The impact of transition on well-being [*]

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Abstract

Using newly available data, we re-evaluate the impact of transition on objective and subjective well-being. We find clear evidence of the high social cost of early transition reforms: cohorts born around the start of transition are shorter than their older or younger peers. The difference in height suggests that the first years of reform were accompanied by major deprivation. This impact is similar in size to that of a war and is partially but not fully explained by GDP. On the bright side, we show that cohorts that experienced transition in their infancy are also better educated and more satisfied with their lives than their counterparts. Taken together, our results imply that the transition process has been a dramatic experience, but its negative impact on well-being has been finally overcome. While this optimistic message holds for an average resident of transition countries, we do identify certain vulnerable social groups for whom the negative impact of the early transition shock still persists.

[*]The views expressed in this paper are those of the authors only and not necessarily of the institutions they work for.

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1 Introduction

The transition of post-communist countries from planned to market economies has been a unique political, social and economic transformation that changed the life of many people in a relatively short period of time. Over twenty five years, the citizens of post-communist countries witnessed the complete overhaul of their institutions, the creation of the private sector, and their re-integration into the global economy. The early years of such process were accompanied by an economic recession, which was short-lived in some countries, but deep and long-lasting in others.

Overall, the economic transformation of post-communist countries has been regarded as a success (**?**). However, the gains of transition have not been distributed equally among the people who experienced it. In many countries, growing inequality has resulted in declining support for the institutions that underpin our society, such as democracy and the market economy. In some cases, major policy reversals - both at the economic and at the political level - have taken place (**?**).

While there has been a significant divergence of transition trajectories - in particular, between Central and Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union - one peculiar outcome is common across the region: transition appears to have been a painful period. Residents of post-communist countries have historically reported significantly lower levels of life satisfaction than their counterparts living in non-transition countries, all else equal. Economists have long debated the motivations behind such "transition happiness gap"[1]: dissatisfaction with government can have certainly played a role (**?**); and so may the traumatic experience of macroeconomic instability in the early years, the deterioration of public goods and arising income inequality (**?**).

Using the third round of the Life in Transition Survey, we evaluate the impact that transition has had on objective and subjective well-being. The survey was administered by the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) and the World Bank in 2016 and covers over fifty thousand households in 29 post-communist countries and 5 comparator countries. Its questionnaire includes a host of questions on life satisfaction, beliefs and attitudes as well as on anthropometric variables such as respondents' weight and height.

As shown in the economic literature, socio-economic deprivation in the first years of a child's life may result in lower adult height (controlling for other, genetic and non-genetic determinants of height). Importantly, adult height is correlated with other outcomes, such as earnings, educational attainment and IQ, thus serving as a marker for the quality of life in early transition years. Given that transition took place in the early 1990s, the novel anthropometric data collected as part of the latest Life in Transition Survey offers the first opportunity to examine whether transition has permanently affected the height of individuals who were children at the time it occurred. A few years

[1] This finding has been documented in all major international sources of life satisfaction data. **?**, **?**, **?** and **?** identify the transition happiness gap in the World Values Survey; **?** in the Gallup World Poll (the first wave, 2006), **?** in the Life in Transition Survey (the first and the second rounds, 2006 and 2010, respectively), Pew Global Attitudes Survey, Eurobarometer, and the European Values Survey.

ago, those cohorts were still growing up: only now can we compare their adult height to that of their older and younger peers, and thus rigorously evaluate the claim that transition was accompanied by major deprivation. This finding is important as the traumatic experience of early transition - whether caused by reforms or by bankruptcy of the previous regime - is often perceived as the key explanation of subsequent decline in popularity of democracy and market economy, and of the resulting policy reversals.

To ensure that our results are robust, we replicate our analysis using another household survey, the Russia Longitudinal Monitoring Survey of the Higher School of Economics (RLMS-HSE), a rich panel dataset comprising various survey rounds from 1994 to 2016. Although it covers only Russia, the survey is unique inasmuch as it collects information on multiple household members, thus allowing us to control for the genetic determinants of height and to account for endogeneity in fertility choices by comparing siblings in terms of their anthropometric measures, life satisfaction or attitudes.

Our main results are as follows. First, our analysis of height of individuals born around transition shows that the early years of the process were indeed accompanied by intense hardship. The cohorts born around the beginning of transition are today shorter than their older or younger counterparts. Moreover, we show that the impact of transition on height is not fully explained by the decline in GDP per capita alone. Early transition was more than just an economic recession: it involved dramatic changes in the functioning of the state, the labour market and the provision of basic public services such as education and healthcare. However, we do not find that transition has had any negative long-term implications on the self-perceived well-being of the cohorts born at that time. If anything, people born when price liberalisation reforms were implemented report higher levels of life satisfaction than their peers. In this sense, while the negative effects of being born in the early years are still tangible and visible, they do no longer seem to affect people's subjective well-being, perceptions and preferences. Although this optimistic message holds on average, we also show that the impact of transition has been heterogeneous. We find that the shock of transition has been especially harsh for those born in transition in disadvantaged families; these individuals do report lower life satisfaction than their peers of the same age who were born to non-underprivileged backgrounds.

As a complement to our analysis, we also assess whether the shock of transition has affected people's perceptions, attitudes and values, such as on their support for democracy, support for the market economy, optimism for the future, trust in society and preference for income equality. A growing body of literature shows that episodes occurring during "impressionable" or "formative" years, defined as the period comprised between age 18 and 25, have a lasting effect on forming one's personality. We thus examine whether cohorts that faced transition in their formative years differ from the other in terms of their values. The analysis of these cohorts' current beliefs can shed light on the attitudes that prevailed in the society at the onset of the transition - and thus can give us a sense of what the expectations were at the time. The data show no significant impact of transition on life satisfaction, trust

in society and preferences for income equality. However, we do find that individuals who faced transition in their formative years are more supportive of democracy and of the market economy. The positive sentiment towards the reforms seems to have been impressed on the beliefs of these cohorts. This finding is remarkable given the fact that the onset of transition has had a dramatic impact on these individuals' career prospects; they had just finished their education under the old system when transition started; their human capital might have become less useful or valuable in the new environment.

The rest of the paper is structured as follows. We first provide a review of the related literature in section 2. Then, we describe the data and the methodology used for our analysis in sections 3 and 4. In section 5 we report the main results and the potential mechanisms at play. We also present various placebo tests that show that our main results hold, as well as the evidence obtained with the RLMS-HSE. We conclude with a discussion of the implications of our findings for transition countries and other countries undergoing structural reforms.

2 Theoretical background

Our paper links to two strands of literature. First, it is related to a series of studies that examine the impact of non-genetic, environmental causes on anthropometric measures - such as height - or health indicators - in particular, morbidity or mortality. Another group of studies, complementary to the first one, assesses the relationship between anthropometric measures or health indicators and later adult outcomes, such as cognitive skills, earnings or educational attainment. Second, our paper is related to the literature that analyses the impact of experiencing periods of economic shock or political uncertainty on the formation of attitudes and values, and on people's well-being.

Adult height is determined by two factors: genetics and external environmental conditions. Recent evidence by **?** shows how the relative contribution of genetics on height varies over the lifetime and according to the gender of the individual concerned, explaining up to 83% and 76% of boys' and girls' height, respectively. On average, **?** finds that genetic factors are responsible for 80% of the variation in height, while the environmental conditions contribute to the remaining 20% . Although external factors appear to be only a minor determinant of adult height, they have been shown to contribute to most of the variation in average height across different populations (**?**).

Medicine has identified three key moments in a person's life during which height can be more easily influenced by external conditions: the intrauterine period, childhood and adolescence (**?**). Children grow very fast in their first three years of life; after this period, their growth rate starts to slow down to approximately 6 cm per year. Growth accelerates again during adolescence, when a second spurt occurs, during which individuals grow at approximately 10 cm per year. In advanced economies the peak of adolescent growth is reached at age 12 for girls, and age 14 for boys. The moment when final adult height is attained depends crucially on the timing of the adolescence growth spurt (AGS). Under normal conditions, girls stop growing at age 16 and boys at age 18 (**?**); however, under adverse

conditions, children may experience an extension of their growth period (**?**). While a longer growth period could allow children to catch up, research has shown that, on average, the discrepancy in height between deprived individuals and their peers is not reduced to zero (**?????**).

A growing body of literature has shown that external economic and environmental conditions, such as diseases or nutrition, can prove vital for height growth, particularly during the first few years of life. Important height gains were obtained in relatively deprived populations affected by positive income shocks. For instance, the extension of benefits and coverage of the South African pension programme to the black population has benefited not only its recipients (**?**); it has also had a positive impact on the anthropometric status (weight-for-height and height-for-age) of girls living with female pensioners (**?**). Conversely, adverse conditions can lead to stunting: in a study by **?**, South Korean preschool children were found to be on average 7 cm taller and 3 kg heavier than their Northern counterparts. Maternal malnutrition, smoking habits, drug use and alcohol consumption contribute to intrauterine growth retardation; smoking, for instance, reduces birth weight by 13 g per cigarette smoked per day (**?**). Finally, the socioeconomic status of the household someone is born into also matters: by scrutinising longitudinal data from the 1958 British birth cohort, **?** show that children living in disadvantaged households were 2-3 cm shorter than their counterparts at age 7. In addition, they find evidence that later catch-up growth was insufficient to overcome the initial gap in height growth as the adjusted deficit was as high as 1 cm in adulthood.

Episodes that occur in the first years of life have long-term consequences not only on adult height, but also on a host of other outcomes. For instance, **?** examines the effect of the 1918 influenza pandemic with data from the U.S. Census. He finds that individuals who were in utero during that period have a reduced educational attainment, increased rates of physical disability, and lower income today compared to their counterparts who were not exposed to the pandemic. **?** utilise a longitudinal survey from rural Guatemala to assess the effect of a programme that distributed nutritious food supplements to children. They find that female adults that participated in the intervention have a higher educational attainment, and that both female and male adults perform better on standardised reading comprehension and non-verbal cognitive ability tests.

If events that occur in early life affect permanently adult height as well as other outcomes, height can be used as a marker for quality of life during the intrauterine period, childhood or adolescence. A large body of literature indeed finds that height and cognitive skills, earnings or educational attainment are correlated. Using data on mono-zygotic twins from the Minnesota Twin Registry to estimate the effect of intrauterine nutrient intake on adult health and earnings, **?** find that nutrition in utero, which in turn affects birth weight, is an important determinant of adult height, educational attainment and earnings (the latter is true only for babies born with a low weight). Moreover, linking administrative data on the population of Norway to their birth records, **?** show that birth weight has a significant effect on long-run outcomes such as adult height, IQ at age 18, earnings, and education. Height is also shown to be associated with cognition (**?**) as well as with non-cognitive traits such as confidence (**?**). Finally,

empirical work provides evidence that taller workers earn more (**?**), a fact that also might be explained by the finding that employers appear to be using height as a screening device (**?**).

Although events experienced in adult life do not produce an effect on height, positive or negative episodes occurring during "impressionable" or "formative" years, defined as the period comprised between age 18 and 25, have been shown to have a lasting effect on forming one's personality. **?**, for instance, show that individuals who experienced a macroeconomic recession in their formative years tend to favour redistribution, vote for left-wing parties and believe that success is driven by luck rather than effort later in their lives. **?** contribute to the literature by providing evidence that recessions affect trust and that such effects persist over time. There is also evidence that growing up during a recession reduces stock market participation (**?**), while graduating in a similar period affects long-term labour market outcomes (**?**). Other research shows that experiencing transition affects attitudes towards privatisation (**??**), while the legacy of communism has been proven to influence political preferences and political behaviour (**?**).

3 Data

The primary data source for our analysis is the EBRD and the World Bank's Life in Transition Survey, the third round of which was collected in 2016 (LiTS III). This latest wave is the first one to have ever collected data on height and weight of adults born before, during and after the start of the transition process in post-communist countries, thus providing us with the information required to assess the effects of transition on physical well-being.

The survey was implemented in 29 post-communist countries, which experienced the transition from a planned to a market economy, as well as five comparator countries, namely: Cyprus, Germany, Greece, Italy and Turkey. As part of the survey, 75 localities in each of the 34 countries were visited, and over 51,000 interviews were completed with two randomly selected respondents.

We analyse the impact of transition on objective and subjective well-being at the individual level. Our main variables of interest are two anthropometric measures, self-reported height and the Body Mass Index (BMI), and life satisfaction. While the survey contains information on measured height for a few individuals in each country, the analysis is focused on the self-reported data; additional checks show no systematic differences between self-reported height and measured height for those individuals who report both values. BMI is calculated as the ratio between individual weight (in kilograms) and height squared (in metres). We utilise BMI to construct two additional indicators: the first taking value one if the individual is underweight (BMI below 18.5), the second one taking value one if the individual is overweight (BMI above 24.9). Life satisfaction is defined on a five-point scale and indicates whether the individual (strongly) disagrees or (strongly) agrees with the statement "All things considered, I am satisfied with my life now". While these variables are the main focus of our analysis, we also examine the effect

of transition on a handful of attitudes and beliefs, e.g. support for democracy, support for the market economy, optimism for the future (defined as a binary variable that indicates whether the individual agrees or strongly agrees with the statement "Children who are born now will have a better life than my generation"), trust in society and preference for income equality.

In addition to the variables from LiTS III, we use the EBRD Transition Indicators to measure the start, the speed and the depth of transition reforms. EBRD Transition Indicators are made available on a yearly basis and they reflect the judgment about country-specific progress in the transition from a planned to a market economy across six different areas: price liberalisation, small-scale privatisation, large-scale privatisation, governance and enterprise restructuring, trade and foreign exchange system, and competition policy. The scores, which range from 1 (indicating little or no progress) to 4.33 (signalling that standards and performance typical of advanced industrial economies are reached), were originally developed in the 1994 EBRD Transition Report. The EBRD Transition Indicators have been widely used in the transition literature to assess the status of economic and institutional reforms across countries and over time (refer to **?** for a discussion).

We incorporate data from three external sources to control for potential confounding effects in our analysis. We use historical GDP data from Gapminder to rule out that any effects we find on anthropometric measures, life satisfaction, and attitudes are effectively driven by economic differences based on GDP per capita. We explore whether the collapse of the public health system was one of the channels through which people's physical well-being was affected. Given the absence of accurate and comprehensive data on health facilities and medical staff for the pre-transition period, we utilise a proxy obtained from the World Development Indicators database and estimated by the UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UNICEF, WHO, World Bank, UN DESA Population Division): infant mortality rates. Furthermore, we take information on war and violent conflict from the UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset and the Correlates of War project, which enable us to disentangle the impact of transition from any possible consequences of war or conflict that might have taken place at the same time.

As an extension to our analysis, we use another household survey, the Russia Longitudinal Monitoring Survey of the Higher School of Economics (RLMS-HSE), a panel dataset consisting of various survey rounds from 1994 to 2016. Although RLMS-HSE covers only one transition country (i.e. Russia), it has three distinct advantages compared to LiTS III. First, the survey collects information on multiple respondents within the same household, hence providing information on adult and children members, including on their respective height. This allows us to control for household-level characteristics as well as for the genetic component of height in our regressions. Second, using RLMS-HSE we measure the immediate impact of transition on children, instead of inferring it from adult anthropometric data. We compute children height-for-age z-scores using a software made available by the World Health Organisation (WHO), which allows us to compare anthropometric measures of Russian children to those

of their peers (within the same birth cohort) born in other countries. Third, the survey makes it possible for us to compare siblings born and raised within the same household in terms of their anthropometric measures, life satisfaction or attitudes, thus enabling us to disentangle the effect of transition from other environmental conditions or time-invariant family characteristics.

4 Methodology

4.1 Critical moments in life

In our analysis, we explore the varying effect of transition on well-being by age cohorts. First, we assess the impact of transition by comparing anthropometric measures of people who were born, one or two years old at the start of transition to those of individuals born before or after. Even though environmental factors determine only around 20% of adult height, they accounts for most of the across-population variation (**?**). Final adult height hinges importantly on the speed of growth during the first two years of life, which in turn depends on living standards experienced during that period. This is why deprivation (or conversely, positive income shocks) has been found to permanently affect final adult height.

In addition to early childhood, we look at two other moments in one's life that are considered critical stages for human growth: the time spent in utero and adolescence.[2] First, we look at anthropometric measures of individuals who were in the womb the year when transition occurred. Then we examine whether people that faced transition in their adolescence were affected by deprivation by contrasting their adult height with that of individuals that were not in their adolescence during transition. Adolescence years coincide with the second period of fast growth in height, also known as "adolescence growth spurt". Adverse environmental conditions experienced during adolescence have been shown to delay the start of the growth spurt and negatively impact on final adult height (**?**). We utilise two different definitions of adolescence. The lenient definition identifies it as the three-year period comprised between age 11 to 13 for girls and from age 12 to 14 for boys, when the growth spurt normally occurs. The strict definition identifies adolescence as the two peak years in growth comprised between age 11 to 12 for girls and from age 13 to 14 for boys.

Second, we examine the impact of transition on attitudes and life satisfaction. Analogously to the analysis on anthropometric measures as proxies for objective well-being, we use information on life satisfaction to evaluate subjective well-being for those born during transition. Furthermore, we study life satisfaction levels and attitudes of people who experienced transition in their "formative years", based on the assumption that individual beliefs and attitudes are shaped in those years. Formative years are defined as the time period between age 18 and 25 and broadly correspond to the moment when individuals enter the labour market for the first time. Interdisciplinary re-

[2] For literature on in-utero analysis see **?** and **?**. For growth during adolescence see **?**, while for its impact in later life outcomes see **?**.

search has provided evidence on the importance of this stage in life for the formation of political and interpersonal attitudes (see **?** for a review of this literature). While attitudes are likely to be shaped during formative years, height is normally not affected by conditions in the same period. For this reason we focus our analysis for formative years only on the former.

4.2 How transition is defined

For the purpose of our analysis, transition is defined as the year when post-communist countries made significant progress on price liberalisation reforms. That year corresponds to the moment when the EBRD Transition Indicator for Price Liberalisation for the given country reached the value of 3 for the first time. Overall, twelve countries implemented the bulk of their price liberalisation reforms between the fall of the Berlin wall and the dissolution of the Soviet Union, and other twelve countries followed suit between 1992 and 1993. The remaining five countries implemented reforms only later, between 1994 and 1995. The complete timeline is shown in Table A1.

We categorise LiTS III respondents based on the country where they were born. As shown in Figure A1, the sample comprises individuals from 30 different post-communist countries that were affected by the transition process and 5 comparator countries. We utilise the information derived from the EBRD Transition Indicator for Price Liberalisation to create three binary “treatment" variables, which indicate whether the individual was born in the transition year, or was born or one in the transition year, or alternatively, was born, one or two years old in the transition year. For the analysis of the in-utero, adolescence and formative years, the variables indicate whether the individual was in the womb, adolescent or aged 18 to 25, respectively, when transition started.

4.3 The identification

For the analysis of the impact of transition on anthropometric measures (height and BMI), our main specification is the following:

$$anthropometric\,measure_{icy} = \alpha_c + \beta * 1[born\,in\,transition]_i + \gamma' x_i + \delta' x_{cy} + \eta * birth\,year_i + \theta_{cy} * \sum_{p=1}^{34} 1[p = c] * birth\,year_i + e_{icy} \quad (1)$$

where we regress height or BMI of the individual i, born in year y and in country c, on an indicator, $borninstransition$, which takes value one if the individual was born, born or aged one, born or aged one or two at the onset of transition. We control for a broad set of individual and household characteristics, captured by the vector x_i, as well as country- and birth-year- specific factors, captured by the vector x_{cy},all of which are likely to affect the outcome of

interest. These controls include gender, whether the respondent was born in an urban or rural locality, religion, and parental background (maternal and paternal education and sector of employment). Country fixed effects (α_c) capture any time-invariant country characteristics, while country-specific linear time trends allow us to control for the "natural" increase in height over time prevailing in most middle-income countries. In the analysis of the impact of transition on the anthropometric outcomes of individuals who were in the womb or adolescent when transition started, the $born\,in\,transition$ indicator is replaced with the relevant treatment variables.

At the country level, we control for the incidence of war and log GDP per capita. The war variable indicates whether the country was involved in a conflict that caused at least 25 casualties per year in the relevant time period. For example, when we examine the impact of being born, one or two at the onset of transition, the war indicator takes value one if a conflict occurred between the year of birth of the individual and the year when the individual turned two. Similarly, log GDP per capita is calculated over the same time period. In the analysis of the impact of transition on individuals in utero, in their adolescence or in their formative years, the two variables are constructed looking at the time period when the individual was in the womb, adolescent or in his or her formative years, respectively.

