

Appendix

Table 1 presents descriptive statistics of all variables employed in the main specification analyses. Although a full treatment of how party system institutionalization affects electoral competition is outside the scope of this article, Table 2 provides some straight-forward empirical evidence for the existence of a relationship between party institutionalization, electoral volatility, and electoral competition. The dependent variable in Models 1 and 2 is legislative margin of victory, calculated by the author. Margin of victory is calculated by taking the difference in the percentage of vote share between the first and second most successful political parties for all legislative elections (lower house only) since 1990. Models 3 and 4 employ a dependent variable, taken from V-Dem and Vanhanen 2016, that proxies for the competitiveness of minor parties (measured by subtracting the vote share of the most successful political party from 100). Both measures of electoral competition are highly associated with party institutionalization and electoral volatility. Party systems with more institutionalized parties are more likely to possess lower margins of victory, indicating closely contested elections, than less institutionalized counterparts. More volatile party systems are more likely to experience less competitive elections than those with more stable party systems. In terms of party dominance, the findings are consistent; party systems with more institutionalized parties, as well as those that are more stable, are likely to possess more pluralized and diffused competition (or conversely, less likely to exhibit a particular party that electorally dominates) in elections.

Table 3 presents the bivariate relationships for regressing inequality on party institutionalization and electoral volatility. Models 1 and 2 regress Gini (post-tax, post-transfer) on party institutionalization and electoral volatility, while Models 3 and 4 also control for pre-tax, pre-transfer Gini. The bivariate relationships between party institutionalization, electoral volatility, inequality, and redistribution are robust, showing that the relationship is not primarily driven by the inclusion of any control variables. Across all specifications, party systems with more institutionalized parties and more stable interparty competition (i.e. lower electoral volatility) are more likely to possess lower inequality and redistribute more income.

To simplify the relationship, as well as show that the results in the main specifications are not driven by repeated observations from a single county, or a select number of countries, I also show a straight-forward cross-sectional relationship between party institutionalization, electoral volatility, and inequality. Figure 1 shows the bivariate relationships between the averages of party institutionalization, electoral volatility, and inequality (calculated by simply taking the average of all Gini values from 1990-2015 for each Latin American country). Average values are the best approximation here for the bivariate relationship considering the slow-moving nature of the two variables, as well as the somewhat arbitrary nature of selecting any given annual Gini value compared to another. Plotting the data reveals the presence of an outlier, Venezuela, which has the second lowest average inequality but the

second highest electoral volatility and low party institutionalization. The plots on the left side of the panel includes Venezuela, while the plots on the right side exclude it. Then, Tables 4 and 5 run models that regress average inequality on average party institutionalization and electoral volatility, both including and excluding Venezuela. The results show that party institutionalization and electoral volatility have robust relationships with both inequality and redistribution even in an *extremely* conservative statistical environment ($N = 14$ or 15).

Figure 2 shows the predicted value plots from the party institutionalization*electoral volatility interactions in Models 3 and 6 of the main specifications in the article. The plot on the left shows the interaction on post-tax, post-transfer inequality, while the plot on the right also controls for pre-tax, pre-transfer inequality. Both plots include all control variables in the main specifications. The plots show how differing levels of party institutionalization and electoral volatility interact to affect levels of inequality. Broadly speaking, the lower the level of electoral volatility, and the higher the level of party institutionalization, the lower the level of inequality. However, the effect of the relationship weakens as electoral volatility increases. That is, in environments of high electoral volatility, the level of party institutionalization has no tangible effect on inequality (green line). In contrast, in environments of low electoral volatility (red and blue lines), party institutionalization has a robust and negative relationship with inequality and redistribution.

Table 6 replicates the statistical results in the main specifications employing a different inequality dataset, the World Income Inequality Dataset (WIID). Although the substantive effects are slightly different, the results are exceptionally similar to the analyses utilizing SWIID data. The only major exception is that, when analyzing WIID inequality data in lieu of SWIID data, democracy does have a robust, negative, and statistically significant relationship with levels of inequality. That is, countries with more democratic institutions are more likely to possess lower levels of inequality.

Table 7 presents the results of dynamic models employing lagged dependent variables. The dependent variable, post-tax post-transfer Gini, is lagged by four years — chosen due to the typical length of a single administration in Latin America. In Models 4-6, pre-tax pre-transfer Gini is also lagged by four years to correspond to the lagged dependent variable. The results are consistent to the main specifications in the article. That is, not only do party systems affect inequality contemporaneously, but they also exhibit a similar relationship and effect approximately one administration into the future.

Table 8 presents a robustness check of the main specifications employing an alternative variable of democracy — the cumulative years of democratic rule. The longevity of democratic rule variable, coded by the author, is measured as a cumulative tally of the number of consecutive years since the country's last democratic transitions. A democracy is considered to end when its POLITY score falls 3 points or more in any given year. The relationship between years democratic, inequality, and redistribution is mixed. In terms of inequality, the relationship is weakly positive and not statistically significant. In contrast, with regards to income redistribution, the relationship is positive and statistically significant. That is, countries with a longer history of democratic rule are less likely to redistribute income. These results are likely driven by the fact that two of the oldest democracies in Latin Amer-

ica, Colombia and Costa Rica, have relatively poor records of income redistribution in the contemporary era.

Tables 9 and 10 present another robustness check with an alternative measure of democracy — percentage of voter turnout and enforced compulsory voting, respectively. The percentage of voter turnout is based on presidential elections, drawing on data from the International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (IDEA). Enforced compulsory voting is also taken from IDEA. The relationships between party system institutionalization, inequality and redistribution remain robust with this alternative measure of democracy. The relationship between the alternative measures of democracy and inequality is not robust or statistically significant, although both voter turnout and compulsory voting do have statistically significant relationships with redistribution — Latin American countries with higher voter turnout and compulsory voting are more likely to redistribute income than those with lower voter turnout or non-compulsory voting.

Table 11 presents a robustness check of the main specifications by employing an alternative health variable — infant mortality. The only difference between the models in Table 10 from those in Table 1 is the exchange of life expectancy for infant mortality. The results remain largely consistent. Infant mortality has a mixed relationship with inequality and redistribution. One notable exception, however, is that infant mortality does suppress the effect of the interaction between party institutionalization and electoral volatility on levels of inequality in Model 3, but the results across all the other Models remain the same.

To provide a more fine-grained control of the commodities boom, as well as a supplemental robustness check to the Latin America analysis, I employ an alternative variable for exports. The alternative variable, titled ‘commodity exports,’ was calculated by summing three specific categories of merchandise exports — agricultural products, fuels, and mining products — for each annual year (these indicators are measured in millions of US dollars) and dividing by total population. Data for the merchandise exports was obtained from the WTO. In other words, rather than measuring total exports as a percentage of GDP, this alternative variable only includes exports that are predominantly in the commodity sectors, providing a more targeted approach to accounting for the potential effects of the commodities-driven economic boom. The result of including this alternative measure in the model are provided in Table 12. The relationship between commodity exports, inequality, and redistribution is consistent — countries with a more significant portion of exports from commodities are more likely to possess lower levels of inequality and redistribute more income. The results, however, remain largely consistent with those in the main specifications. The only exception is that the interaction between party institutionalization and electoral volatility on levels of inequality in Model 3 is suppressed.

The remaining parts of the appendix predominantly repeat the above for the extended dataset that includes 65 democracies for the period of 1990-2010. Table 13 shows the complete dataset utilized in the extended analysis, including all countries and elections employed in the sample. Table 14 presents the descriptive statistics of all variables used in the main specifications in the extended dataset. Similarly to Table 3, Table 15 shows the bivariate relationships between party institutionalization, electoral volatility, inequality, and income

redistribution. Figure 3 performs the same task as Figure 2. The relationship between the interaction and inequality is more extreme in the extended dataset. That is, across all levels of electoral volatility, as party systems become more stable and possess more institutionalized parties, inequality is lower and income redistribution higher. Table 16 replicates the main specifications displayed in the article with inequality data from WIID, showing similar results across both datasets. In contrast to the Latin America analyses, democracy is not statistically significant across a larger universe of cases.

