

Table S7.6. Calculations of the Gini coefficients corresponding to different levels of total income (labor + capital) inequality

Share of different groups in total income (labor + capital)	Low inequality (≈ Scandinavia, 1970s-80s)	Medium inequality (≈ Europe 2010)	High inequality (≈ U.S. 2010)	Very high inequality (≈ U.S. 2030 ?)
The top 10% "Upper class"	25%	35%	50%	60%
<i>including: the top 1%</i> <i>("dominant class")</i>	7%	10%	20%	25%
<i>including: the next 9%</i> <i>("well-to-do class")</i>	18%	25%	30%	35%
The middle 40% "Middle class"	45%	40%	30%	25%
The bottom 50% "Lower class"	30%	25%	20%	15%
Gini coefficient: 2 group distribution (bottom 90%, top 10%)	0.15	0.25	0.40	0.50
Gini coefficient: 3 group distribution (bottom 50%, following 40%, top 10%)	0.26	0.35	0.47	0.57
Gini coefficient: 4 group distribution (bottom 50%, following 40%, following 9%, top 1%)	0.26	0.36	0.49	0.58

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