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Appendix

Appendix 1: Generalized ordered logit for Hypothesis 1a: General	202
Appendix 2: Generalized ordered logit for Hypothesis 1a: Financial matters	203
Appendix 3: Generalized ordered logit for Hypothesis 1a: Career matters	204
Appendix 4: Generalized ordered logit for Hypothesis 1a: Lottery wins	205
Appendix 5: Ordered probit results of Hypothesis 1a (Standardized coefficients).....	206
Appendix 6: LOWESS graph for Hypothesis 1c	207
Appendix 7: OLS and probit: Hypotheses 1b & 1c (Standardized coefficients)	208
Appendix 8: OLS results for Hypotheses 3a & 3b (Standardized coefficients).....	209
Appendix 9: Probit results for Hypothesis 4b (Standardized coefficients).....	210
Appendix 10: LOWESS graph for Hypothesis 4a	211
Appendix 11: ROC curve for Hypothesis 4a	212
Appendix 12: LOWESS graph for Hypothesis 4b	213
Appendix 13: ROC curve for Hypothesis 4b	213
Appendix 14: <i>t</i> -test results comparing socioeconomic climbers and reproduced leaders on their age	214

Appendix 1: Generalized ordered logit estimates for Hypothesis 1a: General risk propensity

	Outcome categories									
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Leader	0.077 (0.060)	0.077 (0.060)	0.077 (0.060)	0.077 (0.060)	0.077 (0.060)	0.077 (0.060)	0.077 (0.060)	0.077 (0.060)	0.077 (0.060)	0.077 (0.060)
Income	0.026 (0.042)	0.026 (0.042)	0.026 (0.042)	0.026 (0.042)	0.026 (0.042)	0.026 (0.042)	0.026 (0.042)	0.026 (0.042)	0.026 (0.042)	0.026 (0.042)
Wealth	0.040*** (0.013)	0.040*** (0.013)	0.040*** (0.013)	0.040*** (0.013)	0.040*** (0.013)	0.040*** (0.013)	0.040*** (0.013)	0.040*** (0.013)	0.040*** (0.013)	0.040*** (0.013)
Middle educated	0.417** (0.202)	0.467*** (0.160)	0.320*** (0.109)	0.186** (0.084)	0.112 (0.075)	0.267*** (0.072)	0.221*** (0.080)	-0.101 (0.113)	-0.314 (0.221)	-0.724* (0.430)
Highly educated	0.950*** (0.169)	0.766*** (0.122)	0.413*** (0.081)	0.210*** (0.065)	0.158*** (0.061)	0.368*** (0.060)	0.349*** (0.065)	0.143* (0.084)	-0.126 (0.156)	-0.470 (0.302)
Age	-0.019*** (0.002)	-0.019*** (0.002)	-0.019*** (0.002)	-0.019*** (0.002)	-0.019*** (0.002)	-0.019*** (0.002)	-0.019*** (0.002)	-0.019*** (0.002)	-0.019*** (0.002)	-0.019*** (0.002)
Gender	-0.573*** (0.111)	-0.699*** (0.086)	-0.676*** (0.060)	-0.599*** (0.048)	-0.620*** (0.044)	-0.755*** (0.046)	-0.783*** (0.052)	-0.819*** (0.074)	-0.834*** (0.142)	-0.487** (0.229)
Constant	3.443*** (0.329)	2.956*** (0.323)	2.078*** (0.317)	1.322*** (0.316)	0.819*** (0.315)	-0.169 (0.316)	-0.772** (0.316)	-1.687*** (0.318)	-3.031*** (0.326)	-4.182*** (0.352)
Observa- tions	8631									
Pseudo- R ²	0.016									
Wald χ^2	632.5***									

Own calculations based on SOEP v28, waves 1984-2005. Estimates are based on generalized ordered logit regressions with general risk propensity as dependent variable. Leader is a 1/0 dummy variable with 1 indicating membership in the group. Gender is a 1/0 dummy variable with 1 for woman. Middle educated and highly educated are likewise dummy variables. Income and wealth are entered in the model in their natural-logarithmic form. The parallel lines assumption is relaxed for the variables 'middle educated', 'highly educated', and 'gender' since Brant tests have shown that they violate the assumption. Standard errors are reported within parentheses. The reported results are robust estimates clustered at the household level. Model statistics such as observations, Pseudo-R² and Wald χ^2 are the same across the models. *** indicates significance at the 1% level, ** indicates significance at the 5% level, and * the 10% level.

