University of South Australia

Australian Muslims

A DEMOGRAPHIC, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROFILE OF MUSLIMS IN AUSTRALIA 2015



International Centre for Muslim and non-Muslim Understanding

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Comments of Professor Bill Martin and assistance of Ms Marina Lewis are thankfully acknowledged.
It was edited by Kate Leeson and designed by tif.image DESIGN.

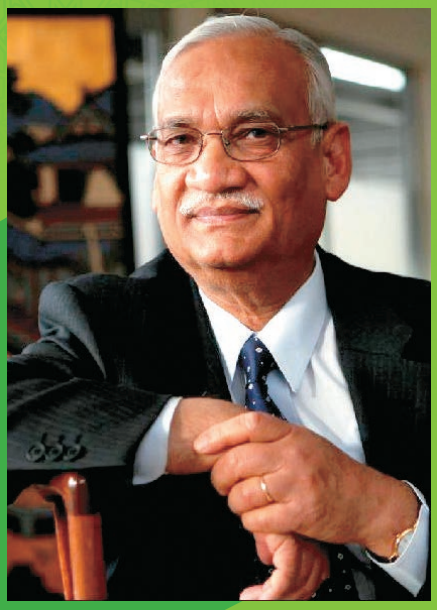
ISBN 978-0-9874076-1-0

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PREFACE

The International Centre for Muslim and non-Muslim Understanding was officially launched in 2008 by its patron, former Australian Prime Minister the Hon Mr Bob Hawke. It is part of the Hawke Research Institute at the University of South Australia. The centre is devoted to building cross-cultural harmony and understanding. The centre's work examines the basis of tensions between the Muslim and non-Muslim worlds, including the role of governments, local communities and the media, within a social and cultural rather than purely religious context. It supports critical engagement and dialogue at the local, national and global levels and works towards developing policy solutions that can be considered and introduced by governments in Australia and overseas. The centre contributes to building the University of South Australia's scholarship and commitment to social justice and reconciliation and is the leading policy institution of its kind in Australia. The centre is a unique forum in which scholars develop and share ideas within the framework of a broader social justice and social inclusion agenda. This report is a small but timely and important contribution to that objective.

Professor Riaz Hassan AM FASSA
Director
International Centre for Muslim and non-Muslim Understanding
University of South Australia

‘While they share a common religion, Australian Muslims are a culturally and linguistically diverse group. Around two-thirds were born overseas in countries such as Lebanon, Turkey, Afghanistan, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Pakistan, Indonesia, Iraq, Bangladesh, Iran, Fiji, Cyprus, Somalia, Egypt and Malaysia. Despite the stereotype that all Muslims are of Arab or Middle-Eastern background, less than 20% of Australian Muslims were born in Middle Eastern or Arab countries. A significant number come from Asia, Europe and Africa. They speak a range of languages such as Arabic, Turkish, Persian (Farsi), Bosnian, Bahasa Indonesia, Begali, Malay, Dari, Albanian, Hindi, Kurdish and Pashtu. Most Australian Muslims are Sunni but there is a significant minority of Shi’ite Muslims and smaller numbers of Bektashis, Ahmadis, Alawis and Druze.’ (HREOC 2004)

AUSTRALIAN MUSLIMS: A BRIEF OVERVIEW

Contact between Muslim Indonesian fishermen from Southern Sulawesi and Indigenous people in northern Australia from around the 1750s is the earliest evidence of a Muslim connection in Australia. However, it was not until the 1860s with the arrival of Afghan cameleers that Muslims settled in greater numbers in Australia. At the peak of exploration and settlement of central Australia, around 3000 Afghans worked as camel drivers carting water and goods in the difficult terrain. Initially they were seen as very dependable and cheap labourers and they were employed in the public sector as well as by pastoralists in remote sheep stations. This led to friction between the traditional European bullock teamsters, popularly known as 'bullockies', and the Afghans. There were fatal shooting incidents between the two groups and at least one anti-Afghan league was formed in the Coolgardie region.

With the end of the camel transport industry in the 1920s and the restrictive effects of the White Australia immigration policy, the number of Afghans dwindled. It was not until the policies that restricted the immigration of non-Europeans to Australia were dismantled in the late 1960s that Muslim migration resumed. In the postwar period, mainly due to migration from Turkey and Lebanon, the Muslim population increased markedly, rising to 200,885 in 1996. But it still comprised only 1.1% of the total population.

The Muslim experience demonstrates the impact that political attitudes and the national policies they create can have upon people's lives. The policies arising from the Immigration Restriction Act 1901 were based on the false notion of a relationship between ethnicity and standard of living. They wiped out the Australian Muslim community for nearly 70 years. It has only been since the change in national policy in the late 1960s that a Muslim community has been able to develop once again.

In the past two decades the Muslim population has increased significantly due to immigration and natural increase. According to the 2011 Australian Census there were 476,290 Muslims in Australia, of whom about 40% were Australian born. The rest came from 183 countries, making Australian Muslims one of the most ethnically and nationally heterogeneous religious communities.
(See Hassan 1991; HREOC 2004; Kabir 2005; Saeed and Akbarzadeh 2001.)

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FOREWORD

It is a great pleasure to write some words of reflection as a foreword to Australian Muslims. The report is a significant and most timely document, providing a richly detailed profile of Australian Muslims that will, I believe, contribute towards enhancing the prospects of informed dialogue between Muslim and non-Muslim communities in Australia and beyond.

As Professor Riaz Hassan and his team at the Hawke's International Centre for Muslim and non-Muslim Understanding expertly identify, Muslims currently constitute 2.2% of the Australian population, and it is estimated there will be almost one million more Muslims in Australia by 2050. These demographic transformations carry major implications for relationships between Muslims and non-Muslims in Australian society, and indeed one of the significant merits of this finely honed analysis is its remarkably rich overview of the demographic, social, cultural and economic profiles of the Australian Muslim community. I read with great interest, for example, of the documented high levels of 'identification as Australian' (74%) and English language proficiency (80%) across the Australian Muslim community – which underscores that, contrary to much ill-informed media speculation, there is little sense of opposition between 'being Muslim' and 'being Australian'.

The report makes for captivating reading: its grounded analysis is to be welcomed, its indication of how rapidly the demography of world religions will change in coming decades is deeply challenging. The report reveals, I think, that Australia is in a strong position to contribute to the global debate regarding what a successful multicultural, inclusive, equitable and indeed genuinely cosmopolitan society can look like. Professor Hassan and his colleagues are to be congratulated for this edifying insight into the opportunities and challenges we collectively face in Australia in terms of navigating relationships between Muslims and non-Muslims nationally and globally.

Professor Anthony Elliott FASSA
Director, Hawke Research Institute,
University of South Australia



1. INTRODUCTION


Everyone hates u. :-(
YOU'RE FAT!

1. INTRODUCTION

In the next four decades the demography of world religions will change significantly. The proportions of all religions in the world population will remain the same or decline except Islam. Because Muslims have the highest rate of fertility and the youngest average age, the Muslim population is expected to increase from 1.6 billion or 23% of the world population, to 2.76 billion or 30% of all people in 2050. This will nearly equal Christians, the world's largest religious group in size. Twenty years later in 2070 Islam will be largest religion in the world.

By 2050 in India, while Hindus will remain a majority population at 77%, the population of Muslims will increase from 14% to 18% of the population. There will be 310 million Muslims in India, making them the largest Muslim population in the world followed by Pakistan. Indonesia, now the largest Muslim country, will rank third. The proportion of Christians in the United States, Europe and Australia will decline significantly.

By mid-century several countries including Australia, Britain, France and the Netherlands will cease to be majority Christian countries. Nearly 40% of Christians will live in sub-Saharan Africa. The proportion of the world's Christians living in Europe will decline from 26% in 2010 to 16% in 2050.

At 47% Christianity will still be the largest religion in Australia but the unaffiliated or those with no religion will make up 40% of its population. Islam with 4.9 percent of the population will be the second largest religious community. This will mean that there will be almost one million more Muslims in Australia in 2050 than in 2010.

These changes in the demography of religions, including an increase of one billion in the Muslim population mainly residing in South Asia, Southeast Asia, the Middle East and Europe, will have significant implications for relationships between Muslims and non-Muslims nationally and globally. The changes may accentuate existing tensions and/or give rise to new challenges for promoting harmonious interreligious group relations. Against this backdrop this report offers a grounded analysis of the Australian Muslim community. It seeks to deepen our understanding of its demographic, social and economic profiles and their sociological implications for Australian society.

Sources for this report

The Australian Census includes questions about an individual's religious affiliations. A large majority of Australians answer this question. The response to this question allows analysis of demographic, social, economic, educational and related characteristics of Australian Muslims and this is the basis of this report.

RADL (ABS remote access data library) allows access to the ABS Census Sample File (CSF) which is a Confidentialised Unit Record File (CURF) of Census variables. For example the expanded 5% sample for the 2011 CSF contains data on 1,083,585 individuals and contains Census characteristics for person, family and dwelling variables. While the CURFs contain the most detailed information available from the ABS they have had specific identifying information about persons and organisations removed.

Most Census variables are available in the CSF; however, some classifications (e.g. birthplace, industry, occupation and qualifications) are collapsed to less detailed levels in order to protect confidentiality. Since unit records can be accessed RADL can be used to conduct complex empirical analysis such as regression analysis.

Complete Census data is accessed through the ABS's TableBuilder (via an internet site). TableBuilder allows access to the full Census (the completed collection of 2011 Census data contains 21,507,719 records). TableBuilder allows very detailed classification levels (including geography). The important restriction when using TableBuilder is that users do not have access to the underlying unit records: data are reported at various levels of aggregated tabulations. Since unit records cannot be accessed TableBuilder cannot be used for regression analysis.

