Table S1. Studies demonstrating a decrease in recent human brain size

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| Study | Population | Method of measurement | Sample size | Magnitude of skull/brain reduction (% change) | Timing | Cause? |
| von Bonin, 1934 | Europe | Direct measurement of cranial capacity or regression-based estimates of cc | N/A | 3.9% | 10,000 or 20,000 years | Reorganization |
| Schwidetzky, 1976 | Parts of Europe, but primarily observed in Ukraine archaeological sequence | Extraneuron calculation (following Jerison, 1963) and regression-based estimates of cc | N = 522; N = 123 in Ukraine archaeological sequence | 8.9% | Post-Neolithic (10,000 years to later bronze age 1200 years BP) | Allometric growth differences |
| Wiercinski, 1979 | Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia | Regression-based calculation of cc from linear measurements | N = 24 Pleistocene skulls; N = 40 Holocene skulls | 5.6 – 5.8% | Post Aurignacian (30,000 years) and post Magdalenian (12,000 years) | Dietary change, including decreased meat consumption |
| Beals et al., 1984 | Global | Cranial capacity | N = 5,288 | 9.0% | Last 100,000 years | Climatic change |
| Henneberg, 1988 | Mostly Europe. Some West Asia & North Africa | Regression-based calculation of cc from linear measurements | N = 12,800 | 13.5% | Post Mesolithic (20,000 years) | Skeletal gracilization |
| Brown, 1992 | East Asia & Australia | Endocranial volume (ml) | Australia: N = 19 Terminal Pleistocene, N = 23 late Holocene; E. Asia, N = 74 modern crania, N = N/A for Mid-Holocene | 5.0 % (E. Asia); 9.5% (Australia) | Neolithic (between 12,000 and 6,000 years, depending on population) | Not discussed |
| Henneberg & Steyn, 1993 | Sub Saharan Africa | Various: cc directly measured or a regression-based calculation of cc from linear measurements | N = 1400 | 8.4% | Between late Stone Age (30–2ka Bp) and modern times (last 200 years) | Skeletal gracilization from climatic changes or increasing adaptation to culture and technology |
| Henneberg & Steyn, 1995 | Eurasia, sub-Saharan Africa, & Japan | Regression-based calculation of cc from linear measurements | N = 14,000 | 10.0% | Last 10,000 years | Changes in growth and development, driven by the evolution of novel hormonal regulation |
| Henneberg, 1998 | Global | Cranial capacity | N = 10,276 | 10.0% | Late Pleistocene (30,000 years) | Body size reduction |
| Ruff et al., 1997 | Global | Cranial capacity | N = 136 | 11.1% | 35,000 years | Body size reduction |
| Brown & Maeda, 2004 | China | Cranial capacity | N = 179 | ~7% | Neolithic (10,000 years), but rate of change is greatest after 3,500 years BP | N/A |
| Henneberg, 2004 | Global | Cranial capacity | N>14,000 skulls | 7.3% | Last 3,000 years | Not discussed |
| Wu et al., 2007 | China | Cranial cubage (cranial length x breadth x height) | N = 718 | 7.2% | Bronze age (3,300 years BP) | Changes in climate, environment, and diet |
| Bailey and Geary, 2009 | Global | Cranial capacity | N = 175 | N/A | N/A | Agriculture and socially and economically organized villages |
| Hawks, 2011 | Global | Cranial capacity | N/A | N/A | 10,000 years | Unclear, perhaps changing energetic and nutritional demands |
| Balzeau et al., 2013 | Europe, Africa, Asia, the Pacific islands, and North America | Cranial capacity | N = 99 modern skulls; N=15 Pleistocene skulls | 8.7% | Upper Pleistocene | N/A |
| Bednarik, 2014 | Global | Cranial capacity | N/A | N/A | Terminal Pleistocene/Earliest Holocene (12,000 years) | Domestication; externalization of information (exograms) |
| Liu et al., 2014 | China | Cranial capacity | N = 81 Neolithic skulls; N = 592 modern skulls | 4.2% | Neolithic (10,000 years) | Environmental change; skeletal gracialization |
| Stibel, 2021 | Global | Brain mass (g) and cranial capacity | N = 158 | 5.4% | Last 50,000 years | Changes in body size |
| DeSilva et al., 2021 | Global | Cranial capacity | N = 985 | 11.5% | Last ~3,000 years | Cooperative intelligence driven by the rise of complex societies |
| Stibel, 2022 | Global | Cranial capacity | N = 298 | 10.7% | Last 15,000 years | Climate change |
| DeSilva et al., this study | Global | Cranial capacity | N = 837 | 10.8% | Last ~3,000 years | Cooperative intelligence driven by the rise of complex societies |