Appendix 2: Generalized ordered logit estimates for Hypothesis 1a: Risk propensity in financial matters

	Outcome categories									
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Leader	0.236*** (0.058)	0.236*** (0.058)	0.236*** (0.058)	0.236*** (0.058)	0.236*** (0.058)	0.236*** (0.058)	0.236*** (0.058)	0.236*** (0.058)	0.236*** (0.058)	0.236*** (0.058)
Income	0.238*** (0.045)	0.238*** (0.045)	0.238*** (0.045)	0.238*** (0.045)	0.238*** (0.045)	0.238*** (0.045)	0.238*** (0.045)	0.238*** (0.045)	0.238*** (0.045)	0.238*** (0.045)
Wealth	0.071*** (0.014)	0.071*** (0.014)	0.071*** (0.014)	0.071*** (0.014)	0.071*** (0.014)	0.071*** (0.014)	0.071*** (0.014)	0.071*** (0.014)	0.071*** (0.014)	0.071*** (0.014)
Middle educated	0.308*** (0.061)	0.308*** (0.061)	0.308*** (0.061)	0.308*** (0.061)	0.308*** (0.061)	0.308*** (0.061)	0.308*** (0.061)	0.308*** (0.061)	0.308*** (0.061)	0.308*** (0.061)
Highly educated	0.482*** (0.076)	0.409*** (0.066)	0.286*** (0.061)	0.284*** (0.063)	0.259*** (0.066)	0.421*** (0.078)	0.541*** (0.094)	0.321** (0.144)	-0.041 (0.304)	-1.150 (0.759)
Age	-0.015*** (0.002)	-0.015*** (0.002)	-0.015*** (0.002)	-0.015*** (0.002)	-0.015*** (0.002)	-0.015*** (0.002)	-0.015*** (0.002)	-0.015*** (0.002)	-0.015*** (0.002)	-0.015*** (0.002)
Gender	-0.553*** (0.052)	-0.640*** (0.045)	-0.693*** (0.043)	-0.798*** (0.046)	-0.862*** (0.052)	-1.168*** (0.076)	-1.332*** (0.106)	-1.484*** (0.180)	-1.731*** (0.408)	-1.765** (0.737)
Constant	-0.521 (0.324)	-1.121*** (0.324)	-1.848*** (0.324)	-2.504*** (0.324)	-2.983*** (0.325)	-3.827*** (0.326)	-4.532*** (0.329)	-5.443*** (0.338)	-6.780*** (0.368)	-7.754*** (0.431)
Observations	8611									
Pseudo-R ²	0.023									
Wald χ^2	830.1***									

Own calculations based on SOEP v28, waves 1984-2005. Estimates are based on generalized ordered logit regressions with risk propensity in financial matters as dependent variable. Leader is a 1/0 dummy variable with 1 indicating membership in the group. Gender is a 1/0 dummy variable with 1 for woman. Middle educated and highly educated are likewise dummy variables. Income and wealth are entered in the model in their natural-logarithmic form. The parallel lines assumption is relaxed for the variables 'highly educated' and 'gender' since Brant tests have shown that they violate the assumption. Standard errors are reported within parentheses. The reported results are robust estimates clustered at the household level. Model statistics such as observations, Pseudo-R² and Wald χ^2 are the same across the models. *** indicates significance at the 1% level, ** indicates significance at the 5% level, and * the 10% level.