Table 17 presents the dynamic models with a lagged dependent variable of four years. The results are similar to the main specifications in the article, suggesting once again that the relationship between party systems on inequality and redistribution is robust across multiple time frames. The only major exception is that democracy has a significantly stronger relationship with inequality. That is, democracy is associated with lower levels of inequality (and higher levels of income redistribution) when analyzing its effect four years later. Tables 18, 19, and 20 provide the same robustness checks in terms of alternative democracy measures in the extended datasets. The only exception is that voter turnout in Table 19 is based on parliamentary elections, considering the variation in presidential and parliamentary systems in the extended dataset. Table 21 presents the robustness check with infant mortality. Although infant mortality has a robust, positive, and statistically significant relationship with inequality and redistribution (countries with higher infant mortality possess higher levels of inequality and redistribute less income), the results of the other variables are roughly consistent with the main specifications in the article. Finally, Table 22 shows the robustness check with the alternative commodities variable.

Table 1: Descriptive Statistics, Latin America Dataset

	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min.	Max.	N
Inequality (post-tax, post-transfer)	46.75	4.38	36.00	54.60	389
Inequality (pre-tax, pre-transfer)	48.77	4.85	37.00	62.60	389
Inequality (WIID)	50.85	4.75	40.20	63.00	273
Party Institutionalization	0.60	0.20	0.14	0.96	390
Electoral Volatility	0.25	0.14	0.04	0.70	345
Strength of Left	0.31	0.22	0.00	1.00	390
Democracy	0.69	0.16	0.22	0.92	390
Left Presidency	0.34	0.47	0.00	1.00	390
GDP per capita (log)	3.52	0.34	2.78	4.22	388
Economic Growth	2.24	3.41	-13.25	12.51	390
Exports	28.10	12.32	6.60	61.77	388
Inflation	58.99	449.25	-1.73	7,481.66	388
Unemployment	8.00	3.81	2.50	20.70	360
Education	91.74	8.84	58.85	100.00	213
Life Expectancy	72.07	4.26	55.10	81.78	390

Table 2: Bivariate Relationship between Party Systems and Electoral Competition

	Margin of Victory		Party Dominance	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Party Institutionalization	-12.451*		8.755***	
	(7.056)		(2.481)	
Electoral Volatility		39.127***		-13.895***
		(10.241)		(3.577)
Observations	109	97	375	334
R ²	0.028	0.133	0.032	0.043
Adjusted R ²	0.019	0.124	0.030	0.041

Notes: Dependent variables are margin of victory and party competition. Standard errors in parentheses. * $p \leq .05$; ** $p \leq .01$; *** $p \leq .001$.

Table 3: Bivariate Relationships, Latin America 1990-2015

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Gini (Pre-tax)			0.604*** (0.029)	0.590*** (0.034)
Party Institutionalization	-7.850*** (0.970)		-7.260*** (0.657)	
Electoral Volatility		6.285*** (1.558)		5.899*** (1.123)
Observations	392	348	392	348
R ²	0.283	0.182	0.673	0.576
Adjusted R ²	0.230	0.113	0.648	0.539

Notes: Dependent variable is Gini (post-tax, post-transfer). Standard errors in parentheses. Year dummies not included in table. * $p \leq .05$; ** $p \leq .01$; *** $p \leq .001$.

Figure 1: Bivariate Plots, with and without Venezuela

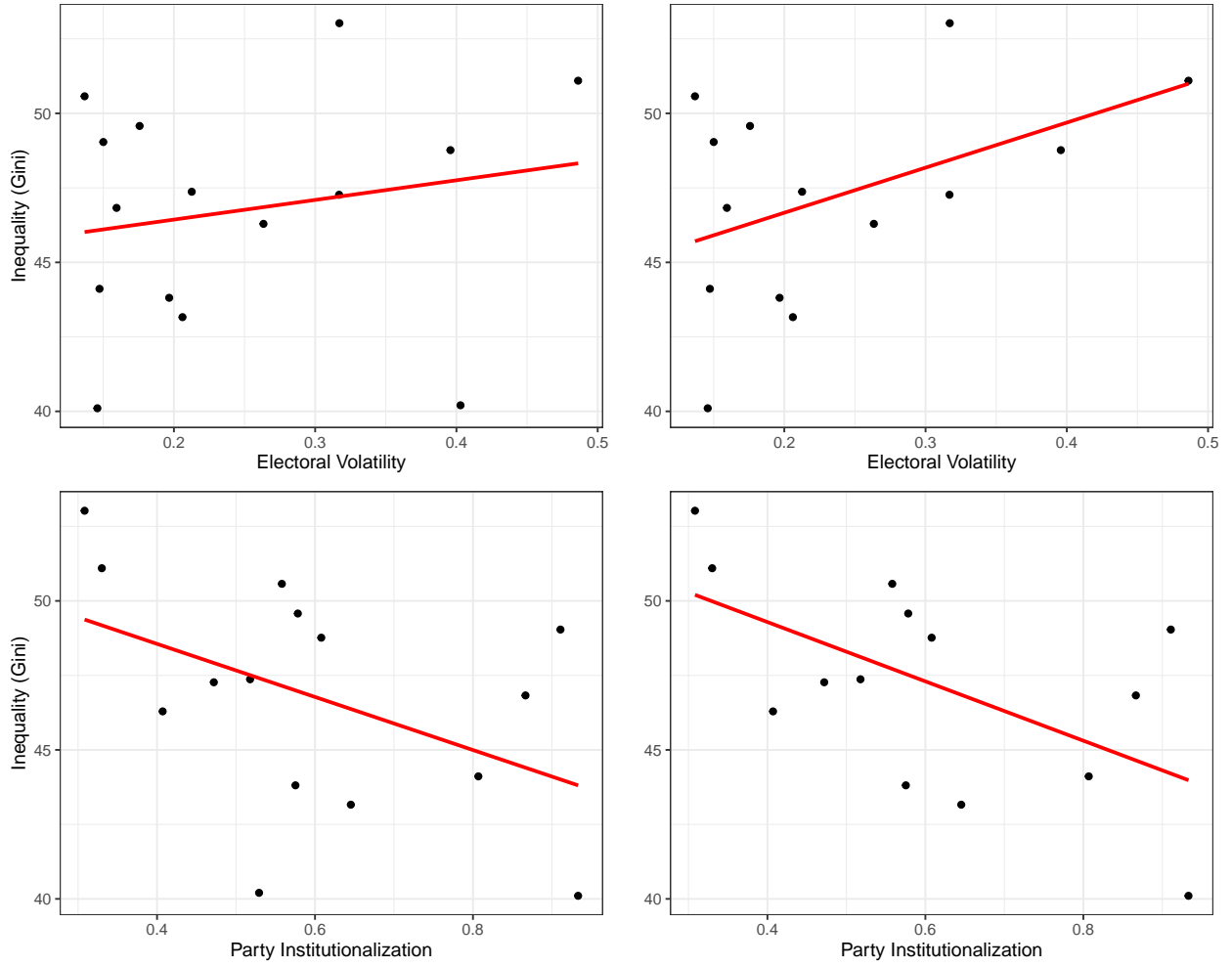


Table 4: Collapsed Cross-sectional Inequality Models, Latin America

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Party Institutionalization	-8.904*	-9.953**		
	(4.776)	(4.046)		
Electoral Volatility			6.597	15.128*
			(9.391)	(8.460)
Observations	15	14	15	14
R ²	0.211	0.335	0.037	0.210
Adjusted R ²	0.150	0.280	-0.038	0.145

Notes: Dependent variables are margin of victory and party competition. Standard errors in parentheses. * $p \leq .05$; ** $p \leq .01$; *** $p \leq .001$.

