

Egalitarian Inequality?

Bivariate and Univariate Income and Health Inequality under Soviet Communism

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Abstract

Soviet communism was a socio-political regime based on institutional egalitarianism, which restricted wealth accumulation, yet it gave rise to other types of inequality which we label as egalitarian inequality driven by other forms of access to privilege. We attempt to measure such egalitarian inequality by examining the effects on well-being and health inequalities of individuals' exposure to such regimes. We study a number of measures of well-being among individuals exposed and not to Soviet Communism (SC) across Europe. Drawing on retrospective and longitudinal survey data (SHARE survey), we estimate inequality in univariate and bivariate indices of early life inequality and mobility. Against the backdrop of lower inequality in egalitarian societies, we find suggestive evidence that countries under SC exhibited comparable inequalities to non-institutionally egalitarian societies. Although SC enjoyed higher levels of social mobility, Great Gatsby curves (plotting inequality against social mobility) are comparable.

Keywords: inequality, social mobility, well-being under communism, socio-economic status; Soviet Communism, Central and Eastern European Countries, Great Gatsby Curves

JEL: I14

1 Introduction

Soviet Communism was a socio-political regime based on 'institutional egalitarianism', which attempted to abolish social classes and wealth accumulation. The regime was grounded on the common ownership of the means of production and state control of the economy. Soviet propaganda and ideology were based on radical egalitarianism expressed in income equality and no class distinctions alongside equal access to publicly provided welfare services which, unlike in market economies, expanded to housing and employment. However, in the absence of wealth accumulation, individual's demand for 'distinction' and 'status' reflected in other forms of access to privilege, observable in inequality in well-being, irrespective of income monetisation of such well-being. Indeed, Soviet-type societies exhibited a high degree of social stratification (Filtzer 2013). Membership to the Communist Party and the development of close ties to the Party might have led to new forms of inequality in society, that mimic what is observed in many non-communist countries with income or wealth. Some research documents that even from the standpoint of monetary income, communist societies were not fully equal either (Bergson 1984), as monetary incentives in peoples' salaries continued playing an important role.

Measuring inequality beyond income under communism is complex due to the lack of information and comparable data, and to some extent because of the difficulty with defining the concept of "income or wealth" in a Soviet type regime. Hence, to be able to produce comparable estimate of inequality, alternative measures of well-being ought to be used. Post communist societies today reveal high levels of contemporary social inequality (Jami and Kemmelmeier 2020), however it is unclear whether such inequality is carried out from inequality during their communist past. This paper attempts to answer this question. Given the intrusiveness of the communist regime on human life, it might have led to behavioural changes aiming to reduce the visibility of various forms of privilege and welfare (Libman and Obydenkova 2019).

Membership to the Communist Party might serve as a proxy for the access to privilege. The Party membership was significantly heterogeneous across communist countries and regions (Libman and Obydenkova 2019), and although it is positively correlated with corruption, it negatively correlates with income inequality (Obydenkova and Libman 2015), and does seem to give rise to a reduction of income inequality as individuals motivated intrinsically to serve a cause are less likely to ask for a different salary. This can be explained by the evidence suggesting that the role of salary incentives was heterogeneous across countries and regions (Alexeev and Gaddy 1993). Similarly, in societies where close social ties are important, it is unclear how communist societies were able to promote social mobility. One way to test this is by examining how individual's current wealth correlates with their well-being or privilege during their communist upbringing.

This paper carries out an empirical analysis of the inequality in a number of measures

of well-being among individuals exposed to Soviet Communism, compared to equivalent individuals in other non-Communist European countries. Drawing on the data from the Survey on Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE), we examine inequality at the time of the survey and also using a number of inequality measures in well-being early in respondents' lives. The importance of examining well-being indicators lies in that in a context where there is a shortage of consumer goods, income differences might not necessarily reflect in difference in welfare, and instead privilege might depend on informal networks. We employ both uni-variate and bi-variate inequality estimates for the number of countries included in the survey. We estimate inequality indices for countries exposed to Soviet Communism and other European countries, and then group them according such characteristic.

Previous studies have looked at income inequalities in Russia and document that whilst income inequality had been present before Communism it dropped to very low levels during the Soviet period, and finally has risen back to very high levels after the fall of the Soviet Union (Novokmet et al. 2018). Similarly, (Bukowski and Novokmet 2019) looking at highest percentile of income distribution find low inequality under Communism as salaries were capped and regulated. However, if we look at full income in Becker (1965) definition¹ its inequality results are likely to differ. That is, if one considers informal payments and participation in the informal economy of exchanges, we find the inequality compared to that of Western countries. Measuring inequalities that account for informal income sources and differences in privilege requires alternative comparable measures of well-being, which in turn requires retrospective data.

We estimate retrospective and current inequalities in both income and health. A similar study by ? documents long-run detrimental effects of World War II on socio-economic status and health of older individuals in Europe. We combine both current prospective data combined with retrospective data, as recollection of events during childhood is better than for other periods in life. This data allows examining the effect of early-life conditions as affected by regime exposure, which qualify as used "natural experiments", and we can control for different forms of form of deprivation.

The paper is organised as follows, Section 2 will provide a background description of what we know about inequality under communism. Section 3 describes the dataset. Section 4 presents the methods of empirical analysis. Section 5 reports the main results and a final section concludes.

¹Full income is defined by maximising an 'earnings' function subject to the household's single budget constraint and to the production functions for each commodity (Chiappori and Lewbel 2015).

2 Inequality Under Soviet Communism

Institutional designs under Communism were based on principles of egalitarianism and state control of the means of production. Inequalities were to be eliminated².

Communist countries were more egalitarian in terms of ‘official’ pecuniary incomes, however there was a black market and an informal non-pecuniary income and other sources of privilege, which relied on social networks, non-monetarised system of favours and barter, where individuals did not participate as equals, and privilege might have resulted in access to food, living conditions, and desirable health inputs. One way of gaining access to the privilege was membership in the Communist Party³. The Communist Party was deeply divided in most countries, and there was political competition and favour exchanges or logrolling that one would find in political systems in Western countries. However, there were important differences between people living in rural and urban areas.

An important driver of current inequalities lies in the position individuals had immediately before the transition to capitalism (Böröcz and Róna-Tas 1995) as individuals that were elites used their influence on turning their political capital into financial capital (Duke and Grime 1997). Importantly education, although it was a major route to social mobility already under communism, became even more important after its collapse (Tomescu-Dubrow et al. 2018). Unlike in Western countries, the access to education under communism was largely independent from the social status, which enhanced social mobility during the transition.

Finally, one of the most important reforms after communism was (re-)privatisation, especially of housing and public transport that led to significant inequalities, those industries that could not be privatised, were specially hit by the reduction in subsidies after transition. More generally, evidence suggests that social inequalities increased after transitioning out of communism in Poland, Hungary and the Czech Republic (Duke and Grime 1997).

3 Data

We use the Survey on Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE), a cross-national longitudinal survey on health, socioeconomic status, and community and family groups of people aged 50 and over in continental Europe. In addition to a standard set of demographic controls, SHARE data includes health, psychological, economic and net wealth measures. For this paper we use sampling waves 3 to 7 from SHARE. The sixth, fifth and fourth waves include nationally representative samples of nineteen countries (Austria, Sweden, Netherlands, Spain, Italy, France, Denmark, Greece, Switzerland, Belgium, Israel, Czech Republic,

²Joke: Q: What is the difference between (Western) capitalism and (state) socialism? A: Under the former there is exploitation of man by man; under the latter it is the other way around.

³According to Life in Transition Survey, 24% of individuals interviewed in 2016 living in 29 transition countries were either themselves or had a family member in the Communist Party before the communism collapse.

Poland, Luxembourg, Hungary, Portugal, Slovenia, Estonia, and Croatia) drawn from population registries or from sampling. SHARE’s third and seventh waves of data collection collect detailed retrospective life accounts. The evidence in the life history includes family composition, type of home and health status when the respondent was a child.

We draw on a number of measures of well-being, including a retrospective and current variables related to health and permanent income, which we employ in comparative analysis in the countries exposed to Soviet Communism in the past and other European countries. In particular, we use net wealth and an index of the socio-economic status when the respondent was a child. The latter we define based on retrospective data on the socio-economic status when the respondent was ten years of age. We use a principal component analysis that includes three principal areas: i) the number of people living in the house divided by the number of rooms, ii) the number of books, and iii) features of the house (whether there was a bath, running cold and hot water, inside toilet, central heating, or none of these).

4 Empirical strategy

4.1 Uni-variate inequality measures

To study the univariate inequality of a continuous variables we use the Gini index of the Lorenz curve. The Lorenz curve of a distribution $L(F(r))$ of an individual with the fractional rank r is commonly defined as:

$$L(F(r)) = \frac{E(C|c \leq r)F(r)}{\mu} = \frac{H(r)}{\mu}, \quad (4.1)$$

where C is the cardinal variable of interest and $\mu = E(C)$. The Gini index (G) is defined based on the ratio of the respective areas on the Lorenz curve diagram so that the Gini index is equal to zero in the case of no inequality:

$$G = 1 - 2 \int_0^1 L(p) \cdot dp = 1 - 2 \frac{H(r)}{\mu}. \quad (4.2)$$

Nonetheless, as (Allison and Foster 2004) stress, the Gini analysis centers its attention to the dispersion over the mean (higher the dispersion, higher the inequality) which can be a misleading metric for ordinal data. In that sense for variables of ordinal nature in our study, we use the (Cowell and Flachaire 2017) index. To characterize the index we use a similar notation as in (Costa-Font et al. 2021). Let n_k be the number of observations in each category, $k=1,2,\dots$ being 1 the lowest category. Then, the relative position of an individual "i" who is in the ladder $k(i)$ is a function of either a downward looking definition ($\sum_{l=1}^{k(i)} n_l$) or upward looking definition ($\sum_{l=k(i)}^K n_l$). Normalising by the total population size, $n = \sum_1^K n_k$, it implies an individual’s relative position to be between 0 and 1. Thus, we obtain two

relative positions depending whether we define the status in the distribution from the low to high values or vice versa:

$$s_l = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{l=1}^{k(l)} n_l$$

$$s'_l = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{l=1}^k n_{l(k)}$$

where s_l and s'_l are the downward and upward looking definitions of individual's relative position, respectively. In case of perfect equality, all the individuals are kept in the same ladder and thus $s_l = s'_l = 1$. The index takes this state as the reference point. Cowell and Flachaire (2017) defines the index as follows:

$$I_\alpha = \frac{1}{\alpha[\alpha - 1]} \left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{l=1}^n s_l^\alpha - 1 \right], \alpha \in R, \alpha \neq 0, 1$$

where $\alpha < 1$ indicates the sensitivity of I_α by focusing on different parts of the distribution. High values of α produce indices that are more sensitive to high-status inequality, whereas low values of α produce indices that are more low-status sensitive. The use of different definitions of status s_l or s'_l to calculate $I_\alpha(S)$ produce an index of ordinal inequality based on a downward or upward looking status definition. The size of the index depends on both the status and the value of α . The resulting index does not have a sense on its own but when it is used to rank a set of distributions. In particular, we are interested in the raking between transition and democratic countries.