Appendix 3: Generalized ordered logit estimates for Hypothesis 1a: Risk propensity in career matters

	Outcome categories									
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Leader	0.515*** (0.119)	0.349*** (0.092)	0.209*** (0.075)	0.148** (0.068)	0.109 (0.067)	0.224*** (0.068)	0.231*** (0.075)	0.181** (0.092)	-0.130 (0.170)	-0.462 (0.345)
Income	0.023 (0.047)	0.023 (0.047)	0.023 (0.047)	0.023 (0.047)	0.023 (0.047)	0.023 (0.047)	0.023 (0.047)	0.023 (0.047)	0.023 (0.047)	0.023 (0.047)
Wealth	0.035** (0.014)	0.035** (0.014)	0.035** (0.014)	0.035** (0.014)	0.035** (0.014)	0.035** (0.014)	0.035** (0.014)	0.035** (0.014)	0.035** (0.014)	0.035** (0.014)
Middle educated	0.669*** (0.146)	0.584*** (0.111)	0.436*** (0.086)	0.400*** (0.077)	0.280*** (0.072)	0.262*** (0.075)	0.187** (0.085)	0.171 (0.113)	0.036 (0.210)	-0.339 (0.375)
Highly educated	0.394*** (0.054)	0.394*** (0.054)	0.394*** (0.054)	0.394*** (0.054)	0.394*** (0.054)	0.394*** (0.054)	0.394*** (0.054)	0.394*** (0.054)	0.394*** (0.054)	0.394*** (0.054)
Age	-0.023*** (0.002)	-0.023*** (0.002)	-0.023*** (0.002)	-0.023*** (0.002)	-0.023*** (0.002)	-0.023*** (0.002)	-0.023*** (0.002)	-0.023*** (0.002)	-0.023*** (0.002)	-0.023*** (0.002)
Gender	-0.338*** (0.067)	-0.405*** (0.056)	-0.424*** (0.047)	-0.419*** (0.044)	-0.466*** (0.043)	-0.602*** (0.048)	-0.620*** (0.057)	-0.582*** (0.077)	-0.442*** (0.136)	-0.059 (0.229)
Constant	2.491*** (0.341)	1.964*** (0.339)	1.374*** (0.338)	0.833** (0.338)	0.476 (0.337)	-0.345 (0.338)	-0.943*** (0.339)	-1.806*** (0.341)	-3.085*** (0.349)	-4.234*** (0.380)
Observations	8534									
Pseudo-R ²	0.014									
Wald χ^2	557.9***									

Own calculations based on SOEP v28, waves 1984-2005. Estimates are based on generalized ordered logit regressions with risk propensity in career matters as dependent variable. Leader is a 1/0 dummy variable with 1 indicating membership in the group. Gender is a 1/0 dummy variable with 1 for woman. Middle educated and highly educated are likewise dummy variables. Income and wealth are entered in the model in their natural-logarithmic form. The parallel lines assumption is relaxed for the variables 'leader', 'middle educated', and 'gender' since Brant tests have shown that they violate the assumption. Standard errors are reported within parentheses. The reported results are robust estimates clustered at the household level. Model statistics such as observations, Pseudo-R² and Wald χ^2 are the same across the models. *** indicates significance at the 1% level, ** indicates significance at the 5% level, and * the 10% level.

Appendix 4: Generalized ordered logit estimates for Hypothesis 1a: Risk propensity with lottery wins