Therefore RADL and TableBuilder are two different files accessed in different ways. The CURF is a unit record file accessed via the RADL and has limited detail to help secure the confidentiality of the respondents. TableBuilder has more variables available and more detail but only aggregated data is released and TableBuilder has limited functionality.



2. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

2. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The aim of this report is to present some of the most recent demographic and socioeconomic data on Muslims in Australia in an accessible format. The report includes information on identity, ethnicity, language, age, household types, education, income and employment. Most of the information has been taken from the 2011 Australian Census, with some comparisons with data from the 2006 Census.

Demographic profile

Muslims constitute 2.2% of the Australian population, making Islam Australia's third largest religion. Islam is the second-fastest growing religion in Australia, after Hinduism. Australian Muslims come from 183 different countries, making them one of Australia's most ethnically and nationally heterogeneous communities. About two fifths of Australian Muslims are of North African or Middle Eastern origin and about a quarter are of South and Central Asian origin.

Australian Muslims are overwhelmingly urban dwellers. In fact, three quarters of them live in Sydney and Melbourne. The Muslim population is increasing more rapidly in the other major Australian cities, though, with the highest rate of increase in Adelaide.

There are concentrations of Muslims in certain state and federal electorates, giving them noticeable political influence in some parts of Australia. In some state electorates in New South Wales and Victoria, for example, a quarter of eligible voters are Muslims.

Muslims tend to be younger than the Australian population as a whole, meaning that a large proportion of Muslims are in the economically active age range. Muslim women also tend to have more babies than the average Australian woman.

Issues of civic life

In the 2011 Census almost three quarters of Australian Muslims nominated 'Australian' as their national identity. This figure would probably be higher if it weren't for the large number of recent migrants in the Muslim population. Muslims overwhelmingly agree that it is possible to be a good Muslim and a good Australian. Studies consistently show, though, that Australian citizenship and identifying as an Australian are no protection from stereotypes and prejudice.

About 70% of Australian Muslims report good or very good proficiency in the English language. This is significant in light of a recent study which shows that, for the great majority of Australians, being able to speak English is a more important marker of being Australian than being born in Australia.

Information on the numbers of Muslims in prisons is not available through the Census, but other sources indicate that Muslims are greatly overrepresented in the prison population.

Muslim households and age profile

Most Muslim households consist of a married couple and their children. A relatively high proportion of Muslims are children, and most Muslims are in the economically productive segment of the labour force.

Inequalities

Muslims are less likely to own or to be purchasing their homes than the average Australian. They are more likely to be renting privately.

There are significant differences in income between Muslim Australians and the Australian population as a whole. Muslims tend to earn significantly less, both at the household and individual levels. A quarter of all Muslim children in Australia are living in poverty, compared with 14% of all Australian children.

Muslims have higher rates of unemployment than the general population, and are less likely to be in the labour market.

Older Muslims are significantly more likely to be disabled, or to need assistance with core activities, than Australians in general.

On subjective measures of wellbeing, such as surveys of personal wellbeing and community connections, Muslims feel similar levels of wellbeing to Australians in general. The exception is that Muslims are less likely to feel safe.



Opening of the International Centre for Muslim non-Muslim Understanding

Education and the labour market

Australian Muslims' level of educational attainment compares favourably with the total population. They are more likely to have completed Year 12 and Muslim men are more likely to have a bachelors or postgraduate degree. A larger proportion of Muslims are in full-time education compared with all Australians mainly due to their younger age structure.

Muslims are less likely to be employed than Australians in general and this labour market disadvantage is worse for younger Muslims. Muslims are also underrepresented in high-status professional occupations and overrepresented in other occupational categories, which tend to have lower status.

Muslims receive significantly less economic return for their level of education than other Australians. An econometric model shows that expected weekly income tends to be lower for Muslims and lower for migrants, and more so more for Muslim migrants.

In the Australian labour market applicants with Middle Eastern names are less likely to be given an interview than applicants with identical resumes but Anglo-Saxon names. The discrimination against those with Middle Eastern names was greater than the discrimination against those with Italian or Indigenous names.

Conclusion

The evidence presented in this report shows that Australian Muslims in general are young city dwellers who are optimistic about life in Australia. They are bringing up children, enrolling in higher education, and embracing the English language and an Australian identity. Unfortunately, though, there is still evidence of widespread discrimination against Muslims both face-to-face and through employment practices and the criminal justice system. Muslims are more likely to be unemployed, living in poverty or in prison. Despite their high levels of education, Muslims are less likely to work in the professions and less likely to be granted a job interview than the average Australian.



3. DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF AUSTRALIAN MUSLIMS

3. DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF AUSTRALIAN MUSLIMS

3.1 Religions in Australia

In the 2011 Census there were 476,290 Muslims in Australia. They constituted 2.2% of the Australian population. Islam was the third largest religion in Australia after Christianity and Buddhism.

Table 1: Religion in the 2011 Census

Religion	2011		Change 2006–2011	
	Number	%	Number	%
Christianity	13150670	61.1	464842	3.7
Buddhism	528977	2.5	110219	26.3
Islam	476290	2.2	135898	39.9
Hinduism	275535	1.3	127411	86.0
Judaism	97336	0.5	8506	9.6
Other religions	168196	0.8	59170	54.3
No religion	4796786	22.3	1090233	29.4
Not stated	1839649	8.6	384308	-17.3
Supplementary codes	174280	0.8	40461	30.2
Total	**21507719**		**1652432**	**8.3**

Between 2006 and 2011 Hinduism was the fastest growing religion in Australia. It increased by 86%, followed by Islam (39.9%), Buddhism (26.3%) and Judaism (9.6%). If the present trends continue, by the middle of the twenty-first century Australia will be much more religiously heterogeneous than it is today.

According to a Pew Research Center (2015) projection, in 2050 Australia will no longer be a majority Christian country. The religious composition of its population of 29 million people is predicted to be 47% Christian, 40.4% unaffiliated, 4.9% Muslim, 3.1% Buddhist, 2.3% Hindu, 0.9% followers of folk religions, 0.5% Jewish and 1% other religions.

3.2 Ethnic diversity

In 2011, 38% of Muslims in Australia were Australian born and another 39% were born in Lebanon, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Turkey, Bangladesh, Iraq, Iran, Indonesia and India. In the 2011 Census there were 35 countries from which 1000 or more Muslims were reported to have originated; and 79 countries from which 100 or more Muslims originated. Altogether Australian Muslims came from 183 countries, making them one of the most ethnically and nationally heterogeneous communities in Australia.

Table 2: Country of birth of Muslim population: top 30 source countries 2011

Country of birth	Muslims	% of Muslim population
Australia	179080	37.6
Lebanon	33560	7.0
Pakistan	26466	5.6
Afghanistan	26043	5.5
Turkey	25311	5.3
Bangladesh	23665	5.0
Iraq	15395	3.2
Iran	12686	2.7
Indonesia	12240	2.6
India	10125	2.1
Saudi Arabia	8709	1.8
Bosnia & Herzegovina	7603	1.6
Malaysia	7225	1.5
Fiji	7191	1.5
Somalia	5424	1.1
Egypt	4716	1.0

Country of birth	Muslims	% of Muslim population
Singapore	3425	0.7
Cyprus	3148	0.7
Sudan	3096	0.7
Syria	2951	0.6
South Africa	2827	0.6
New Zealand	2687	0.6
FYROM	2512	0.5
Kuwait	2430	0.5
Jordan	2260	0.5
Sri Lanka	2257	0.5
Ethiopia	2016	0.4
England	1714	0.4
United Arab Emirates	1527	0.3
Eritrea	1520	0.3
Libya	1323	0.3

Notes: (1) FYROM is Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.
(2) Source: 2011 Census.

Between 2006 and 2011 the number of Australian Muslims born in Pakistan, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Iraq, Iran, India and Saudi Arabia increased by 81% from 67,826 to 123,089. This increase was largely due to the arrival of new migrants from these countries under various Australian government resettlement programs. Most of the migrants were in the economically active age groups. The 35 countries from which the most Muslims originated did not change order between the 2006 and 2011 Censuses.

'A majority of Australians believe it is not important to have been born in Australia to "be Australian": 44 per cent say that it is important, compared to 56 per cent who say it is not. These figures have reversed since 1995, when 55 per cent said it was important and 44 per cent said it was not. Where Australians have become more likely to believe that "Australianness" requires the ability to speak English, being born overseas has become less of a barrier.' (Sheppard 2015, p. 2)

3.3 Ethnicity and ancestry of Australian Muslims

The Australian Census uses geographical region as a proxy for ethnicity/ancestry, as listed in Tables 3 and 4. In 2011 the largest proportion (41.9%) of Muslims was of North African and Middle Eastern origin followed by South and Central Asia (25%). 10% were of European and 4% of Sub-Saharan African origin. Only 0.4% of Europeans were Muslims, but 43% of those of North African and Middle Eastern origin were Muslims, followed by South and Central Asians (18.4%) and Sub-Saharan Africans (12.1%).

