduate (16-20 years)				0.125	0.012	0.10, 0.15	0.008	0.012	-0.02, 0.03
	Missing				-0.858	0.025	-0.91, -0.81	-0.604	0.024	-0.65, -0.56
Cumulative income deciles	1							-0.835	0.007	-0.85, -0.82
	2							-0.606	0.007	-0.62, -0.59
	3							-0.465	0.006	-0.48, -0.45
	4							-0.377	0.006	-0.39, -0.37
	5							-0.293	0.006	-0.31, -0.28
	6							-0.223	0.006	-0.23, -0.21
	7							-0.178	0.006	-0.19, -0.17
	8							-0.124	0.006	-0.14, -0.11
	9							-0.086	0.006	-0.10, -0.07
	10 [ref]							0.000		
N		749,939			749,939			749,939		

TABLE S6. Linear regression: final parity regressed on IQ (categorical), fixed effects. Swedish men born 1951-1967.

		Model 4			Model 5			Model 6		
Variable	Category	β	SE	95% CI	β	SE	95% CI	β	SE	95% CI
IQ	Not tested	-1.024	0.031	-1.08, -0.96	-0.963	0.031	-1.02, -0.90	-0.728	0.030	-0.79, -0.67
	<74	-0.571	0.027	-0.62, -0.52	-0.553	0.027	-0.61, -0.50	-0.387	0.027	-0.44, -0.33
	74-81	-0.272	0.019	-0.31, -0.24	-0.260	0.019	-0.30, -0.22	-0.171	0.019	-0.21, -0.13
	81-89	-0.124	0.016	-0.15, -0.09	-0.116	0.016	-0.15, -0.09	-0.067	0.015	-0.10, -0.04
	89-96	-0.051	0.013	-0.08, -0.02	-0.047	0.014	-0.07, -0.02	-0.021	0.013	-0.05, 0.00
	96-104 [ref]	0.000			0.000			0.000		
	104-111	0.038	0.013	0.01, 0.06	0.031	0.013	0.01, 0.06	0.003	0.013	-0.02, 0.03
	111-119	0.080	0.015	0.05, 0.11	0.065	0.015	0.03, 0.09	0.013	0.015	-0.02, 0.04
	119-126	0.125	0.019	0.09, 0.16	0.099	0.019	0.06, 0.14	0.023	0.019	-0.01, 0.06
	>126	0.139	0.025	0.09, 0.19	0.097	0.026	0.05, 0.15	-0.003	0.025	-0.05, 0.05
	Missing	-0.252	0.028	-0.31, -0.20	-0.244	0.028	-0.30, -0.19	-0.180	0.027	-0.23, -0.13
Birth year	1951	0.319	0.026	0.27, 0.37	0.331	0.039	0.25, 0.41	0.304	0.038	0.23, 0.38
	1952	0.315	0.025	0.27, 0.36	0.323	0.036	0.25, 0.39	0.299	0.036	0.23, 0.37
	1953	0.330	0.024	0.28, 0.38	0.336	0.034	0.27, 0.40	0.314	0.033	0.25, 0.38
	1954	0.293	0.023	0.25, 0.34	0.301	0.032	0.24, 0.36	0.276	0.031	0.21, 0.34
	1955	0.305	0.023	0.26, 0.35	0.311	0.030	0.25, 0.37	0.289	0.030	0.23, 0.35
	1956	0.279	0.022	0.24, 0.32	0.283	0.029	0.23, 0.34	0.261	0.028	0.21, 0.32
	1957	0.278	0.022	0.23, 0.32	0.283	0.027	0.23, 0.34	0.265	0.026	0.21, 0.32
	1958	0.240	0.022	0.20, 0.28	0.244	0.026	0.19, 0.29	0.221	0.025	0.17, 0.27
	1959	0.204	0.022	0.16, 0.25	0.208	0.025	0.16, 0.26	0.189	0.024	0.14, 0.24
	1961	0.156	0.021	0.12, 0.20	0.156	0.023	0.11, 0.20	0.132	0.022	0.09, 0.18
	1962	0.121	0.021	0.08, 0.16	0.121	0.022	0.08, 0.16	0.107	0.021	0.07, 0.15
	1963	0.075	0.021	0.03, 0.12	0.074	0.021	0.03, 0.12	0.066	0.021	0.03, 0.11
	1964	0.088	0.022	0.05, 0.13	0.087	0.022	0.04, 0.13	0.079	0.021	0.04, 0.12
	1965 [ref]	0.000			0.000			0.000		
	1966	-0.050	0.023	-0.09, -0.01	-0.052	0.023	-0.10, -0.01	-0.049	0.022	-0.09, 0.00
	1967	-0.065	0.022	-0.11, -0.02	-0.067	0.023	-0.11, -0.02	-0.059	0.022	-0.10, -0.02
Birth order	1 [ref]				0.000			0.000		
	2				-0.005	0.011	-0.03, 0.02	-0.007	0.010	-0.03, 0.01
	3				0.010	0.018	-0.03, 0.05	0.007	0.018	-0.03, 0.04
	4				-0.002	0.027	-0.05, 0.05	-0.006	0.026	-0.06, 0.05
	5				-0.017	0.037	-0.09, 0.06	-0.021	0.036	-0.09, 0.05
	6+				-0.020	0.049	-0.12, 0.08	-0.020	0.048	-0.11, 0.07
Education	Primary (<9 years)				-0.130	0.033	-0.19, -0.07	-0.078	0.032	-0.14, -0.02
	Primary (9 years)				-0.059	0.013	-0.08, -0.03	-0.051	0.012	-0.08, -0.03
	Secondary (10-11 years) [ref]				0.000			0.000		
	Secondary (12 years)				-0.033	0.014	-0.06, -0.01	-0.053	0.014	-0.08, -0.03
	Tertiary (13-15 years)				-0.001	0.014	-0.03, 0.03	-0.072	0.014	-0.10, -0.05
	Tertiary (15+ years)				0.086	0.016	0.06, 0.12	-0.014	0.016	-0.04, 0.02
	Postgraduate (16-20 years)				0.268	0.039	0.19, 0.34	0.127	0.038	0.05, 0.20
	Missing				-0.867	0.076	-1.02, -0.72	-0.583	0.073	-0.73, -0.44
Cumulative income deciles	1							-1.077	0.021	-1.12, -1.04
	2							-0.795	0.020	-0.83, -0.76
	3							-0.598	0.020	-0.64, -0.56
	4							-0.495	0.020	-0.53, -0.46
	5							-0.378	0.019	-0.42, -0.34
	6							-0.295	0.019	-0.33, -0.26
	7							-0.213	0.019	-0.25, -0.18
	8							-0.137	0.019	-0.17, -0.10
	9							-0.070	0.018	-0.11, -0.03
	10 [ref]							0.000		
N		217,055			217,055			217,055		

TABLE S7. Linear regression: final parity regressed on IQ (continuous), no fixed effects. Swedish men born 1951-1967.

		Model 1			Model 2			Model 3		
Variable	Category	β	SE	95% CI	β	SE	95% CI	β	SE	95% CI
IQ (stanine scale)		0.034	0.001	0.032, 0.036	0.041	0.001	0.040, 0.043	0.018	0.001	0.016, 0.020
Birth year	1951	0.123	0.008	0.107, 0.140	0.105	0.008	0.089, 0.122	0.104	0.008	0.088, 0.120
	1952	0.122	0.008	0.106, 0.138	0.102	0.008	0.086, 0.118	0.102	0.008	0.086, 0.118
	1953	0.123	0.008	0.107, 0.139	0.104	0.008	0.088, 0.120	0.098	0.008	0.082, 0.114
	1954	0.128	0.008	0.111, 0.144	0.107	0.008	0.091, 0.123	0.101	0.008	0.085, 0.117
	1955	0.121	0.008	0.105, 0.137	0.101	0.008	0.085, 0.117	0.096	0.008	0.080, 0.112
	1956	0.122	0.008	0.106, 0.138	0.101	0.008	0.085, 0.117	0.096	0.008	0.081, 0.112
	1957	0.117	0.008	0.101, 0.133	0.097	0.008	0.081, 0.113	0.091	0.008	0.076, 0.107
	1958	0.093	0.008	0.077, 0.109	0.075	0.008	0.059, 0.091	0.069	0.008	0.053, 0.084
	1959	0.086	0.008	0.070, 0.102	0.067	0.008	0.050, 0.083	0.062	0.008	0.046, 0.078
	1961	0.037	0.008	0.021, 0.054	0.025	0.008	0.009, 0.042	0.023	0.008	0.007, 0.039
	1962	0.038	0.008	0.022, 0.053	0.028	0.008	0.012, 0.043	0.023	0.008	0.008, 0.038
	1963	0.024	0.008	0.009, 0.040	0.018	0.008	0.003, 0.033	0.015	0.008	0.001, 0.030
	1964	0.025	0.008	0.010, 0.040	0.023	0.008	0.008, 0.038	0.022	0.007	0.007, 0.036
	1965 [ref]	0.000			0.000			0.000		
	1966	-0.035	0.008	-0.049, -0.020	-0.031	0.007	-0.045, -0.016	-0.028	0.007	-0.042, -0.014
	1967	-0.046	0.008	-0.061, -0.031	-0.040	0.008	-0.055, -0.025	-0.036	0.007	-0.050, -0.021
Birth order	1 [ref]				0.000			0.000		
	2				-0.027	0.004	-0.034, -0.020	-0.027	0.004	-0.034, -0.020
	3				-0.068	0.005	-0.078, -0.057	-0.066	0.005	-0.076, -0.056
	4				-0.117	0.009	-0.134, -0.100	-0.119	0.009	-0.136, -0.102
	5				-0.181	0.014	-0.209, -0.152	-0.183	0.014	-0.211, -0.156
	6+				-0.147	0.019	-0.185, -0.109	-0.151	0.019	-0.188, -0.113
Sibling group size	1				-0.109	0.005	-0.118, -0.099	-0.083	0.005	-0.093, -0.074
	2 [ref]				0.000			0.000		
	3				0.113	0.004	0.105, 0.121	0.119	0.004	0.111, 0.126
	4				0.206	0.006	0.194, 0.218	0.223	0.006	0.212, 0.235
	5				0.290	0.010	0.271, 0.310	0.318	0.010	0.298, 0.337
	6+				0.375	0.014	0.347, 0.403	0.410	0.014	0.382, 0.437
Education	Primary (<9 years)				-0.032	0.013	-0.058, -0.006	0.003	0.013	-0.022, 0.029
	Primary (9 years)				-0.004	0.005	-0.014, 0.005	0.008	0.005	-0.001, 0.017
	Secondary (10-11 years) [ref]				0.000			0.000		
	Secondary (12 years)				-0.084	0.005	-0.093, -0.074	-0.105	0.005	-0.115, -0.096
	Tertiary (13-15 years)				-0.052	0.005	-0.061, -0.043	-0.115	0.005	-0.124, -0.107
	Tertiary (15+ years)				-0.021	0.005	-0.030, -0.011	-0.098	0.005	-0.108, -0.089
	Postgraduate (16-20 years)				0.047	0.013	0.022, 0.072	-0.047	0.012	-0.071, -0.023
	Missing				-0.333	0.056	-0.443, -0.223	-0.200	0.054	-0.306, -0.094
Cumulative income deciles	1							-0.801	0.007	-0.815, -0.787
	2							-0.585	0.007	-0.598, -0.571
	3							-0.455	0.007	-0.467, -0.442
	4							-0.367	0.006	-0.379, -0.354
	5							-0.283	0.006	-0.295, -0.270
	6							-0.213	0.006	-0.225, -0.201
	7							-0.167	0.006	-0.179, -0.155
	8							-0.113	0.006	-0.125, -0.101
	9							-0.080	0.006	-0.092, -0.069
	10 [ref]							0.000		
N		712,265			712,265			712,265		

TABLE S8. Linear regression: final parity regressed on IQ (continuous), fixed effects. Swedish men born 1951-1967.