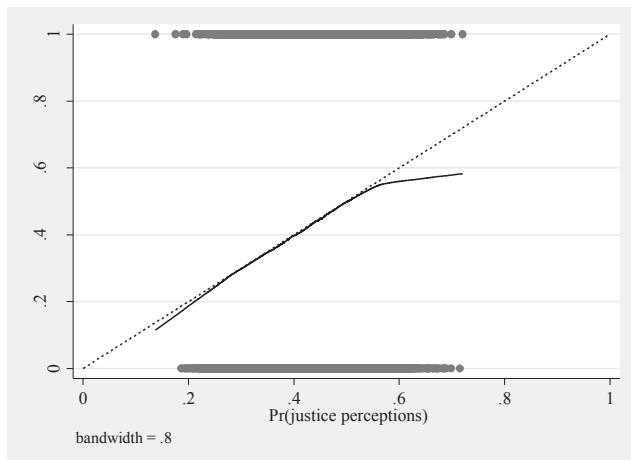
	Outcome categories				
	1	2	3	4	5
Leader	0.177*** (0.063)	0.177*** (0.063)	0.177*** (0.063)	0.177*** (0.063)	0.177*** (0.063)
Income	0.102** (0.049)	0.102** (0.049)	0.102** (0.049)	0.102** (0.049)	0.102** (0.049)
Wealth	0.020 (0.016)	0.039** (0.018)	0.075*** (0.028)	-0.014 (0.044)	0.066 (0.063)
Middle educated	0.332*** (0.067)	0.332*** (0.067)	0.332*** (0.067)	0.332*** (0.067)	0.332*** (0.067)
Highly educated	0.350*** (0.058)	0.350*** (0.058)	0.350*** (0.058)	0.350*** (0.058)	0.350*** (0.058)
Age	-0.016*** (0.002)	-0.016*** (0.002)	-0.016*** (0.002)	-0.016*** (0.002)	-0.016*** (0.002)
Gender	-0.236*** (0.042)	-0.416*** (0.050)	-0.677*** (0.079)	-1.144*** (0.169)	-0.930*** (0.248)
Constant	-0.660* (0.367)	-1.735*** (0.387)	-3.280*** (0.453)	-3.524*** (0.583)	-5.384*** (0.791)
Observations	8627				
Pseudo-R ²	0.014				
Wald χ^2	299.9***				

Own calculations based on SOEP v28, waves 1984-2005. Estimates are based on generalized ordered logit regressions with risk propensity with lottery wins as dependent variable. Leader is a 1/0 dummy variable with 1 indicating membership in the group. Gender is a 1/0 dummy variable with 1 for woman. Middle educated and highly educated are likewise dummy variables. Income and wealth are entered in the model in their natural-logarithmic form. The parallel lines assumption is relaxed for the variables 'wealth' and 'gender' since Brant tests have shown that they violate the assumption. Standard errors are reported within parentheses. The reported results are robust estimates clustered at the household level. Model statistics such as observations, Pseudo-R² and Wald χ^2 are the same across the models. *** indicates significance at the 1% level, ** indicates significance at the 5% level, and * the 10% level.

Appendix 5: Ordered probit results of Hypothesis 1a (Fully standardized coefficients)

	General risk propensity		Risk propensity in financial matters		Risk propensity in career matters		Risk with lottery wins	
	Coef.	Stand. coef.	Coef.	Stand. coef.	Coef.	Stand. coef.	Coef.	Stand. coef.
Leader	0.042	0.016	0.141***	0.053	0.116***	0.044	0.103***	0.039
Income	0.016	0.008	0.139***	0.072	0.003	0.001	0.065**	0.034
Wealth	0.021***	0.034	0.043***	0.068	0.022***	0.035	0.017*	0.028
Middle educated	0.099***	0.030	0.185***	0.056	0.201***	0.062	0.184***	0.057
Highly educated	0.171***	0.074	0.213***	0.090	0.247***	0.107	0.204***	0.089
Age	-0.011***	-0.128	-0.009***	-0.099	-0.014***	-0.154	-0.009***	-0.109
Gender	-0.399***	-0.193	-0.441***	-0.209	-0.276***	-0.133	-0.205***	-0.100
Observations	8631		8611		8534		8627	
Pseudo-R ²	0.058		0.089		0.057		0.038	
LR χ^2	505.406***		765.287***		482.170***		257.957***	