Table 3: Ethnicity/ancestry of Muslim population 2011

Region	Muslims	% of Muslim population
Oceanian	30703	6.4
North-West European	23650	5.0
Southern and Eastern European	23558	4.9
North African and Middle Eastern	199722	41.9
Southeast Asian	28194	5.9
Northeast Asian	2517	0.5
Southern and Central Asian	118920	25.0
People of the Americas	456	0.1
Sub-Saharan African	18981	4.0
Supplementary codes	5992	1.3
Not stated	23596	5.0
Total	**476289**	**100**

Table 4: Muslim proportion of ethnic groups 2011

Region	Muslim	Total	Muslim proportion
Oceanian	30703	5273411	0.6
North-West European	23650	9987087	0.2
Southern and Eastern European	23558	1827567	1.3
North African & Middle Eastern	199722	464095	43.0
Southeast Asian	28194	544007	5.2
Northeast Asian	2517	942804	0.3
Southern and Central Asian	118920	645103	18.4
People of the Americas	456	126964	0.4
Sub-Saharan African	18981	156555	12.1
Supplementary codes	5992	64895	9.2
Not stated	23596	1475231	1.6
Total	**476289**	**21507719**	**2.2**

If the migration trends of the past decade continue then the future face of Australian Islam is likely to be predominantly South Asian (from India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Fiji and Afghanistan). Contrary to the general belief that most Arabs are Muslim, the Census ancestry data show that only 43% of Arabs are Muslims. Also, while almost 40% of the world's Muslims live in South and Central Asia, a large majority of the people in those regions are non-Muslim.

3.4 Geographical distribution

New South Wales and Victoria are home to 78% of Muslim Australians. Of these 75% live in Sydney and Melbourne. Another 19% live in Perth (7.5%), Brisbane (6.3%), Adelaide (3.8%) and Canberra (1.6%). In short, Australia Muslims are overwhelmingly urban dwellers.

Large Australian cities, especially Sydney and Melbourne, are the fabric of multicultural Australia. The ethnic diversity of Australian cities has been institutionalised in the Australian cuisine and religious landscape. Certain areas such as Auburn, Bankstown, Lakemba, Granville and Fairfield in New South Wales and Broadmeadows, Dandenong and Thomastown in Victoria are becoming Muslim enclaves. They provide halal food, restaurants and shops, meeting the needs of the ethnically and nationally diverse Muslim Australian population.

Table 5: Muslim population by state 2011

State	Total population	Muslims	% of Muslim population	Muslim % of total
NSW	6917657	219378	46.1	3.2
VIC	5354040	152779	32.1	2.9
QLD	4332738	34048	7.1	0.8
SA	1596570	19511	4.1	1.2
WA	2239171	39117	8.2	1.7
TAS	495351	1708	0.4	0.3
NT	211944	1587	0.3	0.7
ACT	357218	7434	1.6	2.1
Total	**21507719**	**476291**	**100**	**2.2**

Table 6: Muslim population by city 2011

City	Muslims	Total population	% of total Muslims
Sydney	213804	4852034	44.9
Melbourne	143946	3851458	30.2
Brisbane	30119	2853439	6.3
Adelaide	18150	1103980	3.8
Perth	35856	1627576	7.5
Hobart	1119	170977	0.2
Darwin	1310	103018	0.3
Canberra	7420	355595	1.6
Australia total	**476289**	**21507719**	**100**

Table 7: Muslim population change in Australian cities 2006–2011

City	2006	2011	Increase %
Sydney	164254	213804	30.2
Melbourne	103230	143946	39.4
Brisbane	17940	30119	67.8
Adelaide	9548	18150	90.0
Perth	21514	35856	66.6
Canberra	4367	7420	70.0

While Sydney and Melbourne continue to attract most Australian Muslims, between 2006 and 2011 the Muslim population in Sydney and Melbourne increased by 30.2% and 39.4% respectively. However, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth and Canberra registered increases ranging from 66% to 90%. Adelaide had the largest increase: its Muslim population almost doubled between 2006 and 2011 from 9,548 to 18,150.

3.5 Age profile

The distinctive feature of the Australian Muslim age profile is that they are significantly younger than the overall Australian population. In 2011, 75% of Muslim Australians compared with 61% of all Australians were below the age of 45, and only 3.4% were 65 years and older, compared with 14% of all Australians. This means that Australian Muslims are adding significantly to the economically active labour force in Australia, thus contributing to economic productivity. Outside the major metropolitan areas the younger age structure is also contributing to the economic activities of small towns and rural areas.

Table 8: Muslim population age profile 2011

Age range	Muslim	Total
0–4 years	11.4	6.6
5–14 years	17.8	12.7
15–24 years	17.3	13.3
25–34 years	20.8	13.8
35–44 years	14.5	14.2
45–54 years	9.6	13.7
55–64 years	5.3	11.6
65+ years	3.4	14.0
Total	100	100

Figure 1: Age profile of the total population and Muslim population 2011

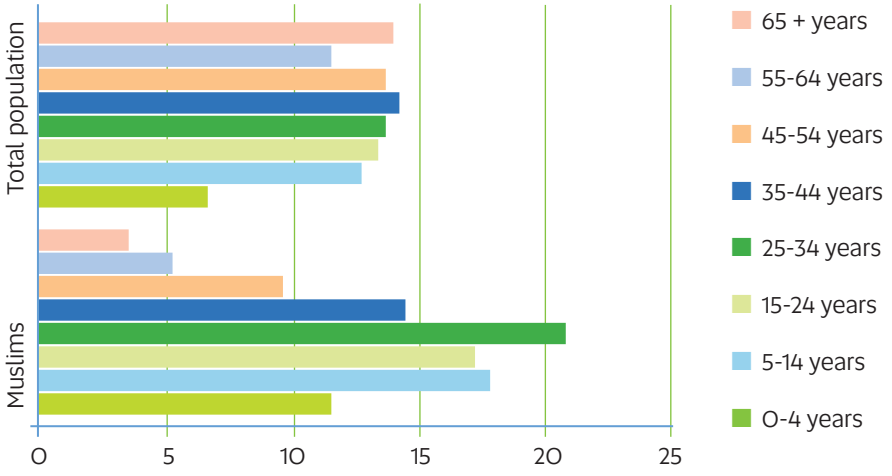


Table 9: Muslims in 55 to 74 year-old age band 2011

Age range	Muslim	% of Muslim population
55–59	34190	7.2
60–64	10750	2.3
65–69	7210	1.5
70–74	4365	0.9

Table 10: Muslim population by city and age 2011

City	Muslims					Total				
	0–9	10–19	20–49	50–69	70+	0–9	10–19	20–49	50–69	70+
Sydney	21.7	16.2	48.9	11.3	1.9	12.9	12.4	43.9	21.3	9.5
Melbourne	20.1	16.8	50.0	11.0	2.0	12.4	12.1	45.1	20.9	9.5
Brisbane	20.1	15.3	52.9	10.1	1.5	13.3	13.3	43.9	21.1	8.4
Adelaide	20.1	17.2	53.6	7.7	1.4	11.6	12.3	41.8	23.0	11.3
Perth	20.8	17.0	50.9	9.7	1.5	12.7	13.1	43.8	21.6	8.9
Hobart	20.8	11.8	56.7	8.9	1.7	12.2	12.5	39.8	24.1	11.4
Darwin	16.1	13.0	55.3	14.4	1.1	14.2	13.2	49.9	19.1	3.6
Canberra	20.3	11.6	56.7	10.0	1.4	12.7	12.6	46.6	21.0	7.1
Australian total	**20.8**	**16.3**	**50.1**	**11.0**	**1.9**	**12.9**	**12.9**	**41.8**	**22.6**	**9.7**

'According to the 2015 IGR [Intergenerational Report], about 88 per cent of migrants are aged under 40 years, as opposed to only 54 per cent of resident Australians; almost half of newcomers are aged 20–34 years versus only one in five resident Australians. Migrants are mainly young and at their prime working age ...

Migrants lift the three "Ps" – population, participation and productivity – of high economic growth. Australia has a relatively stable fertility rate of 1.9 births per woman, which is below the replacement level. That is, without migration, Australia's population will inevitably dwindle. Some Malthusian analysts might argue that this is a good thing – but it is not. Australia is a large and resourceful continental island; the sixth-largest country by geographical area. A 40-million population (roughly the same size as Tokyo today) in the coming decades is a feasible and desirable target. A bigger and productive population will boost our domestic production, giving us more economies of scale and global economic clout.' (Carvalho 2015)

3.6 Parliamentary constituency populations

State electoral divisions

The political implications of the Australian Muslim presence in New South Wales and Victoria can be seen from the fact that in four state parliamentary seats (three in NSW and one in Victoria) over 24% of voters are Muslim. In another eight electorates between 10 and 19% of constituents are Muslim, and in another sixteen 5 to 9% of voters are Muslim.

Table 11: Muslim population by state electoral division 2011

Division	Muslims	Total	Muslim %
Auburn NSW	23601	92032	25.6
Bankstown NSW	21559	80695	26.7
Lakemba NSW	20854	85552	24.4
Broadmeadows (NM) VIC	19975	63775	31.3
Granville NSW	16306	88349	18.5
Fairfield NSW	11750	84223	14.0
Macquarie Fields NSW	10055	86150	11.7
Liverpool NSW	9610	83382	11.5
Yuroke (WM) VIC	8986	81332	11.0
Dandenong (SEM) VIC	8315	60230	13.8
Thomastown (NM) VIC	8052	54130	14.9
Rockdale NSW	7424	74885	9.9
Mount Druitt NSW	7318	85350	8.6
Narre Warren South (SEM) VIC	5794	92430	6.3
Parramatta NSW	5571	92451	6.0
Lyndhurst (SEM) VIC	5513	69749	7.9
Kogarah NSW	5490	76780	7.2
Pascoe Vale (WM) VIC	5236	62852	8.3
East Hills NSW	5114	67693	7.6
Altona (WM) VIC	5088	95614	5.3
Melbourne (NM) VIC	5040	92430	5.5
Blacktown NSW	4778	79036	6.0
Kororoit (WM) VIC	4544	71481	6.4
Campbelltown NSW	4441	69510	6.4
Keilor (WM) VIC	4337	82807	5.2
Tarneit (WM) VIC	4164	80736	5.2
Derrimut (WM) VIC	4064	69692	5.8
Heffron NSW	3908	86605	4.5
Narre Warren North (SE) VIC	3877	60226	6.4
Molonglo ACT	3610	158738	2.3

Notes: (1) This table shows the top 30 divisions by Muslim population in the 2011 Census.
(2) SE is southeastern metropolitan; WE is western metropolitan; NE is northern metropolitan.

