

## Appendix

This appendix is intended to be supplementary to the baseline results presented in the article. Table 3 provides a full account of elections, countries, and the structure of their respective party systems included in the democratic dataset. Tables 4 and 5 report the bivariate regressions between party system structure, party system institutionalization, inequality, and redistribution. It then tests how party system structure and institutionalization function in conjunction with other alternative democratic theories of redistribution (Tables 6 and 7, and Figure 4). Finally, it also replicates some findings with another source of inequality data — the World Income Inequality Database (WIID).

Given that there are alternative theories of redistribution within the domain of democracies, I also extend the analyses to include two additional independent variables: the interaction of market Gini and democratic strength and the presence of a programmatic party on the left. To account for traditional Meltzer-Richard theories (Meltzer and Richard 1981), I employ a variable that interacts pre-transfer, pre-tax income Gini with the strength of democracy. To measure the strength of democracy, I rely on the electoral democracy index from *Varieties of Democracy*, which best accounts for the causal mechanisms stressed in social conflict theory — the electoral democracy index is measured through elite surveys and based on the following indicators: universal suffrage, freedom of association, freedom of expression, elected officials, and clean elections. I also include the presence of a programmatic party on the left to account for a portion of the dynamics in the broader constellation of power resources and related theories. To code the presence of a programmatic party on the left I use coding protocols followed by Coppedge (1997), Huber and Stephens (2012), and Kellam (2017) by distinguishing parties on dimensions of left-right ideology and programmatic policy-seeking behavior/personalistic. The variable itself is coded as 1 if any given election has the presence of a left-wing or center-left programmatic policy-seeking party that received at least 10 percent of the lower house vote share. Left-wing or center-left parties are coded as such if they meet either of the following definitions:

“Parties that employ Marxist ideology or rhetoric and stress the priority of distribution over accumulation and/or the exploitation of the working class by capitalists and imperialists and advocate a strong role for the state to correct social and economic injustices,” OR “Parties that stress justice, equality, social mobility, or the complementarity of distribution and accumulation in a way intended not to alienate middle- or upper-class voters” (Coppedge 1997, 5).

Tables 6 and 7 reports the results. The results are largely congruent with those of Table 2. That is, the inclusion of these two additional independent variables does not appear to substantially change the relationships the variables of interest have on inequality or redistribution. Figure 4 also replicates Figure 3 in the main article with the alternative

theories of democratic redistribution included in the models, showing similar dynamics of multi-party, electoral volatility, and party institutionalization as previous analyses. This exercise also shows, in conjunction with a large literature, that programmatic left parties have substantial downward pressure on levels of inequality and promote more redistribution — an organized left is a critical element in broader processes of redistribution in democracies.

Finally, Table 8 replicates some of the results by utilizing a separate source of inequality data. All cross-national inequality datasets have shortcomings and SWIID is no exception; SWIID relies on imputing inequality measures from the Luxembourg Income Study data, which may potentially bias regression estimates (Jenkins 2015). To mitigate these concerns, I provide a replication of the main specifications utilizing an entirely different, but also commonly used, source of inequality data — from the World Income Inequality Database. The results between the two analyses are as we would expect somewhat different, but largely congruent, with the previous analyses detailed in this appendix. Given that WIID does not separate pre-tax and post-tax Gini, it is not possible to replicate the redistribution models with WIID data.