Variable	Category	Model 4			Model 5			Model 6		
		β	SE	95% CI	β	SE	95% CI	β	SE	95% CI
IQ (stanine scale)		0.074	0.003	0.068, 0.080	0.073	0.003	0.066, 0.079	0.043	0.003	0.036, 0.049
Birth year	1951	0.282	0.027	0.230, 0.335	0.293	0.040	0.213, 0.372	0.281	0.040	0.203, 0.358
	1952	0.286	0.026	0.235, 0.336	0.294	0.038	0.219, 0.368	0.281	0.037	0.208, 0.354
	1953	0.309	0.025	0.260, 0.358	0.316	0.036	0.247, 0.386	0.306	0.035	0.238, 0.374
	1954	0.272	0.024	0.225, 0.320	0.281	0.033	0.215, 0.346	0.268	0.033	0.203, 0.332
	1955	0.285	0.024	0.239, 0.331	0.291	0.031	0.230, 0.353	0.279	0.031	0.218, 0.339
	1956	0.257	0.023	0.211, 0.303	0.263	0.030	0.204, 0.321	0.249	0.029	0.192, 0.307
	1957	0.264	0.023	0.218, 0.309	0.269	0.028	0.214, 0.325	0.259	0.028	0.205, 0.313
	1958	0.228	0.022	0.184, 0.272	0.233	0.027	0.181, 0.285	0.219	0.026	0.168, 0.270
	1959	0.198	0.022	0.154, 0.242	0.202	0.026	0.152, 0.253	0.191	0.025	0.142, 0.241
	1961	0.107	0.022	0.064, 0.151	0.110	0.024	0.063, 0.157	0.101	0.024	0.055, 0.147
	1962	0.123	0.021	0.081, 0.165	0.125	0.023	0.081, 0.169	0.115	0.022	0.072, 0.159
	1963	0.066	0.021	0.024, 0.108	0.067	0.022	0.024, 0.110	0.063	0.021	0.021, 0.105
	1964	0.081	0.022	0.037, 0.126	0.082	0.023	0.038, 0.126	0.078	0.022	0.035, 0.121
	1965 [ref]	0.000			0.000			0.000		
	1966	-0.055	0.024	-0.102, -0.009	-0.056	0.024	-0.103, -0.009	-0.052	0.023	-0.098, -0.006
	1967	-0.064	0.023	-0.109, -0.018	-0.065	0.024	-0.112, -0.018	-0.058	0.024	-0.104, -0.011
Birth order	1 [ref]				0.000			0.000		
	2				-0.004	0.011	-0.026, 0.017	-0.006	0.011	-0.027, 0.016
	3				0.015	0.019	-0.023, 0.052	0.013	0.019	-0.024, 0.050
	4				-0.001	0.028	-0.056, 0.054	-0.003	0.028	-0.057, 0.051
	5				-0.011	0.038	-0.085, 0.064	-0.014	0.037	-0.087, 0.060
	6+				-0.002	0.051	-0.101, 0.097	-0.002	0.050	-0.099, 0.096
Education	Primary (<9 years)				-0.028	0.036	-0.098, 0.042	0.000	0.035	-0.069, 0.070
	Primary (9 years)				-0.028	0.013	-0.054, -0.002	-0.029	0.013	-0.055, -0.004
	Secondary (10-11 years) [ref]				0.000			0.000		
	Secondary (12 years)				-0.057	0.015	-0.086, -0.028	-0.072	0.014	-0.100, -0.044
	Tertiary (13-15 years)				-0.041	0.014	-0.069, -0.012	-0.101	0.014	-0.129, -0.073
	Tertiary (15+ years)				0.032	0.016	0.000, 0.064	-0.051	0.016	-0.083, -0.019
	Postgraduate (16-20 years)				0.178	0.040	0.099, 0.257	0.065	0.040	-0.013, 0.143
	Missing				-0.378	0.134	-0.640, -0.115	-0.238	0.133	-0.499, 0.023
Cumulative income deciles	1							-1.016	0.022	-1.059, -0.972
	2							-0.760	0.021	-0.802, -0.719
	3							-0.574	0.021	-0.614, -0.533
	4							-0.472	0.020	-0.512, -0.432
	5							-0.358	0.020	-0.398, -0.318
	6							-0.271	0.020	-0.311, -0.232
	7							-0.192	0.020	-0.231, -0.153
	8							-0.121	0.019	-0.159, -0.083
	9							-0.061	0.019	-0.099, -0.024
	10 [ref]							0.000		
N			206,314			206,314			206,314	

Table S9: Linear regression: final parity regressed on interaction between IQ (categorical) and deciles of cumulative income earned between ages 18 and 45. Model 19 without fixed effects, Model 20 including fixed effects. Swedish men born 1951-1967.

			Model 19			Model 20		
			β	SE	95% CI	β	SE	95% CI
Income x IQ Interaction	Income Decile - 1	Not tested	-1.675	0.018	-1.709, -1.640	-2.101	0.054	-2.206, -1.996
		<74	-1.149	0.023	-1.193, -1.104	-1.568	0.061	-1.689, -1.448
		74-81	-0.917	0.019	-0.955, -0.879	-1.289	0.054	-1.395, -1.182
		81-89	-0.769	0.018	-0.804, -0.733	-1.066	0.051	-1.165, -0.966
		89-96	-0.742	0.017	-0.774, -0.709	-1.023	0.048	-1.117, -0.928
		96-104	-0.702	0.016	-0.733, -0.671	-0.930	0.047	-1.023, -0.838
		104-111	-0.745	0.017	-0.779, -0.711	-0.924	0.052	-1.025, -0.823
		111-119	-0.764	0.020	-0.803, -0.724	-0.900	0.059	-1.016, -0.783
		119-126	-0.792	0.026	-0.843, -0.742	-0.908	0.073	-1.050, -0.766
		>126	-0.864	0.034	-0.932, -0.797	-0.894	0.094	-1.078, -0.709
		Missing	-1.221	0.023	-1.266, -1.177	-1.621	0.068	-1.754, -1.488
	Income Decile - 2	Not tested	-1.368	0.025	-1.417, -1.319	-1.637	0.069	-1.771, -1.502
		<74	-1.001	0.023	-1.047, -0.956	-1.299	0.061	-1.418, -1.179
		74-81	-0.713	0.019	-0.750, -0.675	-1.016	0.051	-1.116, -0.916
		81-89	-0.580	0.017	-0.614, -0.546	-0.835	0.049	-0.930, -0.739
		89-96	-0.539	0.016	-0.570, -0.508	-0.755	0.046	-0.845, -0.664
		96-104	-0.511	0.015	-0.540, -0.482	-0.706	0.044	-0.792, -0.619
		104-111	-0.512	0.017	-0.545, -0.479	-0.671	0.048	-0.766, -0.575
		111-119	-0.511	0.019	-0.549, -0.473	-0.597	0.056	-0.708, -0.486
		119-126	-0.541	0.026	-0.592, -0.491	-0.587	0.074	-0.732, -0.442
		>126	-0.637	0.035	-0.706, -0.568	-0.643	0.100	-0.839, -0.447
		Missing	-0.857	0.028	-0.912, -0.801	-1.159	0.074	-1.305, -1.014
	Income Decile - 3	Not tested	-1.008	0.035	-1.076, -0.939	-1.182	0.094	-1.366, -0.998
		<74	-0.715	0.028	-0.769, -0.661	-0.948	0.068	-1.081, -0.816
		74-81	-0.531	0.019	-0.569, -0.493	-0.774	0.053	-0.877, -0.671
		81-89	-0.472	0.017	-0.505, -0.440	-0.676	0.047	-0.769, -0.583
		89-96	-0.431	0.015	-0.461, -0.402	-0.608	0.045	-0.697, -0.519
		96-104	-0.400	0.014	-0.427, -0.372	-0.536	0.043	-0.620, -0.451
		104-111	-0.408	0.016	-0.439, -0.377	-0.478	0.047	-0.570, -0.387
		111-119	-0.448	0.018	-0.484, -0.413	-0.535	0.054	-0.640, -0.429
		119-126	-0.433	0.024	-0.480, -0.386	-0.453	0.071	-0.592, -0.314
		>126	-0.432	0.037	-0.505, -0.359	-0.500	0.104	-0.705, -0.296
		Missing	-0.510	0.032	-0.572, -0.448	-0.710	0.085	-0.877, -0.542
	Income Decile - 4	Not tested	-0.773	0.043	-0.858, -0.688	-0.964	0.108	-1.175, -0.753
		<74	-0.611	0.029	-0.667, -0.554	-0.847	0.073	-0.990, -0.704
		74-81	-0.395	0.020	-0.433, -0.357	-0.590	0.053	-0.694, -0.485
		81-89	-0.367	0.016	-0.399, -0.335	-0.548	0.047	-0.640, -0.457
		89-96	-0.335	0.015	-0.364, -0.306	-0.484	0.044	-0.570, -0.397
		96-104	-0.340	0.014	-0.366, -0.313	-0.465	0.042	-0.547, -0.383
		104-111	-0.340	0.015	-0.369, -0.310	-0.467	0.046	-0.557, -0.376
		111-119	-0.350	0.018	-0.385, -0.315	-0.369	0.052	-0.471, -0.266
		119-126	-0.345	0.023	-0.390, -0.301	-0.381	0.069	-0.516, -0.246
		>126	-0.396	0.034	-0.463, -0.328	-0.439	0.101	-0.636, -0.242
		Missing	-0.425	0.031	-0.485, -0.365	-0.558	0.088	-0.730, -0.386
	Income Decile - 5	Not tested	-0.680	0.045	-0.769, -0.591	-0.935	0.116	-1.163, -0.708
		<74	-0.429	0.033	-0.493, -0.365	-0.639	0.076	-0.789, -0.490
		74-81	-0.330	0.020	-0.370, -0.291	-0.509	0.056	-0.618, -0.401
		81-89	-0.273	0.016	-0.304, -0.241	-0.411	0.046	-0.502, -0.320
		89-96	-0.248	0.014	-0.276, -0.220	-0.352	0.043	-0.437, -0.267
		96-104	-0.242	0.013	-0.268, -0.215	-0.342	0.042	-0.424, -0.260
		104-111	-0.270	0.015	-0.299, -0.241	-0.311	0.045	-0.400, -0.222
		111-119	-0.288	0.017	-0.322, -0.255	-0.363	0.052	-0.464, -0.261
		119-126	-0.315	0.022	-0.359, -0.272	-0.343	0.065	-0.470, -0.217
		>126	-0.299	0.032	-0.362, -0.236	-0.279	0.096	-0.467, -0.092
		Missing	-0.287	0.031	-0.347, -0.226	-0.402	0.089	-0.576, -0.229

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Table S9 – *Continued from previous page*

			Model 19			Model 20		
			β	SE	95% CI	β	SE	95% CI
	Income Decile - 6	Not tested	-0.494	0.050	-0.592, -0.396	-0.618	0.130	-0.872, -0.364
		<74	-0.305	0.037	-0.377, -0.233	-0.336	0.087	-0.506, -0.165
		74-81	-0.188	0.021	-0.229, -0.147	-0.317	0.056	-0.427, -0.207
		81-89	-0.177	0.016	-0.209, -0.145	-0.276	0.048	-0.371, -0.181
		89-96	-0.188	0.014	-0.216, -0.160	-0.297	0.043	-0.382, -0.212
		96-104	-0.186	0.013	-0.212, -0.160	-0.280	0.041	-0.362, -0.199
		104-111	-0.210	0.014	-0.238, -0.182	-0.289	0.045	-0.376, -0.201
		111-119	-0.238	0.016	-0.270, -0.205	-0.305	0.050	-0.404, -0.206
		119-126	-0.245	0.021	-0.286, -0.204	-0.270	0.063	-0.393, -0.147
		>126	-0.281	0.030	-0.340, -0.222	-0.202	0.087	-0.372, -0.031
		Missing	-0.164	0.031	-0.224, -0.104	-0.217	0.087	-0.388, -0.047
	Income Decile - 7	Not tested	-0.412	0.050	-0.510, -0.315	-0.570	0.138	-0.841, -0.298
		<74	-0.210	0.041	-0.290, -0.131	-0.436	0.099	-0.630, -0.243
		74-81	-0.148	0.022	-0.191, -0.106	-0.244	0.059	-0.359, -0.128
		81-89	-0.127	0.017	-0.160, -0.094	-0.210	0.049	-0.306, -0.115
		89-96	-0.141	0.014	-0.170, -0.113	-0.189	0.044	-0.276, -0.103
		96-104	-0.139	0.013	-0.165, -0.113	-0.178	0.041	-0.259, -0.097
		104-111	-0.161	0.014	-0.188, -0.133	-0.216	0.043	-0.300, -0.131
		111-119	-0.182	0.016	-0.212, -0.152	-0.157	0.049	-0.253, -0.061
		119-126	-0.234	0.020	-0.273, -0.196	-0.184	0.058	-0.298, -0.069
		>126	-0.253	0.027	-0.305, -0.201	-0.253	0.080	-0.410, -0.096
		Missing	-0.179	0.028	-0.233, -0.125	-0.199	0.079	-0.354, -0.043
	Income Decile - 8	Not tested	-0.363	0.050	-0.461, -0.265	-0.421	0.136	-0.688, -0.154
		<74	-0.061	0.051	-0.160, 0.039	-0.130	0.119	-0.364, 0.104
		74-81	-0.048	0.025	-0.096, 0.001	-0.106	0.067	-0.237, 0.026
		81-89	-0.059	0.018	-0.094, -0.024	-0.096	0.053	-0.200, 0.007
		89-96	-0.067	0.015	-0.096, -0.037	-0.062	0.046	-0.152, 0.029
		96-104	-0.089	0.013	-0.114, -0.063	-0.118	0.041	-0.199, -0.037
		104-111	-0.119	0.013	-0.146, -0.093	-0.134	0.043	-0.218, -0.050
		111-119	-0.144	0.014	-0.173, -0.116	-0.149	0.046	-0.239, -0.059
		119-126	-0.164	0.017	-0.198, -0.130	-0.095	0.054	-0.202, 0.012
		>126	-0.232	0.022	-0.276, -0.188	-0.217	0.069	-0.352, -0.081
		Missing	-0.153	0.029	-0.210, -0.096	-0.157	0.082	-0.317, 0.003
	Income Decile - 9	Not tested	-0.284	0.051	-0.385, -0.183	-0.208	0.149	-0.500, 0.084
		<74	0.048	0.077	-0.102, 0.198	-0.104	0.180	-0.456, 0.248
		74-81	-0.034	0.033	-0.099, 0.031	-0.159	0.087	-0.330, 0.011
		81-89	-0.027	0.021	-0.069, 0.015	-0.073	0.063	-0.197, 0.050
		89-96	-0.055	0.016	-0.086, -0.024	-0.006	0.050	-0.103, 0.092
		96-104	-0.044	0.013	-0.070, -0.018	-0.022	0.043	-0.105, 0.062
		104-111	-0.074	0.013	-0.100, -0.049	-0.038	0.042	-0.120, 0.045
		111-119	-0.102	0.013	-0.128, -0.076	-0.039	0.044	-0.124, 0.047
		119-126	-0.133	0.015	-0.163, -0.104	-0.072	0.048	-0.166, 0.023
		>126	-0.173	0.018	-0.209, -0.137	-0.082	0.058	-0.195, 0.032
		Missing	-0.059	0.028	-0.113, -0.004	-0.043	0.087	-0.213, 0.127
	Income Decile - 10	Not tested	-0.217	0.049	-0.312, -0.121	-0.251	0.152	-0.548, 0.046
		<74	-0.239	0.099	-0.432, -0.045	-0.338	0.305	-0.935, 0.259
		74-81	-0.041	0.045	-0.128, 0.047	-0.250	0.135	-0.516, 0.015
		81-89	-0.011	0.027	-0.063, 0.042	-0.104	0.084	-0.268, 0.060
		89-96	-0.016	0.018	-0.052, 0.020	-0.020	0.056	-0.131, 0.091
		96-104 [ref]	0.000	(base)	0.000, 0.000	0.000	(base)	0.000, 0.000
		104-111	-0.011	0.013	-0.036, 0.014	0.026	0.042	-0.057, 0.109
		111-119	-0.010	0.013	-0.035, 0.015	0.050	0.042	-0.032, 0.133
		119-126	-0.001	0.014	-0.027, 0.026	0.089	0.045	0.001, 0.176
		>126	-0.008	0.015	-0.038, 0.022	0.108	0.051	0.009, 0.207
		Missing	0.015	0.026	-0.035, 0.066	0.073	0.082	-0.087, 0.233
Birth year		1951	0.117	0.008	0.102, 0.133	0.289	0.038	0.215, 0.363
		1952	0.116	0.008	0.100, 0.131	0.288	0.036	0.218, 0.358
		1953	0.108	0.008	0.093, 0.123	0.303	0.033	0.238, 0.369