Commonwealth parliamentary electorates

In 2011 the Commonwealth electorates of Blaxland and Watson had 20% or more Muslim residents and another three electorates (Calwell in Victoria and Reid and Werriwa in NSW) had 10 to 16% Muslim residents. Another eleven Commonwealth electorates had between 5 and 9% Muslim residents.

Table 12: Muslim population by Commonwealth electoral area 2011

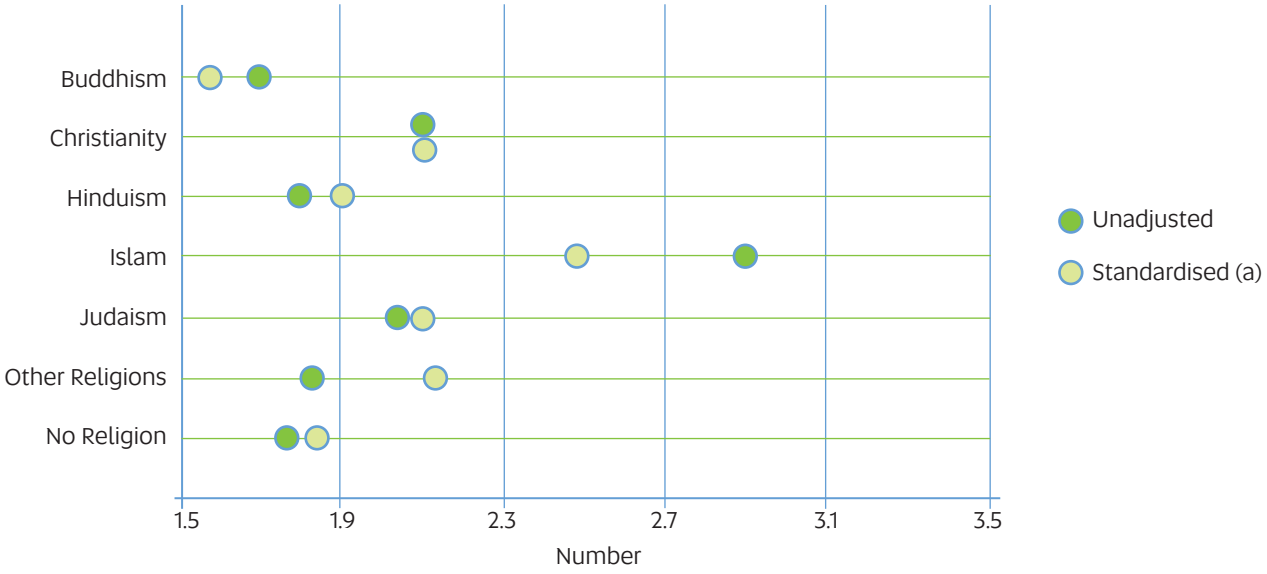
Electoral area	Muslims	Total	Muslim %
Blaxland, NSW	35905	158407	22.7
Watson, NSW	32734	161616	20.3
Calwell, Vic	26659	167562	15.9
Reid, NSW	17290	166484	10.4
Werriwa, NSW	14586	148306	9.8
Parramatta, NSW	14345	164653	8.7
Wills, Vic	13783	150356	9.2
Holt, Vic	12677	190196	6.7
Barton, NSW	12103	142068	8.5
Chifley, NSW	11415	166310	6.9
Gorton, Vic	11273	189517	5.9
Fowler, NSW	10037	148966	6.7
Lalor, Vic	9328	217497	4.3
Scullin, Vic	9068	132056	6.9
Swan, WA	8863	159101	5.6
Bruce, Vic	8841	135280	6.5
Banks, NSW	7349	147759	5.0
Melbourne, Vic	7241	177629	4.1
Gellibrand, Vic	7033	148823	4.7
Greenway, NSW	6910	154739	4.5
Isaacs, Vic	6616	155990	4.2
Batman, Vic	6011	136473	4.4
Kingsford Smith, NSW	5389	157481	3.4
Moreton, Qld	5295	145978	3.6
Rankin, Qld	5060	167864	3.0
Stirling, WA	4808	141982	3.4
Hughes, NSW	4715	141694	3.3
Fraser, ACT	4653	188463	2.5
Hasluck, WA	4249	149328	2.8
Adelaide, SA	4130	150023	2.8
(30 largest in 2011)	**328366**	**4762601**	**6.9**

The concentration of Muslims in a number of state and Commonwealth electorates will increase their influence, giving them the greater political visibility that comes through electoral influence and success. Another notable feature is that the Muslim population of certain state and Commonwealth electorates is increasing at a greater rate than the Muslim population as a whole.

3.7 Muslim fertility

In 2006 Muslim women aged 40 to 44 years had 2.9 babies each, compared with 2.0 for all women in Australia. After adjusting for factors including education and employment, the average number of children born to Australian Muslim women was 2.5, which was still higher than Christian women, who had the second highest average fertility level at 2.1. Fertility behaviour is one of the most socially and culturally regulated behaviours in society. There is a general tendency towards convergence of fertility behaviours of migrant and local populations.

Figure 2: Average number of children ever born and religious affiliation, women aged 40–44 years 2006



(a) Standardised to the total 40–44 year old women's level of education and income.
Source: ABS 2006 Census of Population and Housing.



Image courtesy of the State Library of Western Australia



4. ISSUES OF CIVIC LIFE

4. ISSUES OF CIVIC LIFE

4.1 Muslim identity

Identity is a conception and expression of selfhood. It is a product of socialisation involving, first, identification with the values, goals and purposes of one's group and, secondly, internalisation of these values, goals and purposes to regulate one's behaviour. Muslim identity, thus, is the ability to imagine and express oneself in relation to the 'other'. Citizenship is an important marker of identity. It signifies identification with the values, goals and purposes of Australian society.

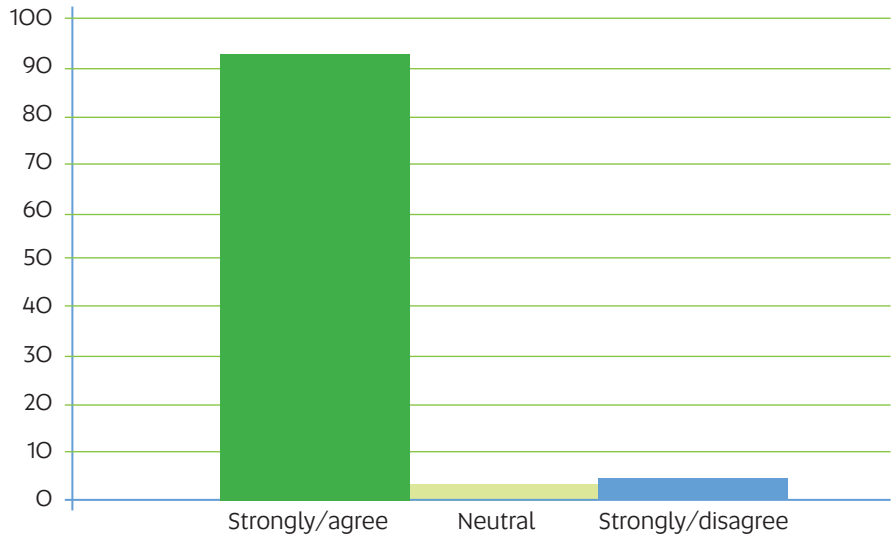
In the 2011 Census, when asked to nominate their national identity, 74.1% of Australian Muslims chose 'Australian' compared with 84.9% of all Australians. It should be remembered that some of these Muslims would have arrived in Australia only recently. It is likely that, after completing the residency and related requirements for becoming Australian citizens, more of these migrants would identify as Australian.

Table 13: Muslims and national identity 2011

Identity	Muslims	%	Total	%
Australian	352923	74.1	18261807	84.9
Not Australian	108755	22.8	1959288	9.1
Not stated	14613	3.1	1286624	6.0

In a Monash University study on 'Muslim voices' the respondents were asked to rank the strength of their agreement or disagreement with the statement 'I can be a good Muslim and a good Australian'. The overwhelming majority of Muslim Australian respondents strongly agreed with the statement (Akbarzadeh et al. 2009).

Figure 3: Reponses to the statement 'I can be a good Muslim and a good Australian'



Source: Akbarzadeh et al. (2009, p. 18)

When asked to reflect on being Muslim and Australian, the theme of harmony between the two was one of the strongest to emerge, as reflected in the following responses:

> I think being an Australian Muslim is great – I love living in Australia. There are times I feel discriminated against but overall I live happily and experience positive relationships with the people around me who come from all different religions and backgrounds.
>
> I see no opposition between being a good loyal Australian citizen and a Muslim, since Islamic values teach me to love and work diligently towards the betterment of any community I live in.
>
> 'Muslim' and 'Australian' are not mutually exclusive. I can be and have happily been both since coming to Australia at the age of 9. I respect everyone, regardless of whether they're Muslim, Christian, Jew, etc. Second, I believe the core fundamental values should focus on the commonality between people, rather than highlighting our differences. I feel blessed to be Muslim and I feel blessed to be Australian. Coming to Australia has given me so much and I will always be mindful of this.
>
> (Akbarzadeh et al. 2009, p. 19)

Being an Australian citizen does not mean that one is free from the stereotypes and prejudices that are common in the broader Australian society. Many Muslims report having experienced such stereotypes and prejudices. In a recent report on the community backlash accompanying the fight against terrorism the authors note that there was 'a strong sense among participants that Muslim communities were regarded as "suspect" resulting from the association between Islam and terrorism. Participants spoke about a sense of being "under constant suspicion" and stated that their community had been under suspicion since 9/11 in particular, been stigmatized and labelled as a security threat. One consequence was that participants believed a form of collective attribution was being imposed on Muslim communities. Specifically, participants felt all Muslims were tarnished as potential terrorists or sympathizers of terrorism'. (Murphy, Cherney and Barkworth 2015, p. 11)

Participants in a Human Rights and Equal Opportunity Commission consultation reported on the discrimination and vilification they faced:

> The community has a fear of Muslims and Muslims have a fear of being targeted.
>
> After September 11, Bali and the Iraq War we are treated like terrorists ... Even Muslims who have been part of this country for many years all of a sudden were no longer treated as part of this country.
>
> What all Muslims get is discrimination. There's just a basic idea and a stereotype that 'They're all trouble makers' and that they just don't like you just because of your looks ... There is nowhere that you go that there is no discrimination. (HREOC 2004, p. 45)

4.2 English language proficiency

More than 8 out of 10 Australian Muslims reported that they speak English well or better and this proportion remained relatively stable between 2006 and 2011. About 15% of Muslims reported no or poor proficiency in English.