Table 5: Collapsed Cross-sectional Redistribution Models, Latin America

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Gini (Pre-tax)	0.550***	0.431**	0.584***	0.438**
	(0.156)	(0.171)	(0.179)	(0.195)
Party Institutionalization	-8.145**	-8.873**		
	(3.495)	(3.394)		
Electoral Volatility			8.010	12.615
			(7.129)	(7.400)
Observations	15	14	15	14
R ²	0.612	0.578	0.489	0.459
Adjusted R ²	0.547	0.501	0.404	0.360

Notes: Dependent variables are margin of victory and party competition. Standard errors in parentheses. * $p \leq .05$; ** $p \leq .01$; *** $p \leq .001$.

Figure 2: Predicted Effects Plots (Two-Way Interactions), Latin America 1990-2015

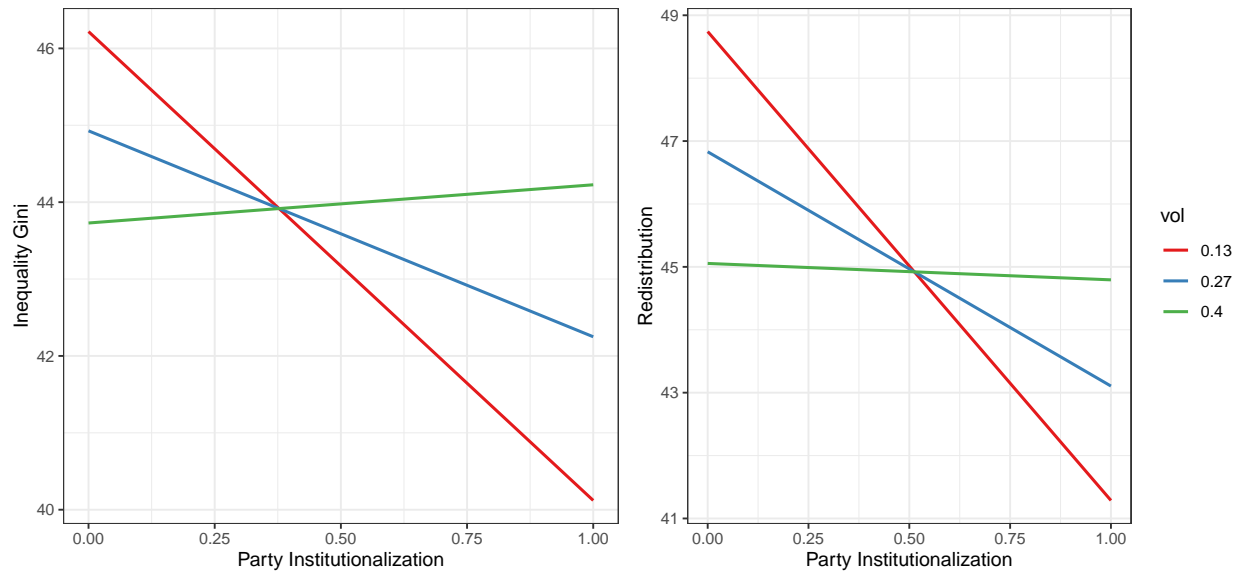


Table 6: WIID Replication, Latin America 1990-2015

	(1)	(2)	(3)
Party Institutionalization	-6.379*** (1.856)		-14.387*** (3.153)
Electoral Volatility		8.556*** (2.300)	-14.607* (7.601)
Party Institutionalization*Electoral Volatility			33.663** (13.198)
Democracy	-7.190*** (2.254)	-5.310** (2.319)	-7.028*** (2.362)
Strength of Left	-7.535*** (1.575)	-10.040*** (1.565)	-8.268*** (1.492)
Left President	0.511 (0.760)	-0.211 (0.756)	-0.526 (0.694)
GDP per capita (log)	2.241 (2.030)	2.002 (1.714)	3.708* (2.169)
Economic Growth	0.173* (0.089)	0.297*** (0.102)	0.201** (0.095)
Exports	0.053* (0.027)	0.060** (0.026)	0.007 (0.029)
Inflation	0.008*** (0.002)	0.008*** (0.002)	0.008*** (0.002)
Unemployment	0.058 (0.084)	0.162** (0.074)	-0.055 (0.081)
Education	-0.090** (0.036)	-0.105*** (0.035)	-0.099*** (0.033)
Life Expectancy	-0.114 (0.163)	-0.168 (0.155)	-0.127 (0.170)
Observations	158	143	143
R ²	0.621	0.668	0.728
Adjusted R ²	0.516	0.563	0.636

Notes: Dependent variable is Gini (post-tax, post-transfer). Standard errors in parentheses. Year dummies not included in table. * $p \leq .05$; ** $p \leq .01$; *** $p \leq .001$.

Table 7: Lagged Models, Latin America 1990-2015

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Gini (Pre-tax) $_{t+4}$				0.553*** (0.048)	0.479*** (0.056)	0.482*** (0.051)
Party Institutionalization	-5.783*** (1.511)		-10.201*** (2.844)	-5.618*** (1.107)		-10.815*** (2.216)
Electoral Volatility		7.235*** (2.002)	-8.319 (7.053)		5.161*** (1.639)	-12.500** (5.512)
Party Institutionalization*Electoral Volatility			20.950* (12.167)			24.897*** (9.487)
Democracy	-0.760 (1.844)	0.999 (1.915)	0.650 (2.066)	-4.280*** (1.385)	-3.631** (1.643)	-4.338** (1.695)
Strength of Left	-5.556*** (1.228)	-8.112*** (1.249)	-7.070*** (1.216)	-2.839*** (0.930)	-4.861*** (1.081)	-3.802*** (1.009)
Left President	-1.414** (0.618)	-1.833*** (0.617)	-2.006*** (0.588)	-1.300*** (0.453)	-1.485*** (0.502)	-1.657*** (0.460)
GDP per capita (log)	-5.749*** (1.595)	-5.750*** (1.428)	-4.620** (1.880)	-2.129* (1.211)	-3.915*** (1.176)	-3.168** (1.472)
Economic Growth	0.192** (0.080)	0.320*** (0.085)	0.252*** (0.082)	0.094 (0.059)	0.198*** (0.070)	0.128* (0.065)
Exports	-0.085*** (0.022)	-0.073*** (0.022)	-0.108*** (0.026)	0.006 (0.018)	0.002 (0.020)	-0.037* (0.022)
Inflation	0.022 (0.025)	0.063** (0.026)	0.051** (0.025)	0.035* (0.018)	0.056*** (0.021)	0.042** (0.019)
Unemployment	-0.176*** (0.067)	-0.066 (0.060)	-0.217*** (0.067)	-0.037 (0.051)	0.053 (0.050)	-0.098* (0.054)
Education	0.041 (0.033)	0.057* (0.032)	0.057* (0.031)	0.062** (0.024)	0.072*** (0.026)	0.074*** (0.024)
Life Expectancy	0.026 (0.133)	-0.082 (0.134)	-0.041 (0.151)	0.124 (0.098)	0.099 (0.111)	0.169 (0.120)
Observations	182	168	168	182	168	168
R ²	0.640	0.689	0.724	0.808	0.798	0.834
Adjusted R ²	0.566	0.618	0.655	0.767	0.750	0.791

Notes: Dependent variable is Gini (post-tax, post-transfer). Standard errors in parentheses. Year dummies not included in table. * $p \leq .05$; ** $p \leq .01$; *** $p \leq .001$.