4.2 Bi-variate inequality measures

Another approach examines the concentration between well-being measures (including income and health measures) and the proxies for wealth. The Concentration Index is calculated by the area on the Lorenz curve that plots the cumulative percentage of the examined variable against the cumulative percentage of the population, ranked by living standards, beginning with the poorest, and ending with the richest. Thus, the Concentration Index (CI) can be defined as:

$$CI = 1 - 2 \int_0^1 L_h(p) \cdot dp, \quad (4.3)$$

where the subscript h refers to the prevalence of well-being measures in that wealth rank ladder. The CI index is a negative value when the curve is above the line of equality (the 45° line), indicating concentration of the well-being variable among the poor, and a positive value when it is under the line of equality. If the well-being outcome is on the lower percentiles

of the distribution (for example ill health or unhappiness or depression), a negative value of the concentration index means that ill health, depression or unhappiness is more prevalent among the poor.

We compute the concentration index by using the covariance formula between well-being and wealth rank:

$$CI = \frac{2}{\mu} cov(h, r), \quad (4.4)$$

where h is the well-being measure, μ is the mean of the well-being measure, and r the rank of an individual on the wealth distribution. The above definition allows us to estimate a convenient regression, where β is equal to CI :

$$2\sigma^2\left(\frac{h_i}{\mu}\right) = \alpha + \beta r_i + \varepsilon_i. \quad (4.5)$$

We estimate the above equation across three levels of granularity: entire research sample; communist and non-communist blocs; and country level. In additional analysis, we also include a set X_i of covariates to control for any demographic confounding effects such as of age or gender. This methodology is also known as indirect standardisation:

$$2\sigma^2\left(\frac{h_i}{\mu}\right) = \alpha + \beta r_i + \delta X_i + \varepsilon_i. \quad (4.6)$$

4.3 Changing rankings

By referring to two measures of wealth (childhood socio-economic status and current income), we examine whether these measures affect the calculated degree of wealth-related disparity in well-being outcomes. The ranking based on childhood socio-economic status differs from the ranking based on current income. The concentration index does not depend on the variance of the wealth distribution. However, our concentration indexes estimated on the basis of the two wealth measures, vary between the variable based on which individuals are ranked. [Wagstaff and Watanabe \(2003\)](#) show that the concentration index changes across different wealth-related measures if the health outcome of interest correlates with the changes in the ranking resulting from the choice of the variable underlying wealth rank. To examine this effect, we estimate the following equation:

$$2\sigma_{\Delta r_i}^2\left(\frac{h_i}{\mu}\right) = \alpha + \gamma \Delta r_i + \varepsilon_i, \quad (4.7)$$

where $\Delta r_i = r_{income,i} - r_{childses,i}$ is the difference in an individual's i ranks obtained with the two wealth-related measures and $\sigma_{\Delta r_i}^2$ is the variance of Δr_i . The parameter of interest γ estimates the difference between the two concentration indexes.

4.4 Additional analyses

One of the key challenges while assessing the concentration index in 4.4 is that the weight assigned to every individual in the wealth-distribution is implicitly defined. Specifically, the well-being outcomes of the poorest individual are weighted by a factor of two and of the richest individual by a weight close to zero. Thus, in order to account for variation in the aversion against inequality, we calculate the so called extended concentration index proposed by Wagstaff (2002):

$$CI(v) = -\frac{v}{\mu} cov(h, (1 - R_i)^{v-1}), \quad (4.8)$$

where v is the inequality-aversion parameter, R_i is ... , and each individual is weighted by $v(1 - R_i)^{v-1}$. If v is equal to 2, equations 4.4 and 4.8 are identical, whereas 20 if v is equal to 1, each individual's share of cumulative well-being distribution is equally weighted. Modifying equation 4.5 accordingly, we estimate the following regression:

$$-v \cdot var[(1 - R_i)^{v-1}] \frac{y_i}{\mu} = \sigma_1 + \beta_1 (1 - R_i)^{v-1} + u_i \quad (4.9)$$

where β_1 is the extended concentration index.

Finally, in the additional analysis we calculate an index of the level of achievement following Wagstaff (2002). This concentration index considers both the inequality of the distribution of the well-being variable as well as its mean. If ill-health (h) declines monotonically with the wealth measure, the higher the degree of inequality aversion, the greater the difference between the index and the mean μ .

5 Results

5.1 Uni-variate analysis

We first compute in Table 1 evidence of measures of income inequality during childhood and as an adult for a number of countries exposed to Communism and not exposed. Estimates suggest that whilst inequality both in early age and younger ages is not significantly different between Communist and non Communist counties. However, when we examine measure of mobility (Concentration index) measuring the association between economic well being in early and adult ages, the association higher for no-communist countries.

Figure 1 reveals the association between mobility and inequality in earlier ages and Figure 2 the same association in adult ages.

Figure 1: Gini comparison

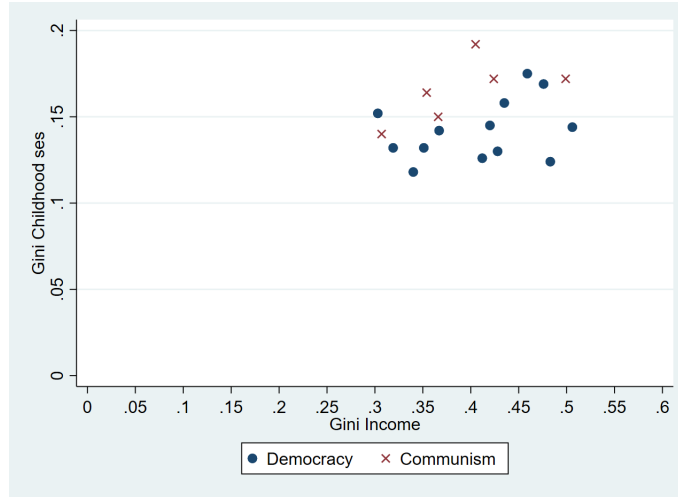


Table 1: Gini Index

	Income	Childhood SES
	Countries	
	Total	
<i>All sample</i>	0.5369 (0.0080)	0.1614 (0.0007)
<i>Communism</i>	0.4130 (0.0091)	0.1710 (0.0011)
<i>Democracy</i>	0.4741 (0.0098)	0.1516 (0.0008)

Notes: Standard errors are in parentheses.

Table 1 further analyses health inequality among population subgroups holding $\hat{\alpha}^0 = 0$. As explained above, this is to account for the possibility that different groups of the population consider different cut point levels when reporting SAH, but also to assess whether inequality patterns vary among these population groups. The results obtained are similar to the results for the total population. If the downward looking definition of status is employed, inequality in health seems stable across both rural and urban areas, males and females, and cohorts, but increasing if the upward looking version is considered—except for the older cohort.

Table 2: Cowell-Flachaire inequality index

Alpha	I(0)	I(0.25)	I(0.5)	I(0.75)	J
BMI					
BMI downward					
<i>All sample</i>	0.99755	1.06454	1.33106	2.28229	0.57727
<i>Communism</i>	0.99719	1.06431	1.33083	2.28193	0.56232
<i>Democracy</i>	0.99748	1.06452	1.33105	2.28228	0.58157
BMI upward					
<i>All sample</i>	0.99789	1.06476	1.33121	2.28240	0.58351
<i>Communism</i>	0.99746	1.06449	1.33095	2.28202	0.56184
<i>Democracy</i>	0.99788	1.06476	1.33121	2.28240	0.60258
height					
Height downward					
<i>All sample</i>	0.93332	1.00681	1.26845	2.18713	1
<i>Communism</i>	0.93160	1.00503	1.26619	2.18331	1
<i>Democracy</i>	0.93344	1.00711	1.26897	2.18815	1
Height upward					
<i>All sample</i>	0.94319	1.01308	1.27270	2.19018	1
<i>Communism</i>	0.94095	1.01096	1.27023	2.18622	1
<i>Democracy</i>	0.94377	1.01370	1.27345	2.19138	1
Grisp					
Grisp downward					
<i>All sample</i>	0.95300	1.02513	1.28894	2.21925	0.65262
<i>Communism</i>	0.95244	1.02451	1.28816	2.21796	0.65239
<i>Democracy</i>	0.95294	1.02524	1.28918	2.21969	0.65276
Grisp upward					
<i>All sample</i>	0.96258	1.03156	1.29356	2.22271	0.65500
<i>Communism</i>	0.96204	1.03105	1.29291	2.22154	0.65497
<i>Democracy</i>	0.96258	1.03166	1.29375	2.22309	0.65512
sah					
sah downward					
<i>All sample</i>	0.64846	0.73144	0.94847	1.66931	0.52977
<i>Communism</i>	0.63944	0.71291	0.91888	1.61292	0.51615
<i>Democracy</i>	0.63939	0.72552	0.94456	1.66683	0.52822
sah upward					
<i>All sample</i>	0.62472	0.71476	0.93640	1.66034	0.52401
<i>Communism</i>	0.58407	0.67664	0.89435	1.59577	0.50683
<i>Democracy</i>	0.63547	0.72190	0.94135	1.66406	0.52571
casp					
casp downward					
<i>All sample</i>	0.93552	1.00541	1.26339	2.17443	0.96296
<i>Communism</i>	0.93282	1.00358	1.26205	2.17343	0.95839
<i>Democracy</i>	0.93593	1.00528	1.26270	2.17253	0.97193
casp upward					
<i>All sample</i>	0.89927	0.98575	1.25144	2.16650	1.06275
<i>Communism</i>	0.90876	0.99099	1.25459	2.16857	1.06183
<i>Democracy</i>	0.89318	0.98162	1.24811	2.16274	1.06100

Notes: Standard errors are in parentheses.