Table 14: English language proficiency of Muslims 2006 and 2011 (percent)

Proficiency	2006	2011
Very well	46.3	46.5
Well	22.1	22.8
Not well	12.0	11.4
Not at all	4.1	4.2
Not stated	2.9	2.1
Speak English at home	12.7	13.0

'"Australian" – and its counter, "unAustralian" – is regularly used to describe intangible qualities of members of Australian society. To understand what "Australian" really means to people in Australia, respondents were asked to rate the importance of a range of traits and behaviours. Overwhelmingly, Australians believe that the ability to speak English is important to being Australian; while 92 per cent agree that language is important, 65 per cent see it as being "very important", with only 27 per cent responding "fairly important". This represents an increase from 1995, when the International Social Survey Programme (ISSP) asked identical questions. In that survey, 86 per cent responded that the ability to speak English was important, with 59 per cent responding with "very important". Since 1995, the percentage who do not believe English language skills are important to being Australian fell from 12 to eight per cent.' (Sheppard 2015, p. 2)

Table 15 shows the level of English language proficiency of Australian Muslims by country of birth. The vast majority of Muslims described their level of proficiency in the English language as 'very well' or 'well'. The exceptions were Muslims from South Africa and England, the majority of whom were proficient in another language.

Table 15: English language proficiency by country of birth 2011 (percent)

Country of birth	Very well & well	Not well	Not at all	Other
Lebanon	70.3	21.9	4.1	3.7
Pakistan	85.8	6.8	2.1	5.3
Afghanistan	67.0	22.1	7.5	3.3
Turkey	62.6	28.1	3.7	5.6
Bangladesh	88.9	5.7	1.1	4.3
Iraq	67.2	24.1	6.1	2.6
Iran	77.2	14.7	3.1	5.0
Indonesia	76.9	9.9	1.2	12.0
India	84.1	4.7	1.8	9.3
Saudi Arabia	68.4	18.8	9.4	3.3
Bosnia and Herzegovina	71.6	20.2	3.6	4.5
Malaysia	79.9	6.3	1.3	12.5
Fiji	84.9	2.9	0.6	11.6
Somalia	75.9	16.2	2.6	5.2
Egypt	80.6	8.2	1.8	9.4
Singapore	73.5	2.5	0.5	23.6
Cyprus	68.4	20.7	2.4	8.6
Sudan	75.6	18.3	2.2	3.9
Syria	67.7	23.7	5.2	3.5
South Africa	26.3	0.4	0.0	73.4
New Zealand	60.2	4.4	1.6	33.8
FYROM	69.7	20.8	4.0	5.5
Kuwait	80.5	11.2	3.9	4.4
Jordan	84.0	9.2	1.4	5.4
Sri Lanka	65.9	3.8	0.4	30.0
Ethiopia	76.9	14.1	3.1	5.9
England	41.8	1.3	0.6	56.4
United Arab Emirates	77.9	6.5	2.6	12.9
Eritrea	73.2	18.4	5.3	3.2
Libya	60.8	23.4	12.0	3.8
China	65.0	22.8	6.5	5.6
Kenya	73.0	7.0	3.3	16.7
Burma	54.7	28.3	10.0	6.9
Sierra Leone	80.2	9.8	1.0	9.0
Gaza Strip & West Bank	77.0	14.6	4.4	4.0

Notes:
(1) In descending order of number of Muslims from each source.
(2) FYROM is Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.
(3) China excludes SARs & Taiwan.
(4) Other. Mostly speak English at home

In a 2015 Australian National University survey of Australian attitudes towards national identity, Australians overwhelmingly (92%) believed that the ability to speak English is important to being Australian. Given their high level of proficiency in the English language, the majority of Australian Muslims glowingly meet this test of 'being Australian'.

4.3 Prison population

Prisoner statistics broken down by religion are not publically available in Australia. But Muslims in Australian prisons are often discussed in public debates on nationalism and radicalisation.

Muslims comprise 3.2% of the NSW population but 9.3% of the state prison population, according to the NSW Corrective Services 2013 Census (Khoury 2014).

Academic Gabriele Marranci, who has studied Muslim conversions inside UK jails, said there has been no real academic research into radicalisation inside the NSW Corrective Services system, largely due to academics receiving limited access to prisons.

Marranci said, 'It is difficult to generalise … [but] the dynamics of radicalisation is similar [in Australia] after my initial research.' He said that the high incarceration rate of Australian Muslims is mirrored in the UK. Those at risk of radicalisation were predominately in the 17–29 age bracket, he said, and most had rediscovered Islam while in prison.

'The majority inside [UK] prisons have little theological knowledge of Islam – they only know it from the environment of a prisoner … and Muslims inside jail are often part of gangs – they are not your standard mosque-goer. They are under psychological stress and are often drug abusers. Extreme thinking is common inside prison – emotions of anger and fear – and [inmates] can have extreme ideas. There's lots of time to imagine what's going on, [and] they can become overwhelmed and radicalised', Marranci said. (Khoury 2014)

According to Corrections Victoria, as of 27 April 2015 there were 507 Muslim prisoners in Victoria. The total prison population is around 6300 prisoners. This shows that, while 2.9% of Victorians were Muslim, 8% of prisoners in Victoria were Muslims.

There are no systematic studies of the overrepresentation of Muslims in Australian prisons, but British studies attribute this trend to the age and socioeconomic profile of the Muslim population in general. Both are powerful predictors of involvement in the criminal justice system. Muslims in Britain, as in Australia, have a notably younger profile than non-Muslims and are more likely to come from lower socioeconomic groups. Studies also indicate that negative stereotyping, cultural differences and institutional discrimination are important factors contributing to this phenomenon. Muslims are more likely to be stopped and searched, more likely to plead not guilty and more likely to be tried.

Convicted terror plotters who are now linked to Islamic State were released from prison after serving their minimum sentences, despite authorities fearing they remained at risk of extremism, because of a federal law that granted automatic parole …

Corrections Victoria had concerns that some of the eight men jailed in the state had not addressed the rationale for their beliefs and were at risk of reoffending, but it had no way of stopping their release …

In Victorian prisons, the members of the Pendennis group were dispersed throughout the system, in a bid to dilute their extremism by exposing them to other inmates. While this increased the risk some inmates could convert to radical Islam, it made it harder for Benbrika to hold sway over the group.

This contrasts with the situation in NSW, where Muslim inmates had been housed in the same prison units …

Victorian Corrections and Police Minister Wade Noonen said he was confident that the management of extremists in prison had been effective. But he said it would be ideal if those at risk of radicalisation were identified before being convicted of an offence.

'Segregating people … in prison increases the risk of them reinforcing their distortions, and that is less safe for the community, especially when they are finally released,' he said. (Bucci and Bachelard 2015)



5. MUSLIM HOUSEHOLDS AND AGE PROFILES

5. MUSLIM HOUSEHOLDS AND AGE PROFILES

5.1 Household types

The majority of Muslim households consist of married couples and their children. The proportion of single person households (21.8%) is significantly lower than for all Australian households and a similar trend is noticeable for widowed, separated and lone parents. The household composition has significant implications for the labour force participation rate as well as the social welfare dependency rate.

Table 16: Muslim household composition 2011

Household composition	Muslims	%	Total Australian	%
Never married	104020	21.8	5962769	27.7
Widowed	7460	1.6	949633	4.4
Divorced	15755	3.3	1460899	6.8
Separated	11990	2.5	529280	2.5
Married	198144	41.6	8461114	39.3
Lone parent	17844	3.7	901638	4.2
Lone person	15176	3.2	1888699	8.8
Child under 15	136607	28.7	3872758	18.0
Child non-dependent	31050	6.5	1226195	5.7
Student	34456	7.2	1011592	4.7
Group households	17012	3.6	716330	3.3

Notes: (1) Categories overlap (e.g., 'Never married' can also be 'Lone parent' or 'Lone person').
(2) 'Student' excludes dependent child.
(3) 'Child under 15' are dependents.

The higher proportion of dependent children compared with the rest of the population reflects the age profile of the Muslim population as well as the high fertility rate among Muslim women. This may in turn affect Muslim women's labour force participation rates. In general Muslim household structures reflect the cultural and religious values of the community.

5.2 Age profile of the Muslim population

Muslims comprise 2.2% of the Australian population but 3.1% of all school children (5 to 14 years) and 3.8% of all children aged 4 years or younger. The age group 5 to 9 accounts for almost 10% of the Muslim population compared with 6.3% of the whole Australian population.