Table 8: Political Determinants of Inequality in Latin America, 1990-2015

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Gini (Pre-tax)				0.597*** (0.042)	0.486*** (0.048)	0.504*** (0.045)
Party Institutionalization	-4.279*** (1.451)		-9.547*** (2.661)	-5.866*** (0.972)		-8.585*** (1.939)
Electoral Volatility		6.370*** (1.759)	-10.665* (5.955)		6.085*** (1.345)	-5.209 (4.363)
Party Institutionalization*Electoral Volatility			26.594** (10.692)			13.177* (7.875)
Years Democratic	0.008 (0.011)	0.008 (0.010)	0.005 (0.010)	0.036*** (0.007)	0.033*** (0.008)	0.031*** (0.007)
Strength of Left	-7.634*** (1.239)	-10.055*** (1.207)	-9.256*** (1.192)	-4.207*** (0.858)	-6.282*** (0.995)	-5.119*** (0.943)
Left President	-1.013 (0.623)	-1.466** (0.591)	-1.739*** (0.575)	-0.735* (0.415)	-1.099** (0.453)	-1.305*** (0.420)
GDP per capita (log)	-5.196*** (1.539)	-5.032*** (1.288)	-4.900*** (1.555)	-0.407 (1.077)	-2.800*** (1.009)	-1.044 (1.183)
Economic Growth	0.126* (0.073)	0.250*** (0.080)	0.203** (0.079)	0.079 (0.049)	0.169*** (0.062)	0.111* (0.058)
Exports	-0.051** (0.023)	-0.047** (0.022)	-0.080*** (0.023)	0.021 (0.016)	0.015 (0.018)	-0.006 (0.018)
Inflation	0.004*** (0.001)	0.004*** (0.001)	0.004*** (0.001)	-0.003** (0.001)	-0.001 (0.001)	-0.001 (0.001)
Unemployment	-0.039 (0.070)	0.066 (0.062)	-0.043 (0.067)	-0.055 (0.046)	0.070 (0.047)	-0.053 (0.049)
Education	0.012 (0.030)	-0.007 (0.028)	0.009 (0.028)	0.030 (0.020)	0.017 (0.022)	0.023 (0.021)
Life Expectancy	0.055 (0.118)	0.044 (0.107)	0.104 (0.111)	-0.119 (0.079)	-0.065 (0.083)	-0.070 (0.082)
Observations	197	178	178	197	178	178
R ²	0.623	0.703	0.728	0.834	0.827	0.857
Adjusted R ²	0.544	0.632	0.659	0.798	0.785	0.819

Notes: Dependent variable is Gini (post-tax, post-transfer). Standard errors in parentheses. Year dummies not included in table. * $p \leq .05$; ** $p \leq .01$; *** $p \leq .001$.

Table 9: Political Determinants of Inequality in Latin America, 1990-2015

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Gini (pre-tax)				0.598*** (0.036)	0.514*** (0.045)	0.533*** (0.040)
Party Institutionalization	-4.007*** (1.430)		-9.881*** (2.661)	-5.817*** (0.874)		-10.561*** (1.775)
Electoral Volatility		6.415*** (1.749)	-12.462** (5.927)		5.834*** (1.263)	-11.167*** (3.954)
Party Institutionalization*Electoral Volatility			30.682*** (10.638)			24.252*** (7.110)
Voter Turnout	-0.058*** (0.016)	-0.029 (0.016)	-0.035** (0.015)	-0.085*** (0.010)	-0.073*** (0.012)	-0.078*** (0.011)
Strength of Left	-6.404*** (1.236)	-9.165*** (1.255)	-8.411*** (1.227)	-2.277*** (0.790)	-4.092*** (1.009)	-2.949*** (0.918)
Left President	-0.921 (0.603)	-1.460** (0.590)	-1.683*** (0.570)	-0.702* (0.366)	-1.012** (0.427)	-1.209*** (0.382)
GDP per capita (log)	-6.135*** (1.500)	-5.461*** (1.290)	-5.848*** (1.565)	-2.011** (0.943)	-4.100*** (0.938)	-3.225*** (1.063)
Economic Growth	0.105 (0.071)	0.231*** (0.081)	0.180** (0.079)	0.046 (0.044)	0.120** (0.059)	0.055 (0.054)
Exports	-0.056** (0.022)	-0.046** (0.021)	-0.085*** (0.023)	0.023 (0.014)	0.024 (0.016)	-0.010 (0.017)
Inflation	0.005*** (0.001)	0.005*** (0.001)	0.004*** (0.001)	-0.001 (0.001)	0.0002 (0.001)	-0.0002 (0.001)
Unemployment	-0.056 (0.064)	0.048 (0.059)	-0.065 (0.065)	-0.021 (0.039)	0.081* (0.043)	-0.052 (0.043)
Education	0.013 (0.029)	-0.008 (0.028)	0.013 (0.028)	0.032* (0.018)	0.021 (0.021)	0.036* (0.019)
Life Expectancy	0.153 (0.107)	0.108 (0.101)	0.178* (0.104)	0.116* (0.065)	0.144** (0.073)	0.176** (0.069)
Observations	194	175	175	194	175	175
R ²	0.631	0.694	0.722	0.865	0.842	0.877
Adjusted R ²	0.552	0.620	0.650	0.835	0.802	0.844

Notes: Dependent variable is Gini (post-tax, post-transfer). Standard errors in parentheses. Year dummies not included in table. * $p \leq .05$; ** $p \leq .01$; *** $p \leq .001$.

Table 10: Political Determinants of Inequality in Latin America, 1990-2015

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Gini (pre-tax)				0.606*** (0.040)	0.546*** (0.054)	0.559*** (0.049)
Party Institutionalization	-4.374*** (1.442)		-9.468*** (2.645)	-6.218*** (0.938)		-10.282*** (1.915)
Electoral Volatility		5.926*** (1.793)	-10.267* (5.938)		7.269*** (1.378)	-9.762** (4.296)
Party Institutionalization*Electoral Volatility			24.580** (10.870)			25.243*** (7.864)
Compulsory Voting	-0.780 (0.502)	0.594 (0.539)	0.578 (0.539)	-2.034*** (0.334)	-2.045*** (0.488)	-2.093*** (0.455)
Strength of Left	-7.478*** (1.228)	-10.156*** (1.211)	-9.324*** (1.190)	-3.608*** (0.833)	-5.152*** (1.050)	-4.096*** (0.976)
Left President	-0.833 (0.634)	-1.650*** (0.603)	-1.897*** (0.584)	-0.344 (0.410)	-0.713 (0.470)	-0.964** (0.430)
GDP per capita (log)	-5.819*** (1.560)	-4.781*** (1.321)	-4.352*** (1.652)	-2.153** (1.035)	-4.343*** (1.012)	-3.638*** (1.197)
Economic Growth	0.110 (0.074)	0.271*** (0.082)	0.220*** (0.080)	0.037 (0.048)	0.115* (0.064)	0.055 (0.060)
Exports	-0.068*** (0.026)	-0.031 (0.024)	-0.064** (0.027)	-0.014 (0.017)	-0.008 (0.019)	-0.043** (0.020)
Inflation	0.005*** (0.001)	0.004*** (0.001)	0.004** (0.001)	-0.001 (0.001)	-0.0003 (0.001)	-0.001 (0.001)
Unemployment	-0.041 (0.066)	0.106* (0.060)	-0.014 (0.066)	-0.028 (0.043)	0.087* (0.046)	-0.047 (0.048)
Education	0.006 (0.030)	0.001 (0.029)	0.015 (0.029)	0.015 (0.020)	-0.002 (0.022)	0.012 (0.021)
Life Expectancy	0.118 (0.111)	0.058 (0.101)	0.095 (0.106)	0.102 (0.071)	0.132* (0.078)	0.166** (0.077)
Observations	197	178	178	197	178	178
R ²	0.628	0.704	0.730	0.846	0.828	0.860
Adjusted R ²	0.549	0.633	0.661	0.812	0.785	0.823

Notes: Dependent variable is Gini (post-tax, post-transfer). Standard errors in parentheses. Year dummies not included in table. * $p \leq .05$; ** $p \leq .01$; *** $p \leq .001$.