5.2 Bi-variate analysis

Table 3: Concentration index: Income

	BMI	Height	Strength	SAH	CASP
Total					
<i>All sample</i>	-0.0121 (0.0055)	0.0053 (0.0056)	0.0352 (0.0057)	-0.0609 (0.0055)	0.0336 (0.0056)
<i>Communism</i>	-0.0006 (0.0093)	0.0046 (0.0096)	0.0396 (0.0098)	-0.0332 (0.0089)	0.0254 (0.0098)
<i>Democracy</i>	-0.0064 (.00684265)	0.0078 (.00690191)	0.0530 (0.00700332)	-0.0535 0.00700901	0.0360 .00675804
Total 5 – 25					
<i>All sample</i>	-0.0113 (0.01289)	0.0036 (0.0128)	0.0178 (0.0132)	-0.0561 (0.0130)	0.0273 (0.0129)
<i>Communism</i>	-0.0040 (0.0225)	0.0012 (0.0228)	0.0089 (0.0235)	-0.0332 (0.0215)	0.0208 (0.0233)
<i>Democracy</i>	-.00692344 (0.0157)	0.0061 (0.0155)	0.0319 (0.0159)	-0.0458 (0.0162)	0.0331 (0.0155)
Total 25 – 40					
<i>All sample</i>	-0.0150 (0.0077)	0.0045 (0.0078)	0.0239 (0.0079)	-0.0591 (0.0078)	0.0309 (0.0078)
<i>Communism</i>	-0.0023 (0.0127)	0.0032 (0.0131)	0.0256 (0.0134)	-0.0284 (0.0121)	0.0218 (0.0134)
<i>Democracy</i>	-0.0097 (0.0097)	0.0068 (0.0097)	0.0375 (0.0098)	-0.0451 (0.0100)	0.0321 (0.0095)
Total > 40					
<i>All sample</i>	-0.0096 (0.0100)	0.0063 (0.0103)	0.0462 (0.0105)	-0.0480 (0.0099)	0.0375 (0.0102)
<i>Communism</i>	0.0011 (0.0172)	0.0080 (0.0178)	0.0649 (0.0182)	-0.0192 (0.0164)	0.0251 (0.0183)
<i>Democracy</i>	-0.0037 (0.0122)	0.0085 (0.0127)	0.0630 (0.0128)	-0.0398 (0.0123)	0.0386 (0.0122)

Notes: Standard errors are in parentheses.

Table 4: Concentration index: Childhood SES

	BMI	Height	Strength	SAH	Casp
Total					
<i>All sample</i>	-0.0098 (0.0055)	0.0055 (0.0056)	0.0294 (0.0057)	-0.0498 (0.0055)	0.0228 (0.0056)
<i>Communism</i>	-0.0016 (0.0093)	0.0042 (0.0096)	0.0308 (0.0098)	-0.0266 (0.0089)	0.0143 (0.0098)
<i>Democracy</i>	-0.0094 (0.0068)	0.0065 (0.0069)	0.0320 (0.0070)	-0.0497 (0.0070)	0.0240 (0.0068)
Childhood SES 5 – 25					
<i>All sample</i>	-0.0087 (0.0129)	0.0050 (0.0128)	0.0171 (0.0132)	-0.0432 (0.0131)	0.0191 (0.0129)
<i>Communism</i>	0.0008 (0.0225)	0.0035 (0.0228)	0.0126 (0.0235)	-0.0211 (0.0215)	0.0115 (0.0233)
<i>Democracy</i>	-0.0093 (0.0157)	0.0062 (0.0155)	0.0224 (0.0160)	-0.0410 (0.0163)	0.0219 (0.0155)
Childhood SES 25 – 40					
<i>All sample</i>	-0.0116 (0.0077)	0.0049 (0.0078)	0.0163 (0.0079)	-0.0414 (0.0078)	0.0190 (0.0078)
<i>Communism</i>	-0.0036 (0.0127)	0.0032 (0.0131)	0.0157 (0.0133)	-0.0189 (0.0121)	0.0082 (0.0134)
<i>Democracy</i>	-0.0108 (0.0097)	0.0060 (0.0097)	0.0191 (0.0099)	-0.0387 (0.0101)	0.0209 (0.0095)
Childhood SES > 40					
<i>All sample</i>	-0.0097 (0.0100)	0.0042 (0.0103)	0.0191 (0.0106)	-0.0351 (0.0099)	0.0235 (0.0102)
<i>Communism</i>	-0.0018 (0.0172)	0.0034 (0.0179)	0.0234 (0.0184)	-0.0103 (0.0164)	0.0127 (0.0183)
<i>Democracy</i>	-0.0094 (0.0122)	0.0049 (0.0127)	0.0195 (0.0129)	-0.0365 (0.0123)	0.0241 (0.0123)

Notes: Standard errors are in parentheses.

$$2\sigma^2\left(\frac{h_i}{\mu}\right) = \alpha + \beta r_i + \sum_j \delta_j x_{ji} + \varepsilon_i \quad (5.1)$$

Table 5: Concentration index: Income

	Democracy	Communism	All
<i>BMI</i>			
Hunger	-0.0082 (0.0006)	-0.0018 (0.0009)	-0.0138 (0.0005)
Stress	-0.0084 (0.0006)	-0.0018 (0.0009)	-0.0140 (0.0005)
Happiness	-0.0083 (0.0006)	-0.0017 (0.0009)	-0.0138 (0.0005)
Dispossession	-0.0083 (0.0006)	-0.0019 (0.0009)	-0.0137 (0.0005)
<i>Height</i>			
Hunger	0.0059 (0.0002)	0.0013 (0.0002)	0.0029 (0.0001)
Stress	0.0060 (0.0002)	0.0014 (0.0002)	0.0030 (0.0001)
Happiness	0.0059 (0.0002)	0.0014 (0.0002)	0.0029 (0.0001)
Dispossession	0.0060 (0.0002)	0.0014 (0.0002)	0.0031 (0.0001)
<i>Strength</i>			
Hunger	0.0367 (0.0009)	0.0161 (0.0013)	0.0159 (0.0007)
Stress	0.0378 (0.0009)	0.0168 (0.0013)	0.0174 (0.0007)
Happiness	0.0373 (0.0009)	0.0163 (0.0013)	0.0162 (0.0007)
Dispossession	0.0381 (0.0009)	0.0169 (0.0013)	0.0170 (0.0007)
<i>SAH</i>			
Hunger	-0.0489 (0.0012)	-0.0299 (0.0015)	-0.0574 (0.0009)
Stress	-0.0513 (0.0012)	-0.0306 (0.0015)	-0.0593 (0.0009)
Happiness	-0.0493 (0.0012)	-0.0303 (0.0015)	-0.0575 (0.0009)
Dispossession	-0.0507 (0.0012)	-0.0307 (0.0015)	-0.0580 (0.0009)
CASP			
Hunger	0.0353 (0.0006)	0.0227 (0.0009)	0.0320 (0.0005)
Stress	0.0361 (0.0006)	0.0231 (0.0009)	0.0328 (0.0005)
Happiness	0.0354 (0.0006)	0.0229 (0.0009)	0.0320 (0.0005)
Dispossession	0.0359 (0.0006)	0.0231 (0.0009)	0.0325 (0.0005)

Notes: Standard errors are in parentheses.

Since we defined two wealth-related measures â childhood socioeconomic status and income, we can examine whether the

Table 6: Concentration index: Childhood SES

<i>BMI</i>			
Hunger	-0.0092 (0.0006)	-0.0015 (0.0008)	-0.0097 (0.0005)
Stress	-0.0094 (0.0006)	-0.0016 (0.0008)	-0.0098 (0.0005)
Happiness	-0.0093 (0.0006)	-0.0017 (0.0008)	-0.0097 (0.0005)
Dispossession	-0.0093 (0.0006)	-0.0017 (0.0008)	-0.0098 (0.0005)
<i>Height</i>			
Hunger	0.0063 (0.0001)	0.0038 (0.0002)	0.0051 (0.0001)
Stress	0.0064 (0.0001)	0.0038 (0.0002)	0.0052 (0.0001)
Happiness	0.0064 (0.0001)	0.0038 (0.0002)	0.0051 (0.0001)
Dispossession	0.0065 (0.0001)	0.0039 (0.0002)	0.0052 (0.0001)
<i>Strength</i>			
Hunger	0.0300 (0.0009)	0.0262 (0.0012)	0.0250 (0.0007)
Stress	0.0314 (0.0009)	0.0277 (0.0012)	0.0267 (0.0007)
Happiness	0.0310 (0.0009)	0.0278 (0.0012)	0.0262 (0.0007)
Dispossession	0.0320 (0.0009)	0.0286 (0.0012)	0.0271 (0.0007)
<i>SAH</i>			
Hunger	-0.0466 (0.0012)	-0.0237 (0.0013)	-0.0466 (0.0009)
Stress	-0.0490 (0.0012)	-0.0253 (0.0013)	-0.0486 (0.0009)
Happiness	-0.0474 (0.0012)	-0.0254 (0.0013)	-0.0476 (0.0009)
Dispossession	-0.0489 (0.0012)	-0.0263 (0.0013)	-0.0487 (0.0009)
CASP			
Hunger	0.0232 (0.0005)	0.0127 (0.0008)	0.0216 (0.0005)
Stress	0.0240 (0.0005)	0.0135 (0.0008)	0.0225 (0.0005)
Happiness	0.0234 (0.0005)	0.0137 (0.0008)	0.0220 (0.0005)
Dispossession	0.0240 (0.0005)	0.0138 (0.0008)	0.0225 (0.0005)

Notes: Standard errors are in parentheses.

5.3 Changing ranks

$$2\sigma_{\Delta r_i}^2\left(\frac{h_i}{\mu}\right) = \alpha + \gamma\Delta r_i + \varepsilon_i \quad (5.2)$$

Table 7: Concentration index: Changing ranks Income & Childhood SES

	Democracy	Communism	All
<i>BMI</i>	0.0030*** 0.0006	0.0010 0.0011	-0.0023*** 0.0005
<i>Height</i>	0.0013*** 0.0002	0.0003 0.0003	-0.0002 0.0002
<i>Strength</i>	0.0042*** 0.0003	0.0018*** 0.0004	0.0058*** 0.0011
<i>SAH</i>	-0.0038*** 0.0013	-0.0066*** 0.0018	-0.0111*** 0.0010
<i>Casp</i>	0.0119*** 0.0006	0.0111*** 0.0010	0.0108*** 0.0005

Notes: Standard errors are in parentheses.