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Table S9 – *Continued from previous page*

		Model 19			Model 20		
		β	SE	95% CI	β	SE	95% CI
	1954	0.110	0.008	0.094, 0.125	0.264	0.031	0.203, 0.326
	1955	0.106	0.008	0.091, 0.122	0.282	0.030	0.224, 0.339
	1956	0.105	0.008	0.090, 0.120	0.254	0.028	0.199, 0.309
	1957	0.100	0.008	0.085, 0.115	0.258	0.026	0.207, 0.310
	1958	0.078	0.008	0.063, 0.093	0.215	0.025	0.166, 0.264
	1959	0.069	0.008	0.053, 0.084	0.183	0.024	0.136, 0.231
	1961	0.042	0.008	0.026, 0.057	0.124	0.022	0.080, 0.167
	1962	0.025	0.008	0.010, 0.040	0.104	0.021	0.062, 0.146
	1963	0.019	0.007	0.004, 0.034	0.063	0.021	0.023, 0.104
	1964	0.029	0.007	0.015, 0.044	0.077	0.021	0.035, 0.118
	1965	0.000	(base)	0.000, 0.000	0.000	(base)	0.000, 0.000
	1966	-0.027	0.007	-0.041, -0.013	-0.047	0.022	-0.091, -0.003
	1967	-0.036	0.007	-0.050, -0.022	-0.058	0.022	-0.102, -0.015
Birth order	1 [ref]	0.000	(base)	0.000, 0.000	0.000	(base)	0.000, 0.000
	2	-0.026	0.003	-0.033, -0.019	-0.007	0.010	-0.027, 0.014
	3	-0.066	0.005	-0.077, -0.056	0.009	0.018	-0.027, 0.044
	4	-0.121	0.008	-0.137, -0.104	-0.002	0.026	-0.054, 0.049
	5	-0.183	0.014	-0.210, -0.156	-0.015	0.036	-0.086, 0.055
	6	-0.161	0.019	-0.198, -0.125	-0.013	0.048	-0.107, 0.081
Sibling group size	1	-0.079	0.005	-0.088, -0.070			
	2 [ref]	0.000	(base)	0.000, 0.000			
	3	0.121	0.004	0.113, 0.128			
	4	0.229	0.006	0.217, 0.240			
	5	0.328	0.010	0.309, 0.347			
	6	0.435	0.014	0.408, 0.461			
N		749,939			217,055		

TABLE S10. Linear probability model: childlessness regressed on IQ (categorical), no fixed effects. Swedish men born 1951-1967.

Variable	Category	Model 7			Model 8			Model 9		
		β	SE	95% CI	β	SE	95% CI	β	SE	95% CI
IQ	Not tested	0.373	0.004	0.365, 0.381	0.348	0.004	0.340, 0.356	0.269	0.004	0.262, 0.277
	<74	0.199	0.004	0.192, 0.205	0.193	0.004	0.186, 0.200	0.134	0.003	0.127, 0.140
	74-81	0.083	0.002	0.079, 0.088	0.080	0.002	0.076, 0.085	0.048	0.002	0.044, 0.052
	81-89	0.033	0.002	0.030, 0.037	0.031	0.002	0.028, 0.035	0.014	0.002	0.010, 0.017
	89-96	0.015	0.002	0.012, 0.018	0.013	0.002	0.010, 0.016	0.005	0.002	0.002, 0.008
	96-104 [ref]	0.000			0.000			0.000		
	104-111	-0.002	0.001	-0.005, 0.001	-0.001	0.001	-0.003, 0.002	0.007	0.001	0.004, 0.009
	111-119	0.000	0.002	-0.004, 0.003	0.003	0.002	0.000, 0.006	0.016	0.002	0.013, 0.019
	119-126	0.002	0.002	-0.002, 0.006	0.008	0.002	0.004, 0.012	0.027	0.002	0.023, 0.031
	>126	0.011	0.002	0.006, 0.016	0.020	0.003	0.015, 0.025	0.044	0.003	0.039, 0.049
	Missing	0.102	0.003	0.096, 0.109	0.097	0.003	0.090, 0.103	0.072	0.003	0.066, 0.078
Birth year	1951	-0.024	0.003	-0.029, -0.019	-0.028	0.003	-0.033, -0.023	-0.024	0.003	-0.029, -0.019
	1952	-0.024	0.003	-0.029, -0.019	-0.026	0.003	-0.031, -0.021	-0.023	0.003	-0.028, -0.018
	1953	-0.022	0.003	-0.027, -0.016	-0.023	0.003	-0.028, -0.018	-0.018	0.003	-0.023, -0.013
	1954	-0.021	0.003	-0.026, -0.015	-0.021	0.003	-0.026, -0.016	-0.017	0.003	-0.022, -0.012
	1955	-0.016	0.003	-0.021, -0.011	-0.017	0.003	-0.022, -0.011	-0.013	0.003	-0.018, -0.008
	1956	-0.014	0.003	-0.019, -0.009	-0.014	0.003	-0.019, -0.009	-0.010	0.003	-0.015, -0.005
	1957	-0.013	0.003	-0.018, -0.007	-0.012	0.003	-0.017, -0.007	-0.008	0.003	-0.013, -0.003
	1958	-0.011	0.003	-0.016, -0.006	-0.011	0.003	-0.016, -0.005	-0.006	0.003	-0.011, -0.001
	1959	-0.010	0.003	-0.015, -0.005	-0.009	0.003	-0.014, -0.004	-0.006	0.003	-0.011, 0.000
	1961	-0.010	0.003	-0.015, -0.005	-0.008	0.003	-0.013, -0.003	-0.003	0.003	-0.008, 0.002
	1962	-0.001	0.003	-0.006, 0.004	0.000	0.003	-0.005, 0.005	0.002	0.003	-0.003, 0.007
	1963	-0.003	0.003	-0.008, 0.002	-0.002	0.003	-0.007, 0.003	0.000	0.002	-0.005, 0.005
	1964	-0.009	0.002	-0.014, -0.004	-0.009	0.002	-0.014, -0.004	-0.007	0.002	-0.012, -0.003
	1965 [ref]	0.000			0.000			0.000		
	1966	0.002	0.002	-0.003, 0.007	0.002	0.002	-0.003, 0.007	0.001	0.002	-0.004, 0.005
	1967	0.003	0.003	-0.001, 0.008	0.003	0.003	-0.001, 0.008	0.002	0.002	-0.002, 0.007
Birth order	1 [ref]				0.000			0.000		
	2				0.005	0.001	0.003, 0.008	0.005	0.001	0.003, 0.007
	3				0.016	0.002	0.013, 0.020	0.016	0.002	0.012, 0.019
	4				0.021	0.003	0.015, 0.026	0.021	0.003	0.016, 0.026
	5				0.028	0.004	0.020, 0.036	0.029	0.004	0.021, 0.037
	6+				0.025	0.005	0.015, 0.035	0.026	0.005	0.016, 0.036
Sibling group size	1				0.035	0.002	0.032, 0.038	0.024	0.002	0.021, 0.027
	2 [ref]				0.000			0.000		
	3				-0.020	0.001	-0.023, -0.018	-0.022	0.001	-0.024, -0.019
	4				-0.029	0.002	-0.033, -0.025	-0.035	0.002	-0.039, -0.032
	5				-0.038	0.003	-0.044, -0.033	-0.048	0.003	-0.054, -0.043
	6+				-0.043	0.004	-0.051, -0.036	-0.056	0.004	-0.063, -0.049
Education	Primary (<9 years)				0.052	0.004	0.044, 0.059	0.030	0.004	0.023, 0.038
	Primary (9 years)				0.018	0.001	0.016, 0.021	0.011	0.001	0.008, 0.013
	Secondary (10-11 years) [ref]				0.000			0.000		
	Secondary (12 years)				0.018	0.002	0.015, 0.021	0.027	0.002	0.024, 0.030
	Tertiary (13-15 years)				-0.004	0.001	-0.007, -0.002	0.023	0.001	0.020, 0.026
	Tertiary (15+ years)				-0.005	0.002	-0.008, -0.002	0.028	0.002	0.025, 0.031
	Postgraduate (16-20 years)				-0.028	0.004	-0.036, -0.020	0.015	0.004	0.008, 0.023
	Missing				0.371	0.009	0.353, 0.389	0.268	0.009	0.251, 0.284
Cumulative income deciles	1							0.324	0.002	0.320, 0.329
	2							0.230	0.002	0.226, 0.234
	3							0.171	0.002	0.167, 0.175
	4							0.132	0.002	0.128, 0.136
	5							0.100	0.002	0.096, 0.104
	6							0.076	0.002	0.073, 0.080
	7							0.059	0.002	0.056, 0.063
	8							0.042	0.002	0.039, 0.046
	9							0.026	0.002	0.022, 0.029
	10 [ref]							0.000		
N		749,939			749,939			749,939		

TABLE S11. Linear probability model: childlessness regressed on IQ (categorical), fixed effects. Swedish men born 1951-1967.