Table 1: Democratic Dataset, 1990-2020

	Lower House Elections
Argentina	1991(T), 1993(T), 1995(H), 1997(M), 1999(T), 2001(T), 2003(T), 2005(M), 2007(M), 2009(M), 2011(H), 2013(M), 2015(M), 2017(M), 2019(M)
Australia	1990(M), 1993(T), 1996(T), 1998(T), 2001(T), 2004(T), 2007(T), 2010(M), 2013(T), 2016(M), 2019(M)
Austria	1990(M), 1994(M), 1995(M), 1999(M), 2002(M), 2006(M), 2008(M), 2013(M), 2017(M), 2019(M)
Belgium	1991(M), 1995(M), 1999(M), 2003(M), 2007(M), 2010(M), 2014(M), 2019(M)
Benin	1991(M), 1995(T), 1999(T), 2003(T), 2007(M), 2011(T), 2015(M), 2019(T)
Bolivia	1993(M), 1997(M), 2002(M), 2005(H), 2006(H), 2009(H), 2014(H), 2019(T)
Botswana	1994(H), 1999(H), 2004(H), 2009(H), 2019(M)
Brazil	1990(M), 1994(M), 1998(M), 2002(M), 2006(M), 2010(M), 2014(M), 2018(M)
Bulgaria	1990(T), 1991(T), 1994(T), 1997(H), 2001(M), 2005(M), 2009(M), 2013(M), 2014(M), 2017(T)
Canada	1993(M), 1997(M), 2000(M), 2004(M), 2006(M), 2008(M), 2011(M), 2015(M), 2019(M)
Chile	1993(M), 1997(M), 2001(M), 2005(M), 2009(M), 2013(M), 2017(M)
Colombia	1990(H), 1991(H), 1994(H), 1998(H), 2002(T), 2006(M), 2010(M), 2014(M), 2018(M)
Costa Rica	1990(T), 1994(T), 1998(T), 2002(M), 2006(T), 2010(M), 2014(M), 2018(M)
Czechia	1990(H), 1992(T), 1996(M), 1998(M), 2002(M), 2006(M), 2010(M), 2013(M), 2017(M)
Denmark	1990(M), 1994(M), 1998(T), 2001(M), 2005(M), 2007(M), 2011(M), 2015(M), 2019(T)
Dominican Republic	1994(M), 1998(H), 2002(M), 2006(M), 2010(T), 2016(T), 2020(H)
Ecuador	1990(M), 1992(M), 1994(M), 1996(M), 1997(T), 1998(M), 2002(M), 2006(M)
El Salvador	1994(M), 1997(T), 2000(T), 2003(M), 2006(M), 2009(T), 2012(T), 2015(T), 2018(H)

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	Lower House Elections
Estonia	1990(M), 1992(M), 1995(M), 1999(M), 2003(M), 2007(M), 2011(M), 2015(M), 2019(M)
Finland	1991(M), 1995(M), 1999(M), 2003(M), 2007(M), 2007(M), 2011(M), 2015(M), 2019(M)
Germany	1990(M), 1994(T), 1998(T), 2002(T), 2005(M), 2009(M), 2013(M), 2017(M)
Guatemala	1996(T), 1999(M), 2003(M), 2007(M), 2011(T), 2015(M), 2019(M)
Greece	1990(M), 1993(T), 1996(T), 2000(T), 2004(T), 2007(T), 2009(T), 2012(M), 2015(T), 2019(T)
Honduras	1993(T), 1997(T), 2001(T), 2005(T), 2009(T), 2013(M), 2017(M)
Hungary	1990(M), 1994(M), 1998(M), 2002(T), 2006(T), 2010(H), 2014(M), 2018(H)
India	1991(M), 1996(T), 1998(T), 1999(T), 2004(T), 2009(T), 2014(T), 2019(T)
Israel	1992(M), 1996(M), 1999(M), 2003(M), 2006(M), 2009(M), 2013(M), 2015(M), 2019(M)
Italy	1992(M), 1994(M), 1996(M), 2001(M), 2006(M), 2008(M), 2013(M), 2018(M)
Ireland	1992(M), 1997(M), 2002(M), 2007(M), 2011(M), 2016(M), 2020(M)
Jamaica	1993(H), 1997(H), 2002(T), 2007(T), 2011(T), 2016(T)
Japan	1990(H), 1993(M), 1996(M), 2000(M), 2003(H), 2005(H), 2009(M), 2012(H), 2014(H), 2017(H)
Latvia	1990(H), 1993(M), 1995(M), 1998(M), 2002(M), 2006(M), 2010(M), 2011(M), 2014(M), 2018(M)
Lithuania	1990(M), 1992(M), 1996(M), 2000(M), 2004(M), 2008(M), 2012(M), 2016(M), 2020(T)
North Macedonia	1990(M), 1994(M), 1998(M), 2002(M), 2006(M), 2008(M), 2011(M), 2014(M), 2016(T), 2020(M)
Malaysia	2008(M), 2013(M)
Mauritius	1991(T), 1995(H), 2000(T), 2005(T), 2010(T), 2014(T), 2019(M)
Mexico	1997(M), 2000(M), 2003(M), 2006(M), 2009(M), 2012(M), 2015(M), 2018(M)
Moldova	1994(T), 1998(M), 2001(H), 2005(T), 2009(M), 2010(M), 2014(M), 2019(M)

