

Table S7.2. Calculations of average wealth corresponding to different levels of wealth inequality

| Average wealth of the different groups | Low inequality (never observed; ideal society?) | Medium inequality (≈ Scandinavia, 1970s-1980s) | Medium-high inequality (≈ Europe 2010) | High inequality (≈ U.S. 2010) | Very high inequality (≈ Europe 1910) |
|--|---|--|--|---|--|
| The top 10% "Upper class" | 600 000 € | 1 000 000 € | 1 200 000 € | 1 400 000 € | 1 800 000 € |
| <i>including: the top 1%</i> <i>("dominant class")</i> | <i>2 000 000 €</i> | <i>4 000 000 €</i> | <i>5 000 000 €</i> | <i>7 000 000 €</i> | <i>10 000 000 €</i> |
| <i>including: the next 9%</i> <i>("well-to-do class")</i> | <i>444 444 €</i> | <i>666 667 €</i> | <i>777 778 €</i> | <i>777 778 €</i> | <i>888 889 €</i> |
| The middle 40% "Middle class" | 225 000 € | 200 000 € | 175 000 € | 125 000 € | 25 000 € |
| The bottom 50% "Lower class" | 100 000 € | 40 000 € | 20 000 € | 20 000 € | 20 000 € |
| Per adult average wealth | 200 000 € | 200 000 € | 200 000 € | 200 000 € | 200 000 € |

For the same average wealth of €200 000 per adult, the average wealth for the poorest 50% can vary from €100 000 in a society with little inequalities to €20 000 in a highly inequal society. See formulas and technical appendix.