		Model 10			Model 11			Model 12		
Variable	Category	β	SE	95% CI	β	SE	95% CI	β	SE	95% CI
IQ	Not tested	0.423	0.010	0.403, 0.443	0.394	0.010	0.374, 0.415	0.307	0.010	0.288, 0.327
	<74	0.228	0.008	0.211, 0.245	0.218	0.008	0.201, 0.235	0.158	0.008	0.142, 0.174
	74-81	0.105	0.006	0.093, 0.116	0.098	0.006	0.086, 0.109	0.066	0.006	0.055, 0.077
	81-89	0.044	0.005	0.035, 0.054	0.040	0.005	0.030, 0.049	0.022	0.005	0.013, 0.032
	89-96	0.019	0.004	0.011, 0.027	0.017	0.004	0.008, 0.025	0.008	0.004	0.000, 0.016
	96-104 [ref]	0.000			0.000			0.000		
	104-111	-0.014	0.004	-0.022, -0.005	-0.010	0.004	-0.018, -0.002	0.000	0.004	-0.008, 0.008
	111-119	-0.023	0.005	-0.032, -0.014	-0.016	0.005	-0.025, -0.006	0.002	0.005	-0.007, 0.011
	119-126	-0.038	0.006	-0.050, -0.026	-0.027	0.006	-0.039, -0.015	-0.001	0.006	-0.013, 0.011
	>126	-0.033	0.008	-0.048, -0.017	-0.016	0.008	-0.032, 0.000	0.018	0.008	0.002, 0.033
	Missing	0.113	0.009	0.095, 0.131	0.109	0.009	0.091, 0.127	0.085	0.009	0.068, 0.102
Birth year	1951	-0.064	0.008	-0.080, -0.048	-0.091	0.012	-0.115, -0.068	-0.081	0.012	-0.104, -0.058
	1952	-0.066	0.008	-0.081, -0.051	-0.090	0.011	-0.112, -0.068	-0.081	0.011	-0.103, -0.060
	1953	-0.062	0.008	-0.076, -0.047	-0.082	0.011	-0.103, -0.061	-0.074	0.010	-0.094, -0.054
	1954	-0.060	0.007	-0.074, -0.045	-0.079	0.010	-0.099, -0.060	-0.070	0.010	-0.089, -0.051
	1955	-0.055	0.007	-0.069, -0.041	-0.072	0.009	-0.090, -0.053	-0.064	0.009	-0.082, -0.046
	1956	-0.050	0.007	-0.064, -0.036	-0.064	0.009	-0.082, -0.047	-0.056	0.009	-0.073, -0.039
	1957	-0.047	0.007	-0.061, -0.033	-0.060	0.009	-0.077, -0.044	-0.054	0.008	-0.070, -0.038
	1958	-0.044	0.007	-0.058, -0.031	-0.056	0.008	-0.072, -0.040	-0.048	0.008	-0.063, -0.032
	1959	-0.036	0.007	-0.050, -0.023	-0.047	0.008	-0.062, -0.031	-0.040	0.008	-0.054, -0.025
	1961	-0.033	0.007	-0.047, -0.020	-0.039	0.007	-0.054, -0.025	-0.030	0.007	-0.044, -0.017
	1962	-0.017	0.007	-0.030, -0.004	-0.022	0.007	-0.035, -0.008	-0.017	0.007	-0.030, -0.003
	1963	-0.014	0.007	-0.027, -0.001	-0.017	0.007	-0.031, -0.004	-0.014	0.007	-0.027, -0.001
	1964	-0.019	0.007	-0.032, -0.005	-0.020	0.007	-0.034, -0.007	-0.017	0.007	-0.030, -0.004
	1965 [ref]	0.000			0.000			0.000		
	1966	0.013	0.007	-0.001, 0.028	0.016	0.007	0.001, 0.031	0.015	0.007	0.001, 0.029
	1967	0.010	0.007	-0.004, 0.024	0.015	0.007	0.000, 0.029	0.012	0.007	-0.002, 0.026
Birth order	1 [ref]				0.000			0.000		
	2				-0.007	0.003	-0.014, -0.001	-0.006	0.003	-0.012, 0.000
	3				-0.012	0.006	-0.023, -0.001	-0.011	0.005	-0.021, 0.000
	4				-0.016	0.008	-0.032, 0.000	-0.015	0.008	-0.030, 0.001
	5				-0.023	0.011	-0.045, -0.002	-0.022	0.011	-0.043, -0.001
	6+				-0.025	0.014	-0.052, 0.003	-0.024	0.014	-0.051, 0.003
Education	Primary (<9 years)				0.069	0.010	0.050, 0.088	0.050	0.009	0.032, 0.068
	Primary (9 years)				0.028	0.004	0.020, 0.035	0.024	0.004	0.017, 0.032
	Secondary (10-11 years) [ref]				0.000			0.000		
	Secondary (12 years)				0.007	0.005	-0.001, 0.016	0.014	0.004	0.006, 0.023
	Tertiary (13-15 years)				-0.014	0.004	-0.022, -0.005	0.011	0.004	0.002, 0.019
	Tertiary (15+ years)				-0.035	0.005	-0.045, -0.025	0.000	0.005	-0.010, 0.010
	Postgraduate (16-20 years)				-0.070	0.012	-0.094, -0.045	-0.020	0.012	-0.043, 0.003
	Missing				0.380	0.023	0.335, 0.425	0.273	0.022	0.230, 0.315
Cumulative income deciles	1							0.390	0.007	0.377, 0.403
	2							0.280	0.006	0.267, 0.292
	3							0.206	0.006	0.194, 0.218
	4							0.161	0.006	0.149, 0.173
	5							0.118	0.006	0.106, 0.130
	6							0.094	0.006	0.083, 0.106
	7							0.068	0.006	0.057, 0.079
	8							0.051	0.006	0.040, 0.062
	9							0.026	0.005	0.015, 0.037
	10 [ref]							0.000		
N		217,055			217,055			217,055		

Table S12: Linear probability model: childlessness regressed on interaction between IQ (categorical) and deciles of cumulative income earned between ages 18 and 45. Model 21 without fixed effects, Model 22 including fixed effects. Swedish men born 1951-1967.

			Model 21			Model 22		
			β	SE	95% CI	β	SE	95% CI
Income x IQ Interaction	Income Decile - 1	Not tested	0.700	0.006	0.688, 0.712	0.849	0.017	0.816, 0.882
		<74	0.465	0.008	0.450, 0.480	0.610	0.019	0.573, 0.647
		74-81	0.367	0.007	0.354, 0.380	0.459	0.017	0.426, 0.492
		81-89	0.305	0.006	0.293, 0.316	0.404	0.016	0.373, 0.435
		89-96	0.286	0.005	0.276, 0.297	0.368	0.015	0.338, 0.397
		96-104	0.284	0.005	0.274, 0.294	0.349	0.015	0.320, 0.378
		104-111	0.291	0.006	0.280, 0.303	0.351	0.016	0.319, 0.383
		111-119	0.310	0.007	0.296, 0.323	0.331	0.019	0.294, 0.368
		119-126	0.328	0.009	0.310, 0.346	0.350	0.024	0.302, 0.397
		>126	0.347	0.013	0.323, 0.372	0.361	0.034	0.295, 0.427
		Missing	0.514	0.008	0.498, 0.530	0.639	0.022	0.596, 0.683
	Income Decile - 2	Not tested	0.563	0.009	0.545, 0.580	0.658	0.023	0.614, 0.703
		<74	0.394	0.008	0.378, 0.410	0.470	0.019	0.432, 0.507
		74-81	0.279	0.006	0.267, 0.291	0.371	0.016	0.340, 0.402
		81-89	0.228	0.005	0.217, 0.239	0.295	0.015	0.266, 0.324
		89-96	0.206	0.005	0.196, 0.215	0.269	0.014	0.242, 0.297
		96-104	0.198	0.005	0.189, 0.207	0.260	0.013	0.233, 0.286
		104-111	0.208	0.005	0.198, 0.219	0.248	0.015	0.219, 0.277
		111-119	0.204	0.006	0.192, 0.217	0.238	0.018	0.203, 0.273
		119-126	0.228	0.008	0.211, 0.244	0.240	0.023	0.195, 0.286
		>126	0.259	0.012	0.235, 0.283	0.257	0.034	0.190, 0.323
		Missing	0.364	0.010	0.345, 0.384	0.469	0.025	0.421, 0.518
	Income Decile - 3	Not tested	0.398	0.013	0.372, 0.423	0.455	0.032	0.392, 0.519
		<74	0.298	0.009	0.280, 0.315	0.369	0.021	0.328, 0.410
		74-81	0.212	0.006	0.200, 0.224	0.281	0.016	0.250, 0.311
		81-89	0.172	0.005	0.162, 0.183	0.230	0.014	0.201, 0.258
		89-96	0.166	0.005	0.157, 0.175	0.230	0.013	0.203, 0.256
		96-104	0.153	0.004	0.144, 0.161	0.186	0.013	0.160, 0.211
		104-111	0.155	0.005	0.145, 0.164	0.187	0.014	0.159, 0.215
		111-119	0.171	0.006	0.160, 0.183	0.202	0.017	0.169, 0.235
		119-126	0.177	0.008	0.162, 0.193	0.180	0.023	0.135, 0.224
		>126	0.193	0.012	0.169, 0.217	0.233	0.032	0.171, 0.296
		Missing	0.209	0.011	0.188, 0.229	0.260	0.027	0.207, 0.313
	Income Decile - 4	Not tested	0.307	0.015	0.278, 0.337	0.389	0.036	0.318, 0.460
		<74	0.232	0.010	0.214, 0.251	0.295	0.022	0.252, 0.339
		74-81	0.158	0.006	0.146, 0.170	0.212	0.016	0.181, 0.243
		81-89	0.137	0.005	0.127, 0.147	0.187	0.014	0.159, 0.214
		89-96	0.124	0.004	0.115, 0.133	0.175	0.013	0.149, 0.201
		96-104	0.122	0.004	0.114, 0.130	0.157	0.013	0.133, 0.182
		104-111	0.121	0.005	0.112, 0.130	0.156	0.014	0.128, 0.183
		111-119	0.135	0.006	0.124, 0.146	0.145	0.016	0.113, 0.177
		119-126	0.140	0.007	0.126, 0.155	0.145	0.021	0.104, 0.185
		>126	0.169	0.011	0.146, 0.191	0.171	0.033	0.107, 0.235
		Missing	0.163	0.010	0.142, 0.183	0.219	0.028	0.164, 0.273
	Income Decile - 5	Not tested	0.273	0.016	0.242, 0.304	0.346	0.039	0.270, 0.423
		<74	0.179	0.010	0.159, 0.199	0.239	0.023	0.194, 0.284
		74-81	0.130	0.006	0.118, 0.142	0.189	0.016	0.156, 0.221
		81-89	0.097	0.005	0.088, 0.107	0.142	0.014	0.114, 0.169
		89-96	0.086	0.004	0.078, 0.094	0.122	0.013	0.097, 0.147
		96-104	0.086	0.004	0.078, 0.093	0.112	0.012	0.088, 0.136
		104-111	0.100	0.004	0.091, 0.108	0.110	0.014	0.083, 0.136
		111-119	0.107	0.005	0.096, 0.117	0.125	0.016	0.094, 0.156
		119-126	0.128	0.007	0.113, 0.142	0.119	0.021	0.078, 0.160
		>126	0.126	0.010	0.106, 0.146	0.124	0.029	0.066, 0.181
		Missing	0.117	0.010	0.098, 0.136	0.136	0.028	0.082, 0.190

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Table S12 – *Continued from previous page*