6 Country heterogeneity and mechanisms

Table 8: Gini Index

	Income	Childhood SES	Con. Index
	Countries		
<i>Austria</i>	0.303 (0.006)	0.152 (0.002)	0.040 (0.021)
<i>Sweden</i>	0.319 (0.005)	0.132 (0.002)	0.038 (0.021)
<i>Netherlands</i>	0.351 (0.012)	0.132 (0.002)	0.033 (0.026)
<i>Spain</i>	0.420 (0.020)	0.145 (0.002)	0.028 (0.020)
<i>Italy</i>	0.435 (0.035)	0.158 (0.002)	0.047 (0.021)
<i>France</i>	0.367 (0.008)	0.142 (0.002)	0.042 (0.021)
<i>Denmark</i>	0.340 (0.006)	0.118 (0.002)	0.031 (0.021)
<i>Greece</i>	0.506 (0.045)	0.144 (0.003)	0.015 (0.034)
<i>Switzerland</i>	0.412 (0.009)	0.126 (0.002)	0.024 (0.024)
<i>Belgium</i>	0.483 (0.008)	0.124 (0.001)	0.024 (0.017)
<i>Israel</i>	0.459 (0.017)	0.175 (0.004)	0.026 (0.029)
<i>Czech Republic</i>	0.307 (0.007)	0.140 (0.002)	0.029 (0.019)
<i>Poland</i>	0.405 (0.017)	0.192 (0.005)	0.039 (0.045)
<i>Luxembourg</i>	0.428 (0.012)	0.130 (0.003)	0.030 (0.031)
<i>Hungary</i>	0.354 (0.012)	0.164 (0.004)	0.027 (0.034)
<i>Portugal</i>	0.476 (0.031)	0.169 (0.007)	0.048 (0.063)
<i>Slovenia</i>	0.424 (0.011)	0.172 (0.002)	0.038 (0.022)
<i>Estonia</i>	0.366 (0.007)	0.150 (0.002)	0.028 (0.018)
<i>Croatia</i>	0.499 (0.035)	0.172 (0.003)	0.015 (0.030)
	Total		
<i>All sample</i>	0.5369 (0.0080)	0.1614 (0.0007)	0.0593 (0.0054)
<i>Communism</i>	0.4130 (0.0091)	0.1710 (0.0011)	0.0282 (0.0099)
<i>Democracy</i>	0.4741 (0.0098)	0.1516 (0.0008)	0.0563 (0.0064)

Notes: Standard errors are in parentheses.

Table 9: Concentration index: Income

	BMI	Height	Strength	SAH	Casp
<i>Austria</i>	-0.008 (0.022)	0.006 (0.022)	0.043 (0.023)	-0.050 (0.023)	0.024 (0.021)
<i>Sweden</i>	-0.001 (0.023)	0.007 (0.023)	0.055 (0.022)	-0.066 (0.025)	0.016 (0.022)
<i>Netherlands</i>	-0.007 (0.028)	0.007 (0.029)	0.052 (0.028)	-0.041 (0.029)	0.016 (0.026)
<i>Spain</i>	-0.002 (0.020)	0.004 (0.020)	0.039 (0.022)	-0.032 (0.019)	0.027 (0.020)
<i>Italy</i>	-0.008 (0.020)	0.005 (0.020)	0.031 (0.021)	-0.025 (0.020)	0.031 (0.021)
<i>France</i>	-0.004 (0.022)	0.006 (0.023)	0.053 (0.023)	-0.049 (0.022)	0.026 (0.022)
<i>Denmark</i>	0.001 (0.024)	0.007 (0.024)	0.067 (0.022)	-0.084 (0.027)	0.014 (0.023)
<i>Greece</i>	0.002 (0.032)	0.004 (0.032)	0.028 (0.035)	-0.012 (0.034)	0.020 (0.036)
<i>Switzerland</i>	-0.004 (0.027)	0.007 (0.027)	0.058 (0.026)	-0.054 (0.029)	0.017 (0.025)
<i>Belgium</i>	-0.002 (0.019)	0.006 (0.019)	0.041 (0.019)	-0.039 (0.020)	0.019 (0.019)
<i>Israel</i>	-0.005 (0.030)	0.003 (0.030)	0.038 (0.035)	-0.041 (0.031)	0.029 (0.032)
<i>Czech Republic</i>	0.001 (0.019)	0.007 (0.020)	0.048 (0.021)	-0.040 (0.019)	0.015 (0.021)
<i>Poland</i>	0.008 (0.041)	0.003 (0.049)	0.020 (0.043)	-0.020 (0.036)	0.026 (0.042)
<i>Luzembourg</i>	-0.011 (0.035)	0.007 (0.034)	0.041 (0.035)	-0.036 (0.037)	0.013 (0.034)
<i>Hungary</i>	0.003 (0.031)	0.005 (0.031)	0.038 (0.032)	-0.029 (0.029)	0.019 (0.032)
<i>Portugal</i>	-0.006 (0.056)	0.001 (0.057)	0.016 (0.063)	-0.026 (0.050)	0.014 (0.061)
<i>Slovenia</i>	-0.005 (0.020)	0.004 (0.020)	0.040 (0.020)	-0.040 (0.020)	0.021 (0.020)
<i>Estonia</i>	-0.003 (0.018)	0.007 (0.018)	0.054 (0.019)	-0.028 (0.016)	0.027 (0.019)
<i>Croatia</i>	0.002 (0.026)	0.002 (0.026)	0.015 (0.027)	-0.020 (0.026)	0.019 (0.027)
Total					
<i>All sample</i>	-0.0121 (0.0055)	0.0053 (0.0056)	0.0352 (0.0057)	-0.0609 (0.0055)	0.0336 (0.0056)
<i>Communism</i>	-0.0006 (0.0093)	0.0046 (0.0096)	0.0396 (0.0098)	-0.0332 (0.0089)	0.0254 (0.0098)
<i>Democracy</i>	-0.0064 (.00684265)	0.0078 (.00690191)	0.0530 (0.00700332)	-0.0535 0.00700901	0.0360 .00675804

Notes: Standard errors are in parentheses.

	Self-reported health 1-5	BMI	Educational attainment 1-8	Dwelling net worth (log)	Affords meat	Affords holidays	Intergenerational social mobility
Total sample							
Respondent was Party Member	-0.1073*** (0.0189)	0.7438*** (0.1095)	0.5269*** (0.0312)	0.1025*** (0.0269)	0.03951*** (0.0101)	0.06401*** (0.0107)	0.2480*** (0.0260)
<i>N</i>	39839	34440	38586	20345	39936	39936	38514
<i>R</i> ²	0.269	0.084	0.351	0.897	0.169	0.186	0.104
Party Member in the Family	-0.08048*** (0.0100)	0.4257*** (0.0574)	0.2521*** (0.0169)	0.09803*** (0.0135)	0.02147*** (0.0055)	0.02731*** (0.0058)	0.07791*** (0.0139)
<i>N</i>	45727	39364	44283	23717	45829	45829	44340
<i>R</i> ²	0.278	0.085	0.357	0.899	0.161	0.170	0.096
Male sub-sample							
Respondent was Party Member	-0.1179*** (0.0234)	0.8252*** (0.1306)	0.5267*** (0.0387)	0.1100*** (0.0344)	0.03925*** (0.0126)	0.06734*** (0.0133)	0.2837*** (0.0321)
<i>N</i>	25705	22357	25029	13634	25772	25772	24894
<i>R</i> ²	0.239	0.065	0.334	0.885	0.167	0.187	0.112
Party Member in the Family	-0.08070*** (0.0125)	0.3673*** (0.0689)	0.2454*** (0.0211)	0.1089*** (0.0171)	0.02848*** (0.0068)	0.03691*** (0.0073)	0.1098*** (0.0173)
<i>N</i>	30309	26160	29492	16292	30380	30380	29449
<i>R</i> ²	0.247	0.067	0.340	0.886	0.160	0.168	0.101
Female sub-sample							
Respondent was Party Member	-0.09327*** (0.0322)	0.7355*** (0.1977)	0.4948*** (0.0529)	0.07138* (0.0423)	0.03227* (0.0172)	0.05170*** (0.0180)	0.1835*** (0.0444)
<i>N</i>	14134	12083	13557	6711	14164	14164	13620
<i>R</i> ²	0.294	0.133	0.392	0.924	0.185	0.190	0.101
Party Member in the Family	-0.08077*** (0.0169)	0.5289*** (0.1026)	0.2662*** (0.0281)	0.07489*** (0.0214)	0.01103 (0.0091)	0.01091 (0.0095) <i>N</i>	0.02778 (0.0095) <i>N</i>
13204	14791	7425	15449	15449	14891		15418
<i>R</i> ²	0.302	0.134	0.400	0.924	0.175	0.178	0.098
Age	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Father's education	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Urban area at birth	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Country fixed effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Standard errors in parentheses

* $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

7 Conclusion

This paper examines whether inequality and mobility were any different in Communist and non-Communist European societies, both now and in the past. We have further examined the association between inequality and mobility, namely the so-called Grand Gatsby Curve such both type of societies. Our results suggest that whilst inequalities were the same between both types of societies, mobility is higher in non-Communist societies.

Post-communist countries alike Poland were characterized with remarkable egalitarian distribution of income ([Orenstein 2001](#)). Our findings are consistent with evidence that even in egalitarian societies, high status individuals have an instinct to privilege and to take more than an equal share of resources ([Knauff et al. 1991](#)). Hence, the desire for distinction and privilege finds its own channels of expression even in egalitarian societies.

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Appendix

Index CI

We also calculate an index on the level of *achievement* by estimating the same index defined in Wagstaff (2002). This CI considers both the inequality of the distribution of the health variable distribution as well as its mean. This index is defined as follows:

$$I(v) = \mu(1 - C(v)) \quad (.1)$$

If ill-health (h) declines monotonically with our wealth related measure, the higher the degree of inequality aversion, the greater the difference between the index and the mean μ .