Table 11: Political Determinants of Inequality in Latin America, 1990-2015

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Gini (Pre-tax)				0.573*** (0.047)	0.421*** (0.057)	0.454*** (0.053)
Party Institutionalization	-5.629*** (1.397)		-6.424** (2.544)	-5.812*** (1.009)		-9.150*** (2.094)
Electoral Volatility		8.053*** (1.693)	1.189 (5.778)		6.071*** (1.470)	-6.542 (4.786)
Party Institutionalization*Electoral Volatility			5.568 (10.345)			15.016* (8.488)
Democracy	2.500 (1.561)	4.096*** (1.449)	4.195*** (1.442)	-2.987** (1.214)	-0.708 (1.398)	-1.264 (1.336)
Strength of Left	-8.333*** (1.183)	-11.075*** (1.134)	-10.162*** (1.123)	-4.195*** (0.919)	-7.082*** (1.110)	-5.682*** (1.053)
Left President	-0.479 (0.614)	-1.023* (0.575)	-1.154** (0.563)	-0.835* (0.444)	-1.087** (0.491)	-1.321*** (0.458)
GDP per capita (log)	-1.525 (1.349)	-2.103* (1.107)	-0.318 (1.350)	-0.316 (0.980)	-2.217** (0.946)	-0.631 (1.099)
Economic Growth	0.094 (0.071)	0.243*** (0.076)	0.196*** (0.075)	0.063 (0.052)	0.183*** (0.065)	0.119* (0.061)
Exports	-0.035 (0.021)	-0.029 (0.020)	-0.045** (0.022)	0.035** (0.016)	0.023 (0.018)	0.0004 (0.018)
Inflation	0.002 (0.002)	0.002 (0.001)	0.001 (0.001)	-0.001 (0.001)	-0.0003 (0.001)	-0.001 (0.001)
Unemployment	-0.029 (0.063)	0.091* (0.054)	-0.015 (0.061)	0.037 (0.046)	0.142*** (0.046)	0.011 (0.049)
Education	-0.021 (0.029)	-0.031 (0.026)	-0.029 (0.026)	0.010 (0.021)	-0.003 (0.023)	0.007 (0.022)
Infant Mortality	0.129*** (0.034)	0.126*** (0.031)	0.133*** (0.033)	-0.001 (0.027)	0.024 (0.030)	0.013 (0.030)
Observations	197	178	178	197	178	178
R ²	0.651	0.735	0.757	0.819	0.808	0.840
Adjusted R ²	0.578	0.672	0.695	0.780	0.761	0.798

Notes: Dependent variable is Gini (post-tax, post-transfer). Standard errors in parentheses. Year dummies not included in table. * $p \leq .05$; ** $p \leq .01$; *** $p \leq .001$.

Table 12: Political Determinants of Inequality in Latin America, 1990-2015

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Gini (pre-tax)				0.553*** (0.039)	0.434*** (0.048)	0.487*** (0.043)
Party Institutionalization	-5.848*** (1.654)		-7.865*** (2.469)	-6.254*** (1.113)		-12.071*** (1.825)
Electoral Volatility		9.654*** (1.909)	1.387 (5.240)		5.540*** (1.595)	-11.507*** (3.959)
Party Institutionalization*Electoral Volatility			10.373 (9.678)			25.553*** (7.132)
Democracy	-1.969 (1.893)	1.069 (1.835)	0.614 (1.832)	-5.849*** (1.302)	-3.751** (1.564)	-5.550*** (1.433)
Strength of Left	-7.289*** (1.288)	-10.026*** (1.194)	-8.980*** (1.195)	-2.684*** (0.926)	-5.718*** (1.069)	-4.026*** (0.969)
Left President	-0.719 (0.630)	-1.338** (0.593)	-1.403** (0.570)	-0.738* (0.423)	-1.090** (0.475)	-1.170*** (0.413)
GDP per capita (log)	-2.547 (1.713)	-2.490* (1.318)	0.585 (1.645)	-1.194 (1.156)	-3.547*** (1.061)	-0.402 (1.194)
Economic Growth	0.151** (0.074)	0.294*** (0.081)	0.260*** (0.078)	0.075 (0.050)	0.201*** (0.065)	0.145** (0.058)
Commodity Exports	-0.001** (0.0003)	-0.001** (0.0003)	-0.001*** (0.0003)	-0.001*** (0.0002)	-0.0004* (0.0002)	-0.001*** (0.0002)
Inflation	0.004*** (0.002)	0.003** (0.002)	0.003** (0.001)	-0.0002 (0.001)	0.001 (0.001)	0.0002 (0.001)
Unemployment	-0.051 (0.069)	0.074 (0.057)	-0.054 (0.065)	0.008 (0.047)	0.127*** (0.046)	-0.039 (0.047)
Education	0.029 (0.030)	0.004 (0.028)	0.013 (0.028)	0.026 (0.020)	0.015 (0.023)	0.038* (0.021)
Life Expectancy	0.098 (0.129)	-0.019 (0.117)	-0.049 (0.121)	0.276*** (0.088)	0.223*** (0.098)	0.268*** (0.092)
Observations	197	178	178	197	178	178
R ²	0.621	0.708	0.734	0.830	0.814	0.862
Adjusted R ²	0.542	0.638	0.666	0.793	0.768	0.825

Notes: Dependent variable is Gini (post-tax, post-transfer). Standard errors in parentheses. Year dummies not included in table. * $p \leq .05$; ** $p \leq .01$; *** $p \leq .001$.

Table 13: Countries and Elections, Extended Dataset

Country	Elections
Argentina	1991, 1993, 1995, 1997, 1999, 2001, 2003
Austria	1990, 1994, 1995, 1999, 2002
Australia	1990, 1993, 1996, 1998, 2001, 2004
Belgium	1991, 1995, 1999, 2003
Benin	1995, 1999
Bolivia	1993, 1997, 2002, 2005, 2006, 2009
Botswana	1994, 1999, 2004
Brazil	1990, 1994, 1998, 2002, 2006, 2010
Bulgaria	1991, 1994, 1997, 2001, 2005
Canada	1993, 1997, 2000, 2004, 2006
Chile	1993, 1997, 2001, 2005, 2009
Colombia	1991, 1994, 1998, 2002, 2006, 2010
Costa Rica	1990, 1994, 1998, 2002, 2006, 2010
Czech Republic	1992, 1996, 1998, 2002
Denmark	1990, 1994, 1998, 2001, 2005
Dominican Republic	1990, 1994, 1998, 2002, 2006, 2010
Ecuador	1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2002, 2006, 2007, 2009
El Salvador	1991, 1994, 1997, 2000, 2003, 2006, 2009
Estonia	1995, 1999, 2003
Finland	1991, 1995, 1999, 2003
Germany	1990, 1994, 1998, 2002, 2005
Guatemala	1990, 1994, 1995, 1999, 2003, 2007
Greece	1990, 1993, 1996, 2000, 2004
Honduras	1993, 1997, 2001, 2005, 2009
Hungary	1994, 1998, 2002
India	1991, 1996, 1998, 2004
Israel	1992, 1996, 1999, 2003
Italy	1992, 1994, 1996, 2001
Ireland	1992, 1997, 2002
Jamaica	1993, 1997, 2002
Japan	1990, 1993, 1996, 2000, 2003, 2005
Latvia	1995, 1998, 2002
Lithuania	1996, 2000, 2004
North Macedonia	1994, 1998, 2002, 2006

