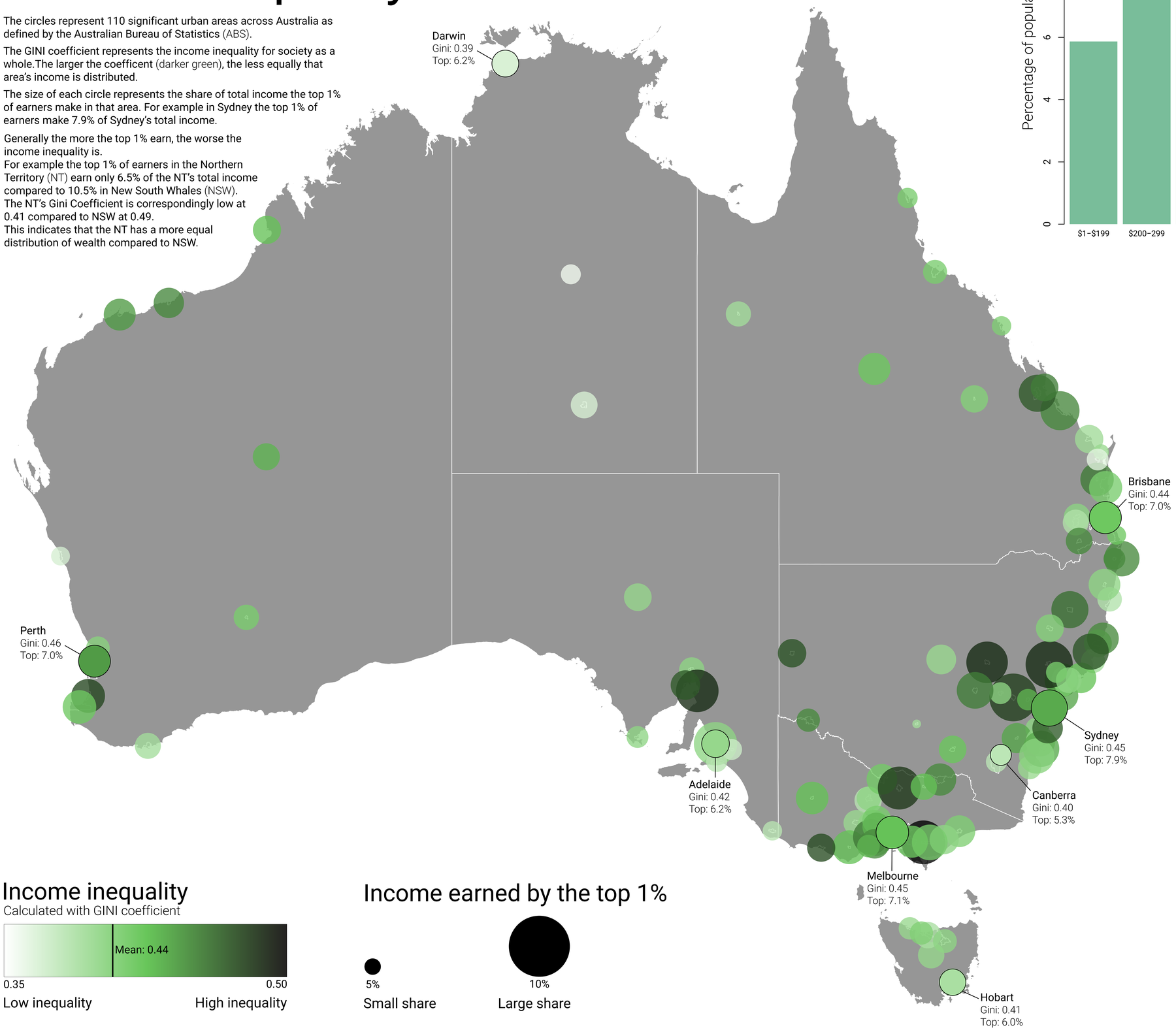
Geographical distribution of urban income inequality

The circles represent 110 significant urban areas across Australia as defined by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS).