In the analysis of the impact of transition on life satisfaction and attitudes we use a second specification:

$$outcome_{icy} = \alpha_c + \beta * 1[born\,in\,transition]_i + \gamma^{'} x_i + + \delta^{'} x_{cy} + \eta_y + e_{icy} \tag{2}$$

where we regress the outcome for individual i (life satisfaction, support for democracy, support for the market economy, optimism for the future, trust in society or preference for income equality), born in year y and in country c, on an indicator, $born\,in\,transition$, and x_i and x_{cy}, two vectors of controls including gender, whether the respondent was born in an urban or rural locality, religion, parental education, the incidence of war, as well as country fixed effects (α_c) and birth year fixed effects (η_y). Here, birth year fixed effects enables us to control for the highly non-linear relationship between age and life satisfaction, while we are still able to identify the effects of being born in transition as reforms started at different moments in the various countries we study.[3] In the analysis of the impact of transition on the life satisfaction and attitudes of individuals who were aged between 18 and 25 when transition started, the $born\,in\,transition$ indicator is replaced with the $formative\,in\,transition$ treatment variable.

In addition to the binary indicators, we also use alternative measures of transition that allow us to quantify the progress in reforms implemented over the period we analyse. In particular, we use the change in the Transition

[3] A 25-year old based in a country where transition started in 1990 would be classified as born after the start of transition (the LiTS survey was conducted in 2016). However, a 25-year old peer in a country where the transition began in 1993 is considered to be born two years before the start of transition; hence her life satisfaction is likely to be affected.

Indicator for Price Liberalisation and the change in the average of all Transition Indicators over a specific period of time. Similarly to the approach above, we create three variables, which indicate the change in the indicator between the year of birth of the respondent and the year before; between the year when the respondent turned one and the year before birth; and between the year when the respondent turned two and the year before birth. The binary and continuous measures should not be seen as substitutes but rather as complements in our study: they present different facets of transition and address critical concerns about reverse causality, which represents a non-trivial challenge to our analysis. In planned economies that were bankrupt and experiencing severe shortages of vital nutrients before reforms took place, political and economic transition might in fact have been an implication of deprivation rather than the other way around. Controlling for GDP fluctuations and using continuous variables indicating the progress made with the transitioning to a market economy should address these concerns.

4.4 Addressing endogeneity concerns

Another concern for the validity of our results is the potential endogeneity of fertility choices. If parents of children born in transition were fundamentally different from the average sample or from parents of children born before or after transition, then any of our findings might reflect such systematic differences and mistakenly ascribe them to the effects of having been born in transition. Precisely to lessen those concerns and control for such potential differences, we include parental education and parental sector in the LITS regressions and parental height and education in the RLMS-HSE regressions. Parental sector and education are likely associated with resources available during childhood.

To further address the concern of endogenous fertility choices, we scrutinise the RLMS-HSE household data on Russia to uncover whether there are significant changes in the age of childbearing mothers and we find that mothers who gave birth during the year of transition or the year before were on average one year younger than those who bore children before or after (fathers are also foudn to be younger). To deal with this issue we conduct a couple of additional exercises with the RLMS-HSE data. First, we analyse within-family differences in height between siblings when one of them was born during transition and the other was not. With this we aim to control for most of the differences across families (at least those that are not time-dependent), which should considerably alleviate any selection concerns. Second, we conduct propensity score matching exercises in which we produce treated and matched samples on the basis of parental characteristics (such as education, sector of employment, religion), urban locality of birth, gender, as well as the age at which the mother gave birth (to address the selection concern). Finally, we use the RLMS-HSE data to evaluate the effects of transition on height at the pre-adulthood stage via computing height-for-age z-scores that compare children to their peers in other countries, in particular to the United States. This exercise links our work nicely to previous research in health economics on anthropometric

measures for children. All the analysis based on RLMS-HSE data utilises specification (1) for the anthropometric regressions and specification (2) for the life satisfaction regressions. We use height-for-age z-scores instead of adult height to study the impact of transition on people that have not yet reached their adult height. The fixed effects and the linear time trends are calculated at the region level.

5 Results

Figure A2 illustrates the evolution of average height in the post-communist countries that are the object of this paper as a function of the difference between the birth year of the respondents and the year when transition occurred. Average height increased over time up for all cohorts born before transition; however, a few years before the start of the transition process average height began declining and then plateaued. The positive pre-transition trend resumed only for cohorts born five years after the start of transition, when average height started increasing again. The difference in the average height of those born around the start of transition from the trend is statistically significant.

This evidence poses two questions. First, how unusual is such an evolution in height? Second, is the pattern in the data really attributable to the reforms implemented during the transition period or can other factors explain it? To answer the first question, we examine the evolution of height over time in four developed economies covered as part of the LiTS III household survey: Cyprus, Germany, Greece and Italy. We explore the latter question with a broad range of econometric analysis, presented below in detail.

The trend depicted in Figure A3 demonstrates a continuous and steep increase in average height for Cyprus, Germany, Greece and Italy until the 1970s; after this period average height plateaued. The chart shows that the flattening corresponds the point where average GDP per capita was around US$ 15,000 in purchasing power parity (PPP) terms (right axis). Such a phenomenon of stagnation in height is known as "height satiation": beyond a certain level of development, additional material resources do not contribute much further to an improvement in height.[4] Almost all transition countries began transition with incomes below this threshold. However, as income increased over time in post-communist countries, height satiation might have explained, at least partially, the pattern observed in Figure A2. To alleviate this concern, we will present findings on the effect of transition on height separately for countries above and below the income threshold. We will show that transition affected the stature of people in countries that were below the threshold but not in others, suggesting that the diminishing returns of income to height are also at play in some post-communist countries.

[4] See the results for developed countries in **?**.

5.1 Main analysis

5.1.1 Anthropometric measures

5.1.1.1 Born or infant at the start of transition We use econometric analysis to test whether the decline in average height depicted in Figure A2 can indeed be explained by the onset of transition. We control for country-specific linear time trends in all our regressions to capture the "natural" increase in height over time experienced in most of the countries in our sample. Our findings, reported in Table B1, confirm that individuals born when price liberalisation reforms took place are, on average, 0.884 centimetres shorter than older and younger cohorts (column (1)). Individuals who were either born or were one year old when price liberalisation reforms occurred are today, on average, 0.710 centimetres shorter than older or younger counterparts (column (2)). The magnitude of these effects is large and shows how the early transition years left a deep and permanent scar on people who were born or very young at the time. We also examine whether the negative effect of transition can be explained by GDP fluctuations. Columns (4)-(6) seem to indicate that economic recession was an important mechanism through which the shock of transition affected individuals. The magnitude of the coefficient implies that a 10 per cent decline in GDP per capita has translated into a 0.1 centimetres decline in height. Parental education, particularly maternal education, had, on the other hand, a positive impact on height. Exposure to conflict or war (not reported in Table B1) had an effect on height that is similar to the impact of transition: children who were born during a war or who were very young at the time are today shorter than their counterparts. However, once changes in GDP per capita are controlled for, the impact of conflict and war is no longer statistically significant. The effects of covariates controlling for maternal and paternal sector of occupation are not statistically significant.

Adverse environmental conditions in the womb, early childhood or during adolescence have been shown to affect the timing of height growth in children and adolescents. Particularly in presence of negative shocks, the adolescent growth spurt may happen at a later stage in life, which means that individuals may continue to grow in stature until their early 20s. If transition not only affected the height of individuals in the region, but also on the timing of their growth, we have reasons to believe that some respondents might have still been growing when the survey was conducted in 2016. We thus repeat our analysis restricting our sample to those adults who were 21 years old or above when they participated in the Life in Transition Survey. Our results are shown in Table A2; not only is the effect of transition larger in magnitude, it is now only partially explained by changes in GDP per capita. Individuals born or one year old when price liberalisation reforms took place are, on average, over 1 centimetre shorter than older and younger cohorts (columns (1)-(2)). Individuals who were born, one or two years old when price liberalisation reforms occurred are, on average, 0.614 centimetres shorter than older or younger counterparts (column (3)). The fact that GDP fluctuations can only explain part of the decline in height indicates that the shock of the early stages of transition was not limited to an economic recession, but it worked through multiple channels,

e.g. a decline in quality of public goods, state institutions and social capital. One of such channels could have proven particularly important: the collapse of the public health system. While data availability for immunisation rates, hospital beds and staffing in the pre-transition period is far from complete, information on infant mortality rates has a somewhat wider and longer coverage. We thus control for infant mortality rates when people were born, one or two years old as proxies for the state of the public health system at the time. Our findings, reported in Table B2, show that the negative impact of transition on height becomes not significant once we account for the collapse in the availability and quality of public health provision during the early years of the transition process. The result is confirmed if the analysis is restricted to the sample of people aged 21 or older (Table A3). While these results are interesting per se, they should be interpreted with extreme caution, as the sample is reduced dramatically to just a third of the original one.

In Table B3 we turn our attention to a second health indicator, namely the Body Mass Index (BMI). Columns (1)-(3) show that individuals who were born, one or two years old at the onset of transition have today a lower BMI than their older and younger peers, but this effect is, again, fully explained by the fall in GDP per capita. As before, we repeat our analysis by restricting the sample to adults who were 21 years old or above when they participated in the survey; height is, together with weight, a component of BMI, therefore a more conservative analysis should exclude those individuals who might have not yet reached their adult height when the survey was implemented. Table B4 presents the results from the restricted sample: as with height, the impact of being born or within the first two years of life at the start of transition is now larger in magnitude and significant after controlling for GDP fluctuations.

Changes in BMI are not necessarily negative. For adults, a normal BMI ranges from 18.5 to 24.9: an individual whose BMI is below 18.5 is considered to be underweight; one whose BMI exceeds 24.9 is deemed overweight. To gain a better understanding of the direction in which average BMI changed as a result of transition, we estimate a linear probability model where the dependent variable is a binary indicator which takes value one if the respondent is underweight (Table B5) or overweight (Table B7). Results indicate that the negative effect on average BMI is driven by a lower probability of being overweight for individuals born, one or two years old when transition started (by approximately 4 to 6 percentage points). Reassuringly, we do not find that people born around the beginning of the transition process are more likely to be underweight than their older or younger counterparts. The results obtained on the full sample are confirmed when the analysis is replicated in the smaller sample of adults aged 21 or above (Table B6 and Table B8).

5.1.1.2 In utero or adolescent at the start of transition In addition to the first two years of life, two other moments are considered as critical stages for height growth: the nine months spent in utero, and adolescence, when the “adolescence growth spurt", the second period of fast growth in height during someone’s life, occurs. We re-

peat our analysis and investigate whether people who were in the womb or adolescent at the start of transition display signs of deprivation similarly to those who were born around that period. Our empirical analysis finds that there are no statistically significant differences in height between individuals who faced transition in the womb or in their adolescence and their older and younger cohorts (Table B9 and Table B13). These results are confirmed when we restrict the sample to adults aged 21 or above (Table B10 and Table B14). Moreover, the finding regarding adolescence is robust to two different definitions of the "treatment period" : a lenient one, which identifies adolescence as the three-year period comprised between age 11 to 13 for girls and from age 12 to 14 for boys, when the growth spurt is supposed to occur (under normal environmental conditions), and a strict definition, which identifies adolescence as the two peak years in growth comprised between age 11 to 12 for girls and from age 13 to 14 for boys.

5.1.2 Life satisfaction and attitudes

5.1.2.1 Born or infant at the start of transition The results presented in the previous section are evidence of the hardship associated with the early years of the transition process and the accompanying reforms. While data show that people born at the onset of transition are today shorter than their counterparts, it is important to investigate whether impacts go beyond physical well-being and extend, for instance, to life satisfaction and attitudes. If deprivation was substantial, it is possible that individuals who lived during the transition period could still perceive the consequences today; for instance, they could be less satisfied with their life than their peers. We use equation (2) to test this statement. Table A4 shows no lasting negative impact of transition on the current life satisfaction of cohorts born around the start of transition; on the contrary, we find that individuals who were in their infancy when transition occurred report higher (rather than lower) levels of life satisfaction than their peers. This effect is robust to specifications controlling for birth year fixed effects and for age and age squared. We do not find there being any impact of being born around the start of transition on other attitudes, such as support for democracy, support for the market economy, optimism for the future, trust in society and preference for income equality (not reported in Table A4). This is consistent with the view that attitudes and beliefs are shaped during one's formative years rather than in the early childhood.

Why are cohorts born around the start of transition happier than their peers? Are there specific factors that could explain this result? Using data on individual characteristics, we test whether these cohorts systematically differ from others born at a different point in time. We find that people born around the beginning of the transition process are not significantly different from their older or younger peers in terms of labour market participation, type and sector of employment, or marital situation (results are available upon request). However, they do appear to be better educated than their predecessors, even after controlling for age (Table B15). The post-communist expansion of education systems is therefore at least one of the explanations for the higher level of life satisfaction

of cohorts born at the onset of transition.

5.1.2.2 Formative years at the start of transition Transition is also likely to have affected the life satisfaction and attitudes of those who experienced it in their formative years. We report the results of an analysis similar to the one above, with the difference that now the “treated" cohorts are the ones that were aged 18 to 25 when price liberalisation reforms began. Table A5 shows that there are no significant differences in terms of life satisfaction, optimism for the future, trust in society and preference for income equality between the two groups (columns (1) and (4)-(6)). However, individuals who were 18 to 25 years old when transition occurred are today more about 3 percentage points likely to support democracy and an economic system based on the market than their older and younger counterparts (columns (2)-(3)).

5.2 Heterogeneity analysis

Transition has not, however, affected the population equally. In this subsection, we document the differential effects of transition on a host of social groups. Not surprisingly, our analysis shows that individuals born in disadvantaged households were the ones made most vulnerable by the transition process.

We start out by partitioning the population into different categories based on their socio-economic background. Since there are no data on the living standards of households in the pre-transition period, we utilise maternal and paternal education level and maternal and paternal labour force participation as proxies for the purpose of our analysis. We estimate the impact of transition on well-being by interacting the main treatment variable with different parental characteristics. Table A6 reports the results of the impact of transition on life satisfaction by mother's labour force participation. While our main results showed that, on average, cohorts born around the start of transition report a higher level of life satisfaction than their peers, we find that this is not the case for those individuals whose mother has never worked,[5] who report lower levels of life satisfaction than their older or younger counterparts.

Similarly, our analysis shows that parental education also plays an important role. As can be seen in Table A7, a child of a tertiary-educated mother[6] is much more likely to report higher levels of life satisfaction when born during transition than a child whose mother has only primary or no formal education. For the latter families[7] the impact of being born in transition on current life satisfaction is not statistically significant different from zero.

These results clearly show that respondents from underprivileged backgrounds suffered more from the adverse effects of transition reforms. We investigate if other segments of society were disproportionately affected by the transition process. Although the results presented in the previous sections indicated that, on average, people born

[5] Individuals whose mother never participated in the labour force account for around 21 per cent of the population.
[6] Individuals whose mother completed tertiary education account for around 11 per cent of the population.
[7] Individuals whose mother did not complete any type of formal education account for around 9 per cent of the sample.

in urban areas and women are shorter than their counterparts, we do not find evidence of a differential effect of transition on those two groups. Our analysis does show, however, that the negative effect of transition on BMI and the positive effect on the level of life satisfaction are mainly driven by the female population (results are available upon request). Additionally, we examine whether transition affected ethnic majorities and minorities in different ways. This is an important question as ethnic minorities can sometimes represent a large part of the population in post-communist countries. It turns out that there are no significant differences in the impact of transition on height or life satisfaction of those born in transition between members of an ethnic minority or majority. There is also no systematic difference in attitudes for cohorts that experienced transition during their formative years, with one exception: ethnic minorities report lower levels of trust in other people compared to individuals who were born into an ethnic majority in their country (results are available upon request).

Finally, it is important to check whether the effect of transition varied across the various post-communist countries, and whether this differences have to do with the level of development of the countries in object. This point is particularly relevant, as the most advanced countries might have already reached - by the time when transition happened - a level of GDP per capita beyond which further improvement in height was not possible ("height satiation"). As pointed out earlier in the paper, LiTS data on comparator countries show that when GDP per capita reaches around US$ 15,000, additional economic growth has only limited impact on average height. In order to determine whether this is also the case for post-communist countries, we split them into two groups that fall below or above a certain per capita GDP threshold. As very few countries in our sample recorded such high GDP per capita values, we choose a more conservative threshold level of US$ 10,000. We evaluate the impact of transition on height separately for individuals in these two groups. Our findings, presented in Table B16 and Table B17, suggest that the effect is driven by countries with GDP per capita below the threshold, which seems to confirm that the height satiation already observed in the comparator countries was also present in some post-communist countries.

The observation that the impact of transition on height is concentrated in poorer countries is further substantiated if we look at the geographic regions that are driving our findings. We make use of a leave-one-out analysis, in which we scrutinise if and how our results change when we exclude one of the geographic regions that make up our sample at a time. We classify the post-communist countries into four groups: Central Europe, the Baltic states and the Czech Republic; Central Asia; Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Russia; and South-eastern Europe. Our regional analysis indicates two main points. Individuals from South-eastern Europe, Central Europe, the Baltic states and the Czech Republic who were born during transition were less affected by the initial shock, as excluding them from the analysis increases the magnitude of the effect we find (Table B18 and Table B19). The opposite is true for Central Asia, Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Russia: the negative impact of transition on height appears to be predominantly driven by individuals from those countries.

5.3 Placebo tests

We test the validity of our results with a set of placebo tests. First, we examine whether our results could be driven by other major events the effects of which coincided in time with the transition reforms. The transformative period of transition was preceded by various highly consequential political and economic developments that symbolised the end of an era and heralded the beginning of a new order. Foremost among such events are the fall of the Berlin Wall and the dissolution of the Soviet Union. In order to rule out that the previous results are driven by these events we run a set of placebo tests to verify that people in their early childhood or born in those years (1989 and 1991, respectively) do not differ from their younger or older peers in terms of height or life satisfaction. Table B20 and Table B21 present the corresponding results that provide evidence that these events do not explain the main findings of this paper. They demonstrate that it really was exposure to price liberalisation reforms (which were enacted at different times in different countries) and not simply being born around the fall of the Berlin Wall or the dissolution of the Soviet Union that caused respondents in transition countries to be shorter. Results obtained with the sample restricted to adults aged 21 or above are similarly not significant.

In a second placebo test we check whether cohorts born in early or mid-1990s in the comparator countries have a height significantly different from their peers. This test also finds no significant effects. Our third check is to test whether cohorts facing transition really are the relevant groups on which to focus. Alternatively, one might assume that transition simply affected all individuals growing up after the transition started, which would mean that we should look at all respondents born after transition instead of only the ones at the time of transition. Regressing height on an indicator for individuals born one to three years after transition or three to five years after transition confirms the pattern we showed in Figure A2. If anything, individuals born sufficiently after transition tend to be taller, suggesting that the hardship accompanying transition, albeit severe for those experiencing it at a vulnerable stage, was mostly of temporary nature (Table B22 and Table B23).

5.4 Robustness checks

5.4.1 Continuous measure of transition

So far in our analysis we have used a binary measure of the start of transition, whereby transition began the year when price liberalisation reforms were enacted. Table B24 presents the results of the analysis where the binary indicator is replaced with an alternative, continuous measure: the EBRD's Transition Indicator for Price Liberalisation. The Transition Indicator for Price Liberalisation is a yearly measure that tracks the status of reforms in a specific country. By controlling for the change in the Transition Indicator for Price Liberalisation between the two points in time, we add an additional layer to our analysis, as we can compare the effect of transition from central planning to a more liberalised system across countries taking into consideration the depth and speed at which they

implemented such reforms. The results are similar to the ones presented in Table B1, both in terms of statistical significance and in terms of the magnitude of the effect. Columns (1)-(3) show that a two-point change in the indicator, from a value of 1 (when most prices are formally controlled by the government) to 3 (when significant progress on reforms is made), translates into a decrease in height, compared to trend levels, of approximately 1.05 centimetres. The negative effect of price liberalisation reforms is robust to the inclusion of GDP in the analysis, and becomes larger in magnitude (1.25 centimetres) if we restrict the analysis to all adults aged 21 or above (Table B25). We then estimate the impact of the change in the Transition Indicator for Price Liberalisation on BMI and levels of life satisfaction (Table B26, Table B27 and Table B28). We find that a two-point improvement translated into a decline in average BMI and increase in life satisfaction that are similar in magnitude to the those obtained with the binary treatment indicator.