Country	Elections
Malaysia	1990, 1995, 1999, 2004
Mauritius	1991, 1995, 2000, 2005
Moldova	1998, 2001, 2005
Mongolia	1992, 1996, 2000, 2004
Mexico	1997, 2000, 2003, 2006, 2009
Namibia	1994, 1999, 2004
Netherlands	1994, 1998, 2002, 2003
New Zealand	1990, 1993, 1996, 1999, 2002
Nicaragua	1996, 2001, 2006
Norway	1993, 1997, 2001, 2005
Panama	1999, 2004, 2009
Paraguay	1993, 1998, 2003, 2008
Peru	1990, 1992, 1995, 2000, 2001, 2006
Philippines	1992, 1995, 1998
Poland	1993, 1997, 2001, 2005
Portugal	1991, 1995, 1999, 2002, 2005
Russia	1995, 1999, 2003
Slovakia	1998, 2002, 2006
Slovenia	1996, 2000, 2004
South Korea	1992, 1996, 2000, 2004
Spain	1993, 1996, 2000, 2004
Sri Lanka	1994, 2000, 2001, 2004
Sweden	1991, 1994, 1998, 2002
Switzerland	1991, 1995, 1999, 2003
Trinidad and Tobago	1991, 1995, 2000, 2001, 2002
Turkey	1991, 1995, 1999, 2002
Ukraine	1998, 2002, 2006
United Kingdom	1992, 1997, 2001, 2005
United States	1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004
Uruguay	1994, 1999, 2004, 2009
Venezuela	1993, 1998, 2000, 2005, 2010

Table 14: Descriptive Statistics, Extended Dataset

	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min.	Max.	N
Inequality (post-tax, post-transfer)	37.20	9.74	17.60	66.50	1,331
Inequality (pre-tax, pre-transfer)	46.93	6.55	22.80	70.10	1,331
Inequality (WIID)	41.96	10.61	23.70	64.70	547
Party Institutionalization	0.76	0.20	0.14	1.00	1,360
Electoral Volatility	0.24	0.16	0.01	0.83	1,069
Democracy	0.74	0.16	0.22	0.93	1,360
GDP per capita (log)	8.71	1.34	5.48	11.48	1,340
Economic Growth	2.24	3.85	-22.55	14.34	1,329
Exports	37.15	18.61	6.59	121.31	1,318
Inflation	34.64	288.93	-4.47	7,481.66	1,311
Unemployment	8.48	5.58	0.69	37.25	1,299
Education	95.41	7.56	51.38	100.00	598
Life Expectancy	72.52	6.19	50.23	82.93	1,364
Former Soviet Bloc	0.18	0.38	0.00	1.00	1,364

Table 15: Bivariate Relationships, 65 Democracies 1990-2010

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Gini (Pre-tax)			0.776*** (0.026)	0.949*** (0.038)
Party Institutionalization	-28.054*** (1.091)		-25.082*** (0.850)	
Electoral Volatility		4.593** (1.887)		9.668*** (1.503)
Observations	1,328	1,058	1,328	1,058
R ²	0.339	0.037	0.604	0.400
Adjusted R ²	0.329	0.017	0.598	0.387

Notes: Dependent variable is Gini (post-tax, post-transfer). Standard errors in parentheses. Year dummies not included in table. * $p \leq .05$; ** $p \leq .01$; *** $p \leq .001$.

Figure 3: Predicted Effects Plots (Two-Way Interactions), 65 Democracies 1990-2010

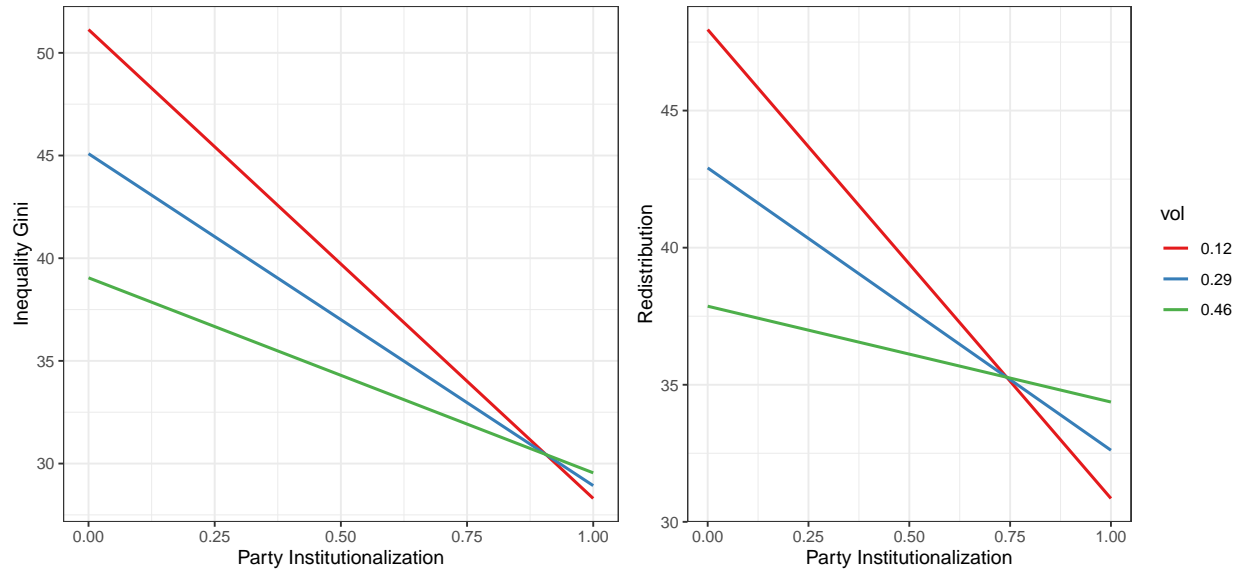


Table 16: WIID Replication, 65 Democracies 1990-2015

	(1)	(2)	(3)
Party Institutionalization	-11.716*** (2.791)		-25.153*** (5.229)
Electoral Volatility		4.780 (3.429)	-26.740*** (9.518)
Party Institutionalization*Electoral Volatility			38.577*** (12.759)
Democracy	-4.909 (3.087)	-5.256 (3.757)	-4.498 (3.600)
GDP per capita (log)	-1.390** (0.682)	-3.395*** (0.673)	-1.446* (0.768)
Economic Growth	0.181* (0.107)	0.030 (0.158)	-0.029 (0.151)
Exports	-0.050** (0.023)	-0.019 (0.030)	-0.038 (0.029)
Inflation	0.0004 (0.001)	0.008** (0.003)	0.007** (0.003)
Unemployment	0.349*** (0.097)	0.436*** (0.116)	0.222* (0.118)
Education	-0.356*** (0.062)	-0.316*** (0.070)	-0.218*** (0.070)
Life Expectancy	-0.502*** (0.138)	-0.252 (0.168)	-0.406** (0.162)
Former Soviet Bloc	-10.978*** (1.024)	-14.695*** (1.523)	-12.631*** (1.553)
Observations	293	203	203
R ²	0.743	0.721	0.756
Adjusted R ²	0.715	0.676	0.714

Notes: Dependent variable is Gini (post-tax, post-transfer). Standard errors in parentheses. Year dummies not included in table. * $p \leq .05$; ** $p \leq .01$; *** $p \leq .001$.

