

Golsteyn, Bart H.H.; Magnée, Cécile A. J.

Working Paper

Does Birth Spacing Affect Personality?

IZA Discussion Papers, No. 10563

Provided in Cooperation with:

IZA – Institute of Labor Economics

Suggested Citation: Golsteyn, Bart H.H.; Magnée, Cécile A. J. (2017) : Does Birth Spacing Affect Personality?, IZA Discussion Papers, No. 10563, Institute of Labor Economics (IZA), Bonn

This Version is available at:

<https://hdl.handle.net/10419/161186>

Standard-Nutzungsbedingungen:

Die Dokumente auf EconStor dürfen zu eigenen wissenschaftlichen Zwecken und zum Privatgebrauch gespeichert und kopiert werden.

Sie dürfen die Dokumente nicht für öffentliche oder kommerzielle Zwecke vervielfältigen, öffentlich ausstellen, öffentlich zugänglich machen, vertreiben oder anderweitig nutzen.

Sofern die Verfasser die Dokumente unter Open-Content-Lizenzen (insbesondere CC-Lizenzen) zur Verfügung gestellt haben sollten, gelten abweichend von diesen Nutzungsbedingungen die in der dort genannten Lizenz gewährten Nutzungsrechte.

Terms of use:

Documents in EconStor may be saved and copied for your personal and scholarly purposes.

You are not to copy documents for public or commercial purposes, to exhibit the documents publicly, to make them publicly available on the internet, or to distribute or otherwise use the documents in public.

If the documents have been made available under an Open Content Licence (especially Creative Commons Licences), you may exercise further usage rights as specified in the indicated licence.

DISCUSSION PAPER SERIES

IZA DP No. 10563

Does Birth Spacing Affect Personality?

Bart H. H. Golsteyn
Cécile A. J. Magnée

FEBRUARY 2017

DISCUSSION PAPER SERIES

IZA DP No. 10563

Does Birth Spacing Affect Personality?

Bart H. H. Golsteyn
Maastricht University and IZA

Cécile A. J. Magnée
Maastricht University

FEBRUARY 2017

Any opinions expressed in this paper are those of the author(s) and not those of IZA. Research published in this series may include views on policy, but IZA takes no institutional policy positions. The IZA research network is committed to the IZA Guiding Principles of Research Integrity.

The IZA Institute of Labor Economics is an independent economic research institute that conducts research in labor economics and offers evidence-based policy advice on labor market issues. Supported by the Deutsche Post Foundation, IZA runs the world's largest network of economists, whose research aims to provide answers to the global labor market challenges of our time. Our key objective is to build bridges between academic research, policymakers and society.

IZA Discussion Papers often represent preliminary work and are circulated to encourage discussion. Citation of such a paper should account for its provisional character. A revised version may be available directly from the author.

ABSTRACT

Does Birth Spacing Affect Personality?*

This paper studies the causal effect of birth spacing (i.e., the age difference between siblings) on personality traits. We use longitudinal data from a large British cohort which has been followed from birth until age 42. Following earlier studies, we employ miscarriages between the first and second child as an instrument for birth spacing. The results show that a larger age gap between siblings negatively affects personality traits of the youngest child in two-child households. This result sheds a first light on the causal effects of birth spacing on personality traits.

JEL Classification: J12, J13, J24

Keywords: birth spacing, family structure, personality traits

Corresponding author:

Bart H.H. Golsteyn
Department of Economics
Maastricht University
P.O. Box 616
6200 MD, Maastricht
The Netherlands

E-mail: b.golsteyn@maastrichtuniversity.nl

* The authors thank Lex Borghans, the editor Martin Kocher, an anonymous referee, and seminar participants at Maastricht University for their valuable comments. This research is funded by a grant from the Graduate School of Business and Economics at Maastricht University and by a VIDI grant from the Netherlands Organization for Scientific Research (NWO).

1. Introduction

Family structures have important effects on individuals' lives. It has been documented in economics, psychology and medicine that the number of children and the order of the child within the family affect vital outcomes in life such as educational attainment, intelligence and health (see, e.g., Rohrer et al. 2015, Bjerkedal et al. 2007, Hotz and Pantano 2015, Black et al. 2007, and Barclay 2015).

This paper investigates whether the age difference between siblings affects personality traits. Personality traits are crucial for success in life (see, e.g., Borghans et al. 2016). The birth gap can be expected to affect personality traits for several reasons. When the birth gap is small, siblings compete for similar parental resources around the same time (e.g., help with learning how to ride a bike, payment of school fees, help with homework). On the other hand, a small birth gap implies that when parents help one child, the other may be more able to learn from this as well, and that the siblings may be more able to play with each other and learn from each other. The birth gap may affect personality traits such as competitiveness, neuroticism, extraversion, social skills, self-esteem, locus of control, etc. It may also affect behavioral problems in school and disorganized behavior. Because of the contrasting mechanisms, the signs of the effects of the birth gap on personality traits are difficult to predict.

We use the 1970 British Cohort Study, a longitudinal data base consisting of approximately 17,000 children born in the UK in one week of April 1970. These children have been followed in 10 surveys from birth (parental survey) up to an age of 42. The data contain the following personality traits of the children at age 10: Rutter behavioral problems, self-esteem, locus of control, disorganized behavior, anti-social behavior,

neuroticism, and introversion. The data also contain information about the amount of siblings and their year of birth, and about the pregnancy and health of the child's mother. Because we only have information about miscarriages (i.e., our instrumental variable: see below) before the birth of the child that is followed in the survey, we can only estimate the effects of birth spacing on the personality of the youngest child. We furthermore focus on two-child households to abstract from analytical complexities of several age differences between siblings within the family (e.g., in three child families: youngest versus the oldest child, youngest versus the middle child), family size and birth order effects. In addition, we study the effects on male and female children separately.

An analytical challenge is that the age gap between children within a household is endogenous. Various confounding factors may relate both to birth spacing and to the personality of the youngest child. For instance, the personality of parents may be related to the choice to wait longer to have a second child, and to the personality of the second child. This implies that in order to study the causal relationship between birth spacing and personality, we need exogenous variation in birth spacing. In line with Buckles and Munnich (2012) who study the effect of birth spacing on achievement test scores, we use miscarriages between the first and second child as an instrument for birth spacing. The assumptions underlying this method are that (1) women who miscarry between their first and second child on average have a much larger age difference between the children, and (2) that miscarrying occurs at random.

We carefully inspect the assumptions underlying our method. With respect to the first assumption, we show that miscarriages indeed highly correlate with birth spacing. The F-statistics in the first stage regressions show that miscarriage is a strong instrument

for birth spacing. Concerning the second assumption, we show that miscarriages do not correlate with several observables: smoking behavior of the mother during pregnancy, age of the mother at the birth of her first child, feelings of depression, and social class. However, we do find that mothers who miscarried between their first and second child are under closer surveillance by the hospital in their pregnancy of the youngest child. They more often receive antenatal care. We control for the use of antenatal care in our regressions. More importantly, we also find that women who miscarry between their first and second child were more likely to also have miscarried before their first child. This indicates that there may be a genetic or behavioral component to miscarrying. We therefore control for the number of miscarriages that occurred before the first child in our regressions. Conditional on these controls, miscarriages arguably occur at random, implying that we can use them as exogenous shocks. We also show that the results remain similar when we do and do not control for these variables.

An important additional challenge is that our instrument may be related to children's outcomes via different variables than the birth gap. The most obvious candidates are maternal mental and physical wellbeing. However, the literature overview given by Buckles and Munnich (2012) reveals that it is unlikely that our instrument is related to maternal mental or physical wellbeing.

The main result of our analysis is that a larger age gap between siblings negatively affects personality traits. Specifically, a larger birth gap leads to more disorganized behavior, more neuroticism, and more introversion. For small gap ranges (gaps of less than 4 years or a gap of 2 or 3 years), we find that a larger gap leads to less self-esteem, more introversion and more anti-social behavior. Separating the results for

boys and girls, girls become more neurotic due to a larger birth gap, while for smaller gap ranges, they become more anti-social and more introverted. Boys become more neurotic for large gap ranges and more disorganized for small gap ranges.