Table 17: Age profile of the Muslim population 2011

Age	Muslims	Total	Muslim % of total	% of Muslim population
0–4	54196	1421049	3.8	11.4
5–14	84721	2722979	3.1	17.8
15–24	82414	2866469	2.9	17.3
25–64	238913	11484935	2.1	50.2
65+	16046	3012287	0.5	3.4
Total	**476291**	**21507719**	**2.2**	**100**

Table 18: Muslims in 5 to 9 year-old age band 2011

Age	Muslims	% of Muslim population	Total	% of Muslim population
5 years	10142	2.1	281970	1.3
6 years	9423	2.0	272301	1.3
7 years	8883	1.9	267513	1.2
8 years	8482	1.8	265111	1.2
9 years	8034	1.7	265022	1.2
Total	**44964**	**9.4**	**135917**	**6.3**

Note: Muslim % of Muslim population range 1.31% to 1.43%.

The economic and social significance of the Muslim age profile is that almost 70% are in the economically productive segment of the Australian labour force.

AUSTRALIAN MUSLIMS: HERE ARE



Muslims make up **2.2%** of the population

Islam is the **third largest** religion in Australia

82% of Muslims are below the age of 45

3.4% of Muslims are 65 years or older

41.6% are married



2.5 is the average number of children born to Australian Muslim women

1/4 of children live in poverty



37.4% have a weekly household income of $1,250 to $2,999

$$$$

12% have no personal income

THE FACTS

476,290
Muslims in Australia

38%
of Muslims in Australia were born in Australia

Of those not born in Australia, they come from
183
countries

74.1%
of Australian Muslims identify as 'Australian'



21.8% are single person households

46.1% privately rent

1.6% are in public housing

36.7% are in the process of purchasing

15% own their own home

31.5%
employed

4.6%
unemployed

33.3%
NLF

8 out of 10
Australian Muslims have good or very good English

28.9%
of the population (aged 16 and above) have qualifications beyond a year 12 education

32%
are in full-time education

31.7%
are in sales, clerical and person services jobs

(Source: 2011 Australian Census)



6. INEQUALITIES

6. INEQUALITIES

6.1 Housing tenure

Home ownership is the main vehicle for accumulating private wealth in Australia. As a result the home ownership rate in Australia is one of the highest in the world. In 2011, 68% of Australian households either fully owned or were owner-purchasers of their home. The corresponding figure for Muslim Australians was only 52%. The difference was particularly striking for fully owned homes where the rate was 15% for Muslim Australians and 30.8% for the total population. Another striking difference was that almost half of Muslim Australians lived in privately rented houses compared with 26.9% of all Australians. Muslims were also significantly less likely to be in public housing.

Table 19: Housing tenure type 2011 (percent)

Tenure type	Muslim	Total
Fully owned	15.0	30.8
Being purchased	36.7	36.9
Rented: private	46.1	26.9
Rented: public	1.6	4.7
Other	0.7	0.8

Notes: (1) Data are from the ABS Remote Access Data Laboratory (RADL 1% sample).
(2) Age is 15 and older.

These differences are probably related to the fact that many Muslim Australians are recent migrants. If they experience no economic and social barriers their home ownership rate will increase over time.

6.2 Household income

There are significant differences in household and personal income between Muslim Australians and all Australians. Muslim households are overrepresented in lower income categories and significantly underrepresented in high income categories. The income inequalities are even more pronounced in individual weekly income. Almost 12% of Muslim individuals had no personal income and another 26% had a weekly income of less than $400. The corresponding figure for all Australians was 22%. The gap was the highest for individuals earning over $1000 per week: 10.7% for Muslim Australians and 21.1% for the whole population.

Table 20: Weekly household income 2011 (percent)

Income	Muslim	Total
Negative/nil income	2.8	1.5
$599 and less	18.5	15.9
$600 to $1249	32.7	25.1
$1250 to $2999	37.4	42.4
$3000 or more	8.7	14.8

Notes: (1) Data are from the ABS Remote Access Data Laboratory (RADL 1% sample).
(2) Tables may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Table 21: Individual income (gross weekly) 2011

Income	Muslims	%	Total	%
Negative/nil income	55065	11.6	1416396	6.6
$1–149 or $1–199	38048	8.0	1285556	6.0
$150–$399 or $200–$399	83415	17.5	3513174	16.3
$400–$599	37610	7.9	2006075	9.3
$600–$999	55196	11.6	3236047	15.0
$1000–$2000	40818	8.6	3452462	16.1
$2000 plus	10165	2.1	1081279	5.0
NS/NA	155972	32.7	5516730	25.7
Total	**476289**	**100**	**21507719**	**100**

Note: NS 'Not stated', NA 'Not applicable' (They are mostly children).

There are significant income differences between all Australians and Muslim Australians, with Muslim Australians receiving lower incomes at household and individual levels.

6.3 Children in poverty

Using household income of less than $600 per week as a benchmark, 2011 data reveal that over one quarter of all Muslim children in Australia (26.9%) were living in poverty compared with 14% of all children.

Table 22: Children in households with income less than $600 a week 2011 (percent)

	Muslim	Total
Less than (in poverty)	26.9	14.0
Not less than (not in poverty)	73.1	86.0

Note: Data are from the ABS Remote Access Data Laboratory (RADL 1% sample).

Deprivations associated with poverty in childhood can have lifelong effects on the individual. It can lead to endemic poverty and all its economic, social and health consequences.

6.4 Unemployment

Housing and income inequalities among Australian Muslims are largely due to their position and performance in the labour market. According to the 2011 Census one third of Australian Muslims compared to one quarter of all Australians were not in the labour market. The employment rate of Australian Muslims was 31.5%, which was significantly lower than for all Australians (46.8%). But of those in the labour market 87.5% of Muslims were employed compared to 94.4% of all Australians.

Table 23: Labour force status 2011

	Muslim	Total
Employed	31.5	46.8
Unemployed	4.6	2.8
NLF	33.3	26.6

Note: 'Not stated', 'Not applicable' and 'Overseas visitor' not shown.

6.5 Health inequalities

Data on health and wellbeing by religious groups is available only for disability and assistance with core activities among the older population (60 years and over). The data shows that the proportion of Muslims aged 60 years and older who need assistance is significantly greater than for all older Australians. The need for assistance with core activities increases at significantly higher rates among Australian Muslims.

Table 24: Muslims and disability: assistance with core activities in the older population 2011

	Age group	Muslims	%	Total	%
Needs assistance with core activities	60–69	4340	24.2	145013	6.8
	70–79	2692	40.2	161555	12.9
	80–89	1223	63.9	226933	32.1
	90–99	157	75.1	77793	60.5
	100 plus	4	30.8	2482	75.7
Total		**8416**	**31.4**	**613776**	**14.5**
Does not need assistance with core activities	60–69	13213	73.6	1879280	88.4
	70–79	3838	57.4	1021970	81.5
	80–89	629	32.8	425922	60.2
	90–99	42	20.1	37664	29.3
	100 plus	9	69.2	435	13.3
Total		**17731**	**66.2**	**3365271**	**79.8**

Table 25: Disability in the over-65 population by gender 2011

	Muslims				Total			
	Male	%	Female	%	Male	%	Female	%
Needs assistance with core activities	3950	26.7	4469	37.2	246471	12.5	367308	16.4
Does not need assistance with core activities	10459	70.8	7268	60.5	1614773	81.7	1750496	78.1
Not stated	358	2.4	286	2.4	115083	5.8	124268	5.5
Total	**14767**	**100**	**12023**	**100**	**1976327**	**100**	**2242072**	**100**

The disability rate among Australian Muslims aged 65 and over (for both men and women) is significantly higher than for all Australians. If these trends continue then Australian Muslims will require significantly more public and private assistance in their older age.

6.6 General wellbeing

Muslims' sense of wellbeing is similar to that of Australians in general, according to the various indicators used in Table 26. The exception is 'How safe you feel'. When it comes to safety, relative to other indicators, Muslims feel less safe than the Australian population as a whole.

Table 26: Personal wellbeing of Muslim Australian participants compared to Australians

Question	Australians, as measured in survey 17 of the Australian Unity Wellbeing Index		Muslims, as measured in the current Muslim Voices survey, 2007	
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD
Personal Wellbeing Index	75.58	12.35	76.09	13.82
Standard of living	78.25	17.04	81.88	18.93
Health	74.78	20.00	76.63	19.93
Achieving	73.23	18.99	75.25	19.19
Personal relationships	79.23	22.25	80.65	19.12
How safe you feel	80.12	17.45	77.42	21.16
Community connect	70.82	19.47	73.45	22.37

Source: Akbardazeh et al. (2009, p. 35)



7. EDUCATION AND THE LABOUR MARKET

7. EDUCATION AND THE LABOUR MARKET

7.1 Educational attainment

Australian Muslims' level of educational attainment compares favourably with the total population. In general Australian Muslims are more likely to have completed Year 12 or attained a BA/postgraduate qualification than the Australian population. On the other hand, in the Year 11 and below and certificate/diploma/associate diploma categories Muslims are under-represented compared to the total Australian population. These differences are likely to be related to their different age structures.

Table 27: Highest level of qualification (percent) 2011

Qualification	Muslim	Total
Year 11 and below	23.9	35.5
Year 12	43.5	38.4
Cert/dip/assoc. degree	12.2	21.1
BA/postgraduate	16.7	15.2

Notes: (1) Percent of population: population includes 'Not applicable', 'Not stated' and 'Inadequately described'.
(2) Year 11 and below includes 'Did not go to school'.
(3) Categories overlap: Year 12 (or earlier) may also have engaged in further education.

7.2 Educational attainment by gender

There are distinct gender differences in education attainment. Both male and female Muslims have lower proportions of education to only Year 11 and higher proportions of Year 12 qualifications than all Australians. For both genders the proportion with certificate/diploma/associate degrees are lower, but Muslim males have a significantly higher proportion of BA/postgraduate qualifications than all Australians and this is not the case for females. Their proportion is slightly lower than for all Australians.