Table 10: Index CI: Income

	Democracy	Communism	All
v		<i>BMI</i>	
5	26.7718	27.7217	27.4770
4	26.7529	27.7735	27.4603
3	26.7175	27.8313	27.4046
2	26.6470	27.8869	27.2707
1	26.4783	27.8703	26.9458
		<i>Height</i>	
5	165.4372	166.7698	166.5123
4	165.6533	166.7932	166.6022
3	166.0134	166.9198	166.7621
2	166.6578	167.2450	167.0961
1	167.9653	168.0152	167.9824
		<i>Crisp</i>	
5	29.9369	31.8120	31.5295
4	30.2094	31.8126	31.6376
3	30.6810	31.9724	31.8463
2	31.5426	32.4636	32.2942
1	33.3077	33.8020	33.4740
		<i>SAH</i>	
5	3.2842	3.6625	3.5012
4	3.2692	3.6661	3.4848
3	3.2374	3.6594	3.4484
2	3.1694	3.6272	3.3696
1	3.0085	3.5106	3.1762
		<i>CASP</i>	
5	34.9293	34.8682	34.9960
4	35.2744	34.9304	35.2020
3	35.7733	35.0792	35.5345
2	36.5500	35.4232	36.1302
1	37.9132	36.3473	37.3864

Notes: Standard errors are in parentheses.

Table 11: Index CI: Childhood SES

	Democracy	Communism	All
v	<i>BMI</i>		
5	26.9790	27.8981	27.4388
4	26.9269	27.9103	27.3939
3	26.8514	27.9182	27.3262
2	26.7275	27.9139	27.2091
1	26.4783	27.8703	26.9458
	<i>Height</i>		
5	165.6959	166.3795	166.0821
4	165.9528	166.5973	166.2937
3	166.3158	166.8850	166.5926
2	166.8813	167.3017	167.0617
1	167.9653	168.0152	167.9824
	<i>Grisp</i>		
5	30.9270	31.3160	31.2507
4	31.2222	31.6658	31.5347
3	31.6302	32.1196	31.9197
2	32.2406	32.7606	32.4894
1	33.3077	33.8020	33.4740
	<i>SAH</i>		
5	3.3262	3.6886	3.4963
4	3.2905	3.6720	3.4625
3	3.2392	3.6470	3.4137
2	3.1580	3.6040	3.3343
1	3.0085	3.5106	3.1762
	<i>CASP</i>		
5	35.8710	35.1377	35.5555
4	36.1255	35.3082	35.7749
3	36.4754	35.5253	36.0747
2	37.0020	35.8258	36.5325
1	37.9132	36.3473	37.3864

Notes: Standard errors are in parentheses.

Extension CI

$$-v \cdot \text{var}[(1 - R_i)^{v-1}] \frac{y_i}{\mu} = \sigma_1 + \beta_1 (1 - R_i)^{v-1} + u_i \quad (.2)$$

where β_1 is the extended concentration index.

Table 12: Extension CI: Income

	Democracy	Communism	All
v			
		<i>BMI</i>	
5	-0.0111	0.0053	-0.0197
4	-0.0104	0.0035	-0.0191
3	-0.0090	0.0014	-0.0170
2	-0.0064	-0.0006	-0.0121
1	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
mean	26.4783	27.8703	26.9458
		<i>Height</i>	
5	0.0151	0.0074	0.0088
4	0.0138	0.0073	0.0082
3	0.0116	0.0065	0.0073
2	0.0078	0.0046	0.0053
1	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
mean	167.9653	168.0152	167.9824
		<i>Grip</i>	
5	0.1012	0.0589	0.0581
4	0.0930	0.0589	0.0549
3	0.0789	0.0541	0.0486
2	0.0530	0.0396	0.0352
1	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
mean	33.3077	33.8020	33.4740
		<i>SAH</i>	
5	-0.0916	-0.0433	-0.1023
4	-0.0866	-0.0443	-0.0971
3	-0.0761	-0.0424	-0.0857
2	-0.0535	-0.0332	-0.0609
1	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
mean	3.0085	3.5106	3.1762
		<i>CASP</i>	
5	0.0787	0.0407	0.0639
4	0.0696	0.0390	0.0584
3	0.0564	0.0349	0.0495
2	0.0360	0.0254	0.0336
1	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
mean	37.9132	36.3473	37.3864

Notes: Standard errors are in parentheses.

Table 13: Extension CI: Childhood SES

	Democracy	Communism	All
v			
	<i>BMI</i>		
5	-0.0189	-0.0010	-0.0183
4	-0.0169	-0.0014	-0.0166
3	-0.0141	-0.0017	-0.0141
2	-0.0094	-0.0016	-0.0098
1	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
mean	26.4783	27.8703	26.9458
	<i>Height</i>		
5	0.0135	0.0097	0.0113
4	0.0120	0.0084	0.0101
3	0.0098	0.0067	0.0083
2	0.0065	0.0042	0.0055
1	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
mean	167.9653	168.0152	167.9824
	<i>Grip</i>		
5	0.0715	0.0735	0.0664
4	0.0626	0.0632	0.0579
3	0.0504	0.0498	0.0464
2	0.0320	0.0308	0.0294
1	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
mean	33.3077	33.8020	33.4740
	<i>SAH</i>		
5	-0.1056	-0.0507	-0.1008
4	-0.0937	-0.0460	-0.0901
3	-0.0767	-0.0389	-0.0748
2	-0.0497	-0.0266	-0.0498
1	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
mean	3.0085	3.5106	3.1762
	<i>CASP</i>		
5	0.0539	0.0333	0.0490
4	0.0472	0.0286	0.0431
3	0.0379	0.0226	0.0351
2	0.0240	0.0143	0.0228
1	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
mean	37.9132	36.3473	37.3864

Notes: Standard errors are in parentheses.

Analysis by country

Table 14: Concentration index: Income i525

	BMI	Height	Strength	SAH	Casp
<i>Austria</i>	-0.0090 (0.0573)	0.0033 (0.0568)	0.0119 (0.0595)	-0.0483 (0.0597)	0.0180 (0.0560)
<i>Sweden</i>	-0.0079 (0.0806)	0.0050 (0.0783)	0.0180 (0.0779)	-0.0746 (0.0891)	0.0213 (0.0766)
<i>Netherlands</i>	-0.0379 (0.2376)	0.0064 (0.2505)	0.0330 (0.2325)	-0.0332 (0.2273)	0.0248 (0.2144)
<i>Spain</i>	-0.0130 (0.0480)	0.0027 (0.0477)	0.0158 (0.0522)	-0.0261 (0.0468)	0.0272 (0.0483)
<i>Italy</i>	-0.0112 (0.0416)	0.0038 (0.0408)	0.0187 (0.0427)	-0.0197 (0.0412)	0.0255 (0.0422)
<i>France</i>	-0.0105 (0.0506)	0.0025 (0.0498)	0.0091 (0.0512)	-0.0516 (0.0497)	0.0210 (0.0499)
<i>Denmark</i>	-0.0118 (0.0424)	0.0041 (0.0413)	0.0188 (0.0394)	-0.0745 (0.0482)	0.0151 (0.0397)
<i>Greece</i>	0.0004 (0.0628)	0.0021 (0.0630)	0.0057 (0.0685)	0.0171 (0.0708)	0.0068 (0.0680)
<i>Switzerland</i>	-0.0088 (0.0702)	0.0050 (0.0679)	0.0246 (0.0678)	-0.0673 (0.0743)	0.0191 (0.0651)
<i>Belgium</i>	-0.0013 (0.0360)	0.0037 (0.0355)	0.0195 (0.0359)	-0.0482 (0.0365)	0.0210 (0.0357)
<i>Israel</i>	-0.0027 (0.0929)	-0.0031 (0.0925)	-0.0010 (0.1126)	-0.0440 (0.1026)	0.0276 (0.0998)
<i>Czech Republic</i>	-0.0056 (0.0600)	0.0055 (0.0612)	0.0216 (0.0636)	-0.0732 (0.0610)	0.0198 (0.0644)
<i>Poland</i>	-0.0036 (0.0756)	0.0027 (0.0772)	0.0122 (0.0775)	-0.0396 (0.0695)	0.0273 (0.0775)
<i>Luzembourg</i>	-0.0128 (0.0702)	0.0099 (0.0687)	0.0427 (0.0712)	-0.0414 (0.0712)	0.0051 (0.0679)
<i>Hungary</i>	-0.0001 (0.1017)	0.0039 (0.1046)	0.0134 (0.1054)	-0.0299 (0.0930)	0.0198 (0.1043)
<i>Portugal</i>	-0.0034 (0.1391)	0.0000 (0.1444)	0.0011 (0.1629)	-0.0382 (0.1191)	0.0078 (0.1524)
<i>Slovenia</i>	-0.0030 (0.0508)	0.0014 (0.0508)	0.0090 (0.0522)	-0.0387 (0.0499)	0.0153 (0.0500)
<i>Estonia</i>	-0.0055 (0.0396)	0.0004 (0.0401)	0.0100 (0.0419)	-0.0257 (0.0359)	0.0179 (0.0418)
<i>Croatia</i>	-0.0033 (0.0512)	0.0015 (0.0515)	0.0039 (0.0528)	-0.0204 (0.0504)	0.0125 (0.0530)
	Total				
<i>All sample</i>	-0.0113 (0.01289)	0.0036 (0.0128)	0.0178 (0.0132)	-0.0561 (0.0130)	0.0273 (0.0129)
<i>Communism</i>	-0.0040 (0.0225)	0.0012 (0.0228)	0.0089 (0.0235)	-0.0332 (0.0215)	0.0208 (0.0233)
<i>Democracy</i>	-0.00692344 (0.0157)	0.0061 (0.0155)	0.0319 (0.0159)	-0.0458 (0.0162)	0.0331 (0.0155)

Notes: Standard errors are in parentheses.