Our study contributes to a large literature on the effects of family structure on important life outcomes. One part of this literature focuses on the effects of birth *order* on personality and intelligence. Rohrer et al. (2015) and Bleske-Rechek and Kelley (2014) find no effect of birth order on personality. However, Roher et al. (2015) do find that intelligence decreases with a higher birth order. This last result has been confirmed by Bjerkedal et al. (2007), Hotz and Pantano (2015), Black et al. (2007) and Barclay (2015), and challenged by Kanazawa (2012). Salmon et al. (2016) find that birth order has a moderate (positive) effect on pro-social behavior. The findings on the effects of birth order on personality thus remain inconclusive.

In a recent meta-study in pediatrics, the effects of birth spacing on one facet of personality were taken into consideration. Conde-Agudelo et al. (2016) analyze the non-causal relationships of the birth gap and autism. Their conclusion is that short birth intervals are associated with an increased risk of autism spectrum disorder. Our contribution to this literature is that we study the effects on several facets of personality, and that we do take the endogeneity of the birth gap into consideration.

There have been few papers which have studied causal effects of birth spacing and to our knowledge the causal relationship between birth spacing and personality has not been studied before. Buckles and Munnich (2012) use miscarriages as an instrument for birth spacing, and find no effect of the birth gap on the PIAT achievement test scores for the youngest child in a sample of US children. Our study shows negative effects of a

larger birth gap on personality. Because personality is positively related to educational outcomes, this appears to be inconsistent with Buckles and Munnich's research. However, a negative effect on personality does not necessarily imply that educational outcomes are also negatively affected by the birth gap. The reason for this is that other factors related to education may also be affected by the birth gap. In an extension of the analysis, we investigate the causal relationship between the birth gap and a large vector of achievement tests and educational outcomes. We find no robust significant effects of the birth gap on achievement test scores which is in line with the findings in Buckles and Munnich's article. In some specifications, there is a significant negative effect on educational outcomes but in most specifications and for most educational attainment variables there are no effects. The results are therefore inconclusive on the relationship between birth gaps and educational outcomes.

The paper proceeds as follows. Section 2 describes the data. Section 3 discusses the empirical strategy. Section 4 reports the results. Section 5 gives the conclusions.

2. Data

We use the British Cohort Study (BCS70) which follows a cohort of approximately 17,000 babies who were born in the same week in April, 1970 in England, Scotland and Wales since birth. These individuals have been followed over a time span of 42 years in 10 surveys, namely at the ages of 2, 5, 10, 16, 21, 26, 29, 34, 38, and 42.

Important for our paper is that the dataset contains information about whether the mother had a miscarriage before conceiving the second child, and that at the age of 10

several questions about personality traits were asked to the child itself and to its mother and its teacher.

There is considerable panel attrition over the years (see table A1). At age 10, still around 87% of the sample remains. The attrition is not related to the main variables of our analyses (personality traits, birth spacing, miscarriages), so we conclude that it is unlikely that it is important for our results.

Sample

We restrict our sample to families with two children, whose first surviving child was born before 1970 and the second surviving child in April 1970. We only have data on the child born in 1970 so our analysis focuses on the effects for the youngest child in the household. We exclude families with siblings born after the second child. We also exclude all twins (120 subjects) from the sample, since in this case there are no miscarriages possible between the first and second child. As a result, the sample reduces from 17,196 to 4,114 children. Table 1 gives an overview of the descriptive statistics of all the variables.

Birth spacing

We define birth spacing as the difference in years between the two siblings in the household. The mean birth gap is 3.5 years (see table 1), which is remarkably similar to the reported gap in the sample of Buckles and Munnich (2012) (3.4 years) and to the 1988 Natality Detail files (3.4 years).

An important caveat in our study is that we only have information on birth spacing in years which is crude relative to the measure used for instance by Buckles and Munnich (2012) who report the spacing in months. On the positive side, our data contain more observations of miscarriages than theirs: 424 relative to 291 in their sample. Having enough observations is crucial for our analysis since miscarriages are relatively rare.

We study the linear relationship between birth spacing and personality. However, it may be that there are important non-linearities in the relationship, e.g. that there is an optimal amount of birth spacing. We show separate regressions with varying restrictions on the range of the birth gap. Figure 1 shows the cumulative distribution of the birth gap. We restrict the sample to a gap of 15 years (the 99th percentile) in our baseline estimate in order to exclude outliers. In the robustness checks, we show estimates for the full sample, a restriction on a gap smaller than 7 years (the 90th percentile), a gap smaller than 5 years, smaller than 4 years, and a gap of 2 or 3 years.

Miscarriage

Information about the survival of children born before 1970 was provided in different categories, namely ‘alive in April 1970,’ ‘died under 7 days,’ ‘died 7 days and over,’ ‘stillbirth,’ ‘miscarriage,’ ‘ectopic,’ and ‘hydatidiform mole.’ We use two definitions of miscarriages. In our broad definition (the baseline analyses), we use the number of occurrences in all categories of this variable as an instrument (excluding ‘alive in April 1970’). In our narrow definition we only use the number of miscarriages between the oldest and youngest child as an instrument. The results are qualitatively the same under

both definitions. In our sample, 7.8% of the women were aware that they experienced a miscarriage between the first and second born child. This likelihood of miscarriage is similar to that found in other studies. For instance, Buckles and Munnich (2012) report that 5.8% of the women miscarried. Tables A2 and A3 shows the frequency table of miscarrying in the broad and narrow definition respectively.

Personality traits

The following personality traits are measured in the data: Rutter behavioral problems, self-esteem, locus of control, disorganized, anti-social behavior, neuroticism and introversion.

Rutter scores are answered by the mother. A full list of questions underlying the Rutter score is displayed in Table A4. A higher Rutter score indicates more negative overall behavior of the child. We use the principle component of the items standardized to a mean of zero and standard deviation of one in order to be able to compare the coefficients across the variables.

Children were asked questions about their self-esteem and about their locus of control. An overview of the questions is provided in Tables A5 (self-esteem) and A6 (locus of control). A higher score on the self-esteem scale implies a higher self-esteem of the child. A higher score on the locus of control scale implies a more internal locus of control.

Questions about disorganized, anti-social, neurotic and introverted behavior are answered by the teacher of the child. The questions about personality traits of the child were part of a bigger survey on the child's behavior. Table A7 shows the questions per

personality trait. A higher score on the variables indicates respectively more disorganized, asocial, neurotic and introverted behavior of the child.

Control variables

We control for several important variables in our regressions. By comparing the estimates before and after controlling, we can get a sense of the extent to which our instrument indeed provides exogenous variation. Next to this, controlling for important characteristics which are related to the personality of children can help to increase the efficiency of the estimates.

Most of the controls are characteristics of the mother: e.g., the mother's age at the delivery of the first born,¹ her smoking behavior during pregnancy, whether she is married or not, and her and her partner's socio-economic class. The age of the mother and her smoking behavior are important controls as these might be related to our instrument. We exclude mothers who were younger than 16 when they had their first child (seventeen in total). On average, women in this sample had their first child at age 23 (see Table 1). Figure A1 shows that there is a large variation in the distribution of the mothers' age when they had her first child. Around 43% of the women smoked during pregnancy. For current standards, this is a very high percentage. Table A8 gives more information about the amount of cigarettes smoked by these women. Around 97% of the women were married in 1970 (see Table 1). Tables A9 and A10 show statistics on the social class of the father and the mother. Marriage and social class are important controls as they may influence the upbringing of the child.

¹ It is important to control for the age at delivery of the first born and not of the youngest child since the age of the youngest child is related to the instrument.

In our most elaborate estimations, we also control for various other factors. We control for these variables in a separate estimation as the number of observations related to these variables is lower than for the other controls (see Table 1). We control for the stability of the marriage: Table 1 shows that 89% of the children lived with the same parents since birth. We also control for the mother's psychological health at age 5 of the child, for a number of variables related to the mother's attitude toward child rearing and toward other views about life (see tables A11 and A12 for the lists of questions). These attitudes may be related to personality traits. Controlling for these variables may therefore reduce standard errors of our regressions. We control also for antenatal care (Table 1 shows that around 16% of the women used antenatal care), and the amount of miscarriages before the oldest child because these variables are related to our instrument as explained below (see Table A13 for the frequency of miscarrying before the oldest child).