Own calculations based on SOEP v28, waves 1984-2005. 'Coef.' stands for raw estimates based on ordered probit regressions with the respective risk measure as dependent variable. 'Stand. coef.' stands for the respective fully standardized coefficients. Standard errors are reported in the main text (Table 15). Leader is a 1/0 dummy variable with 1 indicating membership in the group. Gender is a 1/0 dummy variable with 1 for woman. Middle educated and highly educated are likewise dummy variables. Income and wealth are entered in the model in their natural-logarithmic form. The reported results are robust estimates clustered at the household level. Significance levels for cut points are not reported. *** indicates significance at the 1% level, ** indicates significance at the 5% level, and * the 10% level.

Appendix 6: LOWESS graph for Hypothesis 1c

The locally weighted scatterplot smoothing (LOWESS) graph compares the predicted probabilities to a moving average of the proportion of respondents with favorable justice perceptions (see Freese & Long, 2006: 156-157). In the present case, the model seems to not adequately predict the higher probabilities of having favorable justice perceptions, since in that area the proportion of respondents with favorable justice perceptions is below the predicted probabilities.

Appendix 7: OLS and probit results of Hypotheses 1b & 1c (Fully standardized coefficients)

	Sense of control (H1b)		Justice perceptions (H1c)	
	Coef.	Stand. coef.	Coef.	Stand. coef.
Leader	0.218***	0.085	-0.105*	-0.044
Income	0.226***	0.122	-0.214***	-0.117
Wealth	0.026***	0.043	-0.058***	-0.097
Middle educated	0.132***	0.042	-0.149**	-0.048
Highly educated	0.156***	0.069	-0.055	-0.025
Age	-0.003***	-0.034	0.004**	0.048
Gender	-0.078***	-0.039	0.103***	0.049
Constant	2.672***		1.949***	
Observations	8839		4617	
Adjusted R ²	0.052			
F	63.68***			
Pseudo-R ²			0.045	
LR χ^2			130.884***	

Own calculations based on SOEP v28, waves 1984-2005. ‘Coef.’ and ‘Stand. coef.’ respectively stand for raw estimates and fully standardized coefficients based on an OLS regression with sense of control as dependent variable for H1b and for H1c on a probit regression with dependent variable: favorable justice perceptions toward less privileged socioeconomic groups (0/1). Standard errors are reported in the main text (Table 17). Leader is a 1/0 dummy variable with 1 indicating membership in the group. Gender is a 1/0 dummy variable with 1 for woman. Middle educated and highly educated are likewise dummy variables. Income and wealth are entered in the model in their natural-logarithmic form. The reported results are robust estimates clustered at the household level. *** indicates significance at the 1% level, ** indicates significance at the 5% level, and * the 10% level.

Appendix 8: OLS results for Hypotheses 3a & 3b (Fully standardized coefficients)

	Sense of control			
	Hypothesis 3a		Hypothesis 3b	
	Coef.	Stand. coef.	Coef.	Stand. coef.
Reproduced leader	0.118**	0.057		
Descender			-0.441***	-0.201
Income	0.275***	0.135	0.174*	0.098
Wealth	0.020	0.033	0.028	0.048
Middle educated	-0.087	-0.026	0.320**	0.097
Highly educated	-0.085	-0.042	0.102	0.049
Age	-0.007**	-0.069	-0.005	-0.054
Gender	-0.045	-0.023	-0.145*	-0.069
Constant	2.874***		3.496***	
Observations	1,672		604	
Adjusted R ²	0.0203		0.0812	
F	4.915***		7.383***	

