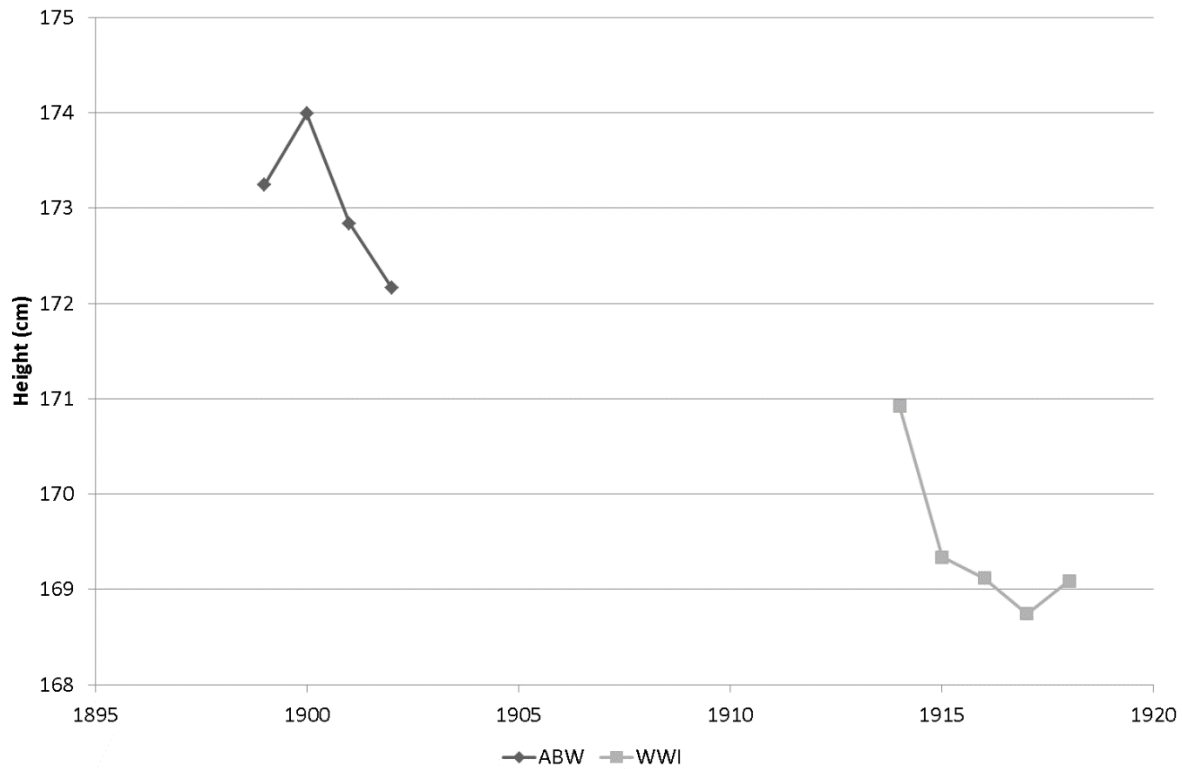


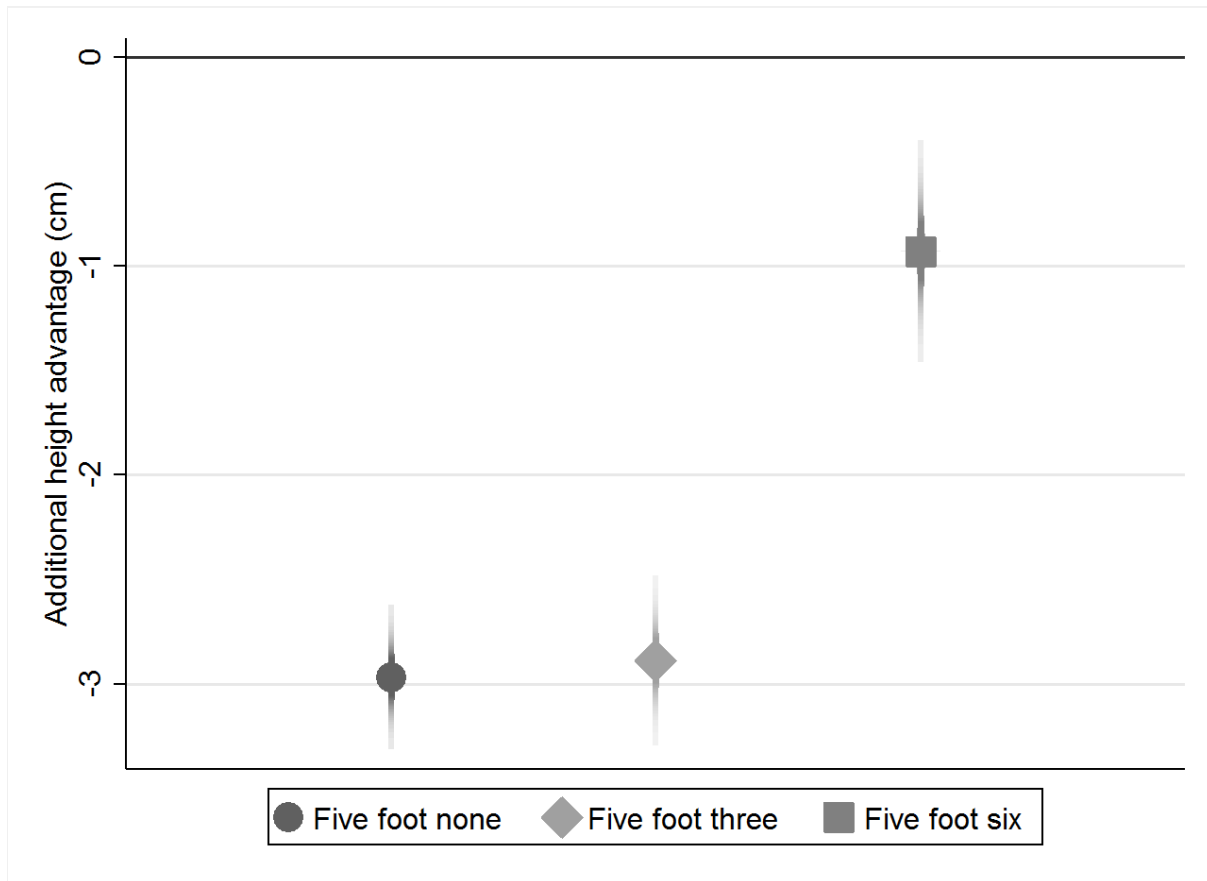
Appendix Figures

Figure A1: Height by year-of-enlistment



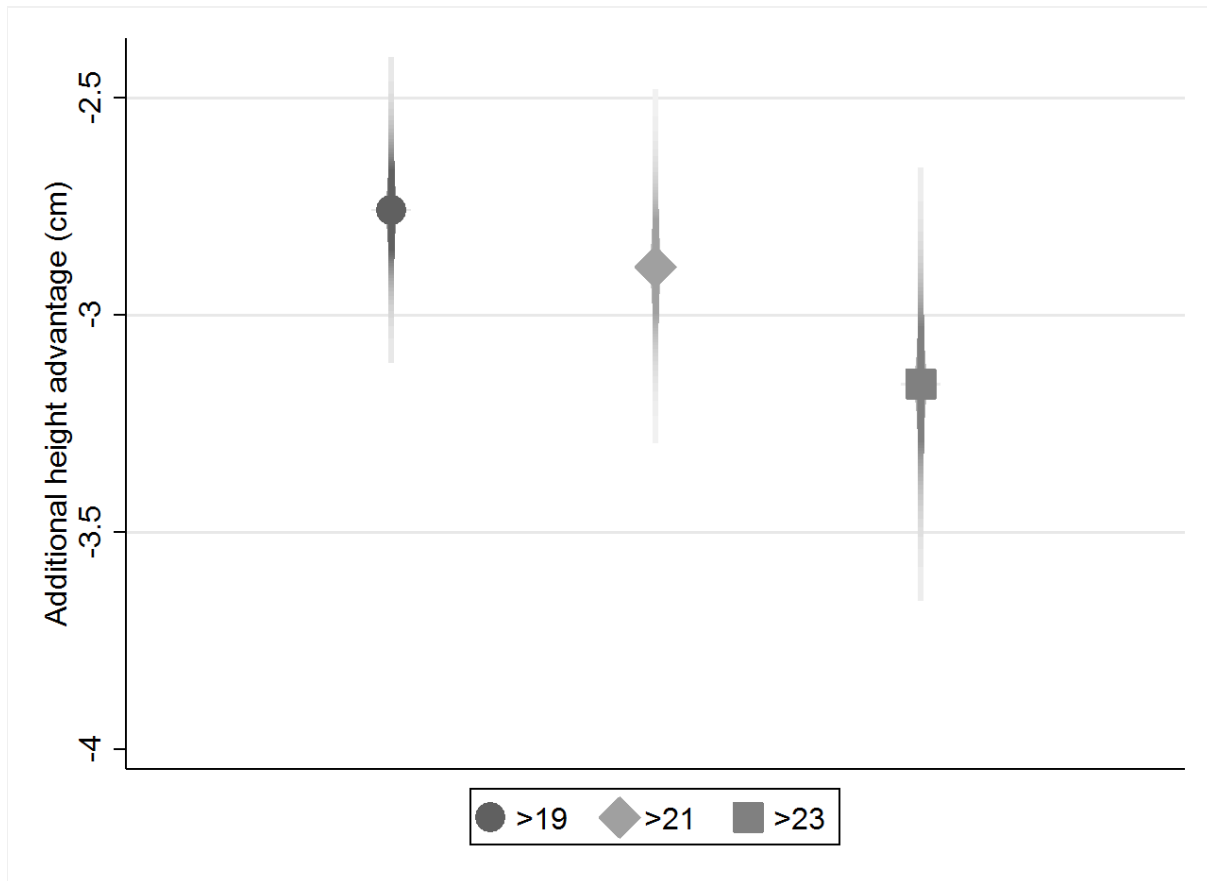
We run several robustness checks. The first is to identify whether the point of truncation matters for our results. We rerun specification six above with three different truncation points: five foot zero (152.4 cm), five foot three (160.02 cm, our standard specification) and five foot six (167.64 cm). Figure A2 shows the additional height advantage of recruits in World War I. While there is nearly no difference between the first two truncation points, the size of the coefficient falls significantly when the third truncation point is used. Nevertheless, even though the size falls, WWI recruits' heights are still significantly shorter than those of recruits to the Anglo-Boer War.

Figure A2: Coefficient on WWI dummy with different truncation points



We also check whether the age of recruitment affects our results. We again run specification six across three different classifications for the minimum height. One regression includes soldiers 20 years old and older, another one includes soldiers 22 and older (the standard specification) and the third regression includes only soldiers 24 years or older. Figure A3 shows that as the minimum age increases, the difference between the ABW and the WWI recruit heights increase.

Figure A3: Coefficient on WWI dummy with different age minimums



Finally, we check whether our results are dependent on recruitment during the last years of WWI. Figure A4 shows changes to the WWI dummy as the year-of-enlistment is increased from 1914 only to encompass the entire First World War (1914-1918). It clearly shows that even if only 1914 is included as year-of-enlistment, recruits are still significantly shorter than recruits during the Anglo-Boer War. The gap increases when recruits in 1915 are added and then stabilises.

Figure A4: Coefficient on WWI dummy with different year-of-enlistment dates