3. Empirical Strategy

Birth spacing is endogenous which implies that we cannot rely on OLS regressions of personality traits on the birth gap.² In order to study the causal relationship between birth spacing and personality, we need exogenous variation in birth spacing. Following Buckles and Munnich (2012), we employ an instrumental variables approach exploiting miscarriages between the first and second child as an exogenous source of variation in the birth gap. The assumptions underlying this method are that (1) women who miscarry between their first and second child on average have a larger age difference between the children, and (2) that miscarrying occurs at random. Below we discuss these assumptions.

² The appendix table A14 reports the OLS estimations.

First stage estimations

In order to investigate whether miscarriages can be used as an instrument for the birth gap, we first show histograms of the birth gaps for mother who did and who did not miscarry. Figure 2 clearly shows that the distribution of the birth gap of mothers who miscarried lies more to the right than for the non-miscarrying mothers.

First stage regressions in Table 2 confirm that on average, miscarriages lead to a larger birth gap. The table reports regressions of the relationship for three variants of the birth gap variable, including and excluding controls. It is evident that miscarriage is a strong predictor of the birth gap ($F\text{-test} > 10$) in all variants of the regressions.

Interestingly, the table also shows that the birth gap appears to be endogenous as it is related to various controls, e.g. mother's age at delivery of the first child, smoking, social class, etc. This supports our choice to show IV regressions instead of focusing on correlations.

Exogeneity assumption

The second condition for our instrument to be valid is that miscarriages occur at random. Buckles and Munnich (2012) mention that chromosomal abnormality in the fetus is the most common reason for miscarriages. This abnormality is usually random and not associated with a higher risk of miscarrying in a next pregnancy. However, there may be other unobserved reasons for miscarrying. In order to get a sense of the validity of the assumption that miscarrying occurs at random, we show in Table 3 that miscarriages do not correlate with the observables in our data: e.g. smoking behavior of the mother during

pregnancy, age of the mother, feelings of depression, and social class. The table shows that mothers who miscarried between their first and second child more often make use of antenatal care. This is logical because after a miscarriage, both women and their physicians may want to monitor the pregnancy more closely. We will control for the use of antenatal care (and for the other observables) in our regressions.

Although the main determinant of miscarrying (chromosomal abnormality in the fetus) may occur at random and not give a higher risk in the next pregnancy, the table reveals that women who miscarry between their first and second child were more likely to also have miscarried before their first child. This implies that there may be a genetic or behavioral component to miscarrying. We therefore control for miscarriages that happened before the first child in our regressions. Conditional on these controls, miscarriages arguably occur at random, implying that we can use them as exogenous shocks.

A related issue is that miscarriages may affect the outcomes we study through other channels than the birth gap. The most obvious channel may be that mothers suffer mentally or physically after a miscarriage. The literature discussed by Buckles and Munnich (2012) has concluded however that symptoms of depression or anxiety typically disappear within one year after a miscarriage. Moreover, women who have a healthy pregnancy after the miscarriage (as is the case in our analysis) appear to be less likely to suffer from depression. Miscarriages furthermore do not appear to affect attachment to the next born child, and mothers who miscarry after the first born child are at lower risk of delivering prematurely than those who had not previously given birth. We conclude

from these earlier studies that it is unlikely that reduced maternal mental or physical well-being can explain our findings.

Buckles and Munnich (2012) present other interesting points with respect to the identification strategy. One issue is that a miscarriage is both related to a change in birth spacing and to a change in parental age. Therefore, the effect of spacing cannot be identified independent of parental age. However, from a policy perspective, the combined effect of spacing and parental age is of interest since any policy which increases spacing will also increase parental age. A second point is that miscarriages may be underreported. Assuming this underreporting is random, our estimates are attenuated, and hence present lower bounds.

4. Results

Table 4 shows the main result of our analysis: a larger birth gap has a significant negative effect on personality traits: disorganized behavior and neuroticism. Importantly, the relationships are robust to the inclusion of the controls describes above. The results show that if the age gap between siblings increases with one year, disorganized behavior increases with approximately 0.11 standard deviations and neuroticism with 0.15 standard deviations.

Table 5 reveals that when we reduce the gap range, the coefficients increase dramatically in size. For very small gap ranges, the size of the effect on disorganized behavior and that on neuroticism increase to around 0.46 and 0.57 standard deviations respectively. Note, however, that due to smaller sample sizes, these effects are no longer significant. At very small ranges, we find significant and very large effects on almost all

other traits: self-esteem (0.80), asocial behavior (0.79), and introversion (1.08). The only trait which does not seem to be affected are Rutter behavioral problems.

Table 6 shows that if we use the narrow definition of miscarriages, results remain similar although less significant at small ranges.

Tables 7 and 8 separate the results for boys and girls. Sample sizes reduce with around 50% so many significant results are no longer significant. Nevertheless, it appears that both boys and girls become more neurotic when faced with a larger birth gap. Boys additionally become more disorganized while girls become more anti-social and introverted.

Birth gap and educational outcomes

Our study shows negative effects of a larger birth gap on personality, which in turn suggests negative effects on outcomes related to personality such as education. In light of the earlier findings of *zero* effects of the birth gap on achievement test scores (Buckles and Munnich 2012), an important further question is how to interpret our results relative to their results. Are larger birth gaps good or bad for children's educational attainment?

Theoretically, it is important to note that our findings are not necessarily inconsistent with the findings of these authors because birth gaps may affect a large array of variables which in turn affect educational outcomes. So even if the birth gap negatively affects personality and personality is positively related to education, it may still be that the birth gap does not affect education.

We investigate the effects of the birth gap on a large vector of achievement tests and educational outcomes: see Table 9. We find no robust significant effects of a larger

birth gap on any achievement test which is in line with Buckles and Munnich's result. The results show no effects or in certain specifications significant negative effects on other education outcomes. The results are therefore inconclusive on the relationship between birth gaps and educational outcomes.

5. Conclusions and policy implications

This paper shows that larger age gaps between siblings negatively affect personality traits of the youngest child in a two-child household. Specifically, a larger birth gap leads to more disorganized behavior, more neuroticism, and more introversion. For small gap ranges (gaps of less than 4 years or a gap of 2 or 3 years), we find that a larger gap leads to less self-esteem, more introversion and more anti-social behavior. Separating the results for boys and girls, girls become more neurotic when the birth gap is larger, while for smaller gap ranges, they become more anti-social and more introverted. Boys become more neurotic for large gap ranges and more disorganized for small gap ranges.

Although personality traits appear to be negatively affected by the birth gap, it remain unclear at this point whether the birth gap affects future success of children in education and the labor market. More research is needed on this relationship. If the government targets to improve personality traits as such, it can be interesting for policy makers to consider interventions to shorten birth gaps. Policy makers can intervene in many ways, from providing information or services to economic incentives or regulations. One type of intervention can for instance be to provide information about the negative effects of a larger birth space on personality of the second child through online campaigns or leaflets at gynecologists' waiting rooms. Another implementation of such

an intervention was done in Sweden, where women receive more parental leave benefits when the gap between children was less than two years (see Petterson-Lidbom and Skogman Thoursie 2009). In this way, the maternal leave period is condensed, which is financially attractive for the government, as well as for the mother. Not only will she receive more money when she shortens the birth gap between two siblings, she may also be more able to re-enter the labor market sooner. This will result in lower depreciation of her skills and a higher likeliness to find a job that matches her skills, and thus receiving a higher income.

References

- Conde-Agudelo, A., Rosas-Bermudez, A., Norton, M. (2016). Birth spacing and risk of autism and other neurodevelopmental disabilities: a systematic review. *Pediatrics* 137 (5): e20153482.
- Barclay, K. (2015). A within-family analysis of birth order and intelligence using population conscription data on Swedish men. *Intelligence* 49, 134–143.
- Bjerkedal, T., Kristensen, P., Skejeret, G., Brevik, J.I. (2007). Intelligence test scores and birth order among young Norwegian men (conscripts) analyzed within and between families. *Intelligence* 35 (6), 503–514.
- Black, S., Devereux, P., Salvanes, K. (2007). *Older and wiser? Birth order and IQ of young men*. NBER working paper 13237.
- Bleske-Rechek, A., Kelley, J. (2014). Birth order and personality: a within-family test using independent self-reports from both firstborn and later born siblings. *Personality and Individual Differences* 56, 15–18.

