

**Table S7.5. Calculations of the Gini coefficients corresponding to different levels of capital ownership inequality**

Share of different groups total wealth	<b>Low inequality</b> (never observed; ideal society?)	<b>Medium inequality</b> (≈ Scandinavia, 1970s-1980s)	<b>Medium-high inequality</b> (≈ Europe 2010)	<b>High inequality</b> (≈ U.S. 2010)	<b>Very high inequality</b> (≈ Europe 1910)
<b>The top 10%</b> "Upper class"	<b>30%</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>60%</b>	<b>70%</b>	<b>90%</b>
<i>including: the top 1%</i> <i>("dominant class")</i>	10%	20%	25%	35%	50%
<i>including: the next 9%</i> <i>("well-to-do class")</i>	20%	30%	35%	35%	40%
<b>The middle 40%</b> "Middle class"	<b>45%</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>35%</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>5%</b>
<b>The bottom 50%</b> "Lower class"	<b>25%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>5%</b>
Gini coefficient: 2 group distribution (bottom 90%, top 10%)	0.20	0.40	0.50	0.60	0.80
Gini coefficient: 3 group distribution (bottom 50%, following 40%, top 10%)	0.33	0.56	0.66	0.71	0.81
<b>Gini coefficient: 4 group distribution</b> (bottom 50%, following 40%, following 9%, top 1%)	<b>0.33</b>	<b>0.58</b>	<b>0.67</b>	<b>0.73</b>	<b>0.85</b>

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