Table B29, Table B30, Table B31, Table B32 and Table B33 repeat the analysis by substituting the change in the Transition Indicator for Price Liberalisation with the change in the average of all six EBRD's Transition Indicators. When the effect of all reforms is taken into account, the negative impact of transition on adult height and BMI is still evident, and the positive effect on the level of life satisfaction is confirmed.

5.4.2 Addressing endogeneity concerns: evidence from the RLMS-HSE

As explained in the methodology section, we address concerns about selection or endogenous fertility choices that could invalidate our findings by cross-validating our main results with the analysis of the Russia Longitudinal Monitoring Survey of the Higher School of Economics (RLMS-HSE). The results based on RLMS-HSE confirm our general LiTS findings on the impact of transition for height and should thus be seen as supporting evidence in a more demanding, country-specific analysis.

In Table A8 we provide evidence that results obtained with RLMS-HSE are generally consistent with those obtained for post-communist countries as a whole. As columns (1)-(2) show, adults born in the transition year are, on average, around 1.4 cm shorter than would be expected on the basis of historical trends, while those born in the transition year or the previous year are an average of around 1.5 cm shorter. Given that the RLMS-HSE started in 1994, it is possible to estimate the impact that the transition process had on the heights of individuals born during this period while they were still children. Columns (3)-(4) show the coefficients estimated for height-for-age z-scores for the children's sample, which imply a significant reduction - around 1.5 cm - in implied adult height after controlling for maternal height and level of education.

The validity of these results could be problematic if the parents of children born during the transition process were fundamentally different from those of children born before or after transition. In that case, there would therefore be a risk of mistakenly ascribing findings that might reflect such systematic differences (such as differences in the age or level of education of childbearing parents) to the effects of having been born during transition. RLMS-

HSE data do show that mothers and fathers whose children were born in the transition year or the previous year were, on average, one year younger than those whose children were born before or after that period. The estimates in Table A8 partially address these concerns regarding endogenous childbirth choices, as the analysis controls for parental level of education and height. Two additional exercises confirm the robustness of the findings. First, columns (5)-(6) present the results of a comparison looking at differences in height between siblings in the same family when one of them was born during transition. The implied impact of being born during transition in terms of differences in adult height between siblings is in the order of 3-4 cm; even larger than in the cross-section. Second, a propensity score matching methodology allows the selection of a sample of individuals who are similar to those born during transition in terms of observable parental characteristics (level of education, employment sector, religion and so on), whether the respondent was born in an urban location, gender and the age at which the mother gave birth. A comparison with this sample suggests that the average effect of being born during transition is larger than that shown in columns (3)-(4) and closer to those derived from the within-family models (Table A9).

Analogously to our analysis based on LiTS III, we also check whether Russians born in transition are as satisfied with their lives as their peers (Table A10). RLMS-HSE data on satisfaction with life show that average satisfaction levels among Russians increased sharply between 1994 and 2014. A model that controls for the age of the respondent and the year in which the survey was conducted shows no significant difference between people born during transition and other respondents in terms of satisfaction with life. When the sample is restricted to individuals who were observed as children under the RLMS, for whom it is possible to control for parental characteristics (level of education, height and so on), coefficients are positive and marginally significant. This is consistent with findings derived from LiTS III for post-communist countries as a whole.

6 Conclusion

This paper makes use of the latest Life in Transition Survey to measure the impact of transition from planned to market economy on objective and subjective well-being and attitudes and values. Our data allow us to quantify the magnitude of the socio-economic shock of the first years of transition. Comparing the height of individuals facing transition in their first two years of life, we find that these cohorts are today shorter than their older or younger peers. This confirms the view that the first few years of the transition process were a period of substantial socio-economic deprivation. At the same time, that shock does not seem to have had negative long-term implications for those individuals' levels of satisfaction or attitudes. If anything, cohorts born around the onset of the transition process are now happier (and better educated) than their peers, while individuals who faced transition in their formative years are more now supportive of democracy and of the market economy. Although this optimistic message holds on average, we also show that the impact of transition had heterogeneous effects: individuals born to under-

privileged households do report lower levels of life satisfaction than their peers of the same age who were born to non-underprivileged backgrounds.

The analysis of impact of transition on well-being has important implications not only for the few remaining command economies around the world but also more generally for countries undertaking major structural reforms. First, the finding that people who experienced transition do not display lower levels of life satisfaction than their counterparts is very important, because it shows how, in this respect, the economic reforms - however incomplete in some countries - have eventually delivered (even if much later than was initially expected).

Second, the fact that it has taken the transition countries years to catch up in terms of physical and subjective well-being should not discourage reformers elsewhere. Even a major reform of a labour market or of a pension system is much less disrupting - and therefore, arguably, less painful - than the systemic change that the transition countries went through in the early 1990s.

Third, we have learned many lessons from previous reforms so we can make them less painful and more inclusive in the future. The potential losers of the reforms should be provided not just with one-off compensation but with the relevant skills to assure their employability in the future. This is particularly important if we want to avoid the risk that the political reaction to the pain of reforms could persist even after the pain has gone. Although the effects of the initial transition shock in post-communist countries can no longer be seen at the level of households, some countries have experienced policy reversals that persist to this day. That transition shock has armed opportunistic politicians with an anti-reform narrative, which has ultimately resulted in de-democratisation. Where these politicians have gained power, they have gone on to undermine both democratic political institutions and economic institutions. The subsequent removal of democratic checks and balances has now made it hard to vote these politicians out of office, despite their original anti-transition platform having ceased to be valid. In order to avoid such lasting political implications, reformers should try to compensate potential losers in reform processes from the outset, preventing populists from potentially destroying political institutions.Unfortunately, the complexity of the reforms, large number of stakeholders involved and the dynamic nature of interactions between them make identification of potential losers of the reform highly context-specific (**?**).

A Figures and tables

Figure A1: Countries of origin

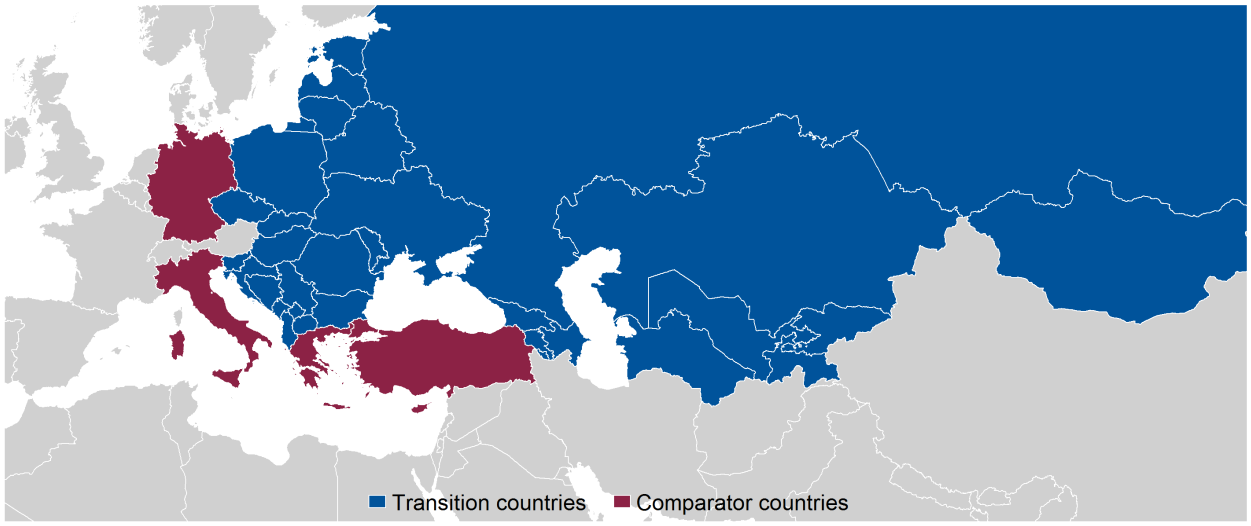
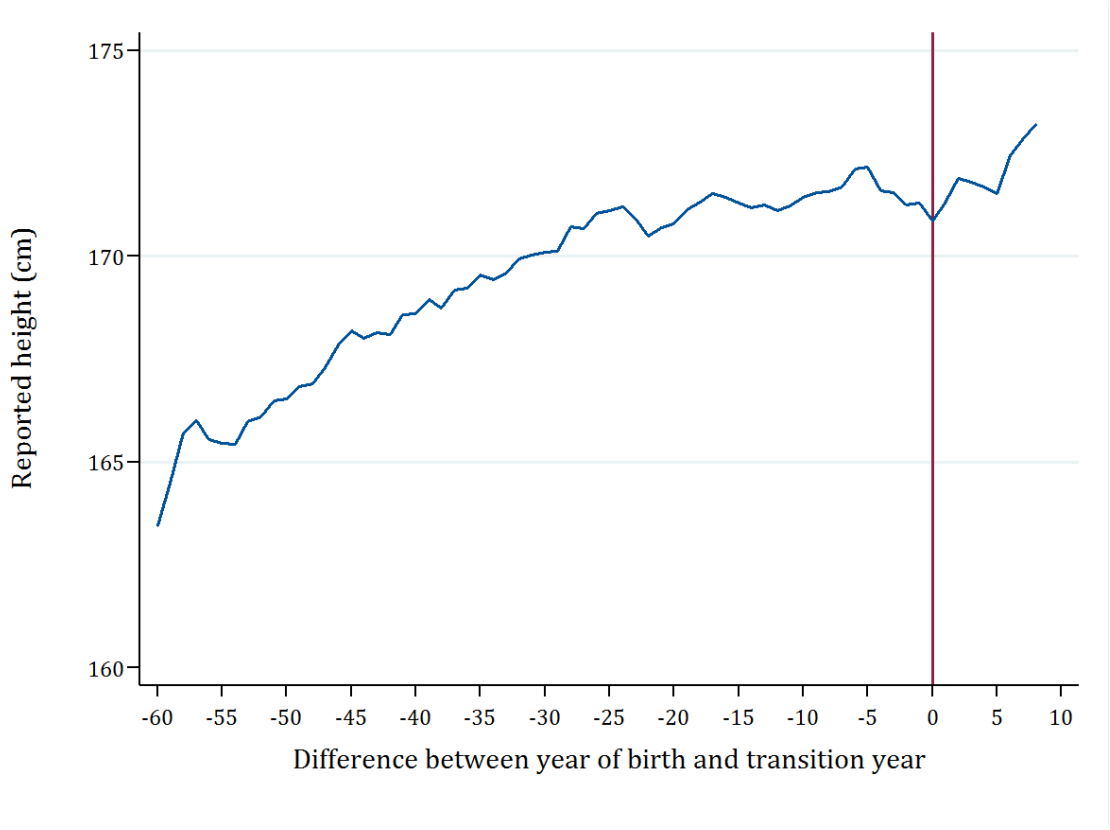
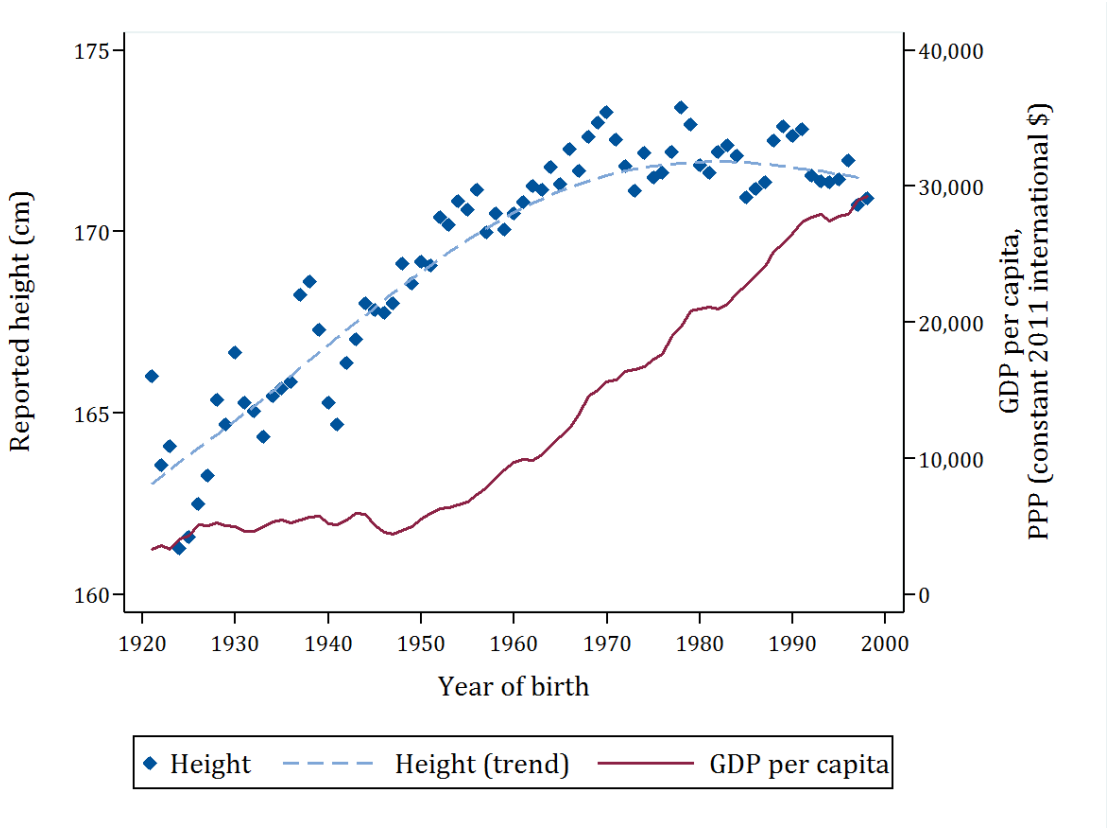


Figure A2: Height as a function of the difference between the birth year of the individual and the year when transition started



Source: Life in Transition Survey III and authors' calculations.
Notes: The line shows average height calculated as a moving average over three consecutive years. The horizontal axis shows the difference between the year of birth of the individual and the year when transition occurred.

Figure A3: Height and GDP per capita in comparator countries



Source: Gapminder, Life in Transition Survey III, and authors' calculations.
Notes: The blue diamonds show average height by year of birth calculated as a moving average over three consecutive years, while the purple line shows average GDP per capita calculated as a moving average over three consecutive years. The horizontal axis shows the year of birth of individuals. Averages are calculated for four comparator countries (Cyprus, Germany, Greece and Italy). GDP per capita is expressed in PPP in constant 2011 international dollars.

Table A1: Timing of transition

Transition year	Countries
1990	Bosnia and Herzegovina Croatia FYR Macedonia Hungary Kosovo Montenegro Poland Serbia Slovenia
1991	Bulgaria Czech Republic Slovak Republic
1992	Armenia Georgia Latvia Moldova Mongolia Russia
1993	Albania Azerbaijan Estonia Kyrgyz Republic Lithuania Romania
1994	Uzbekistan
1995	Belarus Kazakhstan Tajikistan Ukraine
2012	Turkmenistan

Source: EBRD Transition Indicators.
Notes: The table shows the year when the price liberalisation indicator reached the value of 3 for the first time. A value of 3 corresponds to a phase when significant progress on price liberalisation reforms has been made, but state procurement at non-market prices remains substantial in some sectors. For Kosovo the year reported is that of Serbia given that Kosovo was part of the country at that point in time.

Table A2: Impact of being born or in infancy at the start of transition on reported height for people aged 21 or above

	Reported height (cm)					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Born during transition	-1.187**			-1.055**		
	(0.466)			(0.470)		
Born or one year old during transition		-1.046***			-0.932***	
		(0.298)			(0.276)	
Born, one or two years old during transition			-0.614***			-0.446**
			(0.209)			(0.206)
GDP per capita when born				0.643**		
				(0.253)		
GDP per capita when born and one year old					0.673***	
					(0.237)	
GDP per capita when born, one and two years old						0.792***
						(0.254)
Female	-9.417***	-9.414***	-9.417***	-9.435***	-9.432***	-9.434***
	(0.391)	(0.391)	(0.391)	(0.395)	(0.394)	(0.394)
Urban locality of birth	0.298*	0.293*	0.298*	0.233	0.227	0.229
	(0.154)	(0.154)	(0.154)	(0.163)	(0.163)	(0.164)
Mother completed primary education	0.630***	0.630***	0.627***	0.589***	0.587***	0.584***
	(0.169)	(0.168)	(0.169)	(0.164)	(0.162)	(0.161)
Mother completed secondary education	1.259***	1.259***	1.254***	1.139***	1.135***	1.130***
	(0.230)	(0.229)	(0.228)	(0.243)	(0.240)	(0.239)
Mother completed tertiary education	2.146***	2.149***	2.142***	1.951***	1.952***	1.944***
	(0.316)	(0.317)	(0.318)	(0.323)	(0.323)	(0.324)
Father completed primary education	0.498	0.492	0.492	0.522	0.516	0.515
	(0.318)	(0.318)	(0.318)	(0.320)	(0.320)	(0.320)
Father completed secondary education	1.014***	1.005***	1.010***	0.981***	0.974***	0.975***
	(0.312)	(0.313)	(0.312)	(0.310)	(0.310)	(0.310)
Father completed tertiary education	1.524***	1.517***	1.522***	1.504***	1.497***	1.501***
	(0.316)	(0.316)	(0.316)	(0.309)	(0.308)	(0.307)
Observations	40893	40893	40893	39926	39926	39926
R^2	0.386	0.386	0.386	0.387	0.387	0.387
Other controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Country fixed effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Birth year fixed effects	No	No	No	No	No	No
Country-specific time trend	Linear	Linear	Linear	Linear	Linear	Linear

Source: Life in Transition Survey III, EBRD Transition Indicators, Gapminder, Correlates of War Data, UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset, and authors' calculations.

Notes: Standard errors in parentheses are clustered at the country level. ***, ** and * indicate significance at 1%, 5% and 10% level, respectively. All specifications control for country fixed effects and country-specific linear time trends. Additionally, gender of the respondent, whether the respondent was born in an urban or rural locality, religion, parental education, and the incidence of war are included as controls. Specifications (4)-(6) also control for parental sector of employment and log GDP per capita.

Table A3: Impact of being born or in infancy at the start of transition on reported height controlling for infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) for people aged 21 or above

	Reported height (cm)					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Born during transition	-0.732			-0.760		
	(0.546)			(0.533)		
Born or one year old during transition		-0.604			-0.677*	
		(0.366)			(0.332)	
Born, one or two years old during transition			-0.128			-0.178
			(0.275)			(0.256)
GDP per capita when born				0.761		
				(0.756)		
GDP per capita when born and one year old					0.502	
					(0.746)	
GDP per capita when born, one and two years old						0.552
						(0.786)
Infant mortality rate	-0.069**			-0.048		
when respondent was born	(0.033)			(0.039)		
Infant mortality rate		-0.062*			-0.048	
when respondent was born and one year old		(0.031)			(0.040)	
Infant mortality rate			-0.067**			-0.049
when respondent was born, one and two years old			(0.031)			(0.039)
Female	-9.534***	-9.536***	-9.540***	-9.542***	-9.546***	-9.558***
	(0.553)	(0.544)	(0.534)	(0.557)	(0.548)	(0.539)
Urban locality of birth	0.298	0.267	0.288	0.204	0.188	0.202
	(0.222)	(0.219)	(0.211)	(0.225)	(0.224)	(0.215)
Mother completed primary education	-0.084	0.016	-0.088	-0.019	0.046	-0.054
	(0.405)	(0.406)	(0.385)	(0.396)	(0.404)	(0.390)
Mother completed secondary education	0.649	0.737	0.658	0.708	0.768	0.688
	(0.498)	(0.480)	(0.468)	(0.489)	(0.480)	(0.476)
Mother completed tertiary education	1.667***	1.817***	1.766***	1.645***	1.777***	1.726***
	(0.567)	(0.550)	(0.531)	(0.563)	(0.555)	(0.543)
Observations	15769	16397	17020	15288	15902	16518
R^2	0.368	0.370	0.370	0.369	0.371	0.371
Other controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Country fixed effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Birth year fixed effects	No	No	No	No	No	No
Country-specific time trend	Linear	Linear	Linear	Linear	Linear	Linear

Source: Life in Transition Survey III, EBRD Transition Indicators, Gapminder, Correlates of War Data, UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset, World Development Indicators, and authors' calculations.