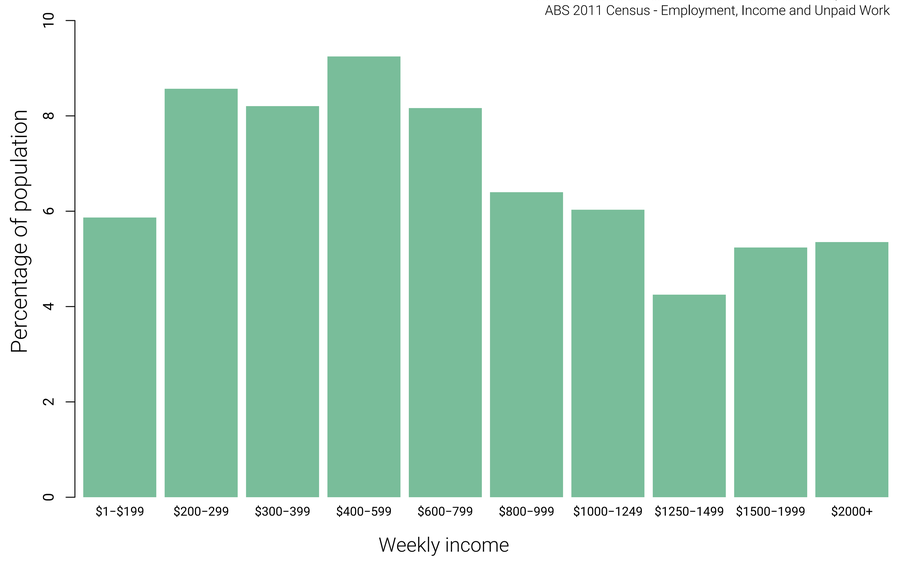
The GINI coefficient represents the income inequality for society as a whole.The larger the coefficent (darker green), the less equally that area's income is distributed.

The size of each circle represents the share of total income the top 1% of earners make in that area. For example in Sydney the top 1% of earners make 7.9% of Sydney's total income.

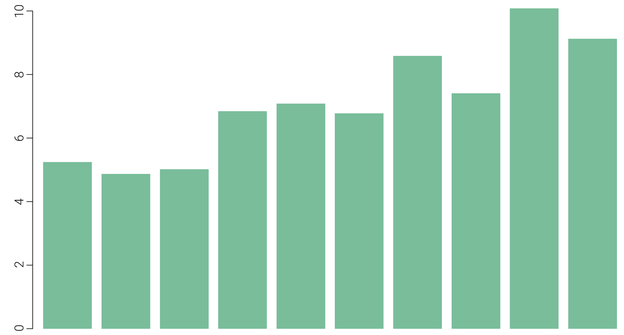
Generally the more the top 1% earn, the worse the income inequality is.
For example the top 1% of earners in the Northern Territory (NT) earn only 6.5% of the NT's total income compared to 10.5% in New South Whales (NSW).
The NT's Gini Coefficient is correspondingly low at 0.41 compared to NSW at 0.49.
This indicates that the NT has a more equal distribution of wealth compared to NSW.



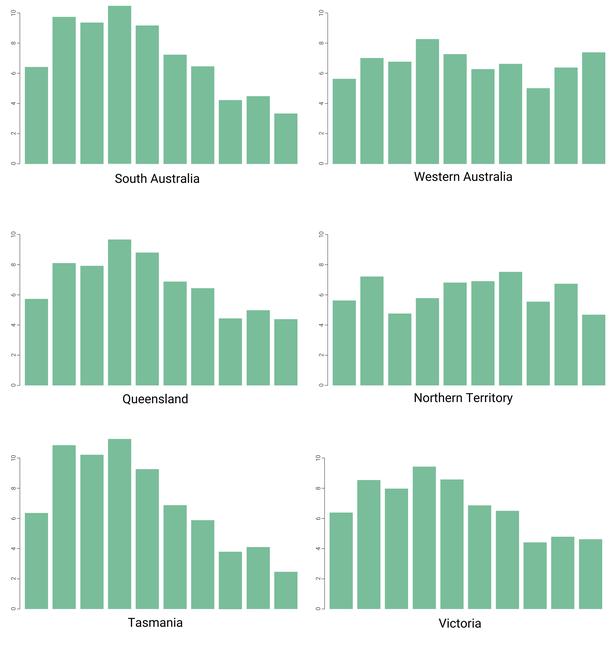
ABS Estimates of Personal Income for Small Areas, 2012-13
ABS 2011 Census - Employment, Income and Unpaid Work



NSW (least equal)



ACT (most equal)



Income inequality

Calculated with GINI coefficient

Income earned by the top 1%