			Model 21			Model 22		
			β	SE	95% CI	β	SE	95% CI
	Income Decile - 6	Not tested	0.205	0.016	0.173, 0.237	0.233	0.040	0.155, 0.312
		<74	0.132	0.011	0.111, 0.153	0.174	0.025	0.125, 0.224
		74-81	0.087	0.006	0.075, 0.099	0.136	0.016	0.103, 0.168
		81-89	0.069	0.005	0.060, 0.078	0.102	0.014	0.075, 0.130
		89-96	0.065	0.004	0.057, 0.073	0.096	0.013	0.071, 0.120
		96-104	0.064	0.004	0.057, 0.072	0.100	0.012	0.076, 0.124
		104-111	0.076	0.004	0.068, 0.084	0.094	0.013	0.068, 0.120
		111-119	0.095	0.005	0.085, 0.104	0.112	0.015	0.082, 0.142
		119-126	0.106	0.007	0.094, 0.119	0.108	0.020	0.070, 0.147
		>126	0.126	0.010	0.107, 0.145	0.088	0.026	0.037, 0.139
		Missing	0.075	0.009	0.057, 0.093	0.107	0.026	0.056, 0.158
	Income Decile - 7	Not tested	0.162	0.016	0.130, 0.194	0.214	0.041	0.134, 0.295
		<74	0.111	0.012	0.088, 0.134	0.174	0.029	0.117, 0.232
		74-81	0.062	0.006	0.050, 0.074	0.110	0.017	0.077, 0.143
		81-89	0.045	0.005	0.036, 0.055	0.081	0.014	0.054, 0.109
		89-96	0.051	0.004	0.043, 0.060	0.072	0.013	0.047, 0.098
		96-104	0.047	0.004	0.040, 0.055	0.073	0.012	0.049, 0.097
		104-111	0.061	0.004	0.053, 0.068	0.068	0.013	0.043, 0.094
		111-119	0.072	0.005	0.063, 0.081	0.070	0.015	0.041, 0.098
		119-126	0.096	0.006	0.084, 0.108	0.064	0.018	0.028, 0.100
		>126	0.109	0.008	0.092, 0.125	0.098	0.026	0.047, 0.148
		Missing	0.064	0.009	0.047, 0.081	0.071	0.025	0.022, 0.120
	Income Decile - 8	Not tested	0.138	0.016	0.105, 0.170	0.171	0.045	0.082, 0.259
		<74	0.076	0.014	0.049, 0.103	0.156	0.033	0.092, 0.221
		74-81	0.044	0.007	0.031, 0.057	0.097	0.019	0.059, 0.134
		81-89	0.029	0.005	0.019, 0.038	0.060	0.015	0.032, 0.089
		89-96	0.031	0.004	0.023, 0.039	0.043	0.013	0.017, 0.069
		96-104	0.033	0.004	0.025, 0.040	0.052	0.012	0.028, 0.076
		104-111	0.043	0.004	0.035, 0.050	0.056	0.013	0.032, 0.081
		111-119	0.055	0.004	0.047, 0.064	0.052	0.014	0.025, 0.079
		119-126	0.070	0.005	0.060, 0.081	0.048	0.016	0.016, 0.080
		>126	0.098	0.007	0.084, 0.112	0.072	0.021	0.030, 0.114
		Missing	0.062	0.009	0.045, 0.079	0.083	0.025	0.033, 0.132
	Income Decile - 9	Not tested	0.118	0.016	0.088, 0.149	0.126	0.045	0.039, 0.214
		<74	0.055	0.019	0.018, 0.092	0.138	0.043	0.053, 0.223
		74-81	0.032	0.009	0.015, 0.050	0.076	0.023	0.030, 0.122
		81-89	0.022	0.006	0.011, 0.033	0.058	0.017	0.024, 0.092
		89-96	0.018	0.004	0.010, 0.027	0.015	0.014	-0.013, 0.044
		96-104	0.017	0.004	0.010, 0.025	0.029	0.012	0.005, 0.054
		104-111	0.026	0.004	0.018, 0.033	0.024	0.012	-0.001, 0.048
		111-119	0.037	0.004	0.029, 0.044	0.014	0.013	-0.011, 0.039
		119-126	0.050	0.004	0.042, 0.059	0.021	0.015	-0.008, 0.049
		>126	0.080	0.006	0.069, 0.091	0.061	0.018	0.026, 0.096
		Missing	0.036	0.008	0.021, 0.052	0.031	0.025	-0.018, 0.081
	Income Decile - 10	Not tested	0.103	0.016	0.073, 0.134	0.095	0.046	0.005, 0.185
		<74	0.076	0.031	0.015, 0.137	0.114	0.090	-0.062, 0.291
		74-81	0.021	0.012	-0.003, 0.045	0.061	0.035	-0.009, 0.130
		81-89	0.002	0.007	-0.012, 0.015	0.030	0.023	-0.015, 0.074
		89-96	0.008	0.005	-0.002, 0.018	0.030	0.017	-0.003, 0.063
		96-104 [ref]	0.000	(base)	0.000, 0.000	0.000	(base)	0.000, 0.000
		104-111	0.006	0.004	-0.001, 0.013	-0.002	0.012	-0.026, 0.022
		111-119	0.016	0.004	0.009, 0.023	0.005	0.012	-0.019, 0.029
		119-126	0.021	0.004	0.014, 0.029	-0.015	0.013	-0.041, 0.011
		>126	0.031	0.004	0.023, 0.040	-0.018	0.015	-0.048, 0.011
		Missing	0.014	0.007	-0.001, 0.029	-0.004	0.025	-0.052, 0.044
Birth year		1951	-0.019	0.003	-0.024, -0.014	-0.073	0.012	-0.096, -0.050
		1952	-0.018	0.003	-0.023, -0.013	-0.075	0.011	-0.096, -0.053
		1953	-0.014	0.003	-0.019, -0.009	-0.069	0.010	-0.089, -0.049

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Table S12 – *Continued from previous page*

		Model 21			Model 22		
		β	SE	95% CI	β	SE	95% CI
	1954	-0.014	0.003	-0.019, -0.009	-0.064	0.010	-0.083, -0.045
	1955	-0.010	0.003	-0.015, -0.005	-0.060	0.009	-0.078, -0.042
	1956	-0.008	0.003	-0.013, -0.003	-0.053	0.009	-0.070, -0.036
	1957	-0.006	0.003	-0.011, -0.001	-0.050	0.008	-0.067, -0.034
	1958	-0.005	0.003	-0.010, 0.000	-0.045	0.008	-0.060, -0.029
	1959	-0.004	0.003	-0.010, 0.001	-0.037	0.008	-0.052, -0.022
	1961	-0.001	0.003	-0.006, 0.004	-0.027	0.007	-0.040, -0.013
	1962	0.003	0.003	-0.002, 0.008	-0.015	0.007	-0.029, -0.002
	1963	0.001	0.002	-0.004, 0.005	-0.013	0.007	-0.026, 0.000
	1964	-0.007	0.002	-0.012, -0.002	-0.016	0.007	-0.030, -0.003
	1965	0.000	(base)	0.000, 0.000	0.000	(base)	0.000, 0.000
	1966	0.001	0.002	-0.004, 0.005	0.014	0.007	0.000, 0.028
	1967	0.003	0.002	-0.002, 0.007	0.012	0.007	-0.003, 0.026
Birth order	1 [ref]	0.000	(base)	0.000, 0.000	0.000	(base)	0.000, 0.000
	2	0.005	0.001	0.003, 0.007	-0.006	0.003	-0.012, 0.000
	3	0.015	0.002	0.012, 0.018	-0.011	0.005	-0.021, 0.000
	4	0.021	0.003	0.016, 0.026	-0.015	0.008	-0.031, 0.000
	5	0.028	0.004	0.021, 0.036	-0.023	0.011	-0.044, -0.002
	6	0.025	0.005	0.016, 0.035	-0.027	0.014	-0.054, 0.000
Sibling group size	1	0.023	0.002	0.020, 0.027			
	2 [ref]	0.000	(base)	0.000, 0.000			
	3	-0.022	0.001	-0.024, -0.019			
	4	-0.036	0.002	-0.039, -0.032			
	5	-0.049	0.003	-0.055, -0.044			
	6	-0.058	0.004	-0.065, -0.051			
N		749,939			217,055		

TABLE S13. Linear probability model: ever marrying by age 45 regressed on IQ (categorical), no fixed effects. Swedish men born 1951-1967.

Variable	Category	Model 13			Model 14			Model 15		
		β	SE	95% CI	β	SE	95% CI	β	SE	95% CI
IQ	Not tested	-0.284	0.004	-0.292, -0.276	-0.258	0.004	-0.266, -0.250	-0.167	0.004	-0.175, -0.160
	<74	-0.199	0.004	-0.206, -0.192	-0.179	0.004	-0.186, -0.172	-0.107	0.004	-0.114, -0.100
	74-81	-0.111	0.003	-0.116, -0.106	-0.095	0.003	-0.100, -0.089	-0.055	0.003	-0.060, -0.050
	81-89	-0.063	0.002	-0.067, -0.059	-0.050	0.002	-0.055, -0.046	-0.028	0.002	-0.032, -0.024
	89-96	-0.033	0.002	-0.037, -0.029	-0.025	0.002	-0.029, -0.021	-0.014	0.002	-0.018, -0.010
	96-104 [ref]	0.000			0.000			0.000		
	104-111	0.028	0.002	0.024, 0.031	0.018	0.002	0.014, 0.021	0.008	0.002	0.005, 0.012
	111-119	0.049	0.002	0.046, 0.053	0.028	0.002	0.024, 0.032	0.010	0.002	0.007, 0.014
	119-126	0.073	0.002	0.069, 0.077	0.040	0.002	0.035, 0.045	0.015	0.002	0.010, 0.019
	>126	0.084	0.003	0.078, 0.089	0.039	0.003	0.033, 0.045	0.007	0.003	0.001, 0.013
	Missing	-0.065	0.004	-0.072, -0.058	-0.063	0.004	-0.070, -0.056	-0.035	0.003	-0.042, -0.028
Birth year	1951	0.161	0.003	0.155, 0.167	0.165	0.003	0.159, 0.171	0.161	0.003	0.155, 0.167
	1952	0.148	0.003	0.143, 0.154	0.152	0.003	0.146, 0.158	0.148	0.003	0.142, 0.154
	1953	0.135	0.003	0.129, 0.141	0.137	0.003	0.131, 0.142	0.131	0.003	0.125, 0.137
	1954	0.122	0.003	0.116, 0.128	0.124	0.003	0.118, 0.130	0.119	0.003	0.113, 0.124
	1955	0.104	0.003	0.098, 0.110	0.106	0.003	0.100, 0.112	0.102	0.003	0.096, 0.108
	1956	0.089	0.003	0.083, 0.095	0.091	0.003	0.085, 0.097	0.087	0.003	0.081, 0.092
	1957	0.076	0.003	0.070, 0.082	0.077	0.003	0.071, 0.083	0.072	0.003	0.066, 0.078
	1958	0.059	0.003	0.053, 0.065	0.060	0.003	0.054, 0.066	0.055	0.003	0.049, 0.061
	1959	0.045	0.003	0.039, 0.051	0.046	0.003	0.040, 0.052	0.042	0.003	0.036, 0.048
	1961	0.026	0.003	0.019, 0.032	0.025	0.003	0.019, 0.031	0.020	0.003	0.014, 0.026
	1962	0.015	0.003	0.009, 0.021	0.014	0.003	0.008, 0.020	0.011	0.003	0.005, 0.017
	1963	0.010	0.003	0.004, 0.016	0.009	0.003	0.003, 0.015	0.007	0.003	0.002, 0.013
	1964	0.008	0.003	0.003, 0.014	0.008	0.003	0.003, 0.014	0.006	0.003	0.001, 0.012
	1965 [ref]	0.000			0.000			0.000		
	1966	-0.006	0.003	-0.012, 0.000	-0.006	0.003	-0.012, 0.000	-0.005	0.003	-0.011, 0.001
	1967	0.001	0.003	-0.005, 0.006	0.000	0.003	-0.006, 0.005	0.001	0.003	-0.005, 0.007
Birth order	1 [ref]				0.000			0.000		
	2				-0.002	0.001	-0.004, 0.001	-0.001	0.001	-0.004, 0.001
	3				-0.002	0.002	-0.006, 0.002	-0.001	0.002	-0.005, 0.003
	4				-0.001	0.003	-0.007, 0.005	-0.001	0.003	-0.007, 0.005
	5				-0.011	0.005	-0.021, -0.002	-0.012	0.005	-0.021, -0.002
	6+				-0.004	0.006	-0.016, 0.008	-0.005	0.006	-0.017, 0.006
Sibling group size	1				-0.037	0.002	-0.040, -0.033	-0.024	0.002	-0.027, -0.020
	2 [ref]				0.000			0.000		
	3				0.016	0.002	0.013, 0.019	0.018	0.001	0.015, 0.021
	4				0.017	0.002	0.013, 0.021	0.025	0.002	0.021, 0.029
	5				0.020	0.003	0.013, 0.026	0.033	0.003	0.027, 0.039
	6+				0.017	0.004	0.008, 0.025	0.033	0.004	0.025, 0.041
Education	Primary (<9 years)				-0.034	0.004	-0.042, -0.025	-0.009	0.004	-0.017, -0.001
	Primary (9 years)				-0.019	0.002	-0.022, -0.015	-0.010	0.002	-0.014, -0.007
	Secondary (10-11 years) [ref]				0.000			0.000		
	Secondary (12 years)				0.016	0.002	0.012, 0.020	0.003	0.002	0.000, 0.007
	Tertiary (13-15 years)				0.048	0.002	0.045, 0.051	0.012	0.002	0.009, 0.015
	Tertiary (15+ years)				0.071	0.002	0.067, 0.075	0.026	0.002	0.022, 0.030
	Postgraduate (16-20 years)				0.106	0.004	0.097, 0.114	0.049	0.004	0.040, 0.057
	Missing				-0.307	0.009	-0.324, -0.290	-0.193	0.008	-0.210, -0.177
Cumulative income deciles	1							-0.390	0.002	-0.395, -0.385
	2							-0.297	0.002	-0.302, -0.292
	3							-0.230	0.002	-0.235, -0.225
	4							-0.186	0.002	-0.191, -0.182
	5							-0.147	0.002	-0.152, -0.142
	6							-0.116	0.002	-0.121, -0.111
	7							-0.088	0.002	-0.093, -0.084
	8							-0.062	0.002	-0.066, -0.057
	9							-0.038	0.002	-0.042, -0.033
	10 [ref]							0.000		
N			749,939			749,939			749,939	

TABLE S14. Linear probability model: ever marrying by age 45 regressed on IQ (categorical), fixed effects. Swedish men born 1951-1967.