Notes: Standard errors in parentheses are clustered at the country level. ***, ** and * indicate significance at 1%, 5% and 10% level, respectively. All specifications control for country fixed effects and country-specific linear time trends. Additionally, gender of the respondent, whether the respondent was born in an urban or rural locality, religion, parental education, and the incidence of war are included as controls. Specifications (4)-(6) also control for parental sector of employment and log GDP per capita.

Table A4: Impact of being born or in infancy at the start of transition on life satisfaction

	Life satisfaction					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Born during transition	0.130**			0.111**		
	(0.049)			(0.046)		
Born or one year old during transition		0.083***			0.068**	
		(0.026)			(0.026)	
Born, one or two years old during transition			0.083***			0.062*
			(0.029)			(0.031)
GDP per capita when born				-0.087		
				(0.059)		
GDP per capita when born and one year old					-0.081	
					(0.059)	
GDP per capita when born, one and two years old						-0.084
						(0.059)
Female	0.037**	0.037**	0.037**	0.035**	0.035**	0.035**
	(0.016)	(0.015)	(0.015)	(0.014)	(0.014)	(0.014)
Urban locality of birth	-0.037*	-0.037*	-0.038*	-0.049**	-0.049**	-0.050**
	(0.021)	(0.021)	(0.021)	(0.021)	(0.021)	(0.021)
Mother completed primary education	0.063*	0.062*	0.062*	0.059*	0.059*	0.059*
	(0.032)	(0.032)	(0.032)	(0.034)	(0.033)	(0.034)
Mother completed secondary education	0.191***	0.191***	0.191***	0.176***	0.176***	0.177***
	(0.044)	(0.044)	(0.044)	(0.045)	(0.045)	(0.045)
Mother completed tertiary education	0.234***	0.234***	0.235***	0.206***	0.207***	0.207***
	(0.059)	(0.059)	(0.059)	(0.058)	(0.058)	(0.058)
Father completed primary education	0.018	0.018	0.018	0.018	0.018	0.018
	(0.050)	(0.050)	(0.050)	(0.047)	(0.047)	(0.047)
Father completed secondary education	0.100*	0.100*	0.100*	0.089*	0.089*	0.089*
	(0.053)	(0.053)	(0.053)	(0.049)	(0.049)	(0.049)
Father completed tertiary education	0.275***	0.275***	0.275***	0.254***	0.254***	0.254***
	(0.064)	(0.064)	(0.064)	(0.060)	(0.060)	(0.060)
Observations	46408	46408	46408	45012	45012	45012
R^2	0.139	0.139	0.139	0.142	0.142	0.142
Other controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Country fixed effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Birth year fixed effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Country-specific time trend	No	No	No	No	No	No

Source: Life in Transition Survey III, EBRD Transition Indicators, Gapminder, Correlates of War Data, UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset, and authors' calculations.

Notes: Standard errors in parentheses are clustered at the country level. ***, ** and * indicate significance at 1%, 5% and 10% level, respectively. All specifications control for country fixed effects and birth year fixed effects. Additionally, gender of the respondent, whether the respondent was born in an urban or rural locality, religion, parental education, and the incidence of war are included as controls. Specifications (4)-(6) also control for parental sector of employment and log GDP per capita.

Table A5: Impact of being in one's formative years at the start of transition on the life satisfaction and attitudes

	Life satisfaction	Market economy is preferable to alternative	Democracy is preferable to alternative	Optimistic for the future	People can be trusted	The gap between the rich and the poor should be reduced
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Formative years during transition	-0.039	0.026**	0.027*	-0.041	-0.042	-0.034
	(0.028)	(0.012)	(0.015)	(0.029)	(0.027)	(0.030)
Female	0.013	-0.030***	-0.013	-0.006	-0.017	0.001
	(0.016)	(0.007)	(0.008)	(0.015)	(0.028)	(0.018)
Urban locality of birth	-0.035	0.013	-0.002	-0.054*	-0.031	-0.007
	(0.022)	(0.014)	(0.009)	(0.027)	(0.019)	(0.026)
Mother completed primary education	0.073**	0.003	-0.006	-0.076	0.015	0.010
	(0.033)	(0.017)	(0.016)	(0.051)	(0.039)	(0.034)
Mother completed secondary education	0.192***	0.030	0.012	0.036	0.085*	-0.040
	(0.045)	(0.021)	(0.020)	(0.062)	(0.047)	(0.038)
Mother completed tertiary education	0.231***	0.068**	0.052**	0.032	0.124**	-0.013
	(0.057)	(0.027)	(0.023)	(0.082)	(0.058)	(0.057)
Father completed primary education	0.011	0.008	0.010	-0.025	0.096**	-0.059
	(0.053)	(0.015)	(0.021)	(0.065)	(0.042)	(0.041)
Father completed secondary education	0.103**	0.017	0.049**	-0.026	0.106**	-0.009
	(0.049)	(0.018)	(0.022)	(0.064)	(0.043)	(0.036)
Father completed tertiary education	0.272***	0.047*	0.091***	0.075	0.220***	0.027
	(0.061)	(0.025)	(0.023)	(0.077)	(0.053)	(0.049)
Observations	41936	37428	38753	39266	41048	41210
R^2	0.139	0.086	0.097	0.166	0.070	0.069
Other controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Country fixed effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Birth year fixed effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Country-specific time trend	No	No	No	No	No	No

Source: Life in Transition Survey III, EBRD Transition Indicators, Gapminder, Correlates of War Data, UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset, and authors' calculations.

Notes: Standard errors in parentheses are clustered at the country level. ***, ** and * indicate significance at 1%, 5% and 10% level, respectively. All specifications control for country fixed effects and birth year fixed effects. Additionally, gender of the respondent, whether the respondent was born in an urban or rural locality, religion, parental education, and the incidence of war are included as controls.

Table A6: Impact of being born or in infancy at the start of transition on life satisfaction by maternal labour force participation

	Life satisfaction					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Born during transition	0.163***			0.152***		
	(0.053)			(0.052)		
Born or one year old during transition		0.095***			0.085***	
		(0.028)			(0.028)	
Born, one or two years old during transition			0.086***			0.069**
			(0.030)			(0.030)
Mother never worked *	-0.193*			-0.201*		
born during transition	(0.111)			(0.108)		
Mother never worked *		-0.079			-0.084	
born or one year old during transition		(0.074)			(0.074)	
Mother never worked *			-0.029			-0.032
born, one or two years old during transition			(0.073)			(0.076)
GDP per capita when born				-0.087		
				(0.058)		
GDP per capita when born and one year old					-0.082	
					(0.059)	
GDP per capita when born, one and two years old						-0.084
						(0.059)
Female	0.037**	0.037**	0.037**	0.035**	0.035**	0.035**
	(0.015)	(0.015)	(0.015)	(0.015)	(0.014)	(0.014)
Urban locality of birth	-0.036	-0.036*	-0.037*	-0.049**	-0.049**	-0.050**
	(0.021)	(0.021)	(0.021)	(0.021)	(0.021)	(0.021)
Mother never worked	-0.061*	-0.062*	-0.063*			
	(0.035)	(0.034)	(0.034)			
Observations	45427	45427	45427	45012	45012	45012
R^2	0.140	0.140	0.140	0.142	0.142	0.142
Other controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Country fixed effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Birth year fixed effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Country-specific time trend	No	No	No	No	No	No

Source: Life in Transition Survey III, EBRD Transition Indicators, Gapminder, Correlates of War Data, UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset, and authors' calculations.

Notes: Standard errors in parentheses are clustered at the country level. ***, ** and * indicate significance at 1%, 5% and 10% level, respectively. All specifications control for country fixed effects and birth year fixed effects. Additionally, gender of the respondent, whether the respondent was born in an urban or rural locality, religion, parental education, and the incidence of war are included as controls. Specifications (4)-(6) also control for parental sector of employment and log GDP per capita.

Table A7: Impact of being born or in infancy at the start of transition on life satisfaction by maternal education

	Life satisfaction					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Born during transition	-0.149			-0.108		
	(0.166)			(0.169)		
Born or one year old during transition		-0.271*			-0.258*	
		(0.144)			(0.148)	
Born, one or two years old during transition			-0.105			-0.101
			(0.141)			(0.145)
Maternal education *	0.136*			0.106		
born during transition	(0.077)			(0.078)		
Maternal education *		0.174**			0.158**	
born or one year old during transition		(0.066)			(0.066)	
Maternal education *			0.090			0.078
born, one or two years old during transition			(0.061)			(0.062)
GDP per capita when born				-0.085		
				(0.058)		
GDP per capita when born and one year old					-0.078	
					(0.058)	
GDP per capita when born, one and two years old						-0.083
						(0.058)
Female	0.036**	0.036**	0.037**	0.035**	0.035**	0.035**
	(0.016)	(0.015)	(0.015)	(0.015)	(0.015)	(0.015)
Urban locality of birth	-0.026	-0.026	-0.026	-0.044**	-0.044**	-0.044**
	(0.021)	(0.021)	(0.021)	(0.021)	(0.021)	(0.021)
Maternal education	0.149***	0.146***	0.147***	0.133***	0.130***	0.131***
	(0.023)	(0.023)	(0.023)	(0.022)	(0.022)	(0.022)
Observations	47290	47290	47290	45604	45604	45604
R^2	0.137	0.137	0.137	0.139	0.140	0.139
Other controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Country fixed effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Birth year fixed effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Country-specific time trend	No	No	No	No	No	No

Source: Life in Transition Survey III, EBRD Transition Indicators, Gapminder, Correlates of War Data, UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset, and authors' calculations.

Notes: Standard errors in parentheses are clustered at the country level. ***, ** and * indicate significance at 1%, 5% and 10% level, respectively. All specifications control for country fixed effects and birth year fixed effects. Additionally, gender of the respondent, whether the respondent was born in an urban or rural locality, religion, and the incidence of war are included as controls. Specifications (4)-(6) also control for parental sector of employment and log GDP per capita.

Table A8: Impact of being born or in infancy at the start of transition on reported height or height-for-age z-scores

	Reported height (cm)		Height-for-age z-scores			
	Adults		Children		Children (within-family)	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Born during transition	-1.392***		-0.216**		-0.545**	
	(0.382)		(0.100)		(0.257)	
Born or one year old during transition		-1.514***		-0.221***		-0.449**
		(0.286)		(0.080)		(0.191)
Implied change in adult height (cm)						
Girls			-1.47	-1.50	-3.71	-3.05
Boys			-1.56	-1.59	-3.92	-3.23
Observations	39736	39736	10552	10552	3106	3106
R^2	0.514	0.514	0.154	0.155	0.571	0.571
Other controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Region fixed effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Birth year fixed effects	No	No	No	No	No	No
Region-specific time trend	Linear	Linear	Linear	Linear	Linear	Linear

Source: Russia Longitudinal Monitoring Survey-HSE, EBRD Transition Indicators, and authors' calculations.
Notes: Standard errors in parentheses are clustered at the region level. ***, ** and * indicate significance at 1%, 5% and 10% level, respectively. All specifications control for region fixed effects and region-specific linear time trends. Additionally, gender of the respondent and whether the respondent was born in an urban or rural locality are included as controls. Specifications (3)-(4) also control for maternal education and height, while specifications (5)-(6) include family fixed effects. Children height is converted into height-for-age z-scores after subtracting the average and dividing by the standard deviation of the height of US children of the same age, using the WHO Global Database based on US population data.

Table A9: Impact of being born or in infancy at the start of transition on height-for-age z-scores with propensity score matching

	Height-for-age z-scores	
	(1)	(2)
ATT born during transition	-0.603***	
	(0.132)	
ATT born or one year old during transition		-0.495***
		(0.102)
Observations treated matched	362	671
Observations control matched	1215	1987
Observations initial	13016	13016

Source: Russia Longitudinal Monitoring Survey-HSE, EBRD Transition Indicators, and authors' calculations.

Notes: Standard errors in parentheses are clustered at the region level. ***, ** and * indicate significance at 1%, 5% and 10% level, respectively. The ATT was estimated with the nearest neighbour matching method, random draw version. The sample was restricted to individuals born after 1980. Observations were matched on the basis of regions, gender of the respondent, whether the respondent was born in an urban or rural locality, mother's age at birth, and maternal education.

Table A10: Impact of being born or in infancy at the start of transition on life satisfaction

	Satisfied with life		
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Born during transition	0.313***		
	(0.042)		
Born or one year old during transition		0.335***	
		(0.037)	
Formative years during transition			0.158***
			(0.038)
Observations	39826	39826	39826
R^2	0.102	0.102	0.102
Other controls	Yes	Yes	Yes
Region fixed effects	Yes	Yes	Yes
Age fixed effects	Yes	Yes	Yes
Region-specific time trend	No	No	No

Source: Russia Longitudinal Monitoring Survey-HSE, EBRD Transition Indicators, and authors' calculations.

Notes: Standard errors in parentheses are clustered at the region level. ***, ** and * indicate significance at 1%, 5% and 10% level, respectively. All specifications control for region fixed effects and age fixed effects. Additionally, gender of the respondent, whether the respondent was born in an urban or rural locality, religion and survey fixed effects are included as controls.

B Appendix

Table B1: Impact of being born or in infancy at the start of transition on reported height

	Reported height (cm)					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Born during transition	-0.884*			-0.725		
	(0.466)			(0.468)		
Born or one year old during transition		-0.710**			-0.577*	
		(0.298)			(0.285)	
Born, one or two years old during transition			-0.275			-0.116
			(0.215)			(0.228)
GDP per capita when born				1.047***		
				(0.228)		
GDP per capita when born and one year old					1.104***	
					(0.220)	
GDP per capita when born, one and two years old						1.182***
						(0.238)
Female	-9.372***	-9.371***	-9.372***	-9.393***	-9.392***	-9.393***
	(0.404)	(0.404)	(0.404)	(0.406)	(0.406)	(0.406)
Urban locality of birth	0.291*	0.288*	0.291*	0.224	0.220	0.221
	(0.159)	(0.160)	(0.160)	(0.170)	(0.170)	(0.170)
Mother completed primary education	0.711***	0.712***	0.711***	0.664***	0.663***	0.661***
	(0.181)	(0.181)	(0.181)	(0.174)	(0.172)	(0.171)
Mother completed secondary education	1.343***	1.346***	1.342***	1.209***	1.206***	1.202***
	(0.254)	(0.253)	(0.252)	(0.260)	(0.257)	(0.255)
Mother completed tertiary education	2.243***	2.246***	2.242***	2.026***	2.026***	2.021***
	(0.323)	(0.324)	(0.324)	(0.316)	(0.316)	(0.315)
Father completed primary education	0.469	0.466	0.465	0.480	0.476	0.473
	(0.311)	(0.311)	(0.312)	(0.321)	(0.321)	(0.321)
Father completed secondary education	1.005***	1.000***	1.003***	0.960***	0.955***	0.956***
	(0.302)	(0.303)	(0.302)	(0.310)	(0.310)	(0.310)
Father completed tertiary education	1.521***	1.518***	1.523***	1.495***	1.492***	1.495***
	(0.292)	(0.292)	(0.291)	(0.293)	(0.292)	(0.291)
Observations	42225	42225	42225	41206	41206	41206
R^2	0.381	0.381	0.381	0.383	0.383	0.383
Other controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Country fixed effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Birth year fixed effects	No	No	No	No	No	No
Country-specific time trend	Linear	Linear	Linear	Linear	Linear	Linear

Source: Life in Transition Survey III, EBRD Transition Indicators, Gapminder, Correlates of War Data, UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset, and authors' calculations.

Notes: Standard errors in parentheses are clustered at the country level. ***, ** and * indicate significance at 1%, 5% and 10% level, respectively. All specifications control for country fixed effects and country-specific linear time trends. Additionally, gender of the respondent, whether the respondent was born in an urban or rural locality, religion, parental education, and the incidence of war are included as controls. Specifications (4)-(6) also control for parental sector of employment and log GDP per capita.

Table B2: Impact of being born or in infancy at the start of transition on reported height controlling for infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)

	Reported height (cm)					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Born during transition	-0.453			-0.476		
	(0.529)			(0.519)		
Born or one year old during transition		-0.316			-0.367	
		(0.347)			(0.323)	
Born, one or two years old during transition			0.135			0.106
			(0.256)			(0.250)
GDP per capita when born				0.884		
				(0.539)		
GDP per capita when born and one year old					0.734	
					(0.551)	
GDP per capita when born, one and two years old						0.726
						(0.596)
Infant mortality rate when respondent was born	-0.081***			-0.061*		
	(0.027)			(0.030)		
Infant mortality rate when respondent born and one year old		-0.076***			-0.061**	
		(0.025)			(0.030)	
Infant mortality rate when respondent was born, one and two years old			-0.077***			-0.063**
			(0.025)			(0.030)
Female	-9.419***	-9.424***	-9.430***	-9.436***	-9.442***	-9.454***
	(0.566)	(0.557)	(0.549)	(0.570)	(0.561)	(0.553)
Urban locality of birth	0.258	0.232	0.251	0.184	0.171	0.184
	(0.237)	(0.232)	(0.224)	(0.242)	(0.240)	(0.231)
Mother completed primary education	0.310	0.390	0.267	0.346	0.395	0.277
	(0.570)	(0.554)	(0.531)	(0.556)	(0.548)	(0.531)
Mother completed secondary education	1.083	1.151*	1.057*	1.109*	1.151*	1.057*
	(0.644)	(0.614)	(0.596)	(0.617)	(0.596)	(0.585)
Mother completed tertiary education	2.166***	2.285***	2.215***	2.087***	2.187***	2.119***
	(0.681)	(0.652)	(0.635)	(0.647)	(0.627)	(0.618)
Observations	17021	17649	18272	16488	17102	17718
R^2	0.364	0.366	0.366	0.365	0.367	0.367
Other controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Country fixed effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Birth year fixed effects	No	No	No	No	No	No
Country-specific time trend	Linear	Linear	Linear	Linear	Linear	Linear

Source: Life in Transition Survey III, EBRD Transition Indicators, Gapminder, Correlates of War Data, UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset, World Development Indicators, and authors' calculations.

Notes: Standard errors in parentheses are clustered at the country level. ***, ** and * indicate significance at 1%, 5% and 10% level, respectively. All specifications control for country fixed effects and country-specific linear time trends. Additionally, gender of the respondent, whether the respondent was born in an urban or rural locality, religion, parental education, and the incidence of war are included as controls. Specifications (4)-(6) also control for parental sector of employment and log GDP per capita.

Table B3: Impact of being born or in infancy at the start of transition on Body Mass Index (BMI)

	BMI					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Born during transition	-0.473**			-0.322		
	(0.199)			(0.195)		
Born or one year old during transition		-0.327**			-0.164	
		(0.145)			(0.165)	
Born, one or two years old during transition			-0.266*			-0.062
			(0.149)			(0.151)
GDP per capita when born				0.985***		
				(0.237)		
GDP per capita when born and one year old					1.013***	
					(0.235)	
GDP per capita when born, one and two years old						1.019***
						(0.231)
Female	-1.009***	-1.007***	-1.006***	-1.014***	-1.012***	-1.011***
	(0.101)	(0.101)	(0.101)	(0.103)	(0.103)	(0.104)
Urban locality of birth	-0.255***	-0.258***	-0.258***	-0.215***	-0.217***	-0.217***
	(0.069)	(0.068)	(0.068)	(0.074)	(0.074)	(0.074)
Mother completed primary education	0.221	0.222	0.220	0.219	0.218	0.217
	(0.134)	(0.133)	(0.132)	(0.140)	(0.139)	(0.139)
Mother completed secondary education	-0.158	-0.158	-0.162	-0.186	-0.189	-0.192
	(0.167)	(0.167)	(0.166)	(0.170)	(0.170)	(0.170)
Mother completed tertiary education	-0.321*	-0.319*	-0.320*	-0.286	-0.286	-0.286
	(0.184)	(0.184)	(0.184)	(0.183)	(0.184)	(0.183)
Father completed primary education	0.118	0.111	0.100	0.096	0.089	0.078
	(0.192)	(0.191)	(0.193)	(0.189)	(0.189)	(0.190)
Father completed secondary education	0.114	0.107	0.099	0.108	0.103	0.096
	(0.232)	(0.231)	(0.232)	(0.228)	(0.227)	(0.228)
Father completed tertiary education	-0.131	-0.136	-0.143	-0.090	-0.094	-0.100
	(0.240)	(0.240)	(0.240)	(0.231)	(0.231)	(0.232)
Observations	40605	40605	40605	39645	39645	39645
R^2	0.119	0.120	0.121	0.123	0.124	0.124
Other controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Country fixed effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Birth year fixed effects	No	No	No	No	No	No
Country-specific time trend	Linear	Linear	Linear	Linear	Linear	Linear

Source: Life in Transition Survey III, EBRD Transition Indicators, Gapminder, Correlates of War Data, UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset, and authors' calculations.

