

Abstract

As has been demonstrated by empirical research, height is an important physical feature impacting various aspects of the life of an individual. This thesis deals with the relationship between height and income, also referred to as height premium. With the help of modern meta-analytic methods, we aim to quantitatively summarize the empirical evidence on the impact of height on income. After introducing the topic of height premium, data collection and methodological framework, we test for publication bias. The analysis is conducted on 1084 height premium estimates collected from 67 studies. The results of publication bias testing indicate that height premium literature contains positive publication bias which persists even after we control for additional variables capturing study characteristics or, in other words, the heterogeneity of collected estimates. Based on Bayesian Model Averaging results, we conclude that geographical factors, the longitudinal nature of the dataset, restriction of the dataset with respect to gender, or adding a gender control variable into the regression are the most important factors explaining the variability of height premium effects.