

**Table S7.4. Calculations of the Gini coefficients corresponding to different levels of labor income inequality**

Share of different groups in total labor income	<b>Low inequality</b> (≈ Scandinavia, 1970s-80s)	<b>Medium inequality</b> (≈ Europe 2010)	<b>High inequality</b> (≈ U.S. 2010)	<b>Very high inequality</b> (≈ U.S. 2030 ?)
<b>The top 10%</b> "Upper class"	<b>20%</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>35%</b>	<b>45%</b>
<i>including: the top 1%</i> <i>("dominant class")</i>	5%	7%	12%	17%
<i>including: the next 9%</i> <i>("well-to-do class")</i>	15%	18%	23%	28%
<b>The middle 40%</b> "Middle class"	<b>45%</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>35%</b>
<b>The bottom 50%</b> "Lower class"	<b>35%</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>20%</b>
Gini coefficient: 2 group distribution (bottom 90%, top 10%)	0.10	0.15	0.25	0.35
Gini coefficient: 3 group distribution (bottom 50%, following 40%, top 10%)	0.19	0.26	0.35	0.45
<b>Gini coefficient: 4 group distribution</b> (bottom 50%, following 40%, following 9%, top 1%)	<b>0.19</b>	<b>0.26</b>	<b>0.36</b>	<b>0.46</b>

The more we introduce different social groups in the distribution, the higher is the corresponding Gini coefficient. See formulas and technical appendix.