		Model 16			Model 17			Model 18		
Variable	Category	β	SE	95% CI	β	SE	95% CI	β	SE	95% CI
IQ	Not tested	-0.297	0.010	-0.318, -0.277	-0.269	0.010	-0.289, -0.249	-0.182	0.010	-0.201, -0.163
	<74	-0.178	0.009	-0.195, -0.161	-0.164	0.009	-0.181, -0.146	-0.101	0.009	-0.118, -0.084
	74-81	-0.100	0.006	-0.113, -0.088	-0.089	0.006	-0.102, -0.077	-0.055	0.006	-0.068, -0.043
	81-89	-0.051	0.005	-0.061, -0.041	-0.043	0.005	-0.053, -0.033	-0.024	0.005	-0.035, -0.014
	89-96	-0.026	0.005	-0.035, -0.017	-0.022	0.005	-0.031, -0.012	-0.012	0.005	-0.021, -0.003
	96-104 [ref]	0.000			0.000			0.000		
	104-111	0.021	0.005	0.012, 0.030	0.015	0.005	0.006, 0.024	0.004	0.004	-0.004, 0.013
	111-119	0.043	0.005	0.033, 0.053	0.029	0.005	0.019, 0.040	0.010	0.005	0.000, 0.020
	119-126	0.066	0.006	0.054, 0.078	0.045	0.006	0.033, 0.058	0.017	0.006	0.004, 0.029
	>126	0.062	0.008	0.045, 0.078	0.033	0.009	0.016, 0.050	-0.005	0.008	-0.021, 0.012
	Missing	-0.068	0.010	-0.087, -0.050	-0.066	0.009	-0.084, -0.047	-0.042	0.009	-0.060, -0.024
Birth year	1951	0.176	0.008	0.159, 0.192	0.198	0.013	0.173, 0.223	0.188	0.013	0.164, 0.213
	1952	0.164	0.008	0.147, 0.180	0.184	0.012	0.160, 0.207	0.175	0.012	0.152, 0.198
	1953	0.157	0.008	0.141, 0.172	0.174	0.011	0.152, 0.196	0.166	0.011	0.144, 0.187
	1954	0.140	0.008	0.124, 0.155	0.157	0.011	0.136, 0.178	0.148	0.010	0.127, 0.168
	1955	0.123	0.008	0.108, 0.138	0.138	0.010	0.119, 0.158	0.130	0.010	0.111, 0.149
	1956	0.102	0.008	0.087, 0.117	0.116	0.010	0.097, 0.135	0.107	0.009	0.089, 0.126
	1957	0.093	0.008	0.079, 0.108	0.106	0.009	0.088, 0.123	0.099	0.009	0.081, 0.116
	1958	0.079	0.007	0.065, 0.094	0.090	0.009	0.073, 0.107	0.081	0.008	0.065, 0.098
	1959	0.058	0.007	0.044, 0.073	0.068	0.008	0.051, 0.084	0.061	0.008	0.044, 0.077
	1961	0.040	0.007	0.026, 0.055	0.046	0.008	0.030, 0.061	0.037	0.008	0.022, 0.051
	1962	0.016	0.007	0.002, 0.030	0.020	0.008	0.005, 0.035	0.015	0.007	0.000, 0.029
	1963	0.013	0.007	-0.001, 0.027	0.015	0.007	0.001, 0.029	0.012	0.007	-0.002, 0.026
	1964	0.015	0.007	0.001, 0.030	0.016	0.007	0.001, 0.031	0.013	0.007	-0.002, 0.027
	1965 [ref]	0.000			0.000			0.000		
	1966	-0.005	0.008	-0.021, 0.011	-0.007	0.008	-0.022, 0.009	-0.006	0.008	-0.021, 0.010
	1967	-0.014	0.008	-0.029, 0.001	-0.017	0.008	-0.033, -0.002	-0.014	0.008	-0.030, 0.001
Birth order	1 [ref]				0.000			0.000		
	2				0.000	0.004	-0.007, 0.007	-0.001	0.003	-0.008, 0.006
	3				0.010	0.006	-0.002, 0.022	0.009	0.006	-0.002, 0.021
	4				0.022	0.009	0.005, 0.039	0.021	0.009	0.004, 0.038
	5				0.013	0.012	-0.010, 0.037	0.012	0.012	-0.011, 0.035
	6+				0.022	0.016	-0.008, 0.053	0.022	0.015	-0.007, 0.052
Education	Primary (<9 years)				-0.056	0.011	-0.076, -0.035	-0.037	0.010	-0.057, -0.017
	Primary (9 years)				-0.028	0.004	-0.037, -0.020	-0.026	0.004	-0.034, -0.018
	Secondary (10-11 years) [ref]				0.000			0.000		
	Secondary (12 years)				0.010	0.005	0.001, 0.020	0.003	0.005	-0.006, 0.012
	Tertiary (13-15 years)				0.038	0.005	0.029, 0.048	0.012	0.005	0.003, 0.021
	Tertiary (15+ years)				0.068	0.005	0.058, 0.078	0.031	0.005	0.021, 0.041
	Postgraduate (16-20 years)				0.109	0.013	0.084, 0.135	0.057	0.013	0.032, 0.082
	Missing				-0.319	0.025	-0.367, -0.271	-0.218	0.024	-0.265, -0.171
Cumulative income deciles	1							-0.396	0.007	-0.410, -0.382
	2							-0.307	0.007	-0.320, -0.294
	3							-0.231	0.007	-0.244, -0.218
	4							-0.185	0.007	-0.198, -0.172
	5							-0.143	0.007	-0.156, -0.130
	6							-0.112	0.006	-0.125, -0.100
	7							-0.076	0.006	-0.089, -0.064
	8							-0.055	0.006	-0.067, -0.042
	9							-0.029	0.006	-0.040, -0.017
	10 [ref]							0.000		
N		217,055			217,055			217,055		

Table S15. Linear regression: final parity regressed on IQ (categorical), stratified by having ever married by age 45, without fixed effects. Swedish men born 1951-1967.

		Never Married						Ever Married					
		Model 23			Model 24			Model 25			Model 26		
Variable	Category	β	SE	95% CI	β	SE	95% CI	β	SE	95% CI	β	SE	95% CI
IQ	Not tested	-0.772	0.011	-0.793, -0.751	-0.585	0.011	-0.607, -0.563	-0.236	0.018	-0.270, -0.201	-0.215	0.018	-0.250, -0.181
	<74	-0.397	0.012	-0.421, -0.374	-0.308	0.012	-0.331, -0.284	-0.086	0.015	-0.115, -0.056	-0.077	0.015	-0.107, -0.047
	74-81	-0.146	0.010	-0.165, -0.128	-0.104	0.010	-0.123, -0.085	-0.009	0.009	-0.026, 0.008	-0.010	0.009	-0.027, 0.007
	81-89	-0.043	0.008	-0.060, -0.027	-0.027	0.008	-0.043, -0.011	0.001	0.007	-0.012, 0.014	-0.001	0.007	-0.014, 0.012
	89-96	-0.013	0.008	-0.028, 0.001	-0.007	0.007	-0.022, 0.007	0.000	0.006	-0.011, 0.011	-0.003	0.006	-0.014, 0.008
	96-104 [ref]	0.000			0.000			0.000			0.000		
	104-111	-0.044	0.008	-0.059, -0.030	-0.043	0.007	-0.058, -0.029	-0.008	0.005	-0.017, 0.002	-0.005	0.005	-0.015, 0.005
	111-119	-0.094	0.008	-0.110, -0.077	-0.088	0.009	-0.105, -0.072	-0.006	0.005	-0.017, 0.004	-0.003	0.006	-0.014, 0.008
	119-126	-0.153	0.010	-0.174, -0.133	-0.148	0.011	-0.169, -0.127	-0.001	0.006	-0.013, 0.011	0.000	0.007	-0.013, 0.013
	>126	-0.218	0.014	-0.245, -0.191	-0.217	0.014	-0.244, -0.189	-0.001	0.008	-0.017, 0.014	-0.008	0.008	-0.025, 0.008
	Missing	-0.324	0.013	-0.349, -0.299	-0.238	0.012	-0.262, -0.213	-0.015	0.011	-0.037, 0.008	-0.010	0.011	-0.032, 0.012
Birth year	1951	-0.244	0.013	-0.270, -0.218	-0.209	0.013	-0.235, -0.183	0.035	0.009	0.017, 0.052	0.035	0.009	0.017, 0.052
	1952	-0.201	0.013	-0.226, -0.175	-0.173	0.013	-0.199, -0.148	0.039	0.009	0.022, 0.057	0.038	0.009	0.021, 0.055
	1953	-0.173	0.013	-0.198, -0.148	-0.154	0.013	-0.179, -0.130	0.050	0.009	0.033, 0.068	0.048	0.009	0.030, 0.065
	1954	-0.156	0.013	-0.181, -0.131	-0.142	0.013	-0.166, -0.117	0.067	0.009	0.050, 0.085	0.064	0.009	0.046, 0.081
	1955	-0.130	0.012	-0.154, -0.105	-0.121	0.012	-0.145, -0.096	0.079	0.009	0.061, 0.096	0.076	0.009	0.058, 0.094
	1956	-0.096	0.012	-0.120, -0.072	-0.092	0.012	-0.116, -0.069	0.088	0.009	0.070, 0.105	0.084	0.009	0.067, 0.102
	1957	-0.073	0.012	-0.096, -0.049	-0.072	0.012	-0.096, -0.049	0.094	0.009	0.077, 0.112	0.090	0.009	0.073, 0.108
	1958	-0.037	0.012	-0.061, -0.014	-0.042	0.012	-0.065, -0.019	0.071	0.009	0.053, 0.088	0.067	0.009	0.050, 0.085
	1959	-0.030	0.012	-0.054, -0.007	-0.033	0.012	-0.057, -0.010	0.071	0.009	0.053, 0.089	0.068	0.009	0.049, 0.086
	1961	0.006	0.012	-0.017, 0.029	-0.008	0.011	-0.030, 0.015	0.051	0.009	0.033, 0.069	0.048	0.009	0.030, 0.066
	1962	-0.019	0.011	-0.041, 0.003	-0.023	0.011	-0.044, -0.001	0.042	0.009	0.024, 0.060	0.040	0.009	0.022, 0.058
	1963	0.007	0.011	-0.015, 0.029	0.004	0.011	-0.017, 0.026	0.019	0.009	0.002, 0.037	0.018	0.009	0.001, 0.035
	1964	0.039	0.011	0.018, 0.061	0.034	0.011	0.013, 0.055	0.015	0.009	-0.002, 0.032	0.014	0.009	-0.003, 0.031
	1965 [ref]	0.000			0.000			0.000			0.000		
	1966	-0.009	0.011	-0.030, 0.012	-0.008	0.010	-0.029, 0.012	-0.034	0.009	-0.050, -0.017	-0.033	0.009	-0.050, -0.016
	1967	-0.018	0.011	-0.039, 0.003	-0.015	0.010	-0.036, 0.006	-0.053	0.008	-0.069, -0.036	-0.051	0.008	-0.068, -0.035
Sibling group size	1	-0.075	0.007	-0.088, -0.061	-0.056	0.007	-0.070, -0.043	-0.063	0.005	-0.073, -0.052	-0.059	0.005	-0.070, -0.048
	2 [ref]	0.000			0.000			0.000			0.000		
	3	0.086	0.006	0.074, 0.098	0.089	0.006	0.077, 0.101	0.107	0.004	0.099, 0.116	0.108	0.004	0.099, 0.116
	4	0.156	0.009	0.138, 0.174	0.166	0.009	0.148, 0.184	0.214	0.007	0.201, 0.227	0.216	0.007	0.203, 0.229
	5	0.232	0.015	0.203, 0.261	0.244	0.015	0.215, 0.273	0.306	0.011	0.285, 0.327	0.309	0.011	0.288, 0.330
	6+	0.308	0.020	0.269, 0.346	0.329	0.019	0.291, 0.367	0.423	0.016	0.392, 0.454	0.426	0.016	0.395, 0.456
Birth order	1 [ref]	0.000			0.000			0.000			0.000		
	2	-0.031	0.006	-0.042, -0.021	-0.033	0.005	-0.043, -0.022	-0.022	0.004	-0.029, -0.014	-0.022	0.004	-0.030, -0.015
	3	-0.087	0.008	-0.103, -0.071	-0.085	0.008	-0.101, -0.069	-0.055	0.006	-0.067, -0.044	-0.056	0.006	-0.067, -0.044
	4	-0.125	0.013	-0.150, -0.099	-0.127	0.013	-0.153, -0.102	-0.116	0.010	-0.134, -0.097	-0.116	0.010	-0.135, -0.097
	5	-0.182	0.021	-0.223, -0.141	-0.182	0.021	-0.223, -0.142	-0.163	0.016	-0.195, -0.132	-0.164	0.016	-0.195, -0.132
	6+	-0.155	0.027	-0.209, -0.101	-0.160	0.027	-0.214, -0.107	-0.152	0.022		-0.153	0.022	-0.195, -0.111
Education	Primary (<9 years)				-0.064	0.016	-0.096, -0.032				0.020	0.015	-0.009, 0.049
	Primary (9 years)				-0.008	0.006	-0.021, 0.004				0.027	0.005	0.016, 0.038
	Secondary (10-11 years) [ref]				0.000						0.000		
	Secondary (12 years)				-0.154	0.007	-0.168, -0.140				-0.066	0.005	-0.076, -0.055
	Tertiary (13-15 years)				-0.152	0.007	-0.166, -0.138				-0.079	0.005	-0.089, -0.069
	Tertiary (15+ years)				-0.198	0.008	-0.213, -0.182				-0.044	0.005	-0.054, -0.034
	Postgraduate (16-20 years)				-0.177	0.024	-0.223, -0.130				0.015	0.013	-0.010, 0.040
	Missing				-0.339	0.020	-0.378, -0.300				-0.134	0.072	-0.276, 0.007
Cumulative income deciles	1				-0.675	0.011	-0.697, -0.653				-0.217	0.010	-0.235, -0.198
	2				-0.529	0.011	-0.551, -0.507				-0.160	0.008	-0.176, -0.144
	3				-0.444	0.012	-0.466, -0.421				-0.126	0.007	-0.140, -0.112
	4				-0.379	0.012	-0.401, -0.356				-0.111	0.007	-0.124, -0.097
	5				-0.298	0.012	-0.321, -0.274				-0.094	0.007	-0.107, -0.081
	6				-0.230	0.012	-0.254, -0.206				-0.069	0.007	-0.082, -0.057
	7				-0.192	0.012	-0.216, -0.168				-0.060	0.006	-0.073, -0.048
	8				-0.128	0.012	-0.153, -0.104				-0.045	0.006	-0.057, -0.033
	9				-0.083	0.013	-0.108, -0.058				-0.038	0.006	-0.049, -0.027
	10 [ref]				0.000						0.000		
N			279,701			279,701			470,238			470,238	

TABLE S16. Linear probability model: childlessness regressed on IQ (categorical), stratified by having ever married by age 45, without fixed effects. Swedish men born 1951-1967.