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	Lower House Elections
Mongolia	1993(H), 1997(T), 2001(H), 2005(T), 2009(T), 2013(M), 2017(T)
Namibia	1994(H), 1999(H), 2004(H), 2009(H), 2014(H), 2019(H)
Netherlands	1994(M), 1998(M), 2002(M), 2003(M), 2006(M), 2010(M), 2012(M), 2017(M)
New Zealand	1990(T), 1993(M), 1996(M), 1999(T), 2002(M), 2005(T), 2008(T), 2011(T), 2014(M), 2017(T), 2020(H)
Nicaragua	1990(T), 1996(T), 2001(T), 2006(M), 2011(H), 2016(H)
Norway	1993(M), 1997(M), 2001(M), 2005(M), 2009(M), 2013(M), 2017(M)
Panama	1994(M), 1999(M), 2004(M), 2009(M), 2014(M), 2019(M)
Paraguay	1993(M), 1998(T), 2000(T), 2003(M), 2008(M), 2013(T), 2018(M)
Peru	1990(M), 2001(M), 2006(M), 2011(M), 2016(M), 2020(M)
Philippines	1992(M), 1995(M), 1998 (H), 2001(M), 2004(M), 2007(M), 2010(M), 2013(T), 2016(T), 2019(M)
Poland	1991(M), 1993(M), 1997(M), 2001(M), 2005(M), 2007(M), 2011(M), 2015(M), 2019(M)
Portugal	1991(H), 1995(T), 1999(T), 2002(T), 2005(T), 2009(M), 2011(M), 2015(M), 2019(T)
Russia	1999(M), 2003(M)
Slovakia	1992(T), 1994(M), 1998(M), 2002(M), 2006(M), 2010(M), 2012(H), 2016(M), 2020(T)
Slovenia	1990(M), 1992(M), 1996(M), 2000(M), 2004(M), 2008(T), 2011(M), 2014(M), 2018(T)
South Korea	1992(M), 1996(M), 2000(M), 2004(M), 2008(T), 2012(T), 2016(M), 2020(T)
Spain	1993(T), 1996(M), 2000(T), 2004(T), 2008,(T) 2011(T), 2015(M), 2016(M), 2019(M)
Sweden	1991(T), 1994(T), 1998(M), 2002(M), 2006(T), 2010(T), 2014(M), 2018(M)
Switzerland	1991(M), 1995(M), 1999(M), 2003(M), 2007(M), 2011(M), 2015(M), 2011(M)
Trinidad and Tobago	1991(M), 1995(T), 2000(T), 2001(T), 2002(T), 2007(M), 2010(M), 2015(T), 2020(T)
Turkey	1991(M), 1995(M), 1999(M), 2002(T), 2007(M), 2011(M)

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Lower House Elections	
Ukraine	1990(M), 1994(M), 1998(M), 2002(M), 2006(M), 2007(M), 2012(M)
United Kingdom	1992(M), 1997(M), 2001(M), 2005(M), 2010(M), 2015(T), 2017(T), 2019(T)
United States	1990(T), 1992(T), 1994(T), 1996(T), 1998(T), 2000(T), 2002(T), 2004(T), 2006(T), 2008(T), 2010(T), 2012(T), 2014(T), 2016(T), 2018(T), 2020(T)
Uruguay	1994(M), 1999(M), 2004(M), 2009(M), 2014(M), 2019(M)
Venezuela	1993(M), 1998(M), 2000(T), 2005(H)

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*Notes:* (H) = Hegemonic, (T) = Two-Party, (M) = Multi-Party