Table 28: Highest level of qualification by gender 2011 (percent)

Qualification	Muslim	Total
Male		
Year 11 and below	23.0	35.7
Year 12	44.9	37.2
Cert/dip/assoc. degree	13.1	24.7
BA/postgraduate	17.9	13.9
Female		
Year 11 and below	25.0	35.4
Year 12	42.0	39.6
Cert/diploma/assoc. degree	11.2	17.5
BA/postgrad	15.3	16.5

Notes: (1) Percent of population: population includes 'Not applicable', 'Not stated' and 'Inadequately described'.
(2) Year 11 and below includes 'Did not go to school'.
(3) Categories overlap: Year 12 (or earlier) may also have engaged in further education.

7.3 Student population

A larger proportion of Muslims – male and female – are in full-time education compared with all Australians (17% of Muslims and 10% of Australians as a whole). This is related to their age structures.

Table 29: Student population gender variation 2011

	Muslim				Total			
	Male	%	Female	%	Male	%	Female	%
Non-student	148776	31.2	135219	28.4	7408304	34.4	7595836	35.3
Full-time student	80188	16.8	72145	15.1	2078,485	9.7	2106966	9.8
Part-time student	12688	2.7	13118	2.8	442475	2.1	540816	2.5
Not stated	7372	1.5	6784	1.4	704749	3.3	630088	2.9
Total	**249024**	**52.3**	**227266**	**47.7**	**10634013**	**49.4**	**10873706**	**50.6**

Note: Percent of total of males and females.

In all urban areas a greater percentage of Australian Muslims were students than in the Australian population in general. This trend indicates that, without taking other factors such as discrimination into account, the Muslim position in the labour market is expected to improve.

Table 30: Student population gender variation by city 2011

	Muslims		Total	
	Students	Students as % of Muslims	Students	Students as % of total
Sydney	83413	39.0	1223658	25.2
Melbourne	57414	39.9	961699	25.0
Brisbane	13149	43.7	689028	24.1
Adelaide	8995	49.6	267182	24.2
Perth	15987	44.6	391443	24.1
Hobart	564	50.5	40842	23.9
Darwin	507	38.7	23565	22.9
Canberra	3221	43.4	97797	27.5
Total	**192295**	**40.4**	**5168745**	**24.0**

Note: Total includes rural and regional students plus 'Bounded Locality', 'Migratory – Offshore – Shipping', 'No Usual Address' and 'Other Territories'.

7.4 Labour force status

Employment rates for Australian Muslims are significantly lower than for all Australians, and unemployment rates are significantly higher. One third of Muslims were not in the labour force in 2011 compared with one quarter of all Australians.

Among those who were in the labour force the employment rate for Muslims was 87.5% compared with 94.4% for all Australians. The unemployment rate of 7% of Australian Muslims who were in the labour force was almost double that of all Australians. This relatively poor position of Muslims in the Australian labour market indicates one of the main reasons for the inequalities examined in the previous section.

Table 31: Labour force status 2011 (percent)

	Muslim	Total
Employed	31.5	46.8
Unemployed	4.6	2.8
NLF	33.3	26.6

Note: 'Not stated', 'Not applicable' and 'Overseas visitor' not shown.

Income distribution in modern societies is largely determined by each individual's position within the labour market. The low employment and high unemployment rates among Australian Muslims account for the housing and income inequalities between Australian Muslims and other Australians noted in this report.

7.5 Labour force participation by age

The employment rate for Australian Muslims is significantly lower than for all Australians, but the labour market disadvantage tends to be worse for younger Muslims. Muslim teenagers (15–18 years old) who are looking for work are more likely to be unemployed.

The labour market position of Australian Muslims improves with age, except in the age group 45 to 64 years, which deteriorates compared with the age group 25 to 44 years.

Similarly, the unemployment rate also indicates poorer labour market outcomes. The unemployment rate for the 15–18 year age group is about 10% higher than for the total population, and it is 3 times higher for the oldest age group.

On the other hand, for all age groups beyond the youngest the rate of those not in the labour force is about twice as high as for all Australians.

Table 32: Labour force status by age group 2011

Age	Muslim			All		
	Employed	Unemployed	NLF	Employed	Unemployed	NLF
15–18	22.2	7.4	70.5	46.0	6.9	47.1
19–24	49.1	10.0	41.0	73.9	6.7	19.4
25–44	54.1	7.4	38.5	78.4	3.8	17.8
45–64	42.6	5.1	52.3	68.9	2.7	28.5
65+	7.2	0.6	92.2	9.2	0.2	90.6
Total	**44.9**	**7.0**	**48.1**	**61.2**	**3.4**	**35.4**

Note: Excludes 'Not stated', 'Not applicable' and 'Overseas visitor'.

7.6 Occupation structure

Occupation is an important marker of an individual's economic and social position. Muslim Australians are significantly underrepresented in the high-status professional and managerial category and overrepresented in all other occupational categories, which are generally considered of lower socioeconomic status.

Table 33: Occupation structure 2011

Occupation category	Muslims	%	Total	%
Professional and managerial	44323	30.5	3439412	34.8
Skilled blue collar	36739	25.3	2084693	21.1
Sales, clerical and personal services	46137	31.7	3397598	34.4
Labourers	18143	12.5	947608	9.6
Total	**145342**	**100**	**9869311**	**100**

Notes: (1) Excludes 'Not stated', 'Not applicable' and 'Inadequately described'.

(2) Skilled includes technicians and trades workers and machinery operators and drivers; sales, clerical and personal includes community and personal service workers, clerical and administrative workers, and sales workers.

Until recently Muslims were largely a working-class group in Australia. In recent years, though, a significant number of professionals have migrated from Muslim countries and that, together with the relatively higher enrolment rates in institutions of higher learning, may have a significant impact on social class mobility in the future.

7.7 Income relative to level of education

Muslims and migrants experience a significantly different return to education compared to other Australians. Table 34 shows the predicted mean weekly income by educational attainment and gender for non-Muslim non-migrants, all migrants, all Muslims, Muslim migrants and Muslim non-migrants. It shows that, as we would expect, the average wage increases as education levels increase. However, the rate of return to education depends on gender and on migrant and Muslim status.

For any level of educational attainment the expected weekly income tends to be lower for Muslims and lower for migrants, and more so for Muslim migrants. This econometric model controls for a number of important factors such as English language ability, age and time migrants have spent in Australia (see Table 36). Therefore the lower returns to education might result from prejudice and systematic discrimination.

Table 34: Predicted mean weekly income ($) by level of education 2011

	Non-Muslim non-migrants	Migrants	Muslims	Muslim migrants	Muslim
Male					
Year 8 or less	626	643	551	543	662
Year 9	617	733	598	627	540
Year 10	720	811	534	571	472
Year 11	633	772	586	598	571
Year 12	714	771	571	576	560
Certificate	1025	996	737	729	754
Diploma	1274	1026	765	692	1084
Bachelors	1536	1314	1034	994	1321
Grad. diploma	1663	1492	1128	1117	1203
Postgrad.	1949	1478	1080	1065	1537
All males	970	1027	758	767	727
Female					
Year 8 or less	404	450	421	421	419
Year 9	376	453	540	512	629
Year 10	503	547	433	510	344
Year 11	440	560	326	393	260
Year 12	486	565	472	508	414
Certificate	599	605	516	517	515
Diploma	769	728	605	608	595
Bachelors	1002	926	784	765	851
Grad. diploma	1114	1105	999	1008	985
Postgrad.	1394	1092	807	791	943
All females	648	724	597	621	538

Notes: (1) Econometric models use the ABS 1% sample Remote Access Data Laboratory (RADL).

(2) Estimated average weekly income from econometric models for education levels for: (i) migrant: any individual not born in Australia (compared to Australian born); (ii) Muslim: any individual who identified themselves as a Muslim (compared to non-Muslims); (iii) migrant & Muslim: any individual who identified themselves as a Muslim and a migrant (compared to non-migrant non-Muslims).

(3) Econometric model controls for: age group (15–81, 19–24, 25 44, 45–64, 65 and older); English language ability; occupation; employment in public or private sector; marital status; indigenous status; type of employment (self-employed or domestic work); length of time in Australia.

Table 35: Predicted mean weekly income as a percentage of male/female non-Muslim non-migrants

	Non-Muslim non-migrants	Migrants	Muslims	Muslim migrants	Muslim non-migrants
Male					
Year 8 or less	64.6	66.3	56.8	56.0	68.3
Year 9	63.7	75.6	61.6	64.7	55.7
Year 10	74.3	83.6	55.0	58.9	48.7
Year 11	65.3	79.7	60.5	61.7	58.9
Year 12	73.7	79.5	58.9	59.4	57.7
Certificate	105.7	102.7	76.0	75.1	77.8
Diploma	131.4	105.8	78.9	71.4	111.8
Bachelors	158.4	135.5	106.7	102.5	136.2
Grad. Diploma	171.5	153.8	116.3	115.2	124.1
Post Grad.	201.0	152.4	111.4	109.8	158.5

	Non-Muslim non-migrants	Migrants	Muslims	Muslim migrants	Muslim non-migrants
Female					
Year 8 or less	62.3	69.4	64.9	64.9	64.6
Year 9	58.0	69.8	83.3	78.9	97.0
Year 10	77.6	84.4	66.8	78.7	53.0
Year 11	67.9	86.4	50.4	60.6	40.1
Year 12	75.0	87.1	72.8	78.3	63.8
Certificate	92.4	93.3	79.7	79.8	79.4
Diploma	118.6	112.3	93.3	93.8	91.8
Bachelors	154.6	142.9	121.0	118.1	131.2
Grad. Diploma	171.9	170.4	154.1	155.4	151.9
Post Grad.	215.1	168.4	124.5	122.0	145.5

Notes: (1) Econometric models use the ABS 1% sample Remote Access Data Laboratory (RADL).