Notes: Standard errors in parentheses are clustered at the country level. ***, ** and * indicate significance at 1%, 5% and 10% level, respectively. All specifications control for country fixed effects and country-specific linear time trends. Additionally, gender of the respondent, whether the respondent was born in an urban or rural locality, religion, parental education, and the incidence of war are included as controls. Specifications (4)-(6) also control for parental sector of employment and log GDP per capita.

Table B4: Impact of being born or in infancy at the start of transition on Body Mass Index (BMI) for people aged 21 or above

	BMI					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Born during transition	-0.699***			-0.537***		
	(0.200)			(0.192)		
Born or one year old during transition		-0.571***			-0.388**	
		(0.160)			(0.191)	
Born, one or two years old during transition			-0.518***			-0.285
			(0.171)			(0.179)
GDP per capita when born				0.726***		
				(0.227)		
GDP per capita when born and one year old					0.753***	
					(0.224)	
GDP per capita when born, one and two years old						0.762***
						(0.214)
Female	-0.979***	-0.975***	-0.975***	-0.983***	-0.980***	-0.978***
	(0.099)	(0.099)	(0.099)	(0.101)	(0.101)	(0.101)
Urban locality of birth	-0.232***	-0.236***	-0.235***	-0.195**	-0.199***	-0.198***
	(0.067)	(0.066)	(0.067)	(0.072)	(0.072)	(0.072)
Mother completed primary education	0.208	0.208	0.204	0.209	0.208	0.205
	(0.139)	(0.139)	(0.138)	(0.148)	(0.147)	(0.147)
Mother completed secondary education	-0.194	-0.194	-0.201	-0.215	-0.218	-0.223
	(0.168)	(0.167)	(0.166)	(0.174)	(0.174)	(0.173)
Mother completed tertiary education	-0.385**	-0.383**	-0.387**	-0.356*	-0.356*	-0.357*
	(0.188)	(0.188)	(0.188)	(0.195)	(0.196)	(0.195)
Father completed primary education	0.105	0.097	0.089	0.093	0.085	0.076
	(0.193)	(0.192)	(0.193)	(0.192)	(0.191)	(0.192)
Father completed secondary education	0.117	0.108	0.102	0.118	0.111	0.105
	(0.227)	(0.226)	(0.226)	(0.225)	(0.224)	(0.225)
Father completed tertiary education	-0.154	-0.161	-0.167	-0.121	-0.127	-0.133
	(0.240)	(0.239)	(0.239)	(0.233)	(0.233)	(0.233)
Observations	39305	39305	39305	38395	38395	38395
R^2	0.103	0.103	0.104	0.105	0.106	0.106
Other controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Country fixed effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Birth year fixed effects	No	No	No	No	No	No
Country-specific time trend	Linear	Linear	Linear	Linear	Linear	Linear

Source: Life in Transition Survey III, EBRD Transition Indicators, Gapminder, Correlates of War Data, UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset, and authors' calculations.

Notes: Standard errors in parentheses are clustered at the country level. ***, ** and * indicate significance at 1%, 5% and 10% level, respectively. All specifications control for country fixed effects and country-specific linear time trends. Additionally, gender of the respondent, whether the respondent was born in an urban or rural locality, religion, parental education, and the incidence of war are included as controls. Specifications (4)-(6) also control for parental sector of employment and log GDP per capita.

Table B5: Impact of being born or in infancy at the start of transition on the probability of being underweight

	Probability of being underweight					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Born during transition	-0.001			-0.011		
	(0.009)			(0.009)		
Born or one year old during transition		0.000			-0.009	
		(0.008)			(0.008)	
Born, one or two years old during transition			-0.003			-0.014*
			(0.007)			(0.007)
GDP per capita when born				-0.044***		
				(0.008)		
GDP per capita when born and one year old					-0.047***	
					(0.008)	
GDP per capita when born, one and two years old						-0.048***
						(0.008)
Female	0.029***	0.029***	0.029***	0.029***	0.029***	0.029***
	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.003)
Urban locality of birth	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.000	0.000	0.000
	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.003)
Mother completed primary education	-0.001	-0.001	-0.001	-0.002	-0.002	-0.002
	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.004)	(0.004)	(0.004)
Mother completed secondary education	-0.002	-0.002	-0.002	-0.002	-0.002	-0.002
	(0.004)	(0.004)	(0.004)	(0.004)	(0.004)	(0.004)
Mother completed tertiary education	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.002	0.002	0.002
	(0.008)	(0.008)	(0.008)	(0.008)	(0.008)	(0.008)
Father completed primary education	-0.003	-0.003	-0.002	-0.002	-0.002	-0.001
	(0.004)	(0.004)	(0.004)	(0.004)	(0.004)	(0.004)
Father completed secondary education	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.002	0.002	0.002
	(0.005)	(0.005)	(0.005)	(0.005)	(0.005)	(0.005)
Father completed tertiary education	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.002	0.002	0.002
	(0.006)	(0.006)	(0.006)	(0.007)	(0.007)	(0.007)
Observations	40605	40605	40605	39645	39645	39645
R^2	0.031	0.030	0.031	0.036	0.036	0.037
Other controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Country fixed effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Birth year fixed effects	No	No	No	No	No	No
Country-specific time trend	Linear	Linear	Linear	Linear	Linear	Linear

Source: Life in Transition Survey III, EBRD Transition Indicators, Gapminder, Correlates of War Data, UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset, and authors' calculations.

Notes: Standard errors in parentheses are clustered at the country level. ***, ** and * indicate significance at 1%, 5% and 10% level, respectively. All specifications control for country fixed effects and country-specific linear time trends. Additionally, gender of the respondent, whether the respondent was born in an urban or rural locality, religion, parental education, and the incidence of war are included as controls. Specifications (4)-(6) also control for parental sector of employment and log GDP per capita.

Table B6: Impact of being born or in infancy at the start of transition on the probability of being underweight for people aged 21 or above

	Probability of being underweight					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Born during transition	0.013			0.003		
	(0.009)			(0.009)		
Born or one year old during transition		0.014*			0.005	
		(0.008)			(0.007)	
Born, one or two years old during transition			0.012			-0.000
			(0.007)			(0.007)
GDP per capita when born				-0.031***		
				(0.006)		
GDP per capita when born and one year old					-0.033***	
					(0.006)	
GDP per capita when born, one and two years old						-0.034***
						(0.005)
Female	0.023***	0.023***	0.023***	0.023***	0.023***	0.023***
	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)
Urban locality of birth	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.001	0.001	0.001
	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.002)
Mother completed primary education	-0.001	-0.001	-0.001	-0.002	-0.002	-0.002
	(0.004)	(0.004)	(0.004)	(0.004)	(0.004)	(0.004)
Mother completed secondary education	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
	(0.004)	(0.004)	(0.004)	(0.005)	(0.005)	(0.005)
Mother completed tertiary education	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000
	(0.007)	(0.007)	(0.007)	(0.007)	(0.007)	(0.007)
Father completed primary education	-0.002	-0.002	-0.001	-0.001	-0.001	-0.001
	(0.004)	(0.004)	(0.004)	(0.005)	(0.004)	(0.005)
Father completed secondary education	-0.001	-0.001	-0.001	0.000	0.000	0.001
	(0.004)	(0.004)	(0.004)	(0.004)	(0.004)	(0.004)
Father completed tertiary education	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005
	(0.005)	(0.005)	(0.005)	(0.006)	(0.006)	(0.006)
Observations	39305	39305	39305	38395	38395	38395
R^2	0.021	0.021	0.022	0.024	0.025	0.025
Other controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Country fixed effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Birth year fixed effects	No	No	No	No	No	No
Country-specific time trend	Linear	Linear	Linear	Linear	Linear	Linear

Source: Life in Transition Survey III, EBRD Transition Indicators, Gapminder, Correlates of War Data, UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset, and authors' calculations.

Notes: Standard errors in parentheses are clustered at the country level. ***, ** and * indicate significance at 1%, 5% and 10% level, respectively. All specifications control for country fixed effects and country-specific linear time trends. Additionally, gender of the respondent, whether the respondent was born in an urban or rural locality, religion, parental education, and the incidence of war are included as controls. Specifications (4)-(6) also control for parental sector of employment and log GDP per capita.

Table B7: Impact of being born or in infancy at the start of transition on the probability of being overweight

	Probability of being overweight					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Born during transition	-0.057**			-0.040		
	(0.026)			(0.027)		
Born or one year old during transition		-0.049**			-0.031	
		(0.019)			(0.021)	
Born, one or two years old during transition			-0.044**			-0.023
			(0.018)			(0.019)
GDP per capita when born				0.097***		
				(0.025)		
GDP per capita when born and one year old					0.097***	
					(0.025)	
GDP per capita when born, one and two years old						0.097***
						(0.024)
Female	-0.125***	-0.124***	-0.124***	-0.125***	-0.125***	-0.125***
	(0.012)	(0.012)	(0.012)	(0.012)	(0.012)	(0.012)
Urban locality of birth	-0.035***	-0.035***	-0.035***	-0.031***	-0.032***	-0.031***
	(0.009)	(0.009)	(0.009)	(0.010)	(0.010)	(0.010)
Mother completed primary education	0.023	0.023	0.023	0.022	0.022	0.021
	(0.017)	(0.017)	(0.017)	(0.017)	(0.017)	(0.017)
Mother completed secondary education	-0.009	-0.009	-0.010	-0.012	-0.012	-0.012
	(0.019)	(0.019)	(0.019)	(0.019)	(0.019)	(0.019)
Mother completed tertiary education	-0.014	-0.013	-0.013	-0.011	-0.011	-0.011
	(0.025)	(0.025)	(0.025)	(0.024)	(0.024)	(0.024)
Father completed primary education	0.012	0.011	0.010	0.010	0.009	0.008
	(0.022)	(0.022)	(0.022)	(0.022)	(0.022)	(0.022)
Father completed secondary education	0.018	0.017	0.016	0.018	0.017	0.016
	(0.026)	(0.025)	(0.025)	(0.025)	(0.025)	(0.025)
Father completed tertiary education	-0.014	-0.015	-0.015	-0.010	-0.011	-0.011
	(0.028)	(0.028)	(0.028)	(0.028)	(0.028)	(0.028)
Observations	40605	40605	40605	39645	39645	39645
R^2	0.101	0.101	0.102	0.103	0.104	0.104
Other controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Country fixed effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Birth year fixed effects	No	No	No	No	No	No
Country-specific time trend	Linear	Linear	Linear	Linear	Linear	Linear

Source: Life in Transition Survey III, EBRD Transition Indicators, Gapminder, Correlates of War Data, UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset, and authors' calculations.

Notes: Standard errors in parentheses are clustered at the country level. ***, ** and * indicate significance at 1%, 5% and 10% level, respectively. All specifications control for country fixed effects and country-specific linear time trends. Additionally, gender of the respondent, whether the respondent was born in an urban or rural locality, religion, parental education, and the incidence of war are included as controls. Specifications (4)-(6) also control for parental sector of employment and log GDP per capita.

Table B8: Impact of being born or in infancy at the start of transition on the probability of being overweight for people aged 21 or above

	Probability of being overweight					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Born during transition	-0.078***			-0.060**		
	(0.025)			(0.025)		
Born or one year old during transition		-0.073***			-0.053**	
		(0.019)			(0.023)	
Born, one or two years old during transition			-0.069***			-0.047**
			(0.020)			(0.022)
GDP per capita when born				0.070**		
				(0.028)		
GDP per capita when born and one year old					0.070**	
					(0.028)	
GDP per capita when born, one and two years old						0.069**
						(0.026)
Female	-0.126***	-0.126***	-0.126***	-0.126***	-0.126***	-0.126***
	(0.012)	(0.012)	(0.012)	(0.012)	(0.012)	(0.012)
Urban locality of birth	-0.034***	-0.035***	-0.034***	-0.031***	-0.032***	-0.032***
	(0.009)	(0.009)	(0.009)	(0.010)	(0.010)	(0.010)
Mother completed primary education	0.020	0.020	0.020	0.019	0.019	0.019
	(0.017)	(0.017)	(0.017)	(0.018)	(0.018)	(0.018)
Mother completed secondary education	-0.009	-0.009	-0.010	-0.010	-0.010	-0.011
	(0.019)	(0.019)	(0.019)	(0.019)	(0.019)	(0.019)
Mother completed tertiary education	-0.016	-0.015	-0.016	-0.012	-0.012	-0.012
	(0.024)	(0.024)	(0.024)	(0.024)	(0.024)	(0.024)
Father completed primary education	0.012	0.011	0.010	0.010	0.009	0.008
	(0.022)	(0.022)	(0.022)	(0.022)	(0.022)	(0.022)
Father completed secondary education	0.015	0.014	0.013	0.015	0.014	0.013
	(0.025)	(0.025)	(0.025)	(0.025)	(0.025)	(0.025)
Father completed tertiary education	-0.020	-0.021	-0.021	-0.016	-0.017	-0.018
	(0.029)	(0.028)	(0.028)	(0.028)	(0.028)	(0.028)
Observations	39305	39305	39305	38395	38395	38395
R^2	0.088	0.089	0.089	0.090	0.091	0.091
Other controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Country fixed effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Birth year fixed effects	No	No	No	No	No	No
Country-specific time trend	Linear	Linear	Linear	Linear	Linear	Linear

Source: Life in Transition Survey III, EBRD Transition Indicators, Gapminder, Correlates of War Data, UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset, and authors' calculations.

Notes: Standard errors in parentheses are clustered at the country level. ***, ** and * indicate significance at 1%, 5% and 10% level, respectively. All specifications control for country fixed effects and country-specific linear time trends. Additionally, gender of the respondent, whether the respondent was born in an urban or rural locality, religion, parental education, and the incidence of war are included as controls. Specifications (4)-(6) also control for parental sector of employment and log GDP per capita.

Table B9: Impact of being in utero at the start of transition on reported height

	Reported height (cm)	
	(1)	(2)
In utero during transition	-0.727	-0.411
	(0.434)	(0.415)
GDP per capita when respondent in utero		1.103***
		(0.228)
Female	-9.374***	-9.395***
	(0.404)	(0.406)
Urban locality of birth	0.286*	0.222
	(0.159)	(0.169)
Mother completed primary education	0.712***	0.668***
	(0.184)	(0.175)
Mother completed secondary education	1.350***	1.215***
	(0.256)	(0.262)
Mother completed tertiary education	2.244***	2.021***
	(0.324)	(0.317)
Father completed primary education	0.477	0.492
	(0.312)	(0.322)
Father completed secondary education	1.009***	0.969***
	(0.303)	(0.311)
Father completed tertiary education	1.534***	1.514***
	(0.292)	(0.293)
Observations	42220	41201
R^2	0.381	0.383
Other controls	Yes	Yes
Country fixed effects	Yes	Yes
Birth year fixed effects	No	No
Country-specific time trend	Linear	Linear

Source: Life in Transition Survey III, EBRD Transition Indicators, Gapminder, Correlates of War Data, UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset, and authors' calculations.

Notes: Standard errors in parentheses are clustered at the country level. ***, ** and * indicate significance at 1%, 5% and 10% level, respectively. All specifications control for country fixed effects and country-specific linear time trends. Additionally, gender of the respondent, whether the respondent was born in an urban or rural locality, religion, parental education, and the incidence of war are included as controls. Specification (2) also controls for parental sector of employment and log GDP per capita.

Table B10: Impact of being in utero at the start of transition on reported height for people aged 21 or above

	Reported height (cm)	
	(1)	(2)
In utero during transition	-0.738	-0.535
	(0.498)	(0.484)
GDP per capita when respondent in utero		0.688***
		(0.247)
Female	-9.419***	-9.437***
	(0.391)	(0.395)
Urban locality of birth	0.296*	0.232
	(0.153)	(0.163)
Mother completed primary education	0.630***	0.589***
	(0.171)	(0.165)
Mother completed secondary education	1.266***	1.145***
	(0.232)	(0.245)
Mother completed tertiary education	2.144***	1.943***
	(0.317)	(0.324)
Father completed primary education	0.507	0.536
	(0.318)	(0.321)
Father completed secondary education	1.021***	0.994***
	(0.312)	(0.310)
Father completed tertiary education	1.541***	1.526***
	(0.315)	(0.308)
Observations	40888	39921
R^2	0.385	0.387
Other controls	Yes	Yes
Country fixed effects	Yes	Yes
Birth year fixed effects	No	No
Country-specific time trend	Linear	Linear

Source: Life in Transition Survey III, EBRD Transition Indicators, Gapminder, Correlates of War Data, UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset, and authors' calculations.

Notes: Standard errors in parentheses are clustered at the country level. ***, ** and * indicate significance at 1%, 5% and 10% level, respectively. All specifications control for country fixed effects and country-specific linear time trends. Additionally, gender of the respondent, whether the respondent was born in an urban or rural locality, religion, parental education, and the incidence of war are included as controls. Specification (2) also controls for parental sector of employment and log GDP per capita.

Table B11: Impact of being in utero at the start of transition on Body Mass Index (BMI), the probability of being underweight and overweight

	BMI		Probability of being underweight		Probability of being overweight	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
In utero during transition	-0.549***	-0.334*	0.011	0.000	-0.053**	-0.028
	(0.199)	(0.189)	(0.009)	(0.010)	(0.022)	(0.022)
GDP per capita when respondent in utero		0.857***		-0.044***		0.089***
		(0.248)		(0.009)		(0.027)
Female	-1.010***	-1.015***	0.029***	0.029***	-0.125***	-0.125***
	(0.101)	(0.103)	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.012)	(0.012)
Urban locality of birth	-0.260***	-0.213***	0.002	0.000	-0.035***	-0.031***
	(0.070)	(0.075)	(0.003)	(0.003)	(0.009)	(0.010)
Mother completed primary education	0.225*	0.226	-0.001	-0.002	0.023	0.022
	(0.133)	(0.138)	(0.003)	(0.004)	(0.017)	(0.017)
Mother completed secondary education	-0.149	-0.173	-0.002	-0.002	-0.008	-0.010
	(0.167)	(0.168)	(0.004)	(0.004)	(0.019)	(0.018)
Mother completed tertiary education	-0.315*	-0.284	0.003	0.002	-0.013	-0.011
	(0.184)	(0.182)	(0.008)	(0.008)	(0.025)	(0.024)
Father completed primary education	0.121	0.105	-0.003	-0.002	0.012	0.011
	(0.192)	(0.189)	(0.004)	(0.004)	(0.022)	(0.022)
Father completed secondary education	0.113	0.115	0.000	0.002	0.018	0.019
	(0.232)	(0.228)	(0.005)	(0.005)	(0.026)	(0.025)
Father completed tertiary education	-0.126	-0.077	0.003	0.001	-0.013	-0.008
	(0.240)	(0.231)	(0.006)	(0.007)	(0.028)	(0.028)
Observations	40600	39640	40600	39640	40600	39640
R^2	0.119	0.122	0.031	0.036	0.101	0.103
Other controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Country fixed effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Birth year fixed effects	No	No	No	No	No	No
Country-specific time trend	Linear	Linear	Linear	Linear	Linear	Linear

Source: Life in Transition Survey III, EBRD Transition Indicators, Gapminder, Correlates of War Data, UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset, and authors' calculations.

Notes: Standard errors in parentheses are clustered at the country level. ***, ** and * indicate significance at 1%, 5% and 10% level, respectively. All specifications control for country fixed effects and country-specific linear time trends. Additionally, gender of the respondent, whether the respondent was born in an urban or rural locality, religion, parental education, and the incidence of war are included as controls. Specifications (2), (4) and (6) also control for parental sector of employment and log GDP per capita.