Table 2: Party Systems, Inequality, and Redistribution, Global Dataset 1990-2020

	Inequality			Redistribution				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
No System	3.822*** (0.654)				-13.285*** (1.185)			
Hegemonic		5.611*** (0.344)				-9.803*** (0.633)		
Two-Party			1.104*** (0.355)				-2.008*** (0.652)	
Multi-Party				-5.563*** (0.283)				11.095*** (0.514)
Observations	3,583	3,583	3,583	3,583	3,583	3,583	3,583	3,583
Fixed Year Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
R <sup>2</sup>	0.027	0.086	0.020	0.114	0.046	0.075	0.015	0.127
Adjusted R <sup>2</sup>	0.018	0.078	0.011	0.106	0.038	0.067	0.006	0.120

Notes: Dependent variables are net Gini and proportional redistribution. Standard errors in parentheses. Year dummies not shown in table.  
 \*  $p \leq .05$ ; \*\*  $p \leq .01$ ; \*\*\*  $p \leq .001$ .

Table 3: Party System Institutionalization, Inequality, and Redistribution, Democracy Dataset 1990-2020

	Inequality			Redistribution				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Multi-Party System				-7.262 (4.004)				21.180*** (6.787)
Party Institutionalization	-29.558*** (1.075)		-49.578*** (2.256)	-50.025*** (3.590)	59.562*** (1.803)		87.007*** (3.896)	96.147*** (6.085)
Electoral Volatility		2.950 (1.714)	-53.569*** (5.839)	-68.585*** (10.393)		-20.577*** (2.998)	76.950*** (10.084)	141.029*** (17.614)
Multi*Party				4.495 (4.689)				-19.822** (7.947)
Multi*Volatility				28.401** (12.691)				-100.693*** (21.510)
Party*Volatility			50.334*** (7.297)	72.049*** (13.346)			-85.710*** (12.602)	-184.188*** (22.621)
Multi*Party*Volatility				-34.524** (16.028)				142.029*** (27.166)
Observations	1,619	1,500	1,484	1,484	1,619	1,500	1,484	1,484
Fixed Year Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
R <sup>2</sup>	0.331	0.012	0.415	0.441	0.411	0.041	0.444	0.488
Adjusted R <sup>2</sup>	0.319	-0.007	0.403	0.428	0.400	0.022	0.432	0.476

Notes: Dependent variables are net Gini and proportional redistribution. Standard errors in parentheses. Year dummies not shown in table.  
\*  $p \leq .05$ ; \*\*  $p \leq .01$ ; \*\*\*  $p \leq .001$ .



Table 4: Party System Structure, Inequality, and Redistribution, Democratic Dataset 1990-2020

	Inequality			Redistribution		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Hegemonic	1.272*** (0.422)			-2.943*** (0.861)		
Two-Party		-0.277 (0.225)			0.535 (0.460)	
Multi-Party			-0.087 (0.211)			0.254 (0.430)
Market Gini	0.746*** (0.074)	0.771*** (0.074)	0.772*** (0.074)	1.781*** (0.151)	1.723*** (0.151)	1.723*** (0.151)
Democratic Strength	10.332** (5.224)	12.098** (5.208)	11.930** (5.219)	80.972*** (10.669)	76.904*** (10.646)	77.350*** (10.667)
Market Gini*Democratic Strength	-0.282*** (0.107)	-0.315*** (0.107)	-0.314*** (0.107)	-1.468*** (0.218)	-1.390*** (0.218)	-1.393*** (0.218)
Programmatic Left Party	-0.928*** (0.261)	-0.928*** (0.265)	-0.855*** (0.263)	2.531*** (0.532)	2.508*** (0.542)	2.353*** (0.537)
Presidential	4.611*** (0.263)	4.593*** (0.265)	4.631*** (0.265)	-9.780*** (0.537)	-9.750*** (0.542)	-9.831*** (0.541)
GDP per capita (log)	-3.254*** (0.163)	-3.246*** (0.165)	-3.213*** (0.164)	6.786*** (0.333)	6.757*** (0.337)	6.686*** (0.335)
Economic Growth	0.113*** (0.032)	0.109*** (0.032)	0.111*** (0.032)	-0.217*** (0.065)	-0.206*** (0.065)	-0.211*** (0.066)
Inflation	0.001* (0.001)	0.001* (0.001)	0.001* (0.001)	-0.004** (0.001)	-0.004** (0.001)	-0.004** (0.001)
Exports	0.002 (0.006)	0.004 (0.006)	0.005 (0.006)	0.0004 (0.012)	-0.004 (0.012)	-0.007 (0.012)
Unemployment	-0.012 (0.020)	-0.003 (0.020)	-0.004 (0.020)	-0.057 (0.041)	-0.077 (0.040)	-0.076 (0.040)
Education	-0.001 (0.013)	-0.002 (0.014)	0.0002 (0.014)	0.047 (0.028)	0.048 (0.028)	0.043 (0.028)
Life Expectancy	-0.286*** (0.030)	-0.320*** (0.028)	-0.320*** (0.028)	0.543*** (0.062)	0.623*** (0.057)	0.622*** (0.058)
Former Communist Rule	-7.969*** (0.275)	-8.168*** (0.272)	-8.109*** (0.276)	16.584*** (0.562)	17.030*** (0.556)	16.894*** (0.565)
Observations	1,375	1,375	1,375	1,375	1,375	1,375
Fixed Year Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
R <sup>2</sup>	0.877	0.876	0.876	0.850	0.849	0.849
Adjusted R <sup>2</sup>	0.873	0.872	0.872	0.846	0.845	0.845