(2) Estimated average weekly income from econometric models for education levels for: (i) migrant: any individual not born in Australia (compared to Australian born); (ii) Muslim: any individual who identified themselves as a Muslim (compared to non-Muslims); (iii) migrant & Muslim: any individual who identified themselves as a Muslim and a migrant (compared to non-migrant non-Muslims).

(3) Econometric model controls for: age group (15–81, 19–24, 25 44, 45–64, 65 and older); English language ability; occupation; employment in public or private sector; marital status; indigenous status; type of employment (self-employed or domestic work); length of time in Australia.

Males

For Australian males who are neither migrants nor Muslims (Table 34, column 2), returns to education in general increase with each step in education. For other groups of men increased education is also associated with increased income, but the improvement in income is less than for non-migrant non-Muslims.

Muslim males with education beyond Year 12 fare the worst for any level of education, and Muslim migrants fare worse than migrants in general.

Thus, there is strong evidence that income levels for males are adversely affected by both Muslim status and migrant status, and that the interaction between the two factors contributes to lesser income success.

Females

The pattern of returns to education for females is similar to those for males with some notable exceptions. Income levels for females are less than those for males for any education level and for any group of the population.

Generally, the groups with the lowest income are female Muslim non-migrants followed by female Muslims in general, followed very closely by Muslim migrant females.

As for males, income outcomes for females are affected by both Muslim status and migrant status, and the interaction of the two factors contributes to lesser income success.

Table 36: Econometric model results

	All Australians		non-Migrant non-Muslims		Muslims		Migrants	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Edu_PostgGd	0.5180***	0.5487***	0.6332***	0.6367***	0.1840***	0.2157**	0.3088***	0.4121***
Edu_GradDip	0.4291***	0.4105***	0.4877***	0.4401***	0.2157**	0.2597*	0.2652***	0.3389***
Edu_Bachelor	0.4295***	0.3887***	0.4894***	0.4152***	0.2172***	0.2189**	0.2625***	0.3227***
Edu_Diploma	0.3142***	0.2753***	0.3772***	0.3056***	0.1310**	0.0894	0.1429***	0.1951***
Edu_Cert	0.2440***	0.1898***	0.2699***	0.2120***	0.1596***	0.0742	0.1392***	0.1157***
Edu_Yr12	0.1301***	0.1548***	0.1494***	0.1565***	0.0002	0.0431	0.0446***	0.1424***
Edu_Yr11	0.1222***	0.1243***	0.1449***	0.1284***	0.1085	-0.0659	0.0388**	0.1357***
Edu_Yr10	0.1021***	0.1102***	0.1253***	0.1280***	0.0013	0.0074	0.0292*	0.0668***
AgeGp19_24	0.9632***	1.0075***	0.9637***	1.0167***	0.8548***	1.0145***	0.9275***	0.9692***
AgeGp25_44	1.4924***	1.4772***	1.4888***	1.4715***	1.3106***	1.4527***	1.4821***	1.5122***
AgeGp45_64	1.4976***	1.5202***	1.4860***	1.5179***	1.3917***	1.6169***	1.5246***	1.5456***
AgeGp65pls	1.1880***	1.3596***	1.1818***	1.3693***	1.2260***	1.3428***	1.2214***	1.3596***
skilled	-0.2253***	-0.3373***	-0.1742***	-0.3181***	-0.4526***	-0.1852***	-0.3414***	-0.3809***
sales	-0.3926***	-0.3856***	-0.3570***	-0.3610***	-0.5464***	-0.4599***	-0.4624***	-0.4415***
labour	-0.4953***	-0.6274***	-0.4592***	-0.6420***	-0.6074***	-0.5552***	-0.5709***	-0.6095***
Public	0.0746***	0.1461***	0.0777***	0.1532***	0.1497***	0.1166***	0.0550***	0.1228***
EngNone	-0.4757***	-0.2341***	-0.0215	0.2158	0.0118	-1.7870***	-0.5992***	-0.3121***
EngNotW	-0.4256***	-0.2147***	-0.1447***	-0.0479	-0.3385***	-0.2345**	-0.4944***	-0.2691***
EngWell	-0.3395***	-0.2017***	-0.1861***	-0.1135***	-0.1828***	-0.3483***	-0.3662***	-0.2136***
EngVWell	-0.1315***	-0.0438***	-0.0582***	-0.0408***	-0.025	-0.1108**	-0.1726***	-0.0404***
Owner	-0.2093***	-0.1203***	-0.2045***	-0.1070***	-0.2051***	-0.1309**	-0.2184***	-0.1542***
HomeWk	-0.8636***	-0.6714***	-0.8823***	-0.6388***	-0.7975***	-0.9887***	-0.7752***	-0.7429***
Marital Status	0.2207***	-0.0792***	0.2300***	-0.0927***	0.2058***	-0.019	0.1983***	-0.0441***
Indigenous	-0.1070***	0.0136	-0.1100***	0.0142	na	na	na	na
Muslim	-0.0182	-0.0236	na	na	na	na	-0.1503***	-0.0786***
Migrant	0.0786***	0.0986***	na	na	-0.0094	0.1839**	na	na
Migrant &Muslim	-0.0906***	0.0173	na	na	na	na	na	na
Time in Australia	0.0112***	0.0087***			0.0179***	0.0275***	0.0028***	0.0070***
Constant	5.3915***	5.0815***	5.4602***	5.1576***	5.5143***	5.0779***	5.6176***	5.2484***
Number	230000	210000	160000	150000	4196	2118	65755	54957
Adjusted R2	0.4256	0.3578	0.4499	0.3772	0.3575	0.3416	0.3636	0.2936

Notes: (1) Education levels: Edu_Yr10 Edu_Yr11 Edu_Yr12 Edu_Cert Edu_Diploma Edu_Bachelor Edu_PostgGd, compared to the base case of Year 8 & Year 9 combined.

(2) Occupation: Data are grouped into four categories "Skill Blue-collar" (skilled), "Sales & Clerical & Services" (sales) and "Labourers" (labour) which are compared to the base category "Profession & Manage".

(3) Indigenous: compared to non-indigenous (not in migrant or Muslim models): Indig.

(4) Employment in public sector versus the base working in the private sector: Public.

(5) English language ability: EngNone, EngNotW, Engwell and EngVwell: levels of English language ability compared to Australian born (in some cases EngNone and EngNotW are combined to form EngNoNotW).

(6) Type of employment: Self-employed (Owner) and domestic work (HomeWK) compared to Wage employees —only those who report current positive incomes.

(7) Marital Status (marital): Married compared to the base not married.

(8) Age group: Compares 4 age groups, 19-24, 25-44, 45-64, 65 and older, to the base 15-8 years of age.

(9) Migrant: Any individual not born in Australia (compared to Australian born).

(10) Muslim: Any individual who identified themselves as a Muslim (compared to non Muslims). Migrant*Muslim: Any individual who identified themselves as a Muslim and a migrant (compared to non migrant non Muslims)—the 'interaction'.

(11) TimeAust: Indicator of length of time since arriving in Australia (unit is 5-years – between each Census. (When statistically significant, each 5-year period absent from Australia reduces income.)

(12) Econometric models use the ABS Remote Access Data Laboratory (RADL).

(13) Dependent variable is (log) average weekly income.

7.8 Labour market discrimination

Do all Australians applying for a job have equal chances of being employed irrespective of their ethnicity? Conventional wisdom suggests that if two applicants have the same resume they should have an equal probability of being selected for a job interview. After all, we like to believe that everyone in Australia has a fair go. Unfortunately, this is not the case according to a recent Australian study into labour market discrimination against ethnic minorities in Australia (Booth, Leigh and Varganova 2012).

The researchers used distinctively Anglo-Saxon, Indigenous, Italian, Chinese and Middle Eastern (Muslim) names on fictitious job applications to measure labour market discrimination in Australia. In all cases the researchers applied for entry-level jobs and submitted a CV indicating that the candidate had attended high school in Australia. The study found significant differences in call-back rates. Ethnic minority candidates needed to apply for more jobs to get the same number of interviews as Anglo-Saxon candidates. People with Middle Eastern/Muslim names faced the most discrimination. In another study Australians with Middle Eastern/Muslim backgrounds were 14% less likely to be employed than those with Australian backgrounds, compared to about 12% for Chinese and 10% for Indigenous names.

> After completing TAFE in 2005 I applied for many junior positions where no experience in sales was needed – even though I had worked for two years as a junior sales clerk. I didn't receive any calls and so I decided to legally change my name to Gabriella Hannah. I applied for the same jobs and got a call 30 minutes later.
>
> (Gabriella Hannah, formally Ragda Ali, quoted in Booth et al. 2012, p. 547)

Table 37: Probability of employment by ethnicity, compared to Anglo-Saxon names

Ethnic group	Probability of employment
Indigenous	-10.2%
Italian	-5.2%
Chinese	-11.9%
Middle Eastern	-13.7%

Notes: (1) Probability of gaining employment compared to people with Australian background .
(2) Econometric model results with controls for various socioeconomic variables.
(3) Includes only results statistically significant at 5% or better level (NS represents non-significant).
Source: Booth et al. (2012, p. 552, Table 1)

The call-back rates also showed discrimination against Middle Eastern names. Call-back discrimination against males with Middle Eastern/Muslim names was greater than for all other groups. The pattern of discrimination was consistent for all job types.

Table 38: Call-back rates by ethnicity

Ethnic group	Call-back rate %	Ratio Anglo-Saxon
Female		
Anglo-Saxon	38	Not applicable
Indigenous	31	1.