Table B12: Impact of being in utero at the start of transition on Body Mass Index (BMI), the probability of being underweight and overweight for people aged 21 or above

	BMI		Probability of being underweight		Probability of being overweight	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
In utero during transition	-0.706***	-0.572**	0.022**	0.016	-0.070***	-0.051*
	(0.219)	(0.235)	(0.009)	(0.010)	(0.025)	(0.026)
GDP per capita when respondent in utero		0.509*		-0.027***		0.055*
		(0.274)		(0.006)		(0.032)
Female	-0.979***	-0.984***	0.023***	0.023***	-0.126***	-0.126***
	(0.099)	(0.102)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.012)	(0.012)
Urban locality of birth	-0.237***	-0.193**	0.003	0.001	-0.035***	-0.031***
	(0.068)	(0.072)	(0.002)	(0.002)	(0.009)	(0.010)
Mother completed primary education	0.212	0.214	-0.001	-0.002	0.020	0.020
	(0.138)	(0.146)	(0.004)	(0.004)	(0.017)	(0.018)
Mother completed secondary education	-0.184	-0.200	0.000	0.000	-0.008	-0.008
	(0.167)	(0.173)	(0.004)	(0.005)	(0.019)	(0.019)
Mother completed tertiary education	-0.380*	-0.354*	0.001	-0.000	-0.015	-0.012
	(0.188)	(0.195)	(0.007)	(0.007)	(0.024)	(0.024)
Father completed primary education	0.106	0.099	-0.002	-0.001	0.012	0.011
	(0.194)	(0.194)	(0.004)	(0.005)	(0.022)	(0.022)
Father completed secondary education	0.116	0.126	-0.001	0.000	0.015	0.016
	(0.228)	(0.227)	(0.004)	(0.004)	(0.026)	(0.025)
Father completed tertiary education	-0.148	-0.108	0.005	0.005	-0.019	-0.015
	(0.240)	(0.234)	(0.005)	(0.006)	(0.029)	(0.028)
Observations	39300	38390	39300	38390	39300	38390
R^2	0.103	0.104	0.022	0.024	0.088	0.089
Other controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Country fixed effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Birth year fixed effects	No	No	No	No	No	No
Country-specific time trend	Linear	Linear	Linear	Linear	Linear	Linear

Source: Life in Transition Survey III, EBRD Transition Indicators, Gapminder, Correlates of War Data, UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset, and authors' calculations.

Notes: Standard errors in parentheses are clustered at the country level. ***, ** and * indicate significance at 1%, 5% and 10% level, respectively. All specifications control for country fixed effects and country-specific linear time trends. Additionally, gender of the respondent, whether the respondent was born in an urban or rural locality, religion, parental education, and the incidence of war are included as controls. Specifications (2), (4) and (6) also control for parental sector of employment and log GDP per capita.

Table B13: Impact of being adolescent at the start of transition on reported height

	Reported height (cm)			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Adolescent (lenient definition) during transition	0.301		0.375	
	(0.245)		(0.257)	
Adolescent (strict definition) during transition		0.213		0.293
		(0.267)		(0.272)
GDP per capita when respondent was adolescent (lenient definition)			0.947***	
			(0.305)	
GDP per capita when respondent was adolescent (strict definition)				0.896***
				(0.296)
Female	-9.377***	-9.377***	-9.375***	-9.357***
	(0.404)	(0.404)	(0.406)	(0.404)
Urban locality of birth	0.296*	0.296*	0.240	0.240
	(0.160)	(0.160)	(0.173)	(0.173)
Mother completed primary education	0.710***	0.708***	0.638***	0.638***
	(0.183)	(0.183)	(0.172)	(0.172)
Mother completed secondary education	1.352***	1.350***	1.215***	1.215***
	(0.256)	(0.255)	(0.257)	(0.258)
Mother completed tertiary education	2.242***	2.241***	2.015***	2.014***
	(0.325)	(0.325)	(0.316)	(0.316)
Father completed primary education	0.492	0.493	0.470	0.470
	(0.311)	(0.310)	(0.315)	(0.314)
Father completed secondary education	1.021***	1.021***	0.959***	0.958***
	(0.302)	(0.302)	(0.302)	(0.302)
Father completed tertiary education	1.543***	1.542***	1.494***	1.493***
	(0.292)	(0.292)	(0.286)	(0.286)
Observations	42225	42225	41206	41206
R^2	0.381	0.381	0.382	0.382
Other controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Country fixed effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Birth year fixed effects	No	No	No	No
Country-specific time trend	Linear	Linear	Linear	Linear

Source: Life in Transition Survey III, EBRD Transition Indicators, Gapminder, Correlates of War Data, UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset, and authors' calculations.

Notes: Standard errors in parentheses are clustered at the country level. ***, ** and * indicate significance at 1%, 5% and 10% level, respectively. All specifications control for country fixed effects and country-specific linear time trends. Additionally, gender of the respondent, whether the respondent was born in an urban or rural locality, religion, parental education, and the incidence of war are included as controls. Specifications (2) and (4) also control for parental sector of employment and log GDP per capita.

Table B14: Impact of being adolescent at the start of transition on reported height for people aged 21 or over

	Reported height (cm)			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Adolescent (lenient definition) during transition	0.133		0.214	
	(0.245)		(0.253)	
Adolescent (strict definition) during transition		0.036		0.128
		(0.270)		(0.272)
GDP per capita when respondent was adolescent (lenient definition)			1.180***	
			(0.285)	
GDP per capita when respondent was adolescent (strict definition)				1.154***
				(0.278)
Female	-9.421***	-9.421***	-9.410***	-9.385***
	(0.391)	(0.392)	(0.393)	(0.392)
Urban locality of birth	0.303*	0.304*	0.237	0.237
	(0.155)	(0.154)	(0.166)	(0.166)
Mother completed primary education	0.629***	0.628***	0.554***	0.555***
	(0.171)	(0.171)	(0.159)	(0.160)
Mother completed secondary education	1.267***	1.267***	1.120***	1.122***
	(0.232)	(0.231)	(0.235)	(0.235)
Mother completed tertiary education	2.141***	2.141***	1.932***	1.932***
	(0.318)	(0.318)	(0.320)	(0.321)
Father completed primary education	0.519	0.520	0.491	0.489
	(0.317)	(0.317)	(0.316)	(0.316)
Father completed secondary education	1.031***	1.032***	0.959***	0.957***
	(0.311)	(0.311)	(0.301)	(0.301)
Father completed tertiary education	1.549***	1.549***	1.491***	1.489***
	(0.315)	(0.314)	(0.300)	(0.301)
Observations	40893	40893	39926	39926
R^2	0.385	0.385	0.387	0.387
Other controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Country fixed effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Birth year fixed effects	No	No	No	No
Country-specific time trend	Linear	Linear	Linear	Linear

Source: Life in Transition Survey III, EBRD Transition Indicators, Gapminder, Correlates of War Data, UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset, and authors' calculations.

Notes: Standard errors in parentheses are clustered at the country level. ***, ** and * indicate significance at 1%, 5% and 10% level, respectively. All specifications control for country fixed effects and country-specific linear time trends. Additionally, gender of the respondent, whether the respondent was born in an urban or rural locality, religion, parental education, and the incidence of war are included as controls. Specifications (2) and (4) also control for parental sector of employment and log GDP per capita.

Table B15: Impact of being born or in infancy at the start of transition on completed education

	Completed education					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Born during transition	0.192**			0.195**		
	(0.091)			(0.093)		
Born or one year old during transition		0.160**			0.167**	
		(0.065)			(0.066)	
Born, one or two years old during transition			0.114*			0.114*
			(0.066)			(0.064)
Female	-0.021	-0.021	-0.020	-0.021	-0.021	-0.020
	(0.045)	(0.045)	(0.045)	(0.044)	(0.044)	(0.044)
Urban locality of birth	0.225***	0.225***	0.225***	0.146***	0.146***	0.146***
	(0.028)	(0.028)	(0.028)	(0.028)	(0.028)	(0.028)
Age	0.092***	0.092***	0.092***	0.085***	0.085***	0.086***
	(0.031)	(0.031)	(0.031)	(0.029)	(0.029)	(0.029)
Mother completed primary education	0.445***	0.445***	0.445***	0.434***	0.434***	0.435***
	(0.056)	(0.056)	(0.056)	(0.058)	(0.058)	(0.058)
Mother completed secondary education	0.842***	0.842***	0.842***	0.778***	0.779***	0.779***
	(0.061)	(0.061)	(0.061)	(0.064)	(0.064)	(0.064)
Mother completed tertiary education	1.376***	1.375***	1.376***	1.246***	1.246***	1.246***
	(0.074)	(0.074)	(0.074)	(0.073)	(0.073)	(0.073)
Father completed primary education	0.528***	0.528***	0.528***	0.513***	0.513***	0.512***
	(0.078)	(0.078)	(0.078)	(0.078)	(0.078)	(0.078)
Father completed secondary education	1.167***	1.167***	1.167***	1.116***	1.117***	1.116***
	(0.099)	(0.099)	(0.099)	(0.098)	(0.098)	(0.098)
Father completed tertiary education	1.984***	1.985***	1.984***	1.896***	1.897***	1.896***
	(0.130)	(0.130)	(0.130)	(0.130)	(0.130)	(0.130)
Observations	47794	47794	47794	46188	46188	46188
Other controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Country fixed effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Birth year fixed effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Country-specific time trend	No	No	No	No	No	No

Source: Life in Transition Survey III, EBRD Transition Indicators, and authors' calculations.
Notes: Standard errors in parentheses are clustered at the country level. ***, ** and * indicate significance at 1%, 5% and 10% level, respectively. All specifications control for country fixed effects and birth year fixed effects. Additionally, gender of the respondent, whether the respondent was born in an urban or rural locality, age, religion, and parental education are included as controls. Specifications (4)-(6) also control for parental sector of employment.

Table B16: Impact of being born or in infancy at the start of transition on reported height for countries with income below US$ 10,000 for people aged 21 or above

	Reported height (cm)					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Born during transition	-1.500**			-1.252*		
	(0.644)			(0.657)		
Born or one year old during transition		-1.171***			-0.932**	
		(0.404)			(0.373)	
Born, one or two years old during transition			-0.669**			-0.318
			(0.287)			(0.307)
GDP per capita when born				0.936**		
				(0.351)		
GDP per capita when born and one year old					0.955***	
					(0.321)	
GDP per capita when born, one and two years old						1.100***
						(0.360)
Female	-8.865***	-8.867***	-8.867***	-8.867***	-8.868***	-8.867***
	(0.538)	(0.538)	(0.538)	(0.542)	(0.542)	(0.542)
Urban locality of birth	0.308	0.302	0.308	0.237	0.232	0.234
	(0.220)	(0.221)	(0.221)	(0.231)	(0.232)	(0.232)
Mother completed primary education	0.748***	0.749***	0.749***	0.722***	0.720***	0.713***
	(0.218)	(0.217)	(0.218)	(0.205)	(0.202)	(0.201)
Mother completed secondary education	1.282***	1.283***	1.278***	1.221***	1.216***	1.208***
	(0.289)	(0.287)	(0.284)	(0.294)	(0.289)	(0.287)
Mother completed tertiary education	2.134***	2.136***	2.128***	2.040***	2.037***	2.025***
	(0.375)	(0.375)	(0.375)	(0.370)	(0.369)	(0.370)
Father completed primary education	0.486	0.476	0.471	0.521	0.516	0.516
	(0.441)	(0.443)	(0.444)	(0.441)	(0.441)	(0.441)
Father completed secondary education	0.852*	0.843*	0.847*	0.801*	0.796*	0.799*
	(0.424)	(0.426)	(0.424)	(0.411)	(0.411)	(0.410)
Father completed tertiary education	1.299***	1.286***	1.289***	1.263***	1.255***	1.262***
	(0.422)	(0.424)	(0.423)	(0.412)	(0.411)	(0.411)
Observations	27122	27122	27122	26455	26455	26455
R^2	0.355	0.355	0.355	0.357	0.357	0.357
Other controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Country fixed effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Birth year fixed effects	No	No	No	No	No	No
Country-specific time trend	Linear	Linear	Linear	Linear	Linear	Linear

Source: Life in Transition Survey III, EBRD Transition Indicators, Gapminder, Correlates of War Data, UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset, and authors' calculations.

Notes: Standard errors in parentheses are clustered at the country level. ***, ** and * indicate significance at 1%, 5% and 10% level, respectively. All specifications control for country fixed effects and country-specific linear time trends. Additionally, gender of the respondent, whether the respondent was born in an urban or rural locality, religion, parental education, and the incidence of war are included as controls. Specifications (4)-(6) also control for parental sector of employment and log GDP per capita.

Table B17: Impact of being born or in infancy at the start of transition on reported height for countries with income equal or over US$ 10,000 for people aged 21 or above

	Reported height (cm)					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Born during transition	-0.574			-0.581		
	(0.481)			(0.514)		
Born or one year old during transition		-0.689*			-0.670	
		(0.381)			(0.402)	
Born, one or two years old during transition			-0.385			-0.401
			(0.286)			(0.281)
GDP per capita when born				0.155		
				(0.335)		
GDP per capita when born and one year old					0.271	
					(0.345)	
GDP per capita when born, one and two years old						0.380
						(0.371)
Female	-10.419***	-10.411***	-10.415***	-10.465***	-10.458***	-10.461***
	(0.282)	(0.284)	(0.283)	(0.272)	(0.274)	(0.274)
Urban locality of birth	0.117	0.114	0.117	0.049	0.042	0.044
	(0.160)	(0.160)	(0.160)	(0.173)	(0.173)	(0.173)
Mother completed primary education	0.636**	0.633**	0.630**	0.607**	0.604**	0.602**
	(0.219)	(0.218)	(0.219)	(0.222)	(0.221)	(0.220)
Mother completed secondary education	1.614***	1.610***	1.602***	1.482***	1.476***	1.468***
	(0.308)	(0.307)	(0.304)	(0.364)	(0.362)	(0.357)
Mother completed tertiary education	2.469***	2.470***	2.464***	2.230***	2.232***	2.230***
	(0.407)	(0.408)	(0.409)	(0.452)	(0.452)	(0.453)
Father completed primary education	0.955*	0.958*	0.954*	0.967*	0.970*	0.963*
	(0.455)	(0.454)	(0.456)	(0.458)	(0.459)	(0.462)
Father completed secondary education	1.418***	1.418***	1.419***	1.368***	1.366***	1.364***
	(0.445)	(0.445)	(0.445)	(0.444)	(0.445)	(0.446)
Father completed tertiary education	1.901***	1.910***	1.911***	1.786***	1.792***	1.790***
	(0.409)	(0.406)	(0.407)	(0.401)	(0.399)	(0.401)
Observations	19713	19713	19713	19267	19267	19267
R^2	0.435	0.435	0.435	0.439	0.439	0.439
Other controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Country fixed effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Birth year fixed effects	No	No	No	No	No	No
Country-specific time trend	Linear	Linear	Linear	Linear	Linear	Linear

Source: Life in Transition Survey III, EBRD Transition Indicators, Gapminder, Correlates of War Data, UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset, and authors' calculations.

Notes: Standard errors in parentheses are clustered at the country level. ***, ** and * indicate significance at 1%, 5% and 10% level, respectively. All specifications control for country fixed effects and country-specific linear time trends. Additionally, gender of the respondent, whether the respondent was born in an urban or rural locality, religion, parental education, and the incidence of war are included as controls. Specifications (4)-(6) also control for parental sector of employment and log GDP per capita.

Table B18: Impact of being born or in infancy at the start of transition on reported height excluding Central Europe, the Baltic states and the Czech Republic

	Reported height (cm)					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Born during transition	-1.074*			-0.961*		
	(0.571)			(0.556)		
Born or one year old during transition		-0.930**			-0.767**	
		(0.333)			(0.309)	
Born, one or two years old during transition			-0.451*			-0.243
			(0.244)			(0.266)
GDP per capita when born				1.115***		
				(0.246)		
GDP per capita when born and one year old					1.188***	
					(0.228)	
GDP per capita when born, one and two years old						1.244***
						(0.247)
Female	-8.862***	-8.860***	-8.862***	-8.890***	-8.888***	-8.889***
	(0.490)	(0.490)	(0.490)	(0.494)	(0.494)	(0.494)
Urban locality of birth	0.245	0.242	0.247	0.217	0.212	0.215
	(0.199)	(0.200)	(0.200)	(0.212)	(0.213)	(0.213)
Mother completed primary education	0.755***	0.758***	0.757***	0.733***	0.733***	0.730***
	(0.171)	(0.171)	(0.171)	(0.160)	(0.158)	(0.157)
Mother completed secondary education	1.262***	1.268***	1.263***	1.187***	1.185***	1.180***
	(0.257)	(0.256)	(0.254)	(0.271)	(0.267)	(0.265)
Mother completed tertiary education	2.021***	2.025***	2.021***	1.914***	1.914***	1.908***
	(0.343)	(0.344)	(0.346)	(0.343)	(0.343)	(0.344)
Father completed primary education	0.599*	0.592	0.589	0.622	0.619	0.616
	(0.349)	(0.350)	(0.352)	(0.364)	(0.364)	(0.365)
Father completed secondary education	1.022***	1.013***	1.016***	1.008***	1.002***	1.005***
	(0.344)	(0.346)	(0.345)	(0.353)	(0.354)	(0.352)
Father completed tertiary education	1.616***	1.608***	1.615***	1.632***	1.627***	1.631***
	(0.317)	(0.319)	(0.317)	(0.323)	(0.323)	(0.321)
Observations	31743	31743	31743	30940	30940	30940
R^2	0.362	0.362	0.362	0.364	0.365	0.364
Other controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Country fixed effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Birth year fixed effects	No	No	No	No	No	No
Country-specific time trend	Linear	Linear	Linear	Linear	Linear	Linear

Source: Life in Transition Survey III, EBRD Transition Indicators, Gapminder, Correlates of War Data, UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset, and authors' calculations.

Notes: Standard errors in parentheses are clustered at the country level. ***, ** and * indicate significance at 1%, 5% and 10% level, respectively. All specifications control for country fixed effects and country-specific linear time trends. Additionally, gender of the respondent, whether the respondent was born in an urban or rural locality, religion, parental education, and the incidence of war are included as controls. Specifications (4)-(6) also control for parental sector of employment and log GDP per capita.

Table B19: Impact of being born or in infancy at the start of transition on reported height excluding South-eastern Europe

	Reported height (cm)					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Born during transition	-1.142*			-0.980		
	(0.583)			(0.576)		
Born or one year old during transition		-0.679*			-0.524	
		(0.391)			(0.361)	
Born, one or two years old during transition			-0.121			0.068
			(0.285)			(0.290)
GDP per capita when born				0.956***		
				(0.299)		
GDP per capita when born and one year old					1.075***	
					(0.305)	
GDP per capita when born, one and two years old						1.165***
						(0.336)
Female	-9.356***	-9.355***	-9.357***	-9.363***	-9.362***	-9.363***
	(0.526)	(0.526)	(0.526)	(0.529)	(0.529)	(0.529)
Urban locality of birth	0.143	0.141	0.140	0.052	0.048	0.046
	(0.182)	(0.183)	(0.182)	(0.198)	(0.199)	(0.198)
Mother completed primary education	0.797**	0.796**	0.798**	0.729**	0.720**	0.718**
	(0.292)	(0.292)	(0.292)	(0.283)	(0.280)	(0.278)
Mother completed secondary education	1.614***	1.614***	1.613***	1.504***	1.490***	1.487***
	(0.361)	(0.361)	(0.359)	(0.366)	(0.363)	(0.359)
Mother completed tertiary education	2.431***	2.432***	2.428***	2.239***	2.229***	2.222***
	(0.409)	(0.412)	(0.410)	(0.405)	(0.405)	(0.403)
Father completed primary education	0.329	0.334	0.329	0.322	0.330	0.324
	(0.539)	(0.539)	(0.539)	(0.546)	(0.544)	(0.543)
Father completed secondary education	0.736	0.739	0.742	0.620	0.626	0.625
	(0.481)	(0.482)	(0.480)	(0.476)	(0.476)	(0.474)
Father completed tertiary education	1.223**	1.227**	1.233**	1.118**	1.125**	1.126**
	(0.445)	(0.445)	(0.443)	(0.434)	(0.432)	(0.431)
Observations	31790	31790	31790	31032	31032	31032
R^2	0.374	0.374	0.374	0.376	0.376	0.376
Other controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Country fixed effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Birth year fixed effects	No	No	No	No	No	No
Country-specific time trend	Linear	Linear	Linear	Linear	Linear	Linear

Source: Life in Transition Survey III, EBRD Transition Indicators, Gapminder, Correlates of War Data, UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset, and authors' calculations.