Notes: Dependent variables are net Gini and proportional redistribution. Standard errors in parentheses. Year dummies not shown in table.  
\*  $p \leq .05$ ; \*\*  $p \leq .01$ ; \*\*\*  $p \leq .001$ .

Table 5: Party System Institutionalization, Inequality, and Redistribution, Democratic Dataset 1990-2020

	Inequality			Redistribution				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Multi-Party				-4.109** (1.998)				7.791* (4.076)
Party Institutionalization	-3.093*** (0.841)		-11.252*** (1.535)	-13.894*** (2.204)	6.762*** (1.719)		22.187*** (3.129)	27.339*** (4.496)
Electoral Volatility		-1.167 (0.799)	-18.670*** (3.011)	-30.557*** (5.356)		2.376 (1.628)	35.771*** (6.136)	58.807*** (10.927)
Multi*Party				3.953* (2.340)				-7.579 (4.774)
Multi*Volatility				16.901*** (6.313)				-32.672** (12.880)
Party*Volatility			21.535*** (3.826)	33.705*** (6.937)				-65.497*** (14.151)
Multi*Party*Volatility				-16.664** (8.051)				33.645** (16.425)
Market Gini	0.738** (0.074)	0.784*** (0.076)	0.659*** (0.077)	0.692*** (0.154)	1.797*** (0.151)	1.654*** (0.154)	1.903*** (0.156)	1.841*** (0.159)
Democratic Strength	11.565** (5.215)	13.730** (5.363)	8.710 (5.404)	10.852** (5.465)	77.986*** (10.656)	70.005*** (10.925)	79.806*** (11.014)	76.063*** (11.149)
Market Gini*Democratic Strength	-0.282*** (0.107)	-0.358*** (0.110)	-0.213* (0.111)	-0.260** (0.112)	-1.461*** (0.218)	-1.230*** (0.224)	-1.518*** (0.225)	-1.433*** (0.229)
Programmatic Left Party	-0.637** (0.270)	-1.034*** (0.271)	-0.303 (0.285)	-0.231 (0.293)	1.890*** (0.552)	2.685*** (0.552)	1.229** (0.581)	1.121* (0.598)
Presidential	4.537*** (0.267)	4.427*** (0.274)	4.143*** (0.275)	4.137*** (0.275)	-9.631*** (0.545)	-9.441*** (0.558)	-8.883*** (0.560)	-8.890*** (0.561)
GDP per capita (log)	-2.934*** (0.180)	-3.172*** (0.173)	-2.638*** (0.189)	-2.611*** (0.195)	6.083*** (0.368)	6.632*** (0.353)	5.549*** (0.385)	5.463*** (0.398)
Economic Growth	0.117*** (0.032)	0.130*** (0.035)	0.126*** (0.035)	0.125*** (0.035)	-0.223*** (0.065)	-0.259*** (0.072)	-0.253*** (0.071)	-0.253*** (0.071)
Inflation	0.001* (0.001)	0.004 (0.003)	0.004 (0.003)	0.005* (0.003)	-0.004** (0.001)	-0.006 (0.006)	-0.007 (0.006)	-0.007 (0.006)
Exports	0.004 (0.006)	0.002 (0.006)	-0.007 (0.006)	-0.008 (0.006)	-0.002 (0.012)	0.00005 (0.012)	0.019 (0.013)	0.021 (0.013)
Unemployment	0.018 (0.021)	0.002 (0.021)	0.017 (0.021)	0.010 (0.021)	-0.124*** (0.042)	-0.094** (0.042)	-0.128*** (0.043)	-0.115*** (0.043)
Education	-0.008 (0.014)	0.013 (0.014)	0.002 (0.014)	0.002 (0.014)	0.062** (0.028)	0.019 (0.029)	0.042 (0.029)	0.043 (0.029)
Life Expectancy	-0.341*** (0.028)	-0.346*** (0.029)	-0.389*** (0.030)	-0.390*** (0.030)	0.668*** (0.058)	0.674*** (0.060)	0.761*** (0.060)	0.761*** (0.061)
Former Communist Rule	-8.198*** (0.273)	-8.031*** (0.302)	-7.982*** (0.303)	-8.024*** (0.315)	17.084*** (0.558)	16.661*** (0.615)	16.518*** (0.617)	16.527*** (0.643)
Observations	1,339	1,277	1,261	1,261	1,339	1,277	1,261	1,261
Fixed Year Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
R <sup>2</sup>	0.879	0.877	0.883	0.884	0.884	0.850	0.856	0.857
Adjusted R <sup>2</sup>	0.876	0.873	0.879	0.879	0.847	0.845	0.851	0.852