Table 15: Concentration index: Income i2540

	BMI	Height	Strength	SAH	Casp
<i>Austria</i>	-0.0122 (0.0307)	0.0039 (0.0307)	0.0264 (0.0318)	-0.0479 (0.0323)	0.0207 (0.0296)
<i>Sweden</i>	-0.0068 (0.0320)	0.0046 (0.0313)	0.0361 (0.0303)	-0.0588 (0.0349)	0.0096 (0.0301)
<i>Netherlands</i>	-0.0109 (0.0371)	0.0058 (0.0378)	0.0287 (0.0360)	-0.0487 (0.0381)	0.0159 (0.0346)
<i>Spain</i>	-0.0010 (0.0282)	0.0028 (0.0285)	0.0217 (0.0305)	-0.0219 (0.0274)	0.0213 (0.0285)
<i>Italy</i>	-0.0103 (0.0295)	0.0044 (0.0296)	0.0194 (0.0309)	-0.0125 (0.0289)	0.0289 (0.0303)
<i>France</i>	-0.0086 (0.0323)	0.0047 (0.0338)	0.0259 (0.0327)	-0.0274 (0.0322)	0.0217 (0.0315)
<i>Denmark</i>	-0.0041 (0.0375)	0.0052 (0.0367)	0.0402 (0.0345)	-0.0479 (0.0421)	0.0054 (0.0343)
<i>Greece</i>	-0.0004 (0.0483)	0.0038 (0.0489)	0.0222 (0.0523)	-0.0129 (0.0517)	0.0277 (0.0535)
<i>Switzerland</i>	-0.0075 (0.0375)	0.0056 (0.0369)	0.0323 (0.0355)	-0.0430 (0.0400)	0.0151 (0.0342)
<i>Belgium</i>	-0.0088 (0.0278)	0.0050 (0.0281)	0.0235 (0.0275)	-0.0252 (0.0286)	0.0179 (0.0274)
<i>Israel</i>	-0.0058 (0.0389)	0.0025 (0.0386)	0.0314 (0.0448)	-0.0308 (0.0410)	0.0285 (0.0420)
<i>Czech Republic</i>	-0.0021 (0.0253)	0.0049 (0.0262)	0.0318 (0.0266)	-0.0319 (0.0249)	0.0126 (0.0274)
<i>Poland</i>	0.0117 (0.0625)	0.0012 (0.0785)	0.0107 (0.0639)	-0.0038 (0.0546)	0.0172 (0.0645)
<i>Luxembourg</i>	-0.0105 (0.0474)	0.0059 (0.0466)	0.0340 (0.0478)	-0.0390 (0.0487)	0.0177 (0.0462)
<i>Hungary</i>	0.0018 (0.0380)	0.0042 (0.0390)	0.0276 (0.0401)	-0.0276 (0.0353)	0.0181 (0.0402)
<i>Portugal</i>	-0.0082 (0.0706)	-0.0007 (0.0723)	0.0193 (0.0796)	-0.0293 (0.0624)	0.0180 (0.0777)
<i>Slovenia</i>	-0.0057 (0.0269)	0.0023 (0.0271)	0.0193 (0.0273)	-0.0321 (0.0266)	0.0147 (0.0269)
<i>Estonia</i>	-0.0045 (0.0258)	0.0047 (0.0263)	0.0333 (0.0279)	-0.0216 (0.0229)	0.0233 (0.0279)
<i>Croatia</i>	0.0026 (0.0356)	0.0011 (0.0358)	0.0051 (0.0379)	-0.0164 (0.0348)	0.0174 (0.0371)
Total					
<i>All sample</i>	-0.0150 (0.0077)	0.0045 (0.0078)	0.0239 (0.0079)	-0.0591 (0.0078)	0.0309 (0.0078)
<i>Communism</i>	-0.0023 (0.0127)	0.0032 (0.0131)	0.0256 (0.0134)	-0.0284 (0.0121)	0.0218 (0.0134)
<i>Democracy</i>	-0.0097 (0.0097)	0.0068 (0.0097)	0.0375 (0.0098)	-0.0451 (0.0100)	0.0321 (0.0095)

Notes: Standard errors are in parentheses.

Table 16: Concentration index: Income i40

	BMI	Height	Strength	SAH	Casp
<i>Austria</i>	-0.0029 (0.0362)	0.0086 (0.0369)	0.0610 (0.0377)	-0.0344 (0.0380)	0.0235 (0.0350)
<i>Sweden</i>	0.0030 (0.0385)	0.0085 (0.0392)	0.0571 (0.0356)	-0.0277 (0.0404)	0.0142 (0.0371)
<i>Netherlands</i>	-0.0033 (0.0445)	0.0082 (0.0470)	0.0610 (0.0429)	-0.0140 (0.0467)	0.0108 (0.0416)
<i>Spain</i>	0.0015 (0.0331)	0.0035 (0.0343)	0.0518 (0.0387)	-0.0212 (0.0306)	0.0243 (0.0355)
<i>Italy</i>	-0.0012 (0.0374)	0.0048 (0.0396)	0.0449 (0.0414)	-0.0159 (0.0356)	0.0320 (0.0409)
<i>France</i>	0.0016 (0.0379)	0.0066 (0.0413)	0.0621 (0.0415)	-0.0249 (0.0361)	0.0237 (0.0393)
<i>Denmark</i>	0.0052 (0.0497)	0.0066 (0.0518)	0.0702 (0.0479)	-0.0468 (0.0522)	0.0221 (0.0461)
<i>Greece</i>	0.0046 (0.0568)	0.0056 (0.0581)	0.0517 (0.0665)	-0.0088 (0.0571)	0.0163 (0.0673)
<i>Switzerland</i>	0.0005 (0.0482)	0.0101 (0.0498)	0.0722 (0.0463)	-0.0260 (0.0510)	0.0141 (0.0438)
<i>Belgium</i>	0.0059 (0.0375)	0.0055 (0.0390)	0.0490 (0.0391)	-0.0232 (0.0376)	0.0135 (0.0369)
<i>Israel</i>	-0.0050 (0.0542)	0.0061 (0.0544)	0.0540 (0.0619)	-0.0293 (0.0555)	0.0285 (0.0598)
<i>Czech Republic</i>	0.0007 (0.0359)	0.0098 (0.0379)	0.0615 (0.0377)	-0.0113 (0.0355)	0.0102 (0.0389)
<i>Poland</i>	0.0120 (0.0769)	0.0081 (0.1141)	0.0175 (0.0886)	-0.0009 (0.0635)	0.0214 (0.0837)
<i>Luxembourg</i>	-0.0063 (0.0770)	0.0070 (0.0770)	0.0458 (0.0776)	-0.0131 (0.0830)	0.0124 (0.0742)
<i>Hungary</i>	0.0009 (0.0620)	0.0092 (0.0627)	0.0702 (0.0630)	-0.0247 (0.0597)	0.0159 (0.0652)
<i>Portugal</i>	0.0030 (0.1277)	0.0065 (0.1282)	0.0333 (0.1345)	-0.0104 (0.1151)	0.0076 (0.1328)
<i>Slovenia</i>	-0.0028 (0.0371)	0.0073 (0.0378)	0.0701 (0.0390)	-0.0272 (0.0368)	0.0269 (0.0379)
<i>Estonia</i>	-0.0030 (0.0299)	0.0100 (0.0303)	0.0731 (0.0317)	-0.0078 (0.0273)	0.0213 (0.0323)
<i>Croatia</i>	0.0073 (0.0569)	0.0071 (0.0568)	0.0822 (0.0607)	-0.0252 (0.0557)	0.0310 (0.0595)
Total					
<i>All sample</i>	-0.0096 (0.0100)	0.0063 (0.0103)	0.0462 (0.0105)	-0.0480 (0.0099)	0.0375 (0.0102)
<i>Communism</i>	0.0011 (0.0172)	0.0080 (0.0178)	0.0649 (0.0182)	-0.0192 (0.0164)	0.0251 (0.0183)
<i>Democracy</i>	-0.0037 (0.0122)	0.0085 (0.0127)	0.0630 (0.0128)	-0.0398 (0.0123)	0.0386 (0.0122)

Notes: Standard errors are in parentheses.

Table 17: Concentration index: Childhood SES

	BMI	Height	Strength	SAH	Casp
<i>Austria</i>	-0.0102 (0.0217)	0.0040 (0.0218)	0.0139 (0.0228)	-0.0455 (0.0226)	0.0140 (0.0210)
<i>Sweden</i>	-0.0036 (0.0235)	0.0031 (0.0233)	0.0204 (0.0226)	-0.0391 (0.0252)	0.0074 (0.0224)
<i>Netherlands</i>	-0.0028 (0.0282)	0.0035 (0.0293)	0.0225 (0.0282)	-0.0199 (0.0288)	0.0054 (0.0265)
<i>Spain</i>	-0.0109 (0.0196)	0.0047 (0.0199)	0.0340 (0.0218)	-0.0365 (0.0187)	0.0228 (0.0202)
<i>Italy</i>	-0.0096 (0.0202)	0.0050 (0.0205)	0.0217 (0.0213)	-0.0446 (0.0199)	0.0232 (0.0211)
<i>France</i>	-0.0081 (0.0221)	0.0043 (0.0231)	0.0258 (0.0230)	-0.0357 (0.0216)	0.0157 (0.0221)
<i>Denmark</i>	-0.0069 (0.0245)	0.0050 (0.0242)	0.0323 (0.0224)	-0.0517 (0.0274)	0.0057 (0.0225)
<i>Greece</i>	-0.0073 (0.0318)	0.0044 (0.0321)	0.0160 (0.0351)	-0.0463 (0.0341)	0.0198 (0.0356)
<i>Switzerland</i>	-0.0129 (0.0273)	0.0044 (0.0271)	0.0185 (0.0263)	-0.0332 (0.0289)	0.0079 (0.0250)
<i>Belgium</i>	-0.0054 (0.0190)	0.0044 (0.0192)	0.0224 (0.0189)	-0.0326 (0.0195)	0.0096 (0.0187)
<i>Israel</i>	-0.0092 (0.0298)	0.0052 (0.0297)	0.0280 (0.0349)	-0.0446 (0.0314)	0.0081 (0.0325)
<i>Czech Republic</i>	-0.0034 (0.0195)	0.0040 (0.0203)	0.0225 (0.0206)	-0.0335 (0.0194)	0.0135 (0.0212)
<i>Poland</i>	0.0034 (0.0408)	0.0041 (0.0492)	0.0414 (0.0422)	-0.0378 (0.0358)	0.0253 (0.0424)
<i>Luxembourg</i>	-0.0134 (0.0348)	0.0070 (0.0344)	0.0212 (0.0349)	-0.0476 (0.0368)	0.0163 (0.0336)
<i>Hungary</i>	-0.0025 (0.0307)	0.0031 (0.0315)	0.0299 (0.0322)	-0.0305 (0.0289)	0.0170 (0.0324)
<i>Portugal</i>	-0.0125 (0.0562)	0.0031 (0.0572)	0.0111 (0.0623)	-0.0251 (0.0505)	0.0149 (0.0606)
<i>Slovenia</i>	-0.0065 (0.0200)	0.0052 (0.0202)	0.0426 (0.0204)	-0.0354 (0.0198)	0.0207 (0.0200)
<i>Estonia</i>	-0.0029 (0.0175)	0.0055 (0.0178)	0.0431 (0.0188)	-0.0278 (0.0158)	0.0227 (0.0188)
<i>Croatia</i>	-0.0034 (0.0260)	0.0039 (0.0260)	0.0373 (0.0268)	-0.0408 (0.0259)	0.0214 (0.0268)
Total					
<i>All sample</i>	-0.0098 (0.0055)	0.0055 (0.0056)	0.0294 (0.0057)	-0.0498 (0.0055)	0.0228 (0.0056)
<i>Communism</i>	-0.0016 (0.0093)	0.0042 (0.0096)	0.0308 (0.0098)	-0.0266 (0.0089)	0.0143 (0.0098)
<i>Democracy</i>	-0.0094 (0.0068)	0.0065 (0.0069)	0.0320 (0.0070)	-0.0497 (0.0070)	0.0240 (0.0068)

Notes: Standard errors are in parentheses.