Notes: Standard errors in parentheses are clustered at the country level. ***, ** and * indicate significance at 1%, 5% and 10% level, respectively. All specifications control for country fixed effects and country-specific linear time trends. Additionally, gender of the respondent, whether the respondent was born in an urban or rural locality, religion, parental education, and the incidence of war are included as controls. Specifications (4)-(6) also control for parental sector of employment and log GDP per capita.

Table B20: Impact of being born at the fall of Berlin Wall on reported height

	Reported height (cm)					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Born at the fall of Berlin Wall	-0.049			-0.159		
	(0.317)			(0.301)		
Born or one year old at the fall of Berlin Wall		0.019			-0.157	
		(0.277)			(0.268)	
Born, one or two years old at the fall of Berlin Wall			0.030			-0.149
			(0.266)			(0.261)
GDP per capita when born				1.101***		
				(0.235)		
GDP per capita when born and one year old					1.186***	
					(0.234)	
GDP per capita when born, one and two years old						1.219***
						(0.244)
Female	-9.374***	-9.374***	-9.373***	-9.394***	-9.394***	-9.393***
	(0.404)	(0.404)	(0.404)	(0.406)	(0.406)	(0.406)
Urban locality of birth	0.291*	0.291*	0.291*	0.222	0.221	0.220
	(0.160)	(0.160)	(0.160)	(0.170)	(0.170)	(0.170)
Mother completed primary education	0.709***	0.711***	0.711***	0.661***	0.660***	0.659***
	(0.181)	(0.181)	(0.181)	(0.173)	(0.172)	(0.171)
Mother completed secondary education	1.346***	1.348***	1.344***	1.208***	1.204***	1.201***
	(0.254)	(0.254)	(0.252)	(0.260)	(0.257)	(0.255)
Mother completed tertiary education	2.239***	2.240***	2.241***	2.020***	2.019***	2.020***
	(0.324)	(0.324)	(0.323)	(0.317)	(0.315)	(0.315)
Father completed primary education	0.474	0.475	0.468	0.483	0.481	0.473
	(0.309)	(0.310)	(0.311)	(0.320)	(0.320)	(0.321)
Father completed secondary education	1.011***	1.012***	1.008***	0.964***	0.961***	0.955***
	(0.301)	(0.301)	(0.302)	(0.309)	(0.309)	(0.309)
Father completed tertiary education	1.531***	1.532***	1.530***	1.503***	1.502***	1.494***
	(0.290)	(0.291)	(0.290)	(0.291)	(0.291)	(0.291)
Observations	42225	42225	42225	41206	41206	41206
R^2	0.381	0.381	0.381	0.383	0.383	0.383
Other controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Country fixed effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Birth year fixed effects	No	No	No	No	No	No
Country-specific time trend	Linear	Linear	Linear	Linear	Linear	Linear

Source: Life in Transition Survey III, EBRD Transition Indicators, Gapminder, Correlates of War Data, UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset, and authors' calculations.

Notes: Standard errors in parentheses are clustered at the country level. ***, ** and * indicate significance at 1%, 5% and 10% level, respectively. All specifications control for country fixed effects and country-specific linear time trends. Additionally, gender of the respondent, whether the respondent was born in an urban or rural locality, religion, parental education, and the incidence of war are included as controls. Specifications (4)-(6) also control for parental sector of employment and log GDP per capita.

Table B21: Impact of being born at the collapse of Soviet Union on reported height

	Reported height (cm)					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Born at the collapse of Soviet Union	-0.200			-0.174		
	(0.368)			(0.396)		
Born or one year old at the collapse of Soviet Union		-0.110			-0.111	
		(0.303)			(0.320)	
Born, one or two years old at the collapse of Soviet Union			-0.053			-0.036
			(0.258)			(0.254)
GDP per capita when born				1.094***		
				(0.234)		
GDP per capita when born and one year old					1.171***	
					(0.231)	
GDP per capita when born, one and two years old						1.200***
						(0.241)
Female	-9.373***	-9.373***	-9.373***	-9.394***	-9.394***	-9.392***
	(0.404)	(0.404)	(0.404)	(0.406)	(0.406)	(0.406)
Urban locality of birth	0.291*	0.291*	0.291*	0.223	0.221	0.221
	(0.160)	(0.160)	(0.160)	(0.170)	(0.170)	(0.170)
Mother completed primary education	0.709***	0.710***	0.711***	0.662***	0.661***	0.661***
	(0.181)	(0.181)	(0.181)	(0.174)	(0.172)	(0.171)
Mother completed secondary education	1.345***	1.347***	1.344***	1.208***	1.205***	1.202***
	(0.254)	(0.254)	(0.252)	(0.260)	(0.257)	(0.255)
Mother completed tertiary education	2.240***	2.241***	2.241***	2.021***	2.021***	2.020***
	(0.324)	(0.324)	(0.324)	(0.317)	(0.316)	(0.316)
Father completed primary education	0.473	0.473	0.467	0.483	0.481	0.474
	(0.310)	(0.310)	(0.311)	(0.320)	(0.320)	(0.321)
Father completed secondary education	1.010***	1.010***	1.006***	0.964***	0.962***	0.957***
	(0.301)	(0.302)	(0.302)	(0.309)	(0.310)	(0.310)
Father completed tertiary education	1.530***	1.531***	1.528***	1.503***	1.501***	1.496***
	(0.290)	(0.291)	(0.290)	(0.292)	(0.291)	(0.290)
Observations	42225	42225	42225	41206	41206	41206
R^2	0.381	0.381	0.381	0.383	0.383	0.383
Other controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Country fixed effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Birth year fixed effects	No	No	No	No	No	No
Country-specific time trend	Linear	Linear	Linear	Linear	Linear	Linear

Source: Life in Transition Survey III, EBRD Transition Indicators, Gapminder, Correlates of War Data, UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset, and authors' calculations.

Notes: Standard errors in parentheses are clustered at the country level. ***, ** and * indicate significance at 1%, 5% and 10% level, respectively. All specifications control for country fixed effects and country-specific linear time trends. Additionally, gender of the respondent, whether the respondent was born in an urban or rural locality, religion, parental education, and the incidence of war are included as controls. Specifications (4)-(6) also control for parental sector of employment and log GDP per capita.

Table B22: Impact of being born one to three years after the start of transition on reported height

	Reported height (cm)					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Born one year after transition	-0.695			-0.313		
	(0.450)			(0.416)		
Born one or two years after transition		-0.482			0.105	
		(0.379)			(0.391)	
Born one, two or three years after transition			-0.285			0.471
			(0.315)			(0.349)
GDP per capita when born				1.060***		
				(0.226)		
GDP per capita when born and one year old					1.197***	
					(0.256)	
GDP per capita when born, one and two years old						1.372***
						(0.284)
Female	-9.374***	-9.374***	-9.373***	-9.395***	-9.394***	-9.392***
	(0.403)	(0.404)	(0.404)	(0.406)	(0.406)	(0.406)
Urban locality of birth	0.288*	0.287*	0.288*	0.223	0.221	0.222
	(0.159)	(0.159)	(0.160)	(0.169)	(0.170)	(0.170)
Mother completed primary education	0.710***	0.711***	0.711***	0.663***	0.661***	0.660***
	(0.181)	(0.181)	(0.182)	(0.174)	(0.172)	(0.171)
Mother completed secondary education	1.344***	1.345***	1.342***	1.210***	1.205***	1.200***
	(0.254)	(0.254)	(0.252)	(0.260)	(0.257)	(0.254)
Mother completed tertiary education	2.242***	2.240***	2.241***	2.023***	2.020***	2.018***
	(0.322)	(0.324)	(0.323)	(0.316)	(0.316)	(0.315)
Father completed primary education	0.472	0.471	0.465	0.484	0.482	0.477
	(0.309)	(0.309)	(0.311)	(0.320)	(0.320)	(0.321)
Father completed secondary education	1.007***	1.007***	1.003***	0.964***	0.963***	0.960***
	(0.301)	(0.301)	(0.301)	(0.309)	(0.309)	(0.309)
Father completed tertiary education	1.529***	1.529***	1.527***	1.504***	1.502***	1.497***
	(0.290)	(0.289)	(0.289)	(0.292)	(0.291)	(0.291)
Observations	42225	42225	42225	41206	41206	41206
R^2	0.381	0.381	0.381	0.383	0.383	0.383
Other controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Country fixed effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Birth year fixed effects	No	No	No	No	No	No
Country-specific time trend	Linear	Linear	Linear	Linear	Linear	Linear

Source: Life in Transition Survey III, EBRD Transition Indicators, Gapminder, Correlates of War Data, UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset, and authors' calculations.

Notes: Standard errors in parentheses are clustered at the country level. ***, ** and * indicate significance at 1%, 5% and 10% level, respectively. All specifications control for country fixed effects and country-specific linear time trends. Additionally, gender of the respondent, whether the respondent was born in an urban or rural locality, religion, parental education, and the incidence of war are included as controls. Specifications (4)-(6) also control for parental sector of employment and log GDP per capita.

Table B23: Impact of being born three to five years after the start of transition on reported height for people aged 21 or above

	Reported height (cm)					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Born three years after transition	0.423			1.157*		
	(0.525)			(0.628)		
Born three or four years after transition		-0.385			0.276	
		(0.437)			(0.560)	
Born three, four or five years after transition			-0.513			0.129
			(0.380)			(0.499)
GDP per capita when born				0.925***		
				(0.292)		
GDP per capita when born and one year old					0.933***	
					(0.305)	
GDP per capita when born, one and two years old						0.951***
						(0.309)
Female	-9.419***	-9.418***	-9.418***	-9.436***	-9.436***	-9.434***
	(0.391)	(0.391)	(0.391)	(0.395)	(0.395)	(0.395)
Urban locality of birth	0.301*	0.297*	0.296*	0.231	0.229	0.228
	(0.154)	(0.153)	(0.154)	(0.163)	(0.163)	(0.163)
Mother completed primary education	0.630***	0.628***	0.627***	0.588***	0.585***	0.584***
	(0.169)	(0.169)	(0.169)	(0.163)	(0.162)	(0.161)
Mother completed secondary education	1.265***	1.262***	1.259***	1.139***	1.135***	1.130***
	(0.230)	(0.231)	(0.228)	(0.242)	(0.240)	(0.239)
Mother completed tertiary education	2.139***	2.141***	2.143***	1.938***	1.942***	1.941***
	(0.318)	(0.317)	(0.317)	(0.325)	(0.324)	(0.323)
Father completed primary education	0.508	0.503	0.495	0.535	0.530	0.521
	(0.316)	(0.316)	(0.318)	(0.320)	(0.319)	(0.320)
Father completed secondary education	1.026***	1.021***	1.014***	0.993***	0.987***	0.982***
	(0.310)	(0.310)	(0.311)	(0.309)	(0.309)	(0.309)
Father completed tertiary education	1.540***	1.538***	1.532***	1.520***	1.515***	1.510***
	(0.314)	(0.314)	(0.314)	(0.308)	(0.307)	(0.307)
Observations	40893	40893	40893	39926	39926	39926
R^2	0.385	0.385	0.385	0.387	0.387	0.387
Other controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Country fixed effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Birth year fixed effects	No	No	No	No	No	No
Country-specific time trend	Linear	Linear	Linear	Linear	Linear	Linear

Source: Life in Transition Survey III, EBRD Transition Indicators, Gapminder, Correlates of War Data, UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset, and authors' calculations.

Notes: Standard errors in parentheses are clustered at the country level. ***, ** and * indicate significance at 1%, 5% and 10% level, respectively. All specifications control for country fixed effects and country-specific linear time trends. Additionally, gender of the respondent, whether the respondent was born in an urban or rural locality, religion, parental education, and the incidence of war are included as controls. Specifications (4)-(6) also control for parental sector of employment and log GDP per capita.

Table B24: Impact of the change in price liberalisation TI on reported height

	Reported height (cm)					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Change in price liberalisation TI from birth year to one year prior to birth year	-0.527**			-0.449*		
	(0.258)			(0.252)		
Change in price liberalisation TI from when the respondent was one year old to one year prior to birth year		-0.337**			-0.292*	
		(0.151)			(0.145)	
Change in price liberalisation TI from when the respondent was two years old to one year prior to birth year			-0.154			-0.122
			(0.113)			(0.114)
GDP per capita when born				1.062***		
				(0.227)		
GDP per capita when born and one year old					1.140***	
					(0.223)	
GDP per capita when born, one and two years old						1.186***
						(0.234)
Female	-9.369***	-9.370***	-9.371***	-9.391***	-9.391***	-9.391***
	(0.404)	(0.404)	(0.404)	(0.407)	(0.406)	(0.406)
Urban locality of birth	0.288*	0.289*	0.290*	0.220	0.219	0.220
	(0.160)	(0.160)	(0.160)	(0.170)	(0.170)	(0.170)
Mother completed primary education	0.707***	0.707***	0.707***	0.660***	0.658***	0.658***
	(0.181)	(0.182)	(0.182)	(0.173)	(0.172)	(0.172)
Mother completed secondary education	1.344***	1.343***	1.341***	1.209***	1.202***	1.200***
	(0.254)	(0.253)	(0.252)	(0.260)	(0.257)	(0.255)
Mother completed tertiary education	2.246***	2.243***	2.242***	2.027***	2.023***	2.022***
	(0.323)	(0.325)	(0.325)	(0.316)	(0.317)	(0.316)
Father completed primary education	0.465	0.465	0.463	0.477	0.475	0.470
	(0.311)	(0.311)	(0.312)	(0.321)	(0.321)	(0.321)
Father completed secondary education	1.001***	1.000***	1.001***	0.957***	0.954***	0.952***
	(0.303)	(0.303)	(0.303)	(0.311)	(0.310)	(0.310)
Father completed tertiary education	1.516***	1.518***	1.521***	1.492***	1.491***	1.491***
	(0.292)	(0.293)	(0.292)	(0.293)	(0.292)	(0.291)
Observations	42220	42220	42220	41201	41201	41201
R^2	0.381	0.381	0.381	0.383	0.383	0.383
Other controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Country fixed effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Birth year fixed effects	No	No	No	No	No	No
Country-specific time trend	Linear	Linear	Linear	Linear	Linear	Linear

Source: Life in Transition Survey III, EBRD Transition Indicators, Gapminder, Correlates of War Data, UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset, and authors' calculations.

Notes: Standard errors in parentheses are clustered at the country level. ***, ** and * indicate significance at 1%, 5% and 10% level, respectively. All specifications control for country fixed effects and country-specific linear time trends. Additionally, gender of the respondent, whether the respondent was born in an urban or rural locality, religion, parental education, and the incidence of war are included as controls. Specifications (4)-(6) also control for parental sector of employment and log GDP per capita.

Table B25: Impact of the change in price liberalisation TI on reported height for people aged 21 or above

	Reported height (cm)					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Change in price liberalisation TI from birth year to one year prior to birth year	-0.625**			-0.541**		
	(0.250)			(0.246)		
Change in price liberalisation TI from when the respondent was one year old to one year prior to birth year		-0.450***			-0.387***	
		(0.141)			(0.128)	
Change in price liberalisation TI from when the respondent was two years old to one year prior to birth year			-0.266**			-0.211**
			(0.100)			(0.094)
GDP per capita when born				0.678**		
				(0.250)		
GDP per capita when born and one year old					0.763***	
					(0.238)	
GDP per capita when born, one and two years old						0.842***
						(0.246)
Female	-9.414***	-9.413***	-9.415***	-9.433***	-9.432***	-9.432***
	(0.391)	(0.391)	(0.391)	(0.395)	(0.394)	(0.394)
Urban locality of birth	0.296*	0.296*	0.297*	0.228	0.227	0.227
	(0.154)	(0.154)	(0.154)	(0.163)	(0.163)	(0.163)
Mother completed primary education	0.625***	0.623***	0.621***	0.583***	0.580***	0.578***
	(0.169)	(0.169)	(0.169)	(0.163)	(0.162)	(0.161)
Mother completed secondary education	1.259***	1.255***	1.251***	1.137***	1.129***	1.125***
	(0.230)	(0.229)	(0.228)	(0.243)	(0.240)	(0.239)
Mother completed tertiary education	2.150***	2.144***	2.143***	1.951***	1.945***	1.944***
	(0.316)	(0.318)	(0.319)	(0.324)	(0.325)	(0.325)
Father completed primary education	0.496	0.494	0.493	0.521	0.518	0.514
	(0.318)	(0.318)	(0.318)	(0.320)	(0.320)	(0.320)
Father completed secondary education	1.012***	1.009***	1.010***	0.980***	0.975***	0.974***
	(0.312)	(0.313)	(0.312)	(0.310)	(0.310)	(0.310)
Father completed tertiary education	1.521***	1.520***	1.524***	1.503***	1.500***	1.500***
	(0.316)	(0.316)	(0.315)	(0.309)	(0.308)	(0.307)
Observations	40888	40888	40888	39921	39921	39921
R^2	0.386	0.386	0.386	0.387	0.387	0.387
Other controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Country fixed effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Birth year fixed effects	No	No	No	No	No	No
Country-specific time trend	Linear	Linear	Linear	Linear	Linear	Linear

Source: Life in Transition Survey III, EBRD Transition Indicators, Gapminder, Correlates of War Data, UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset, and authors' calculations.

Notes: Standard errors in parentheses are clustered at the country level. ***, ** and * indicate significance at 1%, 5% and 10% level, respectively. All specifications control for country fixed effects and country-specific linear time trends. Additionally, gender of the respondent, whether the respondent was born in an urban or rural locality, religion, parental education, and the incidence of war are included as controls. Specifications (4)-(6) also control for parental sector of employment and log GDP per capita.

Table B26: Impact of the change in price liberalisation TI on Body Mass Index (BMI)

	BMI					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Change in price liberalisation TI from birth year to one year prior to birth year	-0.245**			-0.165		
	(0.109)			(0.106)		
Change in price liberalisation TI from when the respondent was one year old to one year prior to birth year		-0.153**			-0.101	
		(0.069)			(0.067)	
Change in price liberalisation TI from when the respondent was two years old to one year prior to birth year			-0.135**			-0.089
			(0.060)			(0.058)
GDP per capita when born				0.996***		
				(0.233)		
GDP per capita when born and one year old					1.023***	
					(0.228)	
GDP per capita when born, one and two years old						1.018***
						(0.225)
Female	-1.007***	-1.006***	-1.004***	-1.013***	-1.012***	-1.009***
	(0.101)	(0.101)	(0.101)	(0.103)	(0.103)	(0.104)
Urban locality of birth	-0.257***	-0.258***	-0.259***	-0.217***	-0.218***	-0.218***
	(0.069)	(0.068)	(0.068)	(0.075)	(0.074)	(0.074)
Mother completed primary education	0.221	0.221	0.219	0.220	0.219	0.217
	(0.133)	(0.132)	(0.131)	(0.139)	(0.138)	(0.138)
Mother completed secondary education	-0.155	-0.156	-0.160	-0.183	-0.188	-0.191
	(0.166)	(0.165)	(0.165)	(0.169)	(0.169)	(0.169)
Mother completed tertiary education	-0.318*	-0.318*	-0.317*	-0.284	-0.285	-0.284
	(0.184)	(0.184)	(0.184)	(0.182)	(0.183)	(0.183)
Father completed primary education	0.117	0.110	0.100	0.095	0.088	0.076
	(0.191)	(0.191)	(0.192)	(0.188)	(0.188)	(0.190)
Father completed secondary education	0.113	0.108	0.098	0.107	0.102	0.094
	(0.231)	(0.231)	(0.231)	(0.228)	(0.227)	(0.228)
Father completed tertiary education	-0.131	-0.135	-0.143	-0.089	-0.095	-0.102
	(0.240)	(0.240)	(0.240)	(0.231)	(0.231)	(0.232)
Observations	40600	40600	40600	39640	39640	39640
R^2	0.120	0.120	0.121	0.123	0.124	0.124
Other controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Country fixed effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Birth year fixed effects	No	No	No	No	No	No
Country-specific time trend	Linear	Linear	Linear	Linear	Linear	Linear

Source: Life in Transition Survey III, EBRD Transition Indicators, Gapminder, Correlates of War Data, UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset, and authors' calculations.

Notes: Standard errors in parentheses are clustered at the country level. ***, ** and * indicate significance at 1%, 5% and 10% level, respectively. All specifications control for country fixed effects and country-specific linear time trends. Additionally, gender of the respondent, whether the respondent was born in an urban or rural locality, religion, parental education, and the incidence of war are included as controls. Specifications (4)-(6) also control for parental sector of employment and log GDP per capita.

