This research considers the association between sterilization and socioeconomic status in comparative context, using data from the 2006-10 National Survey of Family Growth and the Generations and Gender Project. We first confirm that longstanding patterns of association between socioeconomic status and sterilization persist in the contemporary United States. Specifically, female sterilization is associated with economic disadvantage but male sterilization is associated with economic advantage. We then investigate whether similar patterns are observed in nine other low-fertility countries, and consider whether these associations can be explained by differences across groups in background factors such as the timing of childbearing or union stability.