- Borghans, L., Golsteyn, B.H.H., Heckman, J.J., Humphries, J.E. (2016). What Grades and Achievement Tests Measure. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Science*, doi: 10.1073/pnas.1601135113.
- Buckles, K., Munnich, E. (2012). Birth spacing and sibling outcomes. *Journal of Human Resources* 47 (3), 613-642.
- Feinstein, L. (2000). *The relative economic importance of academic, psychological and behavioural attributes developed on childhood*. CEPDP, 443. Centre for Economic Performance, London School of Economics and Political Science, London, UK.
- Kanazawa, S. (2012). Intelligence, birth order and family size. *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin* 38 (9), 1157-64.
- Petterson-Lidbom, P., Skogman Thoursie, P. (2009). *Does child spacing affect children's outcomes? Evidence from a Swedish reform*. IFAU Working Paper 2009 (7).
- Rohrer, J.M., Egloff, B., Schmuckle, S.C. (2015). Examining the effects of birth order on personality. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America* 112 (46), 14224-14229.
- Salmon, C., Cuthbertson, A. and Figueredo, A. (2016). The relationship between birth order and prosociality: an evolutionary perspective. *Personality and Individual Differences* 96, 18–22.
- Hotz, V. J., Pantano, J. (2015). Strategic parenting, birth order, and school. *Journal of Population Economics* 28 (4), 911-936.

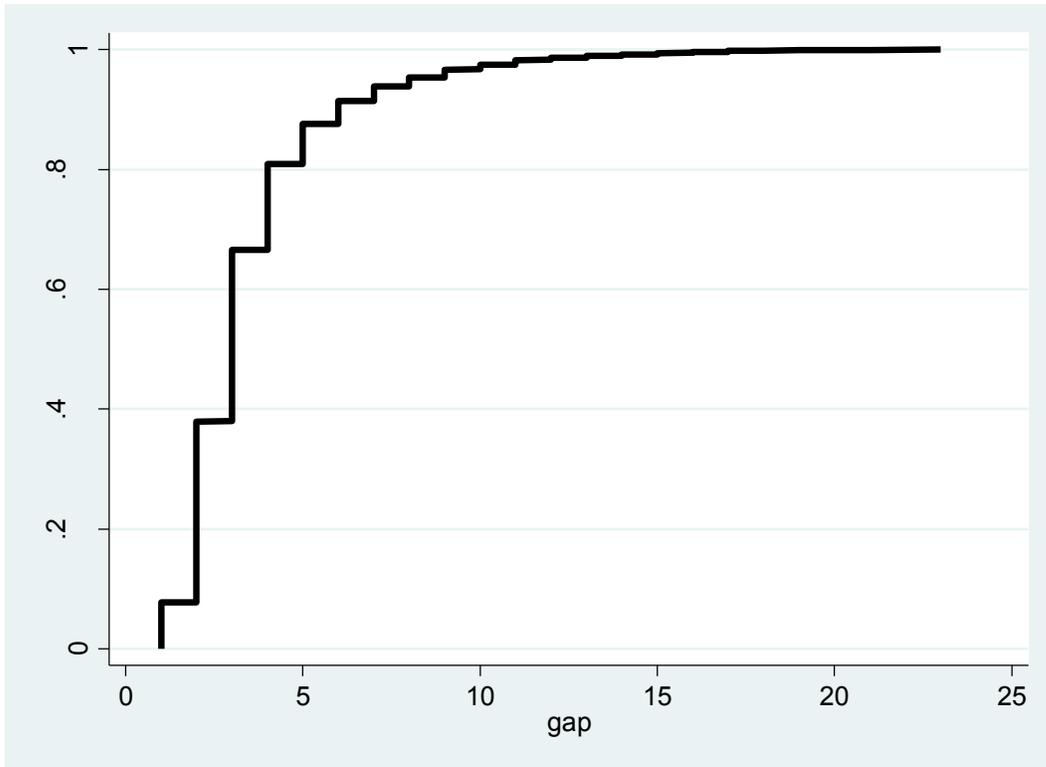
TABLES AND FIGURES

Table 1 Descriptive statistics

	Obs.	Mean	St. Dev.
Rutter behavioral difficulties	2859	0	1
Self-esteem	2630	0	1
Locus of control	2589	0	1
Disorganized	2553	0	1
Asocial	2722	0	1
Neuroticism	2740	0	1
Introversion	2740	0	1
Gap (in years)	4113	3.508	2.393
Number of miscarriages between first and second child (broad)	4114	0.120	0.420
Number of miscarriages before first child (broad)	4114	0.130	0.422
Number of miscarriages between first and second child (narrow)	4114	0.095	0.378
Number of miscarriages before first child (narrow)	4114	0.088	0.351
Gender (1=male)	4114	0.523	0.500
Mother's age at delivery of first child (in years)	4097	22.987	3.848
Married at time of birth of second child (1=yes)	4114	0.972	0.166
Social class father	4114	3.829	1.498
Social class mother	4114	5.128	2.457
Smoking behavior mother during pregnancy second child (1=smokes)	4114	0.428	0.495
Antenatal care during pregnancy of second child (1=yes)	4114	0.163	0.369
Mother's wellbeing at age 5 of second child	2681	0	1
Second child lives with same parents since birth (1=yes)	3017	0.889	0.314
Mother's attitude to maternal employment	2913	0	1
Mother's attitude to sex equality	2913	0	1
Mother's attitude to better life for women	2913	0	1
Mother's attitude to tv viewing	2913	0	1
Mother's attitude to hospital visiting	2913	0	1
Mother's authoritarian world view	2913	0	1
Mother's authoritarian child rearing	2913	0	1
Mother's attitude to child independence	2913	0	1

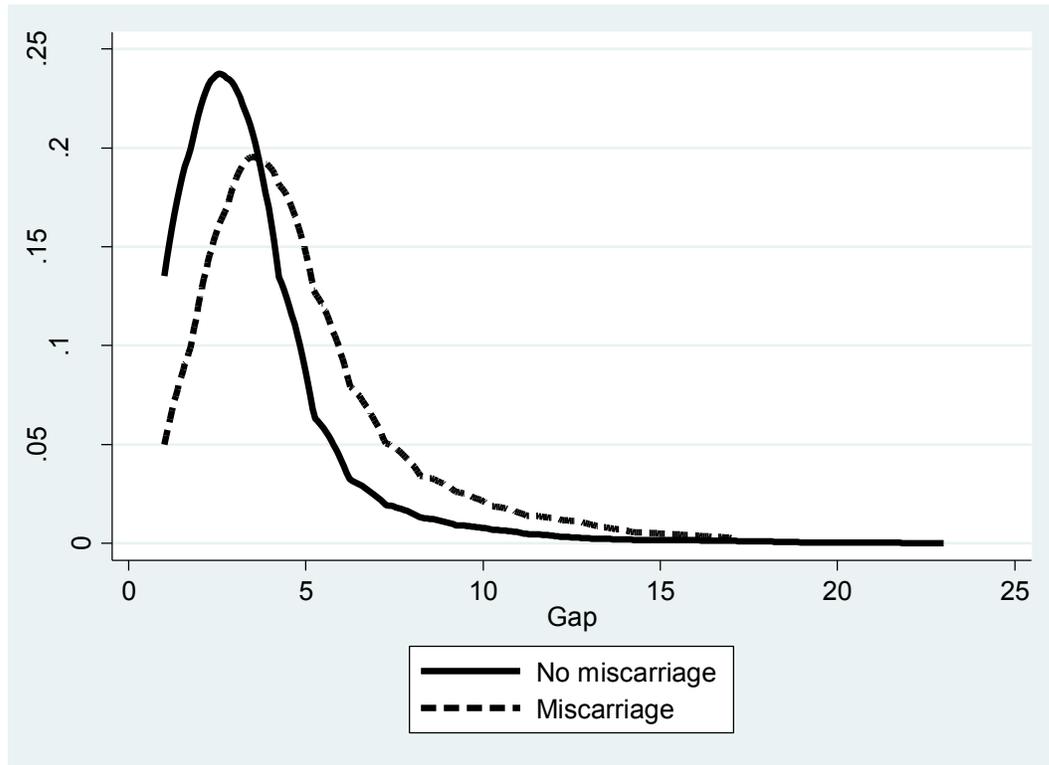
Note: The sample is restricted to two-child families. All personality traits are measured at age 10 of the second (i.e. youngest) child and standardized to mean zero and standard deviation one. Questions related to the Rutter test are answered by the mother. Self-esteem and locus of control questions are answered by the child. Questions related to disorganized, asocial, neurotic and introverted traits are answered by the teacher. A high score on the Rutter test implies more behavioral difficulties. A high score on the locus of control scale implies an internal locus of control. Miscarriages are broadly defined to include the following categories: 'died under 7 days,' 'died 7 days and over,' 'stillbirth,' 'miscarriage,' 'ectopic,' and 'hydatidiform mole.' We define a miscarriage with a narrow definition if the respondents indicated the 'miscarriage' category. In a robustness check we include all other categories (excluding 'alive in April 1970'). Social class mother/father contain 6 categories. See the appendix for more information. Mother's wellbeing at age 5 of the second child is standardized to mean zero and standard deviation one. All variables concerning mother's attitudes are standardized to mean zero and standard deviation one as well.