Notes: Dependent variables are net Gini and proportional redistribution. Standard errors in parentheses. Year dummies not shown in table.  
\*  $p \leq .05$ ; \*\*  $p \leq .01$ ; \*\*\*  $p \leq .001$ .

Figure 1: Multi-Party Systems and Redistribution

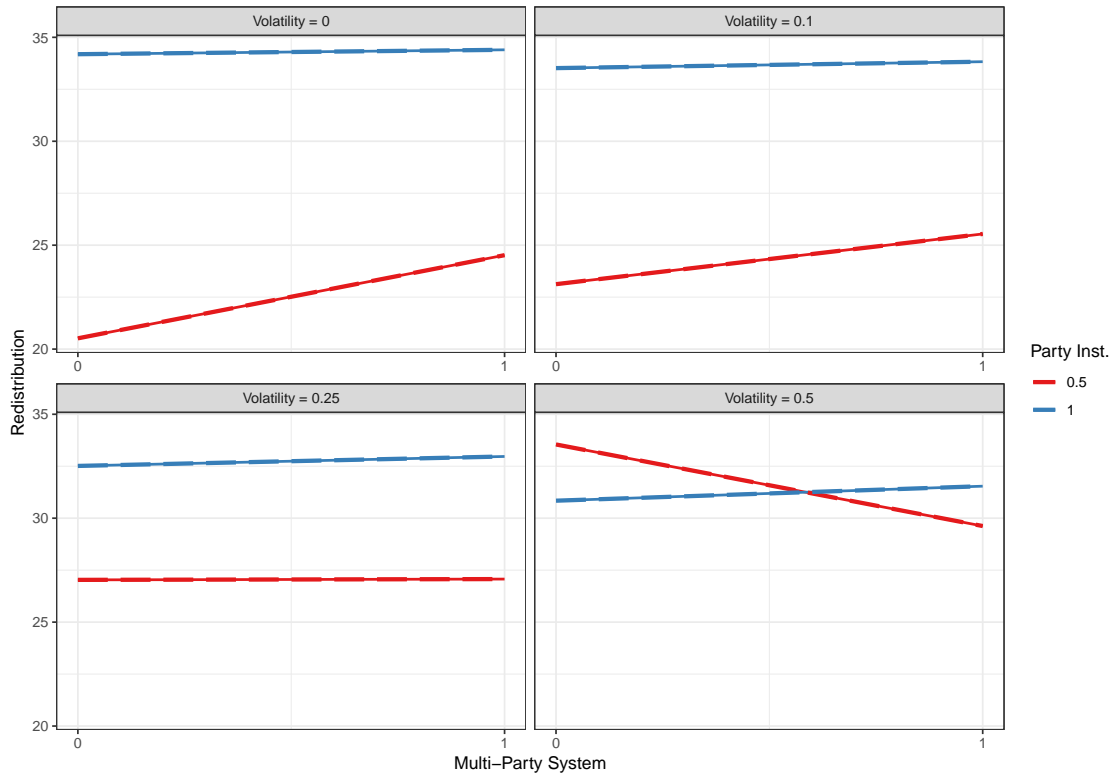


Table 6: Party Systems and Inequality, WIID Replication

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Hegemonic	0.710 (0.695)					
Two-Party		-0.935*** (0.353)				
Multi-Party			0.622* (0.334)			2.848 (2.942)
Party Institutionalization				-5.742*** (1.307)		-13.750*** (3.339)
Electoral Volatility					-0.646 (1.207)	-25.439*** (8.481)
Multi*Party						-3.748 (3.480)
Multi*Volatility						-3.319 (9.936)
Party*Volatility						26.463** (10.962)
Multi*Party*Volatility						9.198 (12.704)
Market Gini	0.940*** (0.111)	0.961*** (0.110)	0.969*** (0.111)	0.936*** (0.109)	0.997*** (0.112)	1.003*** (0.111)
Democratic Strength	22.797*** (8.026)	25.391*** (7.924)	25.905*** (7.992)	25.667*** (7.878)	29.284*** (8.158)	34.291*** (8.100)
Market Gini*Democratic	-0.576*** (0.164)	-0.621*** (0.163)	-0.630*** (0.164)	-0.602*** (0.161)	-0.696*** (0.167)	-0.760*** (0.166)
Programmatic Left Party	-1.221*** (0.413)	-1.438*** (0.420)	-1.333*** (0.418)	-0.548 (0.434)	-1.287*** (0.432)	0.056 (0.479)