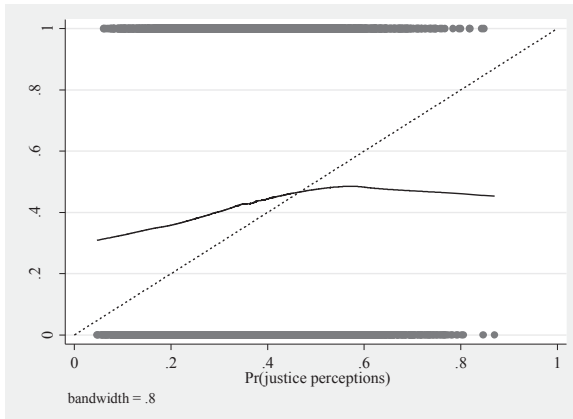
Own calculations based on SOEP v28, waves 1984-2005. 'Coef.' and 'Stand. coef.' respectively stand for raw estimates and fully standardized coefficients based on OLS regressions with dependent variable: sense of control. Standard errors are reported in the main text (Table 20). Reproduced leader and descender are 1/0 dummy variables with 1 indicating membership in the respective group. Gender is a 1/0 dummy variable with 1 for woman. Middle educated and highly educated are likewise dummy variables. Income and wealth are entered in the model in their natural-logarithmic form. The reported results are robust estimates clustered at the household level. *** indicates significance at the 1% level, ** indicates significance at the 5% level, and * the 10% level.

Appendix 9: Probit results for Hypothesis 4b (Fully standardized coefficients)

	Justice perceptions	
	Coef.	Stand. coef.
Non-distant reproduced leader	0.912**	0.352
Income	-0.822*	-0.306
Wealth	-0.055	-0.066
Education	0.509	0.211
Age	0.059**	0.451
Gender	0.093	0.030
Constant	2.197	
Observations	57	
Pseudo-R ²	0.383	
LR χ^2	13.234**	

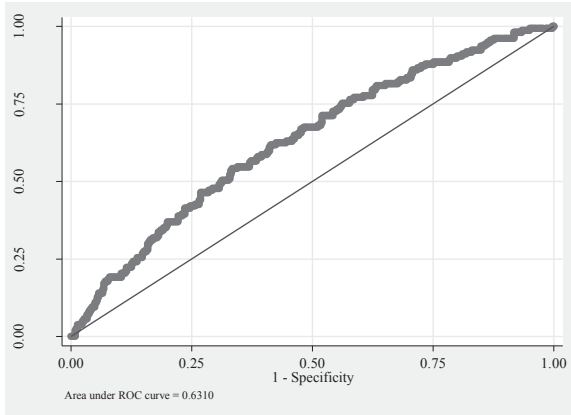
Own calculations based on SOEP v28, waves 1984-2005. 'Coef.' and 'Stand. coef.' respectively stand for raw estimates and fully standardized coefficients based on a probit model with dependent variable: favorable justice perceptions toward less privileged socioeconomic groups (1/0). Standard errors are reported in the main text (Table 21). Non-distant reproduced leader is a 1/0 dummy variable with 1 indicating membership in the group. Gender is a 1/0 dummy variable with 1 for woman. Education was entered in the model as a single categorical variable to reduce the numbers of parameters to be estimated because of the smaller sample size. Income and wealth are entered in the model in their natural-logarithmic form. The reported results are robust estimates clustered at the household level. *** indicates significance at the 1% level, ** indicates significance at the 5% level, and * the 10% level.

Appendix 10: LOWESS graph for Hypothesis 4a



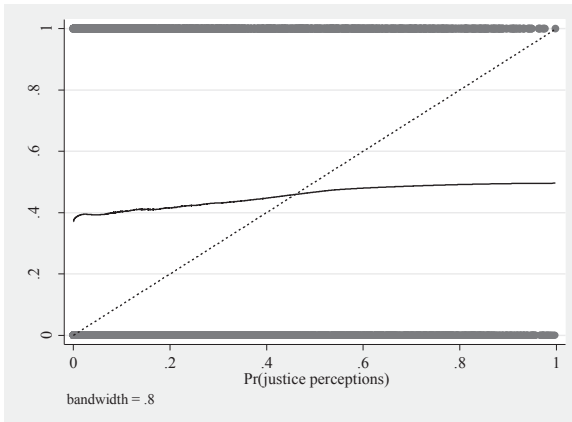
The LOWESS graph compares the predicted probabilities to a moving average of the proportion of respondents with favorable justice perceptions (see Freese & Long, 2006: 156-157). In the present case, the model seems to not adequately predict both the lower and higher probabilities of having favorable justice perceptions. Whereas in the area of the lower probabilities, the proportion of respondents with favorable justice perceptions is above the predicted probabilities, i.e. “the fraction of observed cases exceed the predicted probabilities” (Freese & Long, 2006: 157), the proportion of respondents with favorable justice perceptions is below the predicted probabilities in the area of the higher probabilities.