Figure 1
Cumulative distribution of the birth gap



Note: the birth gap is measured in years which explains the stepwise progression.

Figure 2 Histogram birth gap for miscarriage and no miscarriage



Note: the figure shows two Kernel plots of the birth gap – one for the children for whom the mothers did not have a miscarriage between the siblings, and one for the children for whom the mothers did have a miscarriage in between.

Table 2 First stage regressions of birth gap on miscarriage

	OLS gap without controls	OLS gap with a selection of controls	OLS gap with all controls
Number of miscarriages between first and second child (broad)	1.294*** (0.075)	1.253*** (0.075)	01.294*** (0.109)
F-statistic (miscarriage)	296.434***	280.341***	141.957***
Observations	4,079	4,063	2,337
R-squared	0.068	0.097	0.105

Note: Each column shows a regression with birth gap as the dependent variable and miscarriage as the independent variable. The first column shows the results when no controls are added to the regressions. The second column adds controls for number of miscarriages between first and second child (broad), gender, mother's age at delivery of first child, married at time of birth of second child, social class father, social class mother, smoking behavior mother during pregnancy second child, antenatal care during pregnancy of second child. The third columns additionally adds controls for mother's wellbeing at age 5 of second child, second child lives with same parents since birth, and mother's attitudes. See table 1 for definitions of these variables and appendix Table A15 for the full regression results including all controls. Standard errors are shown in parentheses. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

Table 3 OLS regression of miscarrying on all controls

	Miscarriage between first and second child
Gender (1=male)	-0.010 (0.013)
Mother's age at delivery of first child (in years)	-0.002 (0.002)
Married at time of birth of second child (1=yes)	-0.016 (0.044)
Social class father II	-0.002 (0.032)
Social class father III NM	-0.035 (0.032)
Social class father III M	-0.000 (0.029)
Social class father IV	-0.009 (0.033)
Social class father V	0.022 (0.041)
Social class father unsupported	-0.044 (0.043)
Social class mother III NM	-0.023 (0.029)
Social class mother III M	-0.024 (0.042)
Social class mother IV	0.004 (0.032)
Social class mother V	-0.112 (0.079)
Housewives	-0.019 (0.027)
Social class mother unsupported	-0.005 (0.031)
Smoking behavior mother during pregnancy second child (1=smokes)	0.012 (0.013)
Antenatal care during pregnancy of second child (1=yes)	0.085*** (0.018)
Nr. Miscarriages before the first child (broad)	0.070*** (0.016)
Constant	0.181** (0.071)
Observations	4,063
R-squared	0.014

Note: Standard errors are shown in parentheses. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Table 4 IV regressions of birth gap on personality

	IV without controls		IV with a selection of controls		IV with all controls	
	Coeff.	Obs.	Coeff.	Obs.	Coeff.	Obs.
Rutter behavioral difficulties	0.044 (0.037)	2841	0.022 (0.037)	2829	0.023 (0.044)	2220
Self-esteem	-0.036 (0.038)	2631	-0.031 (0.039)	2605	-0.059 (0.054)	1889
Locus of control	-0.025 (0.038)	2547	-0.017 (0.039)	2566	0.006 (0.050)	1860
Disorganized	0.109** (0.044)	2537	0.101** (0.045)	2528	0.107* (0.059)	1827
Asocial	0.033 (0.037)	2704	0.023 (0.038)	2694	0.014 (0.050)	1948
Neuroticism	0.089** (0.037)	2723	0.082** (0.038)	2714	0.145*** (0.053)	1955
Introversion	0.043 (0.038)	2721	0.039 (0.039)	2711	0.068 (0.053)	1960

Note: Each cell shows the coefficient of a separate IV regression with the variable indicated in the row as the dependent variable and birth gap as the independent variable. The instrument is the number of miscarriages between the siblings. This baseline estimation shows results when the gap range is restricted to 15 years. The first column shows the results when no controls are added to the regressions. The second column adds controls for number of miscarriages between first and second child (broad), gender, mother's age at delivery of first child, married at time of birth of second child, social class father, social class mother, smoking behavior mother during pregnancy second child, antenatal care during pregnancy of second child. The third column additionally adds controls for mother's wellbeing at age 5 of second child, second child lives with same parents since birth, and mother's attitudes. See table 1 for definitions of these variables. Standard errors are shown in parentheses. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Table 5 IV regressions of birth gap on personality, varying gaps

	Full sample		Gap<7		Gap<5		Gap<4		Gap=2 or Gap=3	
	Coeff.	Obs.	Coeff.	Obs.	Coeff.	Obs.	Coeff.	Obs.	Coeff.	Obs.
Rutter behavioral difficulties	0.019 (0.044)	2234	0.069 (0.090)	2063	-0.061 (0.142)	1836	0.119 (0.269)	1485	0.188 (0.354)	1355
Self-esteem	-0.055 (0.052)	1900	-0.053 (0.110)	1757	-0.248 (0.174)	1564	-0.607* (0.347)	1255	-0.799* (0.449)	1150
Locus of control	0.000 (0.048)	1870	0.001 (0.108)	1728	-0.097 (0.177)	1531	0.038 (0.321)	1237	0.027 (0.425)	1134
Disorganized	0.091* (0.055)	1836	0.273** (0.116)	1704	0.413** (0.183)	1517	0.334 (0.311)	1217	0.459 (0.419)	1114
Asocial	0.005 (0.048)	1960	0.040 (0.105)	1809	0.075 (0.163)	1608	0.563 (0.343)	1291	0.789* (0.454)	1179
Neuroticism	0.154*** (0.055)	1965	0.231** (0.111)	1817	0.352** (0.174)	1616	0.444 (0.329)	1301	0.573 (0.440)	1192
Introversion	0.067 (0.050)	1972	0.208* (0.108)	1823	0.412** (0.176)	1620	0.840** (0.363)	1303	1.083** (0.490)	1190

Note: Each cell shows the coefficient of a separate IV regression with the variable indicated in the row as the dependent variable and birth gap as the independent variable. The instrument is the number of miscarriages between the siblings with the broad definition. All columns add controls for number of miscarriages between first and second child (broad), gender, mother's age at delivery of first child, married at time of birth of second child, social class father, social class mother, smoking behavior mother during pregnancy second child, antenatal care during pregnancy of second child, mother's wellbeing at age 5 of second child, second child lives with same parents since birth, and mother's attitudes. See table 1 for definitions of these variables. Standard errors are shown in parentheses.
 *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Table 6 IV regressions of birth gap on personality, narrow definition

	Gap<15 (Baseline)		Full sample		Gap<7		Gap<5		Gap<4		Gap=2 or Gap=3	
	Coeff.	Obs.	Coeff.	Obs.	Coeff.	Obs.	Coeff.	Obs.	Coeff.	Obs.	Coeff.	Obs.
Rutter behavioral difficulties	0.033 (0.057)	2220	0.030 (0.057)	2234	0.089 (0.105)	2063	-0.053 (0.158)	1836	0.131 (0.303)	1485	0.208 (0.392)	1355
Self-esteem	-0.094 (0.071)	1889	-0.092 (0.068)	1900	-0.106 (0.137)	1757	-0.254 (0.197)	1564	-0.548 (0.379)	1255	-0.710 (0.480)	1150
Locus of control	-0.055 (0.070)	1860	-0.056 (0.066)	1870	-0.074 (0.141)	1728	-0.071 (0.201)	1531	-0.049 (0.352)	1237	-0.081 (0.459)	1134
Disorganized	0.175** (0.079)	1827	0.157** (0.074)	1836	0.384** (0.153)	1704	0.430** (0.203)	1517	0.459 (0.360)	1217	0.592 (0.473)	1114
Asocial	0.029 (0.066)	1948	0.021 (0.064)	1960	0.068 (0.133)	1809	0.035 (0.183)	1608	0.467 (0.376)	1291	0.614 (0.485)	1179
Neuroticism	0.192*** (0.070)	1955	0.202*** (0.072)	1965	0.260* (0.140)	1817	0.326* (0.192)	1616	0.363 (0.363)	1301	0.444 (0.473)	1192
Introversion	0.107 (0.071)	1960	0.104 (0.069)	1972	0.251* (0.139)	1823	0.355* (0.198)	1620	0.864** (0.410)	1303	1.087** (0.541)	1190