Table 18: Concentration index: Childhood SES i525

	BMI	Height	Strength	SAH	Casp
<i>Austria</i>	-0.0107 (0.0575)	0.0049 (0.0567)	0.0084 (0.0597)	-0.0548 (0.0601)	0.0148 (0.0561)
<i>Sweden</i>	-0.0044 (0.0799)	0.0028 (0.0783)	-0.0005 (0.0779)	0.0130 (0.0876)	-0.0007 (0.0770)
<i>Netherlands</i>	-0.0250 (0.2358)	-0.0050 (0.2513)	0.0207 (0.2325)	0.0162 (0.2232)	-0.0162 (0.2171)
<i>Spain</i>	-0.0157 (0.0481)	0.0037 (0.0477)	0.0097 (0.0522)	-0.0234 (0.0471)	0.0180 (0.0483)
<i>Italy</i>	-0.0125 (0.0416)	0.0031 (0.0408)	0.0090 (0.0427)	-0.0311 (0.0413)	0.0167 (0.0423)
<i>France</i>	-0.0118 (0.0505)	0.0031 (0.0498)	0.0142 (0.0513)	-0.0359 (0.0497)	0.0144 (0.0499)
<i>Denmark</i>	-0.0115 (0.0425)	0.0042 (0.0413)	0.0084 (0.0393)	-0.0354 (0.0483)	0.0065 (0.0398)
<i>Greece</i>	-0.0044 (0.0629)	0.0050 (0.0630)	0.0084 (0.0688)	-0.0212 (0.0717)	0.0103 (0.0679)
<i>Switzerland</i>	-0.0154 (0.0702)	0.0039 (0.0679)	0.0216 (0.0674)	-0.0390 (0.0742)	0.0123 (0.0654)
<i>Belgium</i>	-0.0075 (0.0361)	0.0037 (0.0355)	0.0032 (0.0361)	-0.0267 (0.0364)	0.0093 (0.0358)
<i>Israel</i>	-0.0062 (0.0933)	0.0028 (0.0924)	0.0193 (0.1126)	-0.0386 (0.1031)	-0.0068 (0.1007)
<i>Czech Republic</i>	-0.0005 (0.0601)	0.0048 (0.0611)	0.0039 (0.0638)	-0.0315 (0.0612)	0.0143 (0.0644)
<i>Poland</i>	-0.0036 (0.0758)	0.0005 (0.0774)	0.0022 (0.0779)	-0.0269 (0.0693)	0.0193 (0.0777)
<i>Luxembourg</i>	-0.0178 (0.0701)	0.0063 (0.0687)	0.0174 (0.0716)	-0.0642 (0.0717)	0.0166 (0.0677)
<i>Hungary</i>	0.0077 (0.1012)	-0.0007 (0.1048)	0.0167 (0.1054)	-0.0450 (0.0939)	0.0121 (0.1043)
<i>Portugal</i>	-0.0052 (0.1393)	0.0028 (0.1440)	-0.0025 (0.1608)	-0.0112 (0.1196)	0.0076 (0.1517)
<i>Slovenia</i>	-0.0058 (0.0507)	0.0040 (0.0508)	0.0263 (0.0519)	-0.0371 (0.0500)	0.0107 (0.0500)
<i>Estonia</i>	-0.0033 (0.0397)	0.0029 (0.0401)	0.0097 (0.0417)	-0.0223 (0.0359)	0.0150 (0.0418)
<i>Croatia</i>	-0.0027 (0.0512)	0.0014 (0.0515)	0.0092 (0.0528)	-0.0443 (0.0504)	0.0166 (0.0528)
Total					
<i>All sample</i>	-0.0087 (0.0129)	0.0050 (0.0128)	0.0171 (0.0132)	-0.0432 (0.0131)	0.0191 (0.0129)
<i>Communism</i>	0.0008 (0.0225)	0.0035 (0.0228)	0.0126 (0.0235)	-0.0211 (0.0215)	0.0115 (0.0233)
<i>Democracy</i>	-0.0093 (0.0157)	0.0062 (0.0155)	0.0224 (0.0160)	-0.0410 (0.0163)	0.0219 (0.0155)

Notes: Standard errors are in parentheses.

Table 19: Concentration index: Childhood SES i2540

	BMI	Height	Strength	SAH	Casp
<i>Austria</i>	-0.0101 (0.0307)	0.0023 (0.0307)	-0.0036 (0.0319)	-0.0325 (0.0322)	0.0113 (0.0296)
<i>Sweden</i>	-0.0066 (0.0320)	0.0021 (0.0313)	0.0098 (0.0305)	-0.0290 (0.0348)	0.0043 (0.0302)
<i>Netherlands</i>	-0.0039 (0.0371)	0.0047 (0.0378)	0.0113 (0.0362)	-0.0180 (0.0379)	0.0054 (0.0347)
<i>Spain</i>	-0.0116 (0.0283)	0.0043 (0.0284)	0.0236 (0.0303)	-0.0271 (0.0276)	0.0169 (0.0285)
<i>Italy</i>	-0.0109 (0.0295)	0.0042 (0.0296)	0.0056 (0.0309)	-0.0249 (0.0291)	0.0176 (0.0304)
<i>France</i>	-0.0096 (0.0323)	0.0025 (0.0339)	0.0062 (0.0328)	-0.0193 (0.0322)	0.0115 (0.0316)
<i>Denmark</i>	-0.0092 (0.0375)	0.0043 (0.0367)	0.0174 (0.0347)	-0.0322 (0.0421)	0.0011 (0.0343)
<i>Greece</i>	-0.0026 (0.0485)	0.0038 (0.0489)	-0.0023 (0.0525)	-0.0210 (0.0519)	0.0099 (0.0537)
<i>Switzerland</i>	-0.0143 (0.0376)	0.0031 (0.0369)	0.0016 (0.0357)	-0.0300 (0.0400)	0.0057 (0.0343)
<i>Belgium</i>	-0.0068 (0.0279)	0.0043 (0.0281)	0.0102 (0.0275)	-0.0218 (0.0286)	0.0094 (0.0275)
<i>Israel</i>	-0.0100 (0.0390)	0.0059 (0.0386)	0.0287 (0.0448)	-0.0315 (0.0411)	0.0093 (0.0421)
<i>Czech Republic</i>	-0.0076 (0.0254)	0.0031 (0.0262)	0.0131 (0.0266)	-0.0234 (0.0250)	0.0096 (0.0275)
<i>Poland</i>	0.0006 (0.0628)	0.0052 (0.0783)	0.0298 (0.0637)	-0.0202 (0.0547)	0.0155 (0.0644)
<i>Luxembourg</i>	-0.0151 (0.0474)	0.0068 (0.0466)	0.0102 (0.0480)	-0.0422 (0.0489)	0.0172 (0.0461)
<i>Hungary</i>	-0.0056 (0.0381)	0.0034 (0.0390)	0.0183 (0.0401)	-0.0233 (0.0353)	0.0148 (0.0402)
<i>Portugal</i>	-0.0179 (0.0710)	0.0021 (0.0722)	0.0067 (0.0796)	-0.0313 (0.0629)	0.0161 (0.0775)
<i>Slovenia</i>	-0.0065 (0.0269)	0.0043 (0.0271)	0.0238 (0.0272)	-0.0270 (0.0266)	0.0147 (0.0269)
<i>Estonia</i>	-0.0058 (0.0258)	0.0034 (0.0263)	0.0192 (0.0278)	-0.0170 (0.0229)	0.0130 (0.0279)
<i>Croatia</i>	-0.0065 (0.0356)	0.0041 (0.0358)	0.0238 (0.0375)	-0.0331 (0.0349)	0.0171 (0.0370)
Total					
<i>All sample</i>	-0.0116 (0.0077)	0.0049 (0.0078)	0.0163 (0.0079)	-0.0414 (0.0078)	0.0190 (0.0078)
<i>Communism</i>	-0.0036 (0.0127)	0.0032 (0.0131)	0.0157 (0.0133)	-0.0189 (0.0121)	0.0082 (0.0134)
<i>Democracy</i>	-0.0108 (0.0097)	0.0060 (0.0097)	0.0191 (0.0099)	-0.0387 (0.0101)	0.0209 (0.0095)

Notes: Standard errors are in parentheses.