Presidential	6.925*** (0.452)	6.800*** (0.450)	6.798*** (0.453)	6.746*** (0.448)	6.904*** (0.470)	6.266*** (0.463)
GDP per capita (log)	-3.544*** (0.281)	-3.664*** (0.282)	-3.648*** (0.284)	-2.956*** (0.310)	-3.566*** (0.300)	-2.874*** (0.330)
Economic Growth	0.037 (0.050)	0.035 (0.050)	0.037 (0.050)	0.041 (0.050)	0.022 (0.052)	0.016 (0.050)
Inflation	0.0002 (0.001)	0.0002 (0.001)	0.0002 (0.001)	-0.0001 (0.001)	-0.032 (0.021)	-0.024 (0.020)
Exports	0.033*** (0.009)	0.031*** (0.009)	0.033*** (0.008)	0.032*** (0.008)	0.033*** (0.009)	0.024*** (0.009)
Unemployment	0.035 (0.034)	0.048 (0.033)	0.048 (0.034)	0.074** (0.034)	0.041 (0.034)	0.069* (0.035)
Education	0.108*** (0.023)	0.103*** (0.023)	0.103*** (0.023)	0.091*** (0.023)	0.111*** (0.023)	0.094*** (0.023)
Life Expectancy	0.014 (0.060)	0.010 (0.057)	-0.010 (0.057)	-0.056 (0.058)	-0.065 (0.060)	-0.141** (0.059)
Former Communist Rule	-7.587*** (0.465)	-7.790*** (0.454)	-7.848*** (0.461)	-7.659*** (0.452)	-7.733*** (0.484)	-8.146*** (0.489)
Observations	770	770	770	760	724	721
Fixed Year Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
R <sup>2</sup>	0.862	0.863	0.863	0.866	0.865	0.876
Adjusted R <sup>2</sup>	0.854	0.856	0.855	0.858	0.857	0.868

Notes: Dependent variables is income Gini (WIID). Standard errors in parentheses. Year dummies not shown in table. \*  $p \leq .05$ ; \*\*  $p \leq .01$ ; \*\*\*  $p \leq .001$ .