Note: Each cell shows the coefficient of a separate IV regression with the variable indicated in the row as the dependent variable and birth gap as the independent variable. The instrument is the number of miscarriages between the siblings with the narrow definition. All columns add controls for number of miscarriages between first and second child (broad), gender, mother's age at delivery of first child, married at time of birth of second child, social class father, social class mother, smoking behavior mother during pregnancy second child, antenatal care during pregnancy of second child, mother's wellbeing at age 5 of second child, second child lives with same parents since birth, and mother's attitudes. See table 1 for definitions of these variables. Standard errors are shown in parentheses.
 *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Table 7 IV regressions of birth gap on personality, boys

	Gap<15 (Baseline)		Full sample		Gap<7		Gap<5		Gap<4		Gap=2 or Gap=3	
	Coeff.	Obs.	Coeff.	Obs.	Coeff.	Obs.	Coeff.	Obs.	Coeff.	Obs.	Coeff.	Obs.
Rutter behavioral difficulties	-0.012 (0.049)	1164	-0.016 (0.047)	1173	0.005 (0.105)	1087	-0.159 (0.174)	968	0.185 (0.465)	766	0.243 (0.595)	689
Self-esteem	-0.011 (0.055)	989	-0.009 (0.049)	995	0.060 (0.124)	924	-0.083 (0.185)	831	-0.597 (0.466)	655	-0.756 (0.654)	589
Locus of control	0.020 (0.053)	957	0.011 (0.048)	963	0.044 (0.136)	892	-0.054 (0.204)	801	0.288 (0.461)	634	0.411 (0.624)	572
Disorganized	0.073 (0.066)	951	0.053 (0.058)	956	0.263* (0.153)	889	0.411* (0.222)	799	0.380 (0.453)	626	0.487 (0.605)	562
Asocial	-0.034 (0.060)	1017	-0.042 (0.055)	1024	-0.074 (0.144)	948	-0.163 (0.207)	852	0.350 (0.533)	667	0.452 (0.698)	600
Neuroticism	0.116** (0.056)	1018	0.121** (0.055)	1024	0.118 (0.135)	951	0.232 (0.200)	857	0.106 (0.456)	675	0.131 (0.590)	610
Introversion	0.035 (0.059)	1019	0.035 (0.054)	1026	0.124 (0.135)	952	0.280 (0.201)	857	0.594 (0.496)	674	0.709 (0.652)	606

Note: Each cell shows the coefficient of a separate IV regression with the variable indicated in the row as the dependent variable and birth gap as the independent variable. The instrument is the number of miscarriages between the siblings with the broad definition. All columns add controls for number of miscarriages between first and second child (broad), gender, mother's age at delivery of first child, married at time of birth of second child, social class father, social class mother, smoking behavior mother during pregnancy second child, antenatal care during pregnancy of second child, mother's wellbeing at age 5 of second child, second child lives with same parents since birth, and mother's attitudes. See table 1 for definitions of these variables. Standard errors are shown in parentheses.
 *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Table 8 IV regressions of birth gap on personality, girls

	Gap<15	Full sample		Gap<7	Gap<5		Gap<4		Gap=2 or Gap=3			
	(Baseline) Coeff.	Obs.	Coeff.	Obs.	Coeff.	Obs.	Coeff.	Obs.	Coeff.	Obs.		
Rutter behavioral difficulties	0.099 (0.101)	1056	0.108 (0.113)	1061	0.147 (0.166)	976	0.021 (0.246)	868	0.078 (0.325)	719	0.092 (0.438)	666
Self-esteem	-0.175 (0.131)	900	-0.200 (0.155)	905	-0.190 (0.193)	833	-0.507 (0.342)	733	-0.689 (0.508)	600	-0.892 (0.640)	561
Locus of control	-0.022 (0.124)	903	-0.024 (0.140)	907	-0.032 (0.171)	836	-0.162 (0.330)	730	-0.134 (0.451)	603	-0.247 (0.607)	562
Disorganized	0.199 (0.138)	876	0.224 (0.159)	880	0.267 (0.167)	815	0.441 (0.310)	718	0.317 (0.404)	591	0.418 (0.544)	552
Asocial	0.125 (0.100)	931	0.144 (0.116)	936	0.168 (0.147)	861	0.455* (0.272)	756	0.794 (0.430)	624	1.098* (0.589)	579
Neuroticism	0.219* (0.132)	937	0.252 (0.154)	941	0.360* (0.185)	866	0.526 (0.324)	759	0.604* (0.480)	626	0.792 (0.653)	582
Introversion	0.149 (0.109)	941	0.162 (0.124)	946	0.317* (0.173)	871	0.653* (0.334)	763	1.014* (0.518)	629	1.361* (0.725)	584

Note: Each cell shows the coefficient of a separate IV regression with the variable indicated in the row as the dependent variable and birth gap as the independent variable. The instrument is the number of miscarriages between the siblings with the broad definition. All columns add controls for number of miscarriages between first and second child (broad), gender, mother's age at delivery of first child, married at time of birth of second child, social class father, social class mother, smoking behavior mother during pregnancy second child, antenatal care during pregnancy of second child, mother's wellbeing at age 5 of second child, second child lives with same parents since birth, and mother's attitudes. See table 1 for definitions of these variables. Standard errors are shown in parentheses. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Table 9 IV regressions of birth gap on achievement tests, education and other life outcomes

	IV regression of birth gap without controls		IV regression of birth gap with a selection of controls		IV regression of birth gap with all controls		
	Coeff.	Obs.	Coeff.	Obs.	Coeff.	Obs.	
Achievement tests	EPVT cognitive test (age 5)	0.004 (0.035)	2713	0.012 (0.035)	2704	-0.013 (0.041)	2199
	Human figure drawing cognitive test (age 5)	-0.006 (0.036)	2838	-0.007 (0.037)	2829	-0.035 (0.046)	2299
	Copy designs cognitive test (age 5)	-0.009 (0.035)	2874	0.004 (0.035)	2865	-0.036 (0.044)	2327
	Edinburgh Reading Test (age 10)	-0.016 (0.064)	955	-0.009 (0.062)	952	0.096 (0.082)	710
	Friendly Math Test (age 10)	-0.130** (0.057)	891	-0.106* (0.055)	887	-0.052 (0.072)	653
	Vocabulary Test (age 10)	-0.009 (0.036)	2807	-0.007 (0.037)	2797	0.004 (0.048)	2022
	Reading Test (age 10)	0.064* (0.036)	2807	0.062* (0.037)	2797	0.057 (0.050)	2021
	Spelling Test (age 10)	-0.039 (0.048)	2125	-0.027 (0.049)	2118	0.001 (0.069)	1525
	Sequence Test (age 10)	0.007 (0.038)	2521	0.015 (0.037)	2514	0.040 (0.050)	1824
	Sentence Test (age 10)	0.032 (0.036)	2641	0.019 (0.037)	2634	0.015 (0.050)	1900
	Math Score (age 16)	0.055 (0.078)	849	0.016 (0.073)	846	0.115 (0.093)	614
	Spelling Test (age 16)	0.096 (0.065)	1376	0.116* (0.062)	1373	0.126 (0.079)	1004
	Vocabulary Test (age 16)	0.004 (0.064)	1376	0.022 (0.063)	1373	0.002 (0.081)	1004