Table 17: Lagged Models, 65 Democracies 1990-2010

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Gini (Pre-tax) _{t+4}				0.478*** (0.031)	0.532*** (0.035)	0.484*** (0.034)
Party Institutionalization	-9.157*** (1.712)		-26.741*** (3.060)	-6.480*** (1.409)		-21.479*** (2.478)
Electoral Volatility		-1.253 (1.997)	-33.061*** (5.912)		3.915** (1.610)	-28.680*** (4.745)
Party Institutionalization*Electoral Volatility			36.751*** (7.665)			40.072*** (6.144)
Democracy	-6.361*** (2.051)	-8.022*** (2.344)	-5.843*** (2.195)	-7.569*** (1.678)	-8.255*** (1.847)	-7.914*** (1.764)
GDP per capita (log)	-1.565*** (0.418)	-3.148*** (0.421)	-1.309*** (0.426)	-2.039*** (0.343)	-2.856*** (0.332)	-1.651*** (0.342)
Economic Growth	0.007 (0.072)	-0.082 (0.092)	-0.084 (0.083)	0.080 (0.059)	0.032 (0.073)	-0.008 (0.067)
Exports	-0.052*** (0.014)	-0.054*** (0.016)	-0.055*** (0.015)	-0.043*** (0.011)	-0.031*** (0.013)	-0.041*** (0.012)
Inflation	0.011 (0.024)	0.010 (0.025)	-0.001 (0.022)	0.033* (0.019)	0.032 (0.020)	0.023 (0.018)
Unemployment	0.177*** (0.043)	0.132*** (0.049)	0.071 (0.045)	0.017 (0.037)	-0.016 (0.040)	-0.063* (0.037)
Education	-0.246*** (0.043)	-0.183*** (0.047)	-0.153*** (0.042)	-0.203*** (0.036)	-0.161*** (0.037)	-0.133*** (0.034)
Life Expectancy	-0.676*** (0.058)	-0.607*** (0.062)	-0.723*** (0.057)	-0.429*** (0.050)	-0.360*** (0.052)	-0.465*** (0.049)
Former Soviet Bloc	-9.474*** (0.674)	-10.877*** (0.904)	-8.687*** (0.857)	-8.351*** (0.555)	-10.440*** (0.713)	-9.237*** (0.687)
Observations	507	399	399	507	399	399
R ²	0.772	0.782	0.825	0.848	0.865	0.888
Adjusted R ²	0.760	0.766	0.811	0.840	0.855	0.879

Notes: Dependent variable is Gini (post-tax, post-transfer). Standard errors in parentheses. Year dummies not included in table. * $p \leq .05$; ** $p \leq .01$; *** $p \leq .001$.

Table 18: Political Determinants of Inequality in 65 Democracies, 1990-2010

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Gini (Pre-tax)				0.476*** (0.030)	0.533*** (0.035)	0.472*** (0.033)
Party Institutionalization	-9.674*** (1.620)		-27.478*** (2.888)	-7.420*** (1.341)		-22.104*** (2.393)
Electoral Volatility		-2.315 (1.985)	-33.969*** (5.444)		3.082* (1.630)	-27.577*** (4.477)
Party Institutionalization*Electoral Vol			36.290*** (7.163)			36.889*** (5.860)
Years Democratic	-0.027*** (0.010)	-0.023* (0.012)	-0.025** (0.010)	-0.009 (0.008)	-0.002 (0.009)	-0.004 (0.009)
GDP per capita	-1.471*** (0.380)	-3.393*** (0.343)	-1.178*** (0.379)	-2.532*** (0.320)	-3.762*** (0.276)	-2.213*** (0.319)
Economic Growth	0.035 (0.068)	-0.052 (0.087)	-0.062 (0.079)	0.077 (0.056)	0.015 (0.070)	-0.025 (0.064)
Exports	-0.045*** (0.013)	-0.041*** (0.016)	-0.043*** (0.014)	-0.030*** (0.011)	-0.013 (0.013)	-0.021* (0.012)
Inflation	0.001 (0.001)	0.008*** (0.002)	0.006*** (0.002)	0.001 (0.001)	0.003 (0.002)	0.002 (0.002)
Unemploy	0.228*** (0.040)	0.213*** (0.045)	0.154*** (0.041)	0.051 (0.035)	0.038 (0.038)	0.004 (0.035)
Education	-0.188*** (0.035)	-0.130*** (0.039)	-0.100*** (0.035)	-0.156*** (0.029)	-0.113*** (0.031)	-0.085*** (0.028)
Life Expectancy	-0.651*** (0.055)	-0.553*** (0.060)	-0.688*** (0.055)	-0.402*** (0.048)	-0.306*** (0.051)	-0.436*** (0.048)
Former Soviet Bloc	-10.060*** (0.660)	-11.380*** (0.861)	-8.982*** (0.821)	-8.751*** (0.549)	-10.722*** (0.692)	-9.341*** (0.672)
Observations	553	436	436	553	436	436
R ²	0.746	0.746	0.800	0.829	0.837	0.866
Adjusted R ²	0.732	0.728	0.784	0.819	0.825	0.856

Notes: Dependent variable is Gini (post-tax, post-transfer). Standard errors in parentheses. Year dummies not included in table. * $p \leq .05$; ** $p \leq .01$; *** $p \leq .001$.

Table 19: Political Determinants of Inequality in 65 Democracies, 1990-2010

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Gini (Pre-tax)				0.482*** (0.029)	0.540*** (0.033)	0.491*** (0.032)
Party Institutionalization	-8.043*** (1.597)		-25.167*** (2.960)	-5.803*** (1.299)		-18.676*** (2.385)
Electoral Volatility		-1.739 (1.912)	-31.270*** (5.480)		3.319** (1.513)	-23.447*** (4.377)
Party Institutionalization*Electoral Volatility			34.122*** (7.172)			32.655*** (5.691)
Voter Turnout	-0.096*** (0.018)	-0.107*** (0.020)	-0.062*** (0.019)	-0.103*** (0.014)	-0.113*** (0.015)	-0.083*** (0.015)
GDP per capita (log)	-1.932*** (0.358)	-3.496*** (0.322)	-1.545*** (0.369)	-2.829*** (0.294)	-3.702*** (0.250)	-2.483*** (0.299)
Economic Growth	0.009 (0.066)	-0.073 (0.084)	-0.081 (0.078)	0.064 (0.053)	0.004 (0.065)	-0.031 (0.062)
Exports	-0.039*** (0.013)	-0.031** (0.016)	-0.039*** (0.014)	-0.022** (0.011)	0.002 (0.012)	-0.010 (0.012)
Inflation	0.008*** (0.002)	0.010*** (0.002)	0.007*** (0.002)	0.004** (0.002)	0.004** (0.002)	0.003* (0.002)
Unemployment	0.249*** (0.039)	0.238*** (0.044)	0.172*** (0.042)	0.069** (0.033)	0.061* (0.036)	0.023 (0.034)
Education	-0.208*** (0.034)	-0.156*** (0.037)	-0.120*** (0.035)	-0.169*** (0.028)	-0.134*** (0.029)	-0.104*** (0.028)
Life Expectancy	-0.654*** (0.053)	-0.574*** (0.057)	-0.697*** (0.054)	-0.396*** (0.046)	-0.307*** (0.047)	-0.416*** (0.047)
Former Soviet Bloc	-10.354*** (0.632)	-11.664*** (0.811)	-9.145*** (0.815)	-9.549*** (0.513)	-11.517*** (0.628)	-10.170*** (0.650)
Observations	552	436	436	552	436	436
R ²	0.760	0.761	0.802	0.844	0.857	0.876
Adjusted R ²	0.747	0.744	0.787	0.835	0.846	0.866

Notes: Dependent variable is Gini (post-tax, post-transfer). Standard errors in parentheses. Year dummies not included in table. * $p \leq .05$; ** $p \leq .01$; *** $p \leq .001$.