Table B27: Impact of the change in price liberalisation TI on Body Mass Index (BMI) for people aged 21 or above

	BMI					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Change in price liberalisation TI from birth year to one year prior to birth year	-0.366***			-0.265**		
	(0.114)			(0.116)		
Change in price liberalisation TI from when the respondent was one year old to one year prior to birth year		-0.249***			-0.174**	
		(0.075)			(0.074)	
Change in price liberalisation TI from when the respondent was two years old to one year prior to birth year			-0.228***			-0.158**
			(0.067)			(0.063)
GDP per capita when born				0.747***		
				(0.226)		
GDP per capita when born and one year old					0.788***	
					(0.212)	
GDP per capita when born, one and two years old						0.784***
						(0.205)
Female	-0.976***	-0.975***	-0.973***	-0.981***	-0.979***	-0.977***
	(0.099)	(0.099)	(0.099)	(0.102)	(0.102)	(0.102)
Urban locality of birth	-0.234***	-0.234***	-0.236***	-0.197***	-0.199***	-0.200***
	(0.067)	(0.067)	(0.066)	(0.072)	(0.072)	(0.072)
Mother completed primary education	0.207	0.206	0.201	0.208	0.207	0.203
	(0.138)	(0.138)	(0.137)	(0.147)	(0.146)	(0.146)
Mother completed secondary education	-0.191	-0.193	-0.200	-0.213	-0.218	-0.223
	(0.166)	(0.166)	(0.165)	(0.173)	(0.173)	(0.172)
Mother completed tertiary education	-0.382**	-0.384**	-0.383**	-0.355*	-0.356*	-0.355*
	(0.187)	(0.188)	(0.188)	(0.194)	(0.195)	(0.194)
Father completed primary education	0.104	0.099	0.090	0.093	0.086	0.076
	(0.192)	(0.192)	(0.193)	(0.191)	(0.191)	(0.192)
Father completed secondary education	0.116	0.111	0.103	0.118	0.112	0.104
	(0.227)	(0.226)	(0.226)	(0.225)	(0.224)	(0.225)
Father completed tertiary education	-0.154	-0.158	-0.164	-0.119	-0.125	-0.132
	(0.240)	(0.239)	(0.239)	(0.233)	(0.233)	(0.232)
Observations	39300	39300	39300	38390	38390	38390
R^2	0.103	0.103	0.104	0.105	0.106	0.106
Other controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Country fixed effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Birth year fixed effects	No	No	No	No	No	No
Country-specific time trend	Linear	Linear	Linear	Linear	Linear	Linear

Source: Life in Transition Survey III, EBRD Transition Indicators, Gapminder, Correlates of War Data, UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset, and authors' calculations.

Notes: Standard errors in parentheses are clustered at the country level. ***, ** and * indicate significance at 1%, 5% and 10% level, respectively. All specifications control for country fixed effects and country-specific linear time trends. Additionally, gender of the respondent, whether the respondent was born in an urban or rural locality, religion, parental education, and the incidence of war are included as controls. Specifications (4)-(6) also control for parental sector of employment and log GDP per capita.

Table B28: Impact of the change in price liberalisation TI on life satisfaction

	Life satisfaction					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Change in price liberalisation TI from birth year to one year prior to birth year	0.079***			0.072***		
	(0.027)			(0.026)		
Change in price liberalisation TI from when the respondent was one year old to one year prior to birth year		0.040**			0.036*	
		(0.018)			(0.018)	
Change in price liberalisation TI from when the respondent was two years old to one year prior to birth year			0.028*			0.022
			(0.016)			(0.017)
GDP per capita when born				-0.087		
				(0.058)		
GDP per capita when born and one year old					-0.082	
					(0.059)	
GDP per capita when born, one and two years old						-0.087
						(0.058)
Female	0.036**	0.037**	0.037**	0.035**	0.035**	0.035**
	(0.015)	(0.015)	(0.015)	(0.014)	(0.014)	(0.014)
Urban locality of birth	-0.037*	-0.037*	-0.037*	-0.049**	-0.049**	-0.049**
	(0.021)	(0.021)	(0.021)	(0.021)	(0.021)	(0.021)
Mother completed primary education	0.063*	0.063*	0.063*	0.060*	0.059*	0.059*
	(0.032)	(0.032)	(0.032)	(0.034)	(0.033)	(0.034)
Mother completed secondary education	0.191***	0.191***	0.191***	0.176***	0.177***	0.177***
	(0.044)	(0.044)	(0.044)	(0.045)	(0.045)	(0.045)
Mother completed tertiary education	0.234***	0.235***	0.235***	0.207***	0.207***	0.207***
	(0.059)	(0.059)	(0.059)	(0.058)	(0.058)	(0.058)
Father completed primary education	0.018	0.018	0.018	0.018	0.017	0.017
	(0.050)	(0.050)	(0.051)	(0.047)	(0.047)	(0.047)
Father completed secondary education	0.100*	0.099*	0.099*	0.089*	0.089*	0.089*
	(0.053)	(0.053)	(0.053)	(0.049)	(0.049)	(0.049)
Father completed tertiary education	0.276***	0.275***	0.275***	0.254***	0.254***	0.253***
	(0.064)	(0.064)	(0.064)	(0.060)	(0.060)	(0.060)
Observations	46403	46403	46403	45007	45007	45007
R^2	0.139	0.139	0.139	0.142	0.142	0.142
Other controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Country fixed effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Birth year fixed effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Country-specific time trend	No	No	No	No	No	No

Source: Life in Transition Survey III, EBRD Transition Indicators, Gapminder, Correlates of War Data, UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset, and authors' calculations.

Notes: Standard errors in parentheses are clustered at the country level. ***, ** and * indicate significance at 1%, 5% and 10% level, respectively. All specifications control for country fixed effects and birth year fixed effects. Additionally, gender of the respondent, whether the respondent was born in an urban or rural locality, religion, parental education, and the incidence of war are included as controls. Specifications (4)-(6) also control for parental sector of employment and log GDP per capita.

Table B29: Impact of the change in average TI on reported height

	Reported height (cm)					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Change in average TI from birth year to one year prior to birth year	-1.142**			-0.775		
	(0.536)			(0.514)		
Change in average TI from when the respondent was one year old to one year prior to birth year		-0.621*			-0.369	
		(0.310)			(0.311)	
Change in average TI from when the respondent was two years old to one year prior to birth year			-0.369*			-0.179
			(0.210)			(0.215)
GDP per capita when born				1.041***		
				(0.226)		
GDP per capita when born and one year old					1.122***	
					(0.225)	
GDP per capita when born, one and two years old						1.166***
						(0.238)
Female	-9.368***	-9.369***	-9.369***	-9.391***	-9.391***	-9.391***
	(0.404)	(0.404)	(0.404)	(0.406)	(0.406)	(0.406)
Urban locality of birth	0.287*	0.288*	0.289*	0.221	0.220	0.220
	(0.159)	(0.159)	(0.160)	(0.170)	(0.170)	(0.170)
Mother completed primary education	0.707***	0.707***	0.707***	0.661***	0.660***	0.659***
	(0.181)	(0.182)	(0.182)	(0.174)	(0.172)	(0.172)
Mother completed secondary education	1.342***	1.342***	1.338***	1.209***	1.204***	1.201***
	(0.254)	(0.254)	(0.252)	(0.260)	(0.257)	(0.255)
Mother completed tertiary education	2.247***	2.244***	2.243***	2.027***	2.023***	2.022***
	(0.323)	(0.325)	(0.325)	(0.316)	(0.316)	(0.316)
Father completed primary education	0.466	0.466	0.462	0.478	0.477	0.471
	(0.310)	(0.310)	(0.312)	(0.320)	(0.320)	(0.321)
Father completed secondary education	1.001***	1.000***	0.999***	0.958***	0.957***	0.953***
	(0.303)	(0.303)	(0.303)	(0.310)	(0.310)	(0.310)
Father completed tertiary education	1.517***	1.520***	1.520***	1.495***	1.496***	1.493***
	(0.291)	(0.292)	(0.291)	(0.292)	(0.291)	(0.291)
Observations	42220	42220	42220	41201	41201	41201
R^2	0.381	0.381	0.381	0.383	0.383	0.383
Other controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Country fixed effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Birth year fixed effects	No	No	No	No	No	No
Country-specific time trend	Linear	Linear	Linear	Linear	Linear	Linear

Source: Life in Transition Survey III, EBRD Transition Indicators, Gapminder, Correlates of War Data, UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset, and authors' calculations.

Notes: Standard errors in parentheses are clustered at the country level. ***, ** and * indicate significance at 1%, 5% and 10% level, respectively. All specifications control for country fixed effects and country-specific linear time trends. Additionally, gender of the respondent, whether the respondent was born in an urban or rural locality, religion, parental education, and the incidence of war are included as controls. Specifications (4)-(6) also control for parental sector of employment and log GDP per capita.

Table B30: Impact of the change in average TI on reported height for people aged 21 or above

	Reported height (cm)					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Change in average TI from birth year to one year prior to birth year	-1.410**			-1.174**		
	(0.518)			(0.488)		
Change in average TI from when the respondent was one year old to one year prior to birth year		-0.905***			-0.710***	
		(0.283)			(0.246)	
Change in average TI from when the respondent was two years old to one year prior to birth year			-0.614***			-0.453**
			(0.191)			(0.167)
GDP per capita when born				0.637**		
				(0.244)		
GDP per capita when born and one year old					0.715***	
					(0.235)	
GDP per capita when born, one and two years old						0.768***
						(0.252)
Female	-9.412***	-9.411***	-9.412***	-9.431***	-9.431***	-9.430***
	(0.391)	(0.391)	(0.391)	(0.395)	(0.394)	(0.394)
Urban locality of birth	0.295*	0.294*	0.296*	0.229	0.227	0.227
	(0.153)	(0.154)	(0.154)	(0.163)	(0.163)	(0.163)
Mother completed primary education	0.625***	0.624***	0.621***	0.584***	0.582***	0.579***
	(0.169)	(0.169)	(0.169)	(0.164)	(0.163)	(0.162)
Mother completed secondary education	1.257***	1.253***	1.247***	1.137***	1.131***	1.125***
	(0.230)	(0.229)	(0.228)	(0.243)	(0.241)	(0.239)
Mother completed tertiary education	2.149***	2.145***	2.143***	1.952***	1.946***	1.944***
	(0.316)	(0.318)	(0.319)	(0.323)	(0.324)	(0.325)
Father completed primary education	0.495	0.494	0.492	0.521	0.519	0.515
	(0.317)	(0.317)	(0.317)	(0.320)	(0.319)	(0.320)
Father completed secondary education	1.010***	1.007***	1.007***	0.979***	0.975***	0.973***
	(0.312)	(0.312)	(0.312)	(0.310)	(0.310)	(0.309)
Father completed tertiary education	1.522***	1.522***	1.523***	1.503***	1.503***	1.501***
	(0.315)	(0.315)	(0.314)	(0.308)	(0.307)	(0.306)
Observations	40888	40888	40888	39921	39921	39921
R^2	0.386	0.386	0.386	0.387	0.387	0.387
Other controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Country fixed effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Birth year fixed effects	No	No	No	No	No	No
Country-specific time trend	Linear	Linear	Linear	Linear	Linear	Linear

Source: Life in Transition Survey III, EBRD Transition Indicators, Gapminder, Correlates of War Data, UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset, and authors' calculations.

Notes: Standard errors in parentheses are clustered at the country level. ***, ** and * indicate significance at 1%, 5% and 10% level, respectively. All specifications control for country fixed effects and country-specific linear time trends. Additionally, gender of the respondent, whether the respondent was born in an urban or rural locality, religion, parental education, and the incidence of war are included as controls. Specifications (4)-(6) also control for parental sector of employment and log GDP per capita.

Table B31: Impact of the change in average TI on Body Mass Index (BMI)

	BMI					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Change in average TI from birth year to one year prior to birth year	-1.049***			-0.697**		
	(0.331)			(0.302)		
Change in average TI from when the respondent was one year old to one year prior to birth year		-0.640***			-0.385**	
		(0.191)			(0.181)	
Change in average TI from when the respondent was two years old to one year prior to birth year			-0.447***			-0.231
			(0.163)			(0.159)
GDP per capita when born				0.956***		
				(0.231)		
GDP per capita when born and one year old					0.978***	
					(0.229)	
GDP per capita when born, one and two years old						0.981***
						(0.228)
Female	-1.004***	-1.003***	-1.002***	-1.011***	-1.010***	-1.008***
	(0.101)	(0.101)	(0.101)	(0.103)	(0.103)	(0.103)
Urban locality of birth	-0.259***	-0.260***	-0.260***	-0.217***	-0.218***	-0.218***
	(0.069)	(0.068)	(0.068)	(0.075)	(0.074)	(0.074)
Mother completed primary education	0.220	0.220	0.217	0.220	0.219	0.217
	(0.133)	(0.132)	(0.131)	(0.139)	(0.138)	(0.138)
Mother completed secondary education	-0.157	-0.160	-0.164	-0.184	-0.188	-0.191
	(0.165)	(0.165)	(0.164)	(0.168)	(0.169)	(0.169)
Mother completed tertiary education	-0.315*	-0.316*	-0.316*	-0.281	-0.283	-0.283
	(0.183)	(0.183)	(0.183)	(0.182)	(0.183)	(0.183)
Father completed primary education	0.114	0.106	0.098	0.094	0.086	0.076
	(0.191)	(0.190)	(0.191)	(0.188)	(0.188)	(0.189)
Father completed secondary education	0.108	0.102	0.094	0.105	0.099	0.093
	(0.231)	(0.230)	(0.231)	(0.227)	(0.227)	(0.228)
Father completed tertiary education	-0.136	-0.140	-0.146	-0.093	-0.097	-0.102
	(0.240)	(0.239)	(0.239)	(0.231)	(0.231)	(0.232)
Observations	40600	40600	40600	39640	39640	39640
R^2	0.120	0.120	0.121	0.123	0.124	0.124
Other controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Country fixed effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Birth year fixed effects	No	No	No	No	No	No
Country-specific time trend	Linear	Linear	Linear	Linear	Linear	Linear

Source: Life in Transition Survey III, EBRD Transition Indicators, Gapminder, Correlates of War Data, UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset, and authors' calculations.

Notes: Standard errors in parentheses are clustered at the country level. ***, ** and * indicate significance at 1%, 5% and 10% level, respectively. All specifications control for country fixed effects and country-specific linear time trends. Additionally, gender of the respondent, whether the respondent was born in an urban or rural locality, religion, parental education, and the incidence of war are included as controls. Specifications (4)-(6) also control for parental sector of employment and log GDP per capita.

Table B32: Impact of the change in average TI on Body Mass Index (BMI) for people aged 21 or above

	BMI					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Change in average TI from birth year to one year prior to birth year	-1.225***			-0.903**		
	(0.341)			(0.342)		
Change in average TI from when the respondent was one year old to one year prior to birth year		-0.834***			-0.587***	
		(0.204)			(0.203)	
Change in average TI from when the respondent was two years old to one year prior to birth year			-0.634***			-0.420**
			(0.182)			(0.176)
GDP per capita when born				0.685***		
				(0.231)		
GDP per capita when born and one year old					0.701***	
					(0.217)	
GDP per capita when born, one and two years old						0.698***
						(0.210)
Female	-0.973***	-0.972***	-0.970***	-0.979***	-0.977***	-0.975***
	(0.099)	(0.099)	(0.099)	(0.101)	(0.101)	(0.101)
Urban locality of birth	-0.236***	-0.237***	-0.238***	-0.198***	-0.200***	-0.200***
	(0.067)	(0.067)	(0.067)	(0.072)	(0.072)	(0.072)
Mother completed primary education	0.207	0.205	0.200	0.208	0.207	0.203
	(0.138)	(0.138)	(0.137)	(0.147)	(0.146)	(0.146)
Mother completed secondary education	-0.193	-0.198	-0.206	-0.213	-0.219	-0.224
	(0.166)	(0.165)	(0.165)	(0.172)	(0.172)	(0.172)
Mother completed tertiary education	-0.380*	-0.382**	-0.383**	-0.352*	-0.354*	-0.355*
	(0.187)	(0.187)	(0.187)	(0.194)	(0.195)	(0.194)
Father completed primary education	0.102	0.095	0.088	0.091	0.083	0.075
	(0.192)	(0.192)	(0.192)	(0.191)	(0.191)	(0.192)
Father completed secondary education	0.112	0.105	0.099	0.115	0.109	0.103
	(0.226)	(0.225)	(0.226)	(0.225)	(0.224)	(0.225)
Father completed tertiary education	-0.158	-0.163	-0.167	-0.123	-0.128	-0.133
	(0.240)	(0.239)	(0.238)	(0.233)	(0.233)	(0.232)
Observations	39300	39300	39300	38390	38390	38390
R^2	0.103	0.104	0.105	0.105	0.106	0.106
Other controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Country fixed effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Birth year fixed effects	No	No	No	No	No	No
Country-specific time trend	Linear	Linear	Linear	Linear	Linear	Linear

Source: Life in Transition Survey III, EBRD Transition Indicators, Gapminder, Correlates of War Data, UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset, and authors' calculations.

Notes: Standard errors in parentheses are clustered at the country level. ***, ** and * indicate significance at 1%, 5% and 10% level, respectively. All specifications control for country fixed effects and country-specific linear time trends. Additionally, gender of the respondent, whether the respondent was born in an urban or rural locality, religion, parental education, and the incidence of war are included as controls. Specifications (4)-(6) also control for parental sector of employment and log GDP per capita.

Table B33: Impact of the change in average TI on life satisfaction

	Life satisfaction					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Change in average TI from birth year to one year prior to birth year	0.208***			0.176**		
	(0.070)			(0.069)		
Change in average TI from when the respondent was one year old to one year prior to birth year		0.129***			0.112**	
		(0.041)			(0.043)	
Change in average TI from when the respondent was two years old to one year prior to birth year			0.087***			0.070**
			(0.029)			(0.031)
GDP per capita when born				-0.084		
				(0.058)		
GDP per capita when born and one year old					-0.077	
					(0.058)	
GDP per capita when born, one and two years old						-0.082
						(0.058)
Female	0.036**	0.036**	0.036**	0.034**	0.035**	0.035**
	(0.016)	(0.015)	(0.015)	(0.014)	(0.014)	(0.014)
Urban locality of birth	-0.037*	-0.037*	-0.037*	-0.049**	-0.049**	-0.049**
	(0.021)	(0.021)	(0.021)	(0.021)	(0.021)	(0.021)
Mother completed primary education	0.064*	0.064*	0.064*	0.060*	0.060*	0.060*
	(0.032)	(0.032)	(0.033)	(0.034)	(0.033)	(0.034)
Mother completed secondary education	0.191***	0.192***	0.193***	0.177***	0.177***	0.178***
	(0.044)	(0.044)	(0.044)	(0.045)	(0.045)	(0.045)
Mother completed tertiary education	0.234***	0.235***	0.235***	0.206***	0.207***	0.207***
	(0.059)	(0.059)	(0.059)	(0.058)	(0.058)	(0.058)
Father completed primary education	0.018	0.018	0.018	0.018	0.018	0.017
	(0.050)	(0.050)	(0.051)	(0.047)	(0.047)	(0.047)
Father completed secondary education	0.100*	0.100*	0.100*	0.090*	0.090*	0.089*
	(0.053)	(0.053)	(0.053)	(0.049)	(0.049)	(0.049)
Father completed tertiary education	0.276***	0.275***	0.275***	0.255***	0.254***	0.254***
	(0.064)	(0.064)	(0.064)	(0.060)	(0.060)	(0.060)
Observations	46403	46403	46403	45007	45007	45007
R^2	0.139	0.139	0.139	0.142	0.142	0.142
Other controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Country fixed effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Birth year fixed effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Country-specific time trend	No	No	No	No	No	No

Source: Life in Transition Survey III, EBRD Transition Indicators, Gapminder, Correlates of War Data, UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset, and authors' calculations.

Notes: Standard errors in parentheses are clustered at the country level. ***, ** and * indicate significance at 1%, 5% and 10% level, respectively. All specifications control for country fixed effects and birth year fixed effects. Additionally, gender of the respondent, whether the respondent was born in an urban or rural locality, religion, parental education, and the incidence of war are included as controls. Specifications (4)-(6) also control for parental sector of employment and log GDP per capita.