Appendix 11: ROC curve for Hypothesis 4a



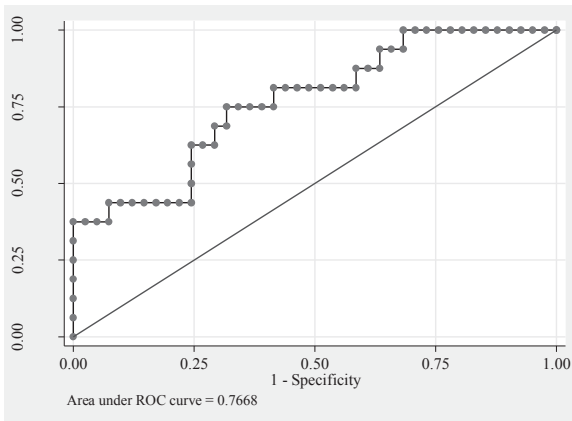
The receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve is a tool for assessing the fit of models with binary outcomes. In the context of the present research, sensitivity is the fraction of observed leaders with favorable justice perceptions toward less privileged socioeconomic groups and who are correctly classified by the estimated model (i.e. the true-positive rate). Specificity is the fraction of observed leaders who score a “0” on the binary variable measuring the justice perceptions and who are correctly classified by the model (i.e. the true-negative rate). The points on the ROC curve therefore indicates how the probability of correctly predicting the outcome “1” (=“favorable justice perceptions toward less privileged socioeconomic groups”) is traded off against the probability of correctly predicting a “0”. A ROC curve above the 45-degree line indicates a model which generates predictions superior to those to be obtained by random guessing. The closer the ROC curve is to the upper left extremity of the graph, the better the model. An accepted goodness-of-fit measure for ROC analysis is the area under the curve (Hilbe, 2009). Since the ROC curve for a model with no predictive power would run along the 45-degree line, the area under the curve for such a model would be 0.5, whereas a perfectly predicting model would have an area under the curve amounting to unity. In the present case, the area under the curve of 0.63 falls within the range of typical values found in ROC analyses, i.e. 0.6 to 0.9 (Hilbe, 2009).

Appendix 12: LOWESS graph for Hypothesis 4b



The LOWESS graph seems to suggest that the model does not adequately predict both the lower and higher probabilities of having favorable justice perceptions. See the notes of Appendix 6 and Appendix 10 for details on the interpretation.

Appendix 13: ROC curve for Hypothesis 4b



The receiver operating characteristics (ROC) curve is a tool for assessing the fit of models with binary outcomes. The area under the curve of 0.76 indicates that the estimated model has an acceptable predictive power (Hilbe, 2009). See the notes of Appendix 11 for details on the interpretation.

Appendix 14: *t*-test results comparing socioeconomic climbers and reproduced leaders on their age

Age	Observations	Mean	Std. Dev.	[95% CI]	t	df	Significance
Reproduced leader	490	43.640	10.0488	[42.748 – 44.532]	-3.687	889	0.000
Socioeconomic climber	401	46.027	9.051	[45.138 – 46.916]			
Combined	891	44.714	9.680	[44.078 – 45.351]			
Difference		-2.386		[-3.656 – -1.116]			

Equal variance was assumed. Results for a test not assuming equal variance were similar.