Table 20: Political Determinants of Inequality in 65 Democracies, 1990-2010

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Gini (Pre-tax)				0.468*** (0.030)	0.520*** (0.036)	0.452*** (0.034)
Party Institutionalization	-9.333*** (1.604)		-28.363*** (2.817)	-7.285*** (1.332)		-22.700*** (2.383)
Electoral Volatility		-2.768 (1.949)	-36.609*** (5.323)		2.717* (1.629)	-28.961*** (4.468)
Party Institutionalization*Electoral Volatility			39.349*** (6.973)			37.945*** (5.806)
Compulsory Voting	3.150*** (0.721)	3.579*** (0.840)	3.919*** (0.741)	1.708*** (0.603)	1.106 (0.704)	1.722*** (0.639)
GDP per capita (log)	-1.651*** (0.363)	-3.476*** (0.327)	-1.265*** (0.360)	-2.562*** (0.306)	-3.741*** (0.266)	-2.156*** (0.307)
Economic Growth	0.040 (0.067)	-0.041 (0.085)	-0.056 (0.076)	0.079 (0.055)	0.019 (0.069)	-0.020 (0.064)
Exports	-0.029** (0.014)	-0.022 (0.016)	-0.023 (0.015)	-0.020* (0.012)	-0.007 (0.013)	-0.012 (0.012)
Inflation	0.0002 (0.001)	0.006** (0.003)	0.004* (0.002)	0.001 (0.001)	0.002 (0.002)	0.001 (0.002)
Unemployment	0.232*** (0.040)	0.222*** (0.045)	0.160*** (0.040)	0.056 (0.035)	0.045 (0.038)	0.013 (0.035)
Education	-0.157*** (0.036)	-0.089** (0.039)	-0.052 (0.035)	-0.139*** (0.030)	-0.100*** (0.032)	-0.063** (0.029)
Life Expectancy	-0.682*** (0.054)	-0.585*** (0.058)	-0.726*** (0.053)	-0.420*** (0.048)	-0.318*** (0.051)	-0.460*** (0.048)
Former Soviet Bloc	-9.283*** (0.617)	-10.587*** (0.811)	-8.153*** (0.777)	-8.461*** (0.513)	-10.600*** (0.660)	-9.076*** (0.651)
Observations	553	436	436	553	436	436
R ²	0.752	0.754	0.810	0.831	0.838	0.869
Adjusted R ²	0.738	0.737	0.795	0.821	0.826	0.858

Notes: Dependent variable is Gini (post-tax, post-transfer). Standard errors in parentheses. Year dummies not included in table. * $p \leq .05$; ** $p \leq .01$; *** $p \leq .001$.

Table 21: Political Determinants of Inequality in 65 Democracies, 1990-2010

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Gini (Pre-tax)				0.528*** (0.031)	0.580*** (0.035)	0.543*** (0.034)
Party Institutionalization	-7.635*** (1.745)		-24.548*** (3.162)	-5.041*** (1.407)		-18.921*** (2.509)
Electoral Volatility		-3.142 (2.089)	-32.770*** (6.054)		2.447 (1.656)	-26.702*** (4.771)
Party Institutionalization*Electoral Volatility			34.854*** (7.945)			36.641*** (6.242)
Democracy	-5.571*** (1.960)	-5.482** (2.332)	-3.772* (2.237)	-6.649*** (1.573)	-6.041*** (1.809)	-5.850*** (1.762)
GDP per capita (log)	-1.982*** (0.422)	-3.510*** (0.433)	-1.809*** (0.453)	-2.904*** (0.343)	-3.660*** (0.336)	-2.554*** (0.359)
Economic Growth	0.097 (0.072)	0.028 (0.091)	0.018 (0.086)	0.116** (0.057)	0.082 (0.071)	0.044 (0.067)
Exports	-0.023 (0.014)	-0.022 (0.017)	-0.016 (0.016)	-0.019* (0.011)	-0.004 (0.013)	-0.007 (0.012)
Inflation	0.001 (0.001)	0.009*** (0.003)	0.007*** (0.002)	0.002** (0.001)	0.003 (0.002)	0.002 (0.002)
Unemployment	0.282*** (0.042)	0.259*** (0.048)	0.221*** (0.045)	0.061* (0.036)	0.041 (0.039)	0.012 (0.038)
Education	-0.187*** (0.039)	-0.136*** (0.042)	-0.093** (0.040)	-0.169*** (0.031)	-0.128*** (0.033)	-0.094*** (0.031)
Infant Mortality	0.156*** (0.018)	0.128*** (0.020)	0.162*** (0.019)	0.064*** (0.016)	0.046*** (0.016)	0.075*** (0.016)
Former Soviet Bloc	-7.802*** (0.739)	-9.317*** (0.980)	-7.176*** (0.961)	-7.677*** (0.592)	-9.826*** (0.761)	-8.662*** (0.761)
Observations	553	436	436	553	436	436
R ²	0.714	0.717	0.758	0.817	0.830	0.851
Adjusted R ²	0.698	0.696	0.739	0.806	0.817	0.839

Notes: Dependent variable is Gini (post-tax, post-transfer). Standard errors in parentheses. Year dummies not included in table. * $p \leq .05$; ** $p \leq .01$; *** $p \leq .001$.

Table 22: Political Determinants of Inequality in 65 Democracies, 1990-2010

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Gini (Pre-tax)				0.478*** (0.030)	0.527*** (0.035)	0.477*** (0.033)
Party Institutionalization	-9.202*** (1.631)		-26.254*** (2.861)	-7.005*** (1.345)		-21.554*** (2.335)
Electoral Volatility		-1.598 (1.909)	-31.045*** (5.324)		2.826* (1.550)	-27.082*** (4.312)
Party Institutionalization*Electoral Volatility			34.315*** (7.030)			36.941*** (5.685)
Democracy	-4.573** (1.807)	-4.219** (2.112)	-2.089 (1.942)	-5.859*** (1.485)	-5.951*** (1.688)	-4.915*** (1.581)
GDP per capita (log)	-1.487*** (0.408)	-3.331*** (0.403)	-1.329*** (0.416)	-2.051*** (0.337)	-3.118*** (0.322)	-1.741*** (0.337)
Economic Growth	0.019 (0.067)	-0.067 (0.085)	-0.074 (0.078)	0.094* (0.055)	0.068 (0.068)	0.023 (0.063)
Commodity Exports	-0.0002*** (0.00005)	-0.0002** (0.0001)	-0.0002*** (0.0001)	-0.0001*** (0.00004)	-0.0001*** (0.00005)	-0.0001*** (0.00004)
Inflation	0.009*** (0.002)	0.010*** (0.002)	0.008*** (0.002)	0.004** (0.002)	0.004** (0.002)	0.003* (0.002)
Unemployment	0.215*** (0.039)	0.190*** (0.044)	0.140*** (0.040)	0.031 (0.034)	0.004 (0.037)	-0.026 (0.035)
Education	-0.207*** (0.036)	-0.139*** (0.039)	-0.108*** (0.035)	-0.184*** (0.029)	-0.140*** (0.031)	-0.110*** (0.029)
Life Expectancy	-0.570*** (0.057)	-0.475*** (0.061)	-0.614*** (0.057)	-0.363*** (0.049)	-0.279*** (0.051)	-0.400*** (0.048)
Former Soviet Bloc	-9.703*** (0.603)	-11.124*** (0.796)	-9.061*** (0.772)	-8.611*** (0.500)	-10.517*** (0.636)	-9.440*** (0.624)
Observations	547	431	431	547	431	431
R ²	0.743	0.745	0.796	0.827	0.838	0.867
Adjusted R ²	0.728	0.726	0.780	0.817	0.826	0.856

Notes: Dependent variable is Gini (post-tax, post-transfer). Standard errors in parentheses. Year dummies not included in table. * $p \leq .05$; ** $p \leq .01$; *** $p \leq .001$.