Education	Grade Point Average age 16	0.010 (0.054)	1463	0.001 (0.054)	1459	0.026 (0.063)	1094
	Age left school (measured at age 26)	-0.069 (0.046)	2071	-0.066 (0.045)	2066	0.001 (0.060)	1452
	Highest qualification at age 26	-0.047 (0.047)	1995	-0.031 (0.044)	1990	-0.006 (0.060)	1401
	Age left education (graduation age corrected for highest qualification)	-0.078* (0.041)	2204	-0.067* (0.040)	2193	-0.020 (0.051)	1568
Other life outcomes	Body Mass Index	0.062 (0.044)	2142	0.060 (0.045)	2131	0.101* (0.061)	1523
	Crime	0.032 (0.041)	2195	0.021 (0.042)	2184	-0.038 (0.055)	1562
	Life Satisfaction	-0.052 (0.041)	2195	-0.040 (0.042)	2184	0.034 (0.054)	1562
	Wages	-0.043 (0.059)	1159	-0.045 (0.063)	1156	-0.063 (0.079)	834

Note: Each cell shows the coefficient of a separate IV regression with the variable indicated in the row as the dependent variable and birth gap as the independent variable. The instrument is the number of miscarriages between the siblings with the broad definition. All columns add controls for number of miscarriages between first and second child (broad), gender, mother's age at delivery of first child, married at time of birth of second child, social class father, social class mother, smoking behavior mother during pregnancy second child, antenatal care during pregnancy of second child, mother's wellbeing at age 5 of second child, second child lives with same parents since birth, and mother's attitudes. See table 1 for definitions of these variables. For definitions of the dependent variables, see e.g. Borghans et al. 2016. Standard errors are shown in parentheses. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

APPENDIX

Table A1 Panel attrition

Year of Sample	1970	1975	1980	1986	1996	2000	2004	2008	2012
Age of respondents	0	5	10	16	26	30	34	38	42
Obs.	17,196	13,135	14,875	11,615	9,003	11,261	9,665	8,874	9,841

Source: Feinstein (2000)

Table A2 Miscarriages between first and second child (broad definition)

Nr. miscarriages	Frequencies
0	3,712
1	337
2	46
3	15
4	3
9	1

Table A3 Miscarriages between first and second child (narrow definition)

Nr. miscarriages	Frequencies
0	3,794
1	275
2	30
3	11
4	3
9	1

Table A4 Questions about Rutter score answered by the mother when the youngest child was 10 years old

- Very restless. Often running about or jumping up and down. Hardly ever still.
- Squirmy or fidgety
- Often destroys own or others' belongings
- Frequently fights with other children
- Not much liked by other children
- Often worried, worries about many things
- Tends to do things on his own - rather solitary
- Irritable. Is quick to "fly off the handle"
- Often appears miserable, unhappy, tearful or distressed
- Sometimes takes things belonging to others
- Has twitches, mannerisms or tics of the face or body
- Frequently sucks thumb or finger
- Frequently bites nails or fingers
- Is often disobedient
- Cannot settle to anything for more than a few moments
- Tends to be fearful or afraid of new things or new situations
- Is fussy or over particular
- Often tells lies
- Bullies other children

Table A5 Questions about self-esteem answered by youngest child at age 10

- Do you think that your parents usually like to hear about your ideas?
- Do you often feel lonely at school?
- Do other children often break friendships or fall out with you?
- Do you think that other children often say nasty things about you?
- When you have to say things in front of the teacher, do you usually feel shy?
- Do you often feel sad because you have nobody to play with at school?
- Are there lots of things about yourself you would like to change?
- When you have to say things in front of other children, do you usually feel foolish?
- When you want to tell a teacher something, do you usually feel foolish?
- Do you often have to find new friends because your old friends are playing with somebody else?
- Do you usually feel foolish when you talk to your parents?
- Do other people often think that you tell lies?

Table A6 Questions about locus of control answered by youngest child at age 10

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do you feel that most of the time It's not worth trying hard because things never turn out right anyway? • Do you feel that wishing can make good things happen? • Are people good to you no matter how you act towards them? • Do you usually feel that it's almost useless to try in school because most children are cleverer than you? • Is a high mark just a matter of "luck" for you? • Are tests just a lot of guesswork for you? • Are you often blamed for things which just aren't your fault? • Are you the kind of person who believes that planning ahead makes things turn out better? • Do you find it easy to get up in the morning? • When bad things happen to you, it's usually someone else's fault? • When someone is very angry with you, is it impossible to make him your friend again? • When nice things happen to you is it only good luck? • Do you feel sad when it's time to leave school each day? • When you get into an argument it is usually the other person's fault? • Are you surprised when your teacher says you've done well? • Do you usually get low marks, even when you study hard? • Do you think studying for a test is a waste of time?

Table A7 Questions about disorganized, asocial, neurotic and introverted behavior answered by the teacher when the youngest child was 10 years old

Disorganized	Asocial	Neurotic	Introverted
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Daydreaming • Cannot concentrate • Bored in class • Perseverance • Confused with difficult tasks • Easily distracted • Pays attention • Forgetful with complex task • Lethargic, listless • Completes tasks • Falls to finish tasks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complains about things • Displays temper • Teases to excess • Interferes with others • Changes mood quickly • Quarrels with others • Destroys belongings • Bullies • Sullen/Sulky • Easily frustrated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Afraid of new things • Behaves nervously • Fussy • Worried, anxious 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excitable, impulsive • Solitary child • Lethargic, listless • Sullen/ sulky

Figure A1 Mother's age at time of delivery of the first child

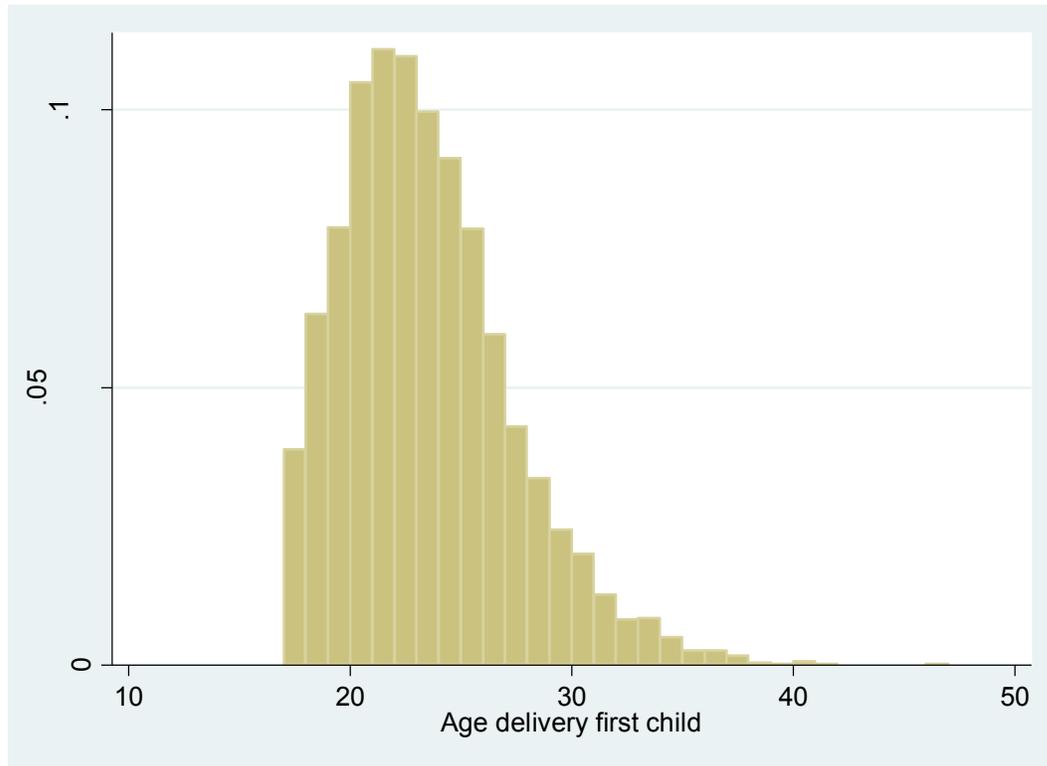


Table A8 Smoking behavior mother during pregnancy of youngest child

Non-smoker	44.9%
Stopped pre-pregnancy	12.2%
Stopped during pregnancy	3.8%
Smoked 1-4 cigarettes a day during pregnancy	6.9%
Smoked 5-14 cigarettes a day during pregnancy	19.5%
Smoked >15 cigarettes a day during pregnancy	12.7%
Total	100%