Table 20: Concentration index: Childhood SES i40

	BMI	Height	Strength	SAH	Casp
<i>Austria</i>	-0.0120 (0.0362)	0.0043 (0.0370)	0.0178 (0.0382)	-0.0400 (0.0380)	0.0116 (0.0351)
<i>Sweden</i>	-0.0049 (0.0385)	0.0032 (0.0392)	0.0072 (0.0359)	-0.0253 (0.0406)	0.0038 (0.0372)
<i>Netherlands</i>	-0.0036 (0.0445)	0.0011 (0.0471)	0.0118 (0.0436)	-0.0110 (0.0467)	0.0020 (0.0417)
<i>Spain</i>	-0.0061 (0.0332)	0.0035 (0.0343)	0.0204 (0.0391)	-0.0239 (0.0308)	0.0204 (0.0354)
<i>Italy</i>	-0.0058 (0.0375)	0.0050 (0.0396)	0.0159 (0.0416)	-0.0296 (0.0357)	0.0224 (0.0409)
<i>France</i>	-0.0062 (0.0380)	0.0036 (0.0413)	0.0049 (0.0420)	-0.0159 (0.0361)	0.0115 (0.0395)
<i>Denmark</i>	-0.0075 (0.0499)	0.0027 (0.0519)	0.0221 (0.0484)	-0.0345 (0.0521)	0.0092 (0.0462)
<i>Greece</i>	-0.0115 (0.0570)	0.0028 (0.0581)	0.0017 (0.0664)	-0.0017 (0.0570)	0.0131 (0.0676)
<i>Switzerland</i>	-0.0105 (0.0482)	0.0048 (0.0499)	0.0043 (0.0473)	-0.0122 (0.0510)	0.0059 (0.0439)
<i>Belgium</i>	-0.0057 (0.0376)	0.0014 (0.0390)	0.0092 (0.0395)	-0.0238 (0.0376)	0.0034 (0.0370)
<i>Israel</i>	-0.0081 (0.0541)	0.0029 (0.0545)	0.0099 (0.0634)	-0.0321 (0.0554)	0.0076 (0.0600)
<i>Czech Republic</i>	-0.0037 (0.0360)	0.0029 (0.0379)	0.0070 (0.0380)	-0.0181 (0.0356)	0.0109 (0.0390)
<i>Poland</i>	0.0059 (0.0772)	-0.0016 (0.1143)	0.0097 (0.0881)	0.0006 (0.0633)	0.0115 (0.0836)
<i>Luxembourg</i>	-0.0005 (0.0770)	0.0069 (0.0771)	0.0372 (0.0784)	-0.0234 (0.0831)	0.0123 (0.0741)
<i>Hungary</i>	-0.0026 (0.0618)	0.0025 (0.0628)	0.0269 (0.0642)	-0.0197 (0.0595)	0.0120 (0.0654)
<i>Portugal</i>	-0.0035 (0.1279)	0.0058 (0.1284)	0.0381 (0.1351)	-0.0174 (0.1152)	0.0184 (0.1320)
<i>Slovenia</i>	-0.0076 (0.0372)	0.0045 (0.0378)	0.0376 (0.0392)	-0.0161 (0.0368)	0.0241 (0.0379)
<i>Estonia</i>	-0.0022 (0.0299)	0.0039 (0.0303)	0.0224 (0.0321)	-0.0065 (0.0273)	0.0154 (0.0323)
<i>Croatia</i>	0.0032 (0.0569)	0.0026 (0.0569)	0.0344 (0.0617)	-0.0110 (0.0556)	0.0193 (0.0595)
Total					
<i>All sample</i>	-0.0097 (0.0100)	0.0042 (0.0103)	0.0191 (0.0106)	-0.0351 (0.0099)	0.0235 (0.0102)
<i>Communism</i>	-0.0018 (0.0172)	0.0034 (0.0179)	0.0234 (0.0184)	-0.0103 (0.0164)	0.0127 (0.0183)
<i>Democracy</i>	-0.0094 (0.0122)	0.0049 (0.0127)	0.0195 (0.0129)	-0.0365 (0.0123)	0.0241 (0.0123)

Notes: Standard errors are in parentheses.

Additional CI analyses

$$-v \cdot \text{var}[(1 - R_i)^{v-1}] \frac{y_i}{\mu} = \sigma_1 + \beta_1 (1 - R_i)^{v-1} + u_i \quad (.3)$$

where β_1 is the extended concentration index.

Table 21: Extension CI: Income

	Democracy	Communism	All
v			
		<i>BMI</i>	
5	-0.0111	0.0053	-0.0197
4	-0.0104	0.0035	-0.0191
3	-0.0090	0.0014	-0.0170
2	-0.0064	-0.0006	-0.0121
1	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
mean	26.4783	27.8703	26.9458
		<i>Height</i>	
5	0.0151	0.0074	0.0088
4	0.0138	0.0073	0.0082
3	0.0116	0.0065	0.0073
2	0.0078	0.0046	0.0053
1	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
mean	167.9653	168.0152	167.9824
		<i>Grip</i>	
5	0.1012	0.0589	0.0581
4	0.0930	0.0589	0.0549
3	0.0789	0.0541	0.0486
2	0.0530	0.0396	0.0352
1	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
mean	33.3077	33.8020	33.4740
		<i>SAH</i>	
5	-0.0916	-0.0433	-0.1023
4	-0.0866	-0.0443	-0.0971
3	-0.0761	-0.0424	-0.0857
2	-0.0535	-0.0332	-0.0609
1	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
mean	3.0085	3.5106	3.1762
		<i>CASP</i>	
5	0.0787	0.0407	0.0639
4	0.0696	0.0390	0.0584
3	0.0564	0.0349	0.0495
2	0.0360	0.0254	0.0336
1	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
mean	37.9132	36.3473	37.3864

Notes: Standard errors are in parentheses.

Table 22: Extension CI: Childhood SES

	Democracy	Communism	All
v			
	<i>BMI</i>		
5	-0.0189	-0.0010	-0.0183
4	-0.0169	-0.0014	-0.0166
3	-0.0141	-0.0017	-0.0141
2	-0.0094	-0.0016	-0.0098
1	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
mean	26.4783	27.8703	26.9458
	<i>Height</i>		
5	0.0135	0.0097	0.0113
4	0.0120	0.0084	0.0101
3	0.0098	0.0067	0.0083
2	0.0065	0.0042	0.0055
1	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
mean	167.9653	168.0152	167.9824
	<i>Grip</i>		
5	0.0715	0.0735	0.0664
4	0.0626	0.0632	0.0579
3	0.0504	0.0498	0.0464
2	0.0320	0.0308	0.0294
1	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
mean	33.3077	33.8020	33.4740
	<i>SAH</i>		
5	-0.1056	-0.0507	-0.1008
4	-0.0937	-0.0460	-0.0901
3	-0.0767	-0.0389	-0.0748
2	-0.0497	-0.0266	-0.0498
1	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
mean	3.0085	3.5106	3.1762
	<i>CASP</i>		
5	0.0539	0.0333	0.0490
4	0.0472	0.0286	0.0431
3	0.0379	0.0226	0.0351
2	0.0240	0.0143	0.0228
1	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
mean	37.9132	36.3473	37.3864

Notes: Standard errors are in parentheses.

$$2\sigma^2\left(\frac{h_i}{\mu}\right) = \alpha + \beta r_i + \sum_j \delta_j x_{ji} + \varepsilon_i \quad (.4)$$

Table 23: Concentration index: Income

	Democracy	Communism	All
<i>BMI</i>			
Hunger	-0.0082 (0.0006)	-0.0018 (0.0009)	-0.0138 (0.0005)
Stress	-0.0084 (0.0006)	-0.0018 (0.0009)	-0.0140 (0.0005)
Happiness	-0.0083 (0.0006)	-0.0017 (0.0009)	-0.0138 (0.0005)
Dispossession	-0.0083 (0.0006)	-0.0019 (0.0009)	-0.0137 (0.0005)
<i>Height</i>			
Hunger	0.0059 (0.0002)	0.0013 (0.0002)	0.0029 (0.0001)
Stress	0.0060 (0.0002)	0.0014 (0.0002)	0.0030 (0.0001)
Happiness	0.0059 (0.0002)	0.0014 (0.0002)	0.0029 (0.0001)
Dispossession	0.0060 (0.0002)	0.0014 (0.0002)	0.0031 (0.0001)
<i>Strength</i>			
Hunger	0.0367 (0.0009)	0.0161 (0.0013)	0.0159 (0.0007)
Stress	0.0378 (0.0009)	0.0168 (0.0013)	0.0174 (0.0007)
Happiness	0.0373 (0.0009)	0.0163 (0.0013)	0.0162 (0.0007)
Dispossession	0.0381 (0.0009)	0.0169 (0.0013)	0.0170 (0.0007)
<i>SAH</i>			
Hunger	-0.0489 (0.0012)	-0.0299 (0.0015)	-0.0574 (0.0009)
Stress	-0.0513 (0.0012)	-0.0306 (0.0015)	-0.0593 (0.0009)
Happiness	-0.0493 (0.0012)	-0.0303 (0.0015)	-0.0575 (0.0009)
Dispossession	-0.0507 (0.0012)	-0.0307 (0.0015)	-0.0580 (0.0009)
CASP			
Hunger	0.0353 (0.0006)	0.0227 (0.0009)	0.0320 (0.0005)
Stress	0.0361 (0.0006)	0.0231 (0.0009)	0.0328 (0.0005)
Happiness	0.0354 (0.0006)	0.0229 (0.0009)	0.0320 (0.0005)
Dispossession	0.0359 (0.0006)	0.0231 (0.0009)	0.0325 (0.0005)

Notes: Standard errors are in parentheses.

Since we defined two wealth-related measures â childhood socioeconomic status and income, we can examine whether the

Table 24: Concentration index: Childhood SES

<i>BMI</i>			
Hunger	-0.0092 (0.0006)	-0.0015 (0.0008)	-0.0097 (0.0005)
Stress	-0.0094 (0.0006)	-0.0016 (0.0008)	-0.0098 (0.0005)
Happiness	-0.0093 (0.0006)	-0.0017 (0.0008)	-0.0097 (0.0005)
Dispossession	-0.0093 (0.0006)	-0.0017 (0.0008)	-0.0098 (0.0005)
<i>Height</i>			
Hunger	0.0063 (0.0001)	0.0038 (0.0002)	0.0051 (0.0001)
Stress	0.0064 (0.0001)	0.0038 (0.0002)	0.0052 (0.0001)
Happiness	0.0064 (0.0001)	0.0038 (0.0002)	0.0051 (0.0001)
Dispossession	0.0065 (0.0001)	0.0039 (0.0002)	0.0052 (0.0001)
<i>Strength</i>			
Hunger	0.0300 (0.0009)	0.0262 (0.0012)	0.0250 (0.0007)
Stress	0.0314 (0.0009)	0.0277 (0.0012)	0.0267 (0.0007)
Happiness	0.0310 (0.0009)	0.0278 (0.0012)	0.0262 (0.0007)
Dispossession	0.0320 (0.0009)	0.0286 (0.0012)	0.0271 (0.0007)
<i>SAH</i>			
Hunger	-0.0466 (0.0012)	-0.0237 (0.0013)	-0.0466 (0.0009)
Stress	-0.0490 (0.0012)	-0.0253 (0.0013)	-0.0486 (0.0009)
Happiness	-0.0474 (0.0012)	-0.0254 (0.0013)	-0.0476 (0.0009)
Dispossession	-0.0489 (0.0012)	-0.0263 (0.0013)	-0.0487 (0.0009)
CASP			
Hunger	0.0232 (0.0005)	0.0127 (0.0008)	0.0216 (0.0005)
Stress	0.0240 (0.0005)	0.0135 (0.0008)	0.0225 (0.0005)
Happiness	0.0234 (0.0005)	0.0137 (0.0008)	0.0220 (0.0005)
Dispossession	0.0240 (0.0005)	0.0138 (0.0008)	0.0225 (0.0005)

Notes: Standard errors are in parentheses.