		Never Married						Ever Married					
		Model 27			Model 28			Model 29			Model 30		
Variable	Category	β	SE	95% CI	β	SE	95% CI	β	SE	95% CI	β	SE	95% CI
IQ	Not tested	0.382	0.005	0.373, 0.391	0.289	0.005	0.279, 0.299	0.094	0.005	0.084, 0.103	0.081	0.005	0.072, 0.091
	<74	0.188	0.005	0.178, 0.198	0.142	0.005	0.132, 0.152	0.066	0.004	0.059, 0.073	0.051	0.004	0.044, 0.058
	74-81	0.074	0.004	0.066, 0.082	0.052	0.004	0.044, 0.060	0.024	0.002	0.020, 0.028	0.016	0.002	0.012, 0.020
	81-89	0.019	0.003	0.012, 0.026	0.010	0.003	0.003, 0.017	0.008	0.001	0.006, 0.011	0.004	0.002	0.001, 0.007
	89-96	0.004	0.003	-0.002, 0.010	0.000	0.003	-0.006, 0.007	0.004	0.001	0.001, 0.006	0.002	0.001	-0.001, 0.004
	96-104 [ref]	0.000			0.000			0.000			0.000		
	104-111	0.018	0.003	0.012, 0.025	0.019	0.003	0.012, 0.025	0.001	0.001	-0.001, 0.003	0.003	0.001	0.001, 0.005
	111-119	0.046	0.004	0.039, 0.053	0.045	0.004	0.038, 0.052	0.002	0.001	-0.001, 0.004	0.005	0.001	0.003, 0.008
	119-126	0.081	0.004	0.072, 0.090	0.080	0.005	0.071, 0.089	0.004	0.002	0.001, 0.007	0.009	0.002	0.006, 0.012
	>126	0.115	0.006	0.104, 0.127	0.115	0.006	0.103, 0.127	0.010	0.002	0.006, 0.013	0.016	0.002	0.012, 0.020
	Missing	0.159	0.006	0.148, 0.170	0.116	0.005	0.106, 0.127	0.020	0.003	0.015, 0.026	0.018	0.003	0.012, 0.023
Birth year	1951	0.106	0.006	0.095, 0.118	0.089	0.006	0.078, 0.100	0.006	0.002	0.002, 0.010	0.006	0.002	0.001, 0.010
	1952	0.088	0.006	0.077, 0.098	0.074	0.005	0.063, 0.084	0.006	0.002	0.002, 0.010	0.005	0.002	0.001, 0.009
	1953	0.077	0.005	0.066, 0.087	0.067	0.005	0.057, 0.077	0.005	0.002	0.001, 0.009	0.004	0.002	0.000, 0.009
	1954	0.070	0.005	0.059, 0.080	0.062	0.005	0.051, 0.072	0.001	0.002	-0.003, 0.005	0.001	0.002	-0.003, 0.005
	1955	0.061	0.005	0.051, 0.072	0.056	0.005	0.046, 0.066	0.002	0.002	-0.002, 0.006	0.002	0.002	-0.002, 0.006
	1956	0.050	0.005	0.040, 0.060	0.048	0.005	0.038, 0.057	0.002	0.002	-0.003, 0.006	0.001	0.002	-0.003, 0.006
	1957	0.042	0.005	0.032, 0.052	0.041	0.005	0.031, 0.051	0.000	0.002	-0.004, 0.004	0.000	0.002	-0.004, 0.004
	1958	0.027	0.005	0.017, 0.036	0.028	0.005	0.019, 0.038	0.001	0.002	-0.003, 0.005	0.001	0.002	-0.003, 0.005
	1959	0.020	0.005	0.010, 0.030	0.021	0.005	0.011, 0.030	-0.001	0.002	-0.005, 0.004	0.000	0.002	-0.005, 0.004
	1961	0.002	0.005	-0.008, 0.011	0.008	0.005	-0.001, 0.017	0.000	0.002	-0.004, 0.005	0.001	0.002	-0.004, 0.005
	1962	0.010	0.005	0.001, 0.019	0.012	0.005	0.003, 0.021	0.002	0.002	-0.003, 0.006	0.002	0.002	-0.002, 0.006
	1963	0.004	0.005	-0.005, 0.013	0.005	0.005	-0.004, 0.014	0.000	0.002	-0.004, 0.005	0.001	0.002	-0.003, 0.005
	1964	-0.014	0.005	-0.023, -0.005	-0.011	0.004	-0.020, -0.002	0.000	0.002	-0.004, 0.004	0.000	0.002	-0.004, 0.004
	1965 [ref]	0.000			0.000			0.000			0.000		
	1966	-0.004	0.005	-0.013, 0.005	-0.004	0.004	-0.013, 0.004	0.002	0.002	-0.002, 0.006	0.002	0.002	-0.002, 0.006
	1967	0.004	0.005	-0.005, 0.013	0.003	0.004	-0.006, 0.011	0.003	0.002	-0.001, 0.007	0.003	0.002	-0.001, 0.007
Sibling group size	1	0.030	0.003	0.024, 0.036	0.021	0.003	0.016, 0.027	0.015	0.001	0.013, 0.018	0.013	0.001	0.010, 0.016
	2 [ref]	0.000			0.000			0.000			0.000		
	3	-0.026	0.003	-0.032, -0.021	-0.028	0.003	-0.033, -0.023	-0.008	0.001	-0.010, -0.006	-0.009	0.001	-0.011, -0.007
	4	-0.043	0.004	-0.050, -0.035	-0.048	0.004	-0.055, -0.040	-0.012	0.001	-0.015, -0.009	-0.014	0.001	-0.017, -0.012
	5	-0.062	0.006	-0.073, -0.050	-0.068	0.006	-0.079, -0.057	-0.015	0.002	-0.019, -0.010	-0.018	0.002	-0.023, -0.014
	6+	-0.075	0.007	-0.089, -0.060	-0.086	0.007	-0.100, -0.071	-0.017	0.003	-0.023, -0.012	-0.022	0.003	-0.027, -0.016
Birth order	1 [ref]	0.000			0.000			0.000			0.000		
	2	0.012	0.002	0.008, 0.017	0.013	0.002	0.008, 0.017	0.000	0.001	-0.001, 0.002	0.000	0.001	-0.001, 0.002
	3	0.032	0.003	0.026, 0.039	0.031	0.003	0.025, 0.038	0.006	0.001	0.004, 0.009	0.006	0.001	0.004, 0.009
	4	0.041	0.005	0.031, 0.052	0.042	0.005	0.032, 0.053	0.008	0.002	0.004, 0.012	0.009	0.002	0.005, 0.013
	5	0.052	0.008	0.036, 0.068	0.052	0.008	0.037, 0.068	0.009	0.003	0.003, 0.016	0.010	0.003	0.004, 0.016
	6+	0.055	0.010	0.035, 0.075	0.057	0.010	0.037, 0.077	0.005	0.004	-0.003, 0.013	0.006	0.004	-0.002, 0.014
Education	Primary (¡9 years)				0.047	0.007	0.034, 0.060				-0.002	0.003	-0.008, 0.005
	Primary (9 years)				0.010	0.003	0.005, 0.015				0.001	0.001	-0.001, 0.004
	Secondary (10-11 years) [ref]				0.000						0.000		
	Secondary (12 years)				0.064	0.003	0.058, 0.071				0.005	0.001	0.003, 0.008
	Tertiary (13-15 years)				0.063	0.003	0.056, 0.069				0.006	0.001	0.003, 0.008
	Tertiary (15+ years)				0.092	0.003	0.085, 0.098				0.009	0.001	0.006, 0.011
	Postgraduate (16-20 years)				0.086	0.010	0.066, 0.106				0.006	0.003	0.000, 0.012
	Missing				0.182	0.008	0.166, 0.198				0.038	0.018	0.002, 0.074
Cumulative income deciles	1				0.310	0.005	0.301, 0.319				0.096	0.002	0.092, 0.101
	2				0.240	0.005	0.231, 0.249				0.069	0.002	0.065, 0.072
	3				0.199	0.005	0.190, 0.208				0.045	0.002	0.042, 0.049
	4				0.167	0.005	0.157, 0.176				0.032	0.002	0.029, 0.035
	5				0.130	0.005	0.120, 0.139				0.024	0.002	0.021, 0.028
	6				0.102	0.005	0.092, 0.112				0.018	0.001	0.015, 0.021
	7				0.085	0.005	0.075, 0.095				0.013	0.001	0.010, 0.016
	8				0.060	0.005	0.050, 0.070				0.011	0.001	0.008, 0.013
	9				0.035	0.005	0.025, 0.045				0.006	0.001	0.004, 0.009
	10 [ref]				0.000						0.000		
N		279,701			279,701			470,238			470,238		

TABLE S17. Linear regression: final parity regressed on IQ (categorical), stratified by having ever married by age 45, with fixed effects. Swedish men born 1951-1967.