Table A9 Social class husband at time of birth of youngest child

Social class number	Description of social class	Frequencies
Social class I	Professional occupations, including doctors, lawyers, ministers of religion, university teachers, professional engineers, etc.	243
Social class II	Managerial and other professionals, including nurses, school teachers, company directors, etc.	543
Social class III NM	Non-manual skilled occupations, including ship assistants, company representatives, clerical workers, draughtsman, etc.	568
Social class III M	Skilled manual workers, including mechanics, craftsmen of all types, skilled engineers, etc.	1,862
Social class IV	Semi-skilled workers, including machine operators, postmen, storekeepers, porters, caretakers, etc.	511
Social V	Unskilled workers, including laborers, cleaners, dustmen, etc.	190
Social class unsupported	Unsupported social class	197

Table A10 Social class mother at time of birth of youngest child

Social class number	Description of social class	Frequencies
Social class I&II	Professional occupations, including doctors, lawyers, ministers of religion, university teachers, professional engineers, managerial and other professionals, including nurses, school teachers, company directors, etc.	297
Social class III NM	Non-manual skilled occupations, including ship assistants, company representatives, clerical workers, draughtsman, etc.	820
Social class III M	Skilled manual workers, including mechanics, craftsmen of all types, skilled engineers, etc.	158
Social class IV	Semi-skilled workers, including machine operators, postmen, storekeepers, porters, caretakers, etc.	543
Social class V	Unskilled workers, including laborers, cleaners, dustmen, etc.	34
Housewives	Housewife	1,754
Social class unsupported	Unsupported social class	508

Table A11 Questions about mother's wellbeing answered by her at age 5 of youngest child

- Do you often have back-ache?
- Do you feel tired most of the time?
- Do you often feel miserable or depressed?
- Do you often have bad headaches?
- Do you often get worried about things?
- Do you usually have great difficulty in falling asleep or staying asleep?
- Do you usually wake unnecessarily early in the morning?
- Do you wear yourself out worrying about your health?
- Do you often get into a violent rage?
- Do people often annoy and irritate you?
- Have you at times had a twitching of the face, head or shoulders?
- Do you often suddenly become scared for no good reason?
- Are you scared to be alone when there are no friends near you?
- Are you easily upset or irritated?
- Are you frightened of going out alone or of meeting people?
- Are you constantly keyed up and jittery?
- Do you suffer from indigestion?
- Do you often suffer from an upset stomach?
- Is your appetite poor?
- Does every little thing get on your nerves and wear you out?
- Does your heart often race like mad?
- Do you often have bad pains in your eyes?
- Are you troubled with rheumatism or fibrositis?
- Have you ever had a nervous breakdown?
- Do you have any other health problems worrying you?

Note: The mother could answer each question with either 'yes' or 'no'.

Table A12 Examples of questions about mother’s attitude toward child rearing and toward other views about life answered by her at age 5 of youngest child

Attitude to maternal employment	Attitude to sex equality	Attitude to better life for women	Attitude to TV viewing
A wife must sacrifice her right to go out to work once she has children.	Girls are just as capable of boys to be engineers.	Women need something more from life than they can get by just looking after the home and children.	Young children who never see children’s TV miss a lot which is of value.
Attitude to hospital visiting	Authoritarian world view	Authoritarian child rearing	Attitude to child independence
It’s best not to visit children under five in hospital because it is too upsetting for the child.	People should be satisfied with their lot in this world and not struggle to get more.	A child should not be allowed to talk back to his parents.	A young child must be allowed to be himself even if this means going against his parents’ wishes.

Note: The mother could answer each statement with ‘strongly agree’, ‘mildly agree’, ‘cannot say’, ‘mildly disagree’ and ‘strongly disagree’. In total 43 statements were given. Statements were positively and negatively framed, resulting in a z-score calculated by the researchers of the British Cohort Study.

Table A13 Miscarriages before the first child (broad definition)

Nr. miscarriages	Frequencies
0	3,683
1	352
2	63
3	11
4	3
5	2

Table A14 OLS regression of gap on personality traits of child

	OLS without controls		OLS with a selection of controls		OLS with all controls	
	Coeff.	Obs.	Coeff.	Obs.	Coeff.	Obs.
Rutter behavioral difficulties	0.002 (0.009)	2841	-0.003 (0.009)	2829	-0.005 (0.011)	2220
Self-esteem	0.018* (0.010)	2613	0.022** (0.010)	2605	0.025** (0.012)	1889
Locus of control	0.021** (0.010)	2574	0.028*** (0.010)	2566	0.034*** (0.011)	1860
Disorganized	0.015 (0.010)	2537	0.005 (0.010)	2528	0.011 (0.012)	1827
Asocial	-0.013 (0.009)	2704	-0.018** (0.009)	2694	-0.020* (0.011)	1948
Neuroticism	0.024** (0.009)	2723	0.015 (0.010)	2714	0.027** (0.012)	1955
Introversion	0.008 (0.009)	2721	0.003 (0.009)	2711	0.021* (0.011)	1960

Note: Each cell shows the coefficient of a separate OLS regression with the variable indicated in the rows as the dependent variable and birth gap as the independent variable. All dependent variables are standardized to mean zero and standard deviation one. The birth gap is measured in years. The first column shows the results when no controls are added to the regressions. The second column adds controls for number of miscarriages between first and second child (broad), gender, mother's age at delivery of first child, married at time of birth of second child, social class father, social class mother, smoking behavior mother during pregnancy second child, antenatal care during pregnancy of second child. The third columns additionally adds controls for mother's wellbeing at age 5 of second child, second child lives with same parents since birth, and mother's attitudes. See table 1 for definitions of these variables. Standard errors are shown in parentheses. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Table A15 First stage regressions of birth gap on miscarriage with control variables displayed

	First stage regression of gap on miscarriages between the first and second child	First stage regression of gap on miscarriages between the first and second child with a selection of controls	First stage regression of gap on miscarriages between the first and second child with all controls
Nr. Miscarriages between first and second child (broad)	1.294*** (0.075)	1.253*** (0.075)	1.294*** (0.109)
Nr. Miscarriages before the first child (broad)		-0.121 (0.075)	-0.245** (0.102)
Gender (1=male)		0.013 (0.062)	-0.065 (0.078)
Mother's age at delivery of first child (in years)		0.026*** (0.009)	0.014 (0.011)
Married at time of birth of second child (1=yes)		0.028 (0.211)	-0.035 (0.421)
Social class father II		0.356** (0.153)	0.327* (0.188)
Social class father III NM		0.220 (0.153)	0.099 (0.186)
Social class father III M		0.330** (0.138)	0.205 (0.172)
Social class father IV		0.193 (0.159)	0.031 (0.200)
Social class father V		0.027 (0.197)	-0.322 (0.274)
Social class father unsupported		-0.014 (0.205)	-0.066 (0.318)
Social class mother III NM		0.047 (0.137)	0.014 (0.177)
Social class mother III M		0.320 (0.198)	0.040 (0.249)
Social class mother IV		0.525*** (0.150)	0.320 (0.197)
Social class mother V		0.218 (0.376)	-0.077 (0.499)

Housewives		-0.196 (0.127)	-0.404** (0.165)
Social class mother unsupported		-0.317** (0.148)	-0.405** (0.191)
Smoking behavior mother during pregnancy second child (1=smokes)		0.142** (0.064)	0.113 (0.081)
Antenatal care during pregnancy of second child (1=yes)		0.509*** (0.085)	0.386*** (0.110)
Mother's wellbeing at age 5 of second child			-0.009 (0.040)
Second child lives with same parents since birth (1=yes)			0.179 (0.134)
Mother's attitude to maternal employment			0.067 (0.044)
Mother's attitude to sex equality			0.068 (0.048)
Mother's attitude to better life for women			0.047 (0.043)
Mother's attitude to tv viewing			-0.070* (0.040)
Mother's attitude to hospital visiting			-0.083* (0.045)
Mother's authoritarian world view			0.000 (0.053)
Mother's authoritarian child rearing			-0.087* (0.052)
Mother's attitude to child independence			-0.062 (0.044)
Constant	3.244*** (0.032)	2.283*** (0.339)	2.847*** (0.535)
F-statistic of instrument	296.434***	280.341***	141.957***
Observations	4,079	4,063	2,337
R-squared	0.068	0.097	0.105

Note: Each column shows a regression with birth gap as the dependent variable and miscarriage as the independent variable. See table 1 for definitions of these variables. Standard errors are shown in parentheses. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.