		Never Married						Ever Married					
		Model 31			Model 32			Model 33			Model 34		
Variable	Category	β	SE	95% CI	β	SE	95% CI	β	SE	95% CI	β	SE	95% CI
IQ	Not tested	-0.965	0.054	-1.070, -0.859	-0.666	0.055	-0.774, -0.558	-0.290	0.058	-0.405, -0.176	-0.259	0.058	-0.372, -0.145
	<74	-0.589	0.048	-0.683, -0.494	-0.417	0.048	-0.511, -0.323	-0.156	0.048	-0.250, -0.063	-0.121	0.048	-0.214, -0.028
	74-81	-0.289	0.039	-0.364, -0.213	-0.207	0.038	-0.282, -0.131	-0.097	0.029	-0.153, -0.040	-0.077	0.029	-0.134, -0.021
	81-89	-0.099	0.034	-0.166, -0.031	-0.054	0.034	-0.121, 0.013	-0.038	0.023	-0.083, 0.006	-0.029	0.023	-0.074, 0.015
	89-96	-0.012	0.031	-0.073, 0.049	0.012	0.031	-0.048, 0.072	-0.007	0.019	-0.044, 0.030	-0.002	0.019	-0.039, 0.035
	96-104 [ref]	0.000			0.000			0.000			0.000		
	104-111	-0.024	0.033	-0.088, 0.041	-0.051	0.032	-0.114, 0.013	0.004	0.018	-0.032, 0.039	-0.003	0.018	-0.038, 0.033
	111-119	0.005	0.040	-0.073, 0.083	-0.043	0.040	-0.121, 0.035	0.040	0.020	0.001, 0.080	0.027	0.021	-0.013, 0.068
	119-126	-0.017	0.052	-0.119, 0.085	-0.072	0.052	-0.174, 0.029	0.041	0.025	-0.007, 0.090	0.019	0.025	-0.030, 0.069
	>126	0.057	0.073	-0.087, 0.200	-0.071	0.073	-0.214, 0.072	0.060	0.032	-0.003, 0.124	0.028	0.033	-0.037, 0.093
	Missing	-0.423	0.060	-0.540, -0.306	-0.326	0.057	-0.438, -0.215	-0.024	0.042	-0.106, 0.057	-0.020	0.041	-0.101, 0.062
Birth year	1951	-0.128	0.094	-0.311, 0.055	-0.079	0.092	-0.258, 0.101	0.178	0.054	0.071, 0.284	0.169	0.054	0.062, 0.275
	1952	-0.062	0.086	-0.230, 0.107	-0.019	0.085	-0.185, 0.147	0.186	0.051	0.086, 0.286	0.179	0.051	0.079, 0.279
	1953	-0.063	0.080	-0.220, 0.093	-0.022	0.078	-0.175, 0.130	0.210	0.048	0.116, 0.304	0.203	0.048	0.109, 0.297
	1954	-0.094	0.075	-0.241, 0.052	-0.065	0.073	-0.208, 0.079	0.169	0.045	0.081, 0.257	0.162	0.045	0.074, 0.251
	1955	0.004	0.069	-0.131, 0.140	0.026	0.068	-0.107, 0.159	0.237	0.043	0.153, 0.320	0.230	0.043	0.146, 0.313
	1956	0.031	0.065	-0.096, 0.158	0.038	0.063	-0.086, 0.162	0.201	0.040	0.122, 0.280	0.194	0.040	0.115, 0.273
	1957	0.062	0.061	-0.058, 0.182	0.073	0.060	-0.044, 0.190	0.244	0.038	0.169, 0.319	0.238	0.038	0.162, 0.313
	1958	0.035	0.058	-0.079, 0.149	0.043	0.057	-0.069, 0.154	0.175	0.037	0.103, 0.247	0.168	0.037	0.096, 0.239
	1959	0.032	0.054	-0.074, 0.137	0.030	0.053	-0.073, 0.134	0.172	0.036	0.102, 0.241	0.167	0.036	0.097, 0.236
	1961	0.110	0.049	0.015, 0.206	0.099	0.048	0.006, 0.193	0.092	0.033	0.027, 0.157	0.086	0.033	0.021, 0.151
	1962	0.018	0.047	-0.074, 0.110	0.017	0.046	-0.073, 0.106	0.151	0.032	0.088, 0.214	0.145	0.032	0.082, 0.208
	1963	0.040	0.045	-0.048, 0.129	0.032	0.044	-0.054, 0.118	0.053	0.032	-0.010, 0.116	0.051	0.032	-0.011, 0.114
	1964	0.081	0.046	-0.009, 0.172	0.078	0.045	-0.010, 0.167	0.039	0.033	-0.025, 0.103	0.035	0.033	-0.028, 0.099
	1965 [ref]	0.000			0.000			0.000			0.000		
	1966	-0.106	0.048	-0.201, -0.011	-0.102	0.047	-0.194, -0.010	-0.055	0.035	-0.123, 0.014	-0.053	0.035	-0.122, 0.015
	1967	-0.034	0.050	-0.132, 0.063	-0.035	0.048	-0.129, 0.059	-0.060	0.034	-0.128, 0.007	-0.056	0.034	-0.123, 0.011
Birth order	1 [ref]	0.000			0.000			0.000			0.000		
	2	-0.001	0.024	-0.049, 0.046	-0.008	0.024	-0.055, 0.039	0.003	0.015	-0.026, 0.032	0.002	0.015	-0.027, 0.031
	3	-0.051	0.040	-0.130, 0.028	-0.052	0.039	-0.129, 0.026	0.024	0.026	-0.026, 0.074	0.022	0.026	-0.028, 0.072
	4	-0.065	0.057	-0.177, 0.048	-0.069	0.056	-0.179, 0.042	0.014	0.038	-0.060, 0.088	0.013	0.037	-0.061, 0.086
	5	-0.074	0.077	-0.224, 0.076	-0.076	0.075	-0.223, 0.071	0.022	0.052	-0.079, 0.124	0.021	0.052	-0.081, 0.122
	6+	-0.132	0.099	-0.326, 0.062	-0.115	0.098	-0.307, 0.076	-0.007	0.068	-0.140, 0.127	-0.005	0.068	-0.139, 0.129
Education	Primary (<9 years)				-0.187	0.069	-0.322, -0.052				0.060	0.048	-0.034, 0.154
	Primary (9 years)				-0.064	0.026	-0.114, -0.014				0.005	0.019	-0.032, 0.041
	Secondary (10-11 years) [ref]				0.000						0.000		
	Secondary (12 years)				-0.105	0.033	-0.170, -0.041				-0.036	0.019	-0.074, 0.002
	Tertiary (13-15 years)				-0.107	0.034	-0.174, -0.040				-0.097	0.019	-0.134, -0.060
	Tertiary (15+ years)				-0.113	0.040	-0.192, -0.035				-0.050	0.021	-0.091, -0.008
	Postgraduate (16-20 years)				-0.106	0.127	-0.354, 0.143				0.114	0.049	0.017, 0.210
	Missing				-0.334	0.114	-0.558, -0.111				0.185	0.212	-0.232, 0.601
Cumulative income deciles	1				-1.036	0.056	-1.146, -0.926				-0.394	0.034	-0.461, -0.328
	2				-0.751	0.056	-0.860, -0.641				-0.299	0.029	-0.357, -0.242
	3				-0.600	0.057	-0.712, -0.489				-0.206	0.028	-0.260, -0.151
	4				-0.511	0.057	-0.623, -0.399				-0.191	0.027	-0.243, -0.138
	5				-0.389	0.057	-0.501, -0.276				-0.183	0.026	-0.234, -0.132
	6				-0.315	0.059	-0.430, -0.200				-0.143	0.025	-0.192, -0.093
	7				-0.247	0.059	-0.362, -0.132				-0.080	0.025	-0.128, -0.032
	8				-0.168	0.060	-0.286, -0.050				-0.041	0.024	-0.088, 0.006
	9				-0.080	0.061	-0.199, 0.040				-0.023	0.023	-0.068, 0.022
	10 [ref]				0.000						0.000		
N		80,457			80,457			136,598			136,598		

TABLE S18. Linear probability model: childlessness regressed on IQ (categorical), stratified by having ever married by age 45, with fixed effects. Swedish men born 1951-1967.

		Never Married						Ever Married					
		Model 35			Model 36			Model 37			Model 38		
Variable	Category	β	SE	95% CI	β	SE	95% CI	β	SE	95% CI	β	SE	95% CI
IQ	Not tested	0.490	0.022	0.447, 0.533	0.357	0.023	0.313, 0.401	0.094	0.015	0.066, 0.123	0.083	0.014	0.055, 0.111
	<74	0.269	0.019	0.231, 0.308	0.195	0.019	0.157, 0.233	0.064	0.010	0.044, 0.083	0.051	0.010	0.031, 0.070
	74-81	0.138	0.016	0.107, 0.169	0.102	0.016	0.072, 0.132	0.037	0.006	0.025, 0.049	0.030	0.006	0.018, 0.042
	81-89	0.054	0.014	0.027, 0.081	0.034	0.014	0.008, 0.061	0.013	0.005	0.003, 0.022	0.009	0.005	-0.001, 0.018
	89-96	0.019	0.013	-0.006, 0.043	0.008	0.012	-0.016, 0.032	0.006	0.004	-0.003, 0.014	0.003	0.004	-0.005, 0.012
	96-104 [ref]	0.000			0.000			0.000			0.000		
	104-111	0.001	0.014	-0.026, 0.028	0.013	0.013	-0.013, 0.039	-0.006	0.004	-0.014, 0.002	-0.003	0.004	-0.011, 0.005
	111-119	0.000	0.017	-0.033, 0.032	0.020	0.016	-0.012, 0.053	-0.009	0.005	-0.018, 0.000	-0.004	0.005	-0.013, 0.005
	119-126	0.017	0.022	-0.025, 0.060	0.041	0.021	-0.001, 0.083	-0.007	0.006	-0.019, 0.004	0.000	0.006	-0.012, 0.011
	>126	-0.003	0.031	-0.062, 0.057	0.052	0.030	-0.007, 0.111	-0.012	0.008	-0.027, 0.003	-0.003	0.008	-0.018, 0.012
	Missing	0.196	0.025	0.147, 0.244	0.153	0.024	0.106, 0.199	0.018	0.010	-0.001, 0.037	0.017	0.010	-0.002, 0.036
Birth year	1951	0.029	0.037	-0.044, 0.103	0.008	0.037	-0.064, 0.081	-0.015	0.012	-0.039, 0.008	-0.016	0.012	-0.040, 0.008
	1952	-0.020	0.035	-0.088, 0.048	-0.038	0.034	-0.105, 0.029	-0.022	0.012	-0.045, 0.001	-0.023	0.012	-0.045, 0.000
	1953	-0.009	0.033	-0.073, 0.055	-0.026	0.032	-0.088, 0.037	-0.022	0.011	-0.044, -0.001	-0.022	0.011	-0.043, -0.001
	1954	0.002	0.030	-0.058, 0.062	-0.010	0.030	-0.069, 0.048	-0.021	0.010	-0.041, -0.001	-0.020	0.010	-0.040, 0.000
	1955	-0.009	0.028	-0.064, 0.047	-0.018	0.027	-0.072, 0.036	-0.027	0.010	-0.046, -0.009	-0.026	0.010	-0.045, -0.008
	1956	-0.029	0.026	-0.080, 0.023	-0.032	0.026	-0.082, 0.019	-0.020	0.009	-0.038, -0.002	-0.018	0.009	-0.036, 0.000
	1957	-0.015	0.025	-0.064, 0.034	-0.020	0.024	-0.068, 0.028	-0.029	0.009	-0.046, -0.012	-0.028	0.009	-0.045, -0.011
	1958	-0.025	0.024	-0.071, 0.021	-0.029	0.023	-0.074, 0.016	-0.017	0.008	-0.034, -0.001	-0.016	0.008	-0.032, 0.000
	1959	-0.030	0.022	-0.074, 0.013	-0.030	0.022	-0.073, 0.013	-0.015	0.008	-0.031, 0.001	-0.014	0.008	-0.029, 0.002
	1961	-0.058	0.020	-0.097, -0.019	-0.053	0.020	-0.091, -0.014	-0.006	0.008	-0.021, 0.008	-0.005	0.007	-0.020, 0.010
	1962	-0.017	0.019	-0.055, 0.021	-0.016	0.019	-0.053, 0.021	-0.017	0.007	-0.031, -0.002	-0.015	0.007	-0.030, -0.001
	1963	-0.008	0.019	-0.045, 0.029	-0.004	0.018	-0.040, 0.032	-0.013	0.007	-0.027, 0.002	-0.012	0.007	-0.026, 0.002
	1964	-0.042	0.019	-0.079, -0.005	-0.041	0.019	-0.077, -0.004	-0.003	0.007	-0.017, 0.012	-0.002	0.007	-0.016, 0.012
	1965 [ref]	0.000			0.000			0.000			0.000		
	1966	0.021	0.020	-0.018, 0.061	0.020	0.020	-0.018, 0.059	0.010	0.008	-0.006, 0.026	0.010	0.008	-0.006, 0.025
	1967	0.007	0.021	-0.033, 0.047	0.007	0.020	-0.032, 0.046	0.004	0.008	-0.011, 0.020	0.004	0.008	-0.012, 0.019
Birth order	1 [ref]	0.000			0.000			0.000			0.000		
	2	-0.007	0.010	-0.026, 0.012	-0.004	0.010	-0.023, 0.015	-0.009	0.003	-0.016, -0.003	-0.009	0.003	-0.016, -0.003
	3	0.004	0.016	-0.027, 0.036	0.005	0.016	-0.026, 0.036	-0.012	0.006	-0.023, -0.001	-0.011	0.006	-0.022, 0.000
	4	0.007	0.023	-0.039, 0.052	0.008	0.023	-0.036, 0.053	-0.016	0.008	-0.032, -0.001	-0.016	0.008	-0.031, 0.000
	5	-0.010	0.031	-0.071, 0.050	-0.010	0.030	-0.069, 0.049	-0.024	0.011	-0.046, -0.003	-0.023	0.011	-0.044, -0.002
	6+	0.008	0.039	-0.068, 0.084	0.001	0.038	-0.074, 0.075	-0.027	0.014	-0.054, 0.000	-0.026	0.014	-0.053, 0.001
Education	Primary (<9 years)				0.078	0.026	0.027, 0.129				0.015	0.010	-0.004, 0.034
	Primary (9 years)				0.027	0.010	0.007, 0.047				0.000	0.004	-0.008, 0.007
	Secondary (10-11 years) [ref]				0.000						0.000		
	Secondary (12 years)				0.033	0.014	0.006, 0.059				0.005	0.004	-0.004, 0.014
	Tertiary (13-15 years)				0.042	0.014	0.013, 0.070				0.007	0.004	-0.001, 0.016
	Tertiary (15+ years)				0.047	0.017	0.013, 0.080				0.003	0.005	-0.006, 0.013
	Postgraduate (16-20 years)				0.020	0.052	-0.082, 0.121				0.002	0.012	-0.021, 0.024
	Missing				0.209	0.043	0.124, 0.294				-0.008	0.055	-0.115, 0.099
Cumulative income deciles	1				0.436	0.023	0.391, 0.481				0.120	0.008	0.104, 0.135
	2				0.323	0.023	0.278, 0.367				0.073	0.007	0.060, 0.086
	3				0.248	0.023	0.203, 0.294				0.050	0.006	0.038, 0.062
	4				0.206	0.023	0.160, 0.252				0.040	0.006	0.028, 0.052
	5				0.167	0.024	0.121, 0.213				0.027	0.006	0.016, 0.039
	6				0.127	0.024	0.081, 0.173				0.028	0.006	0.017, 0.039
	7				0.091	0.024	0.045, 0.138				0.010	0.005	-0.001, 0.021
	8				0.072	0.024	0.024, 0.119				0.014	0.005	0.003, 0.024
	9				0.041	0.025	-0.008, 0.090				0.002	0.005	-0.008, 0.013
	10 [ref]				0.000						0.000		
N			80,457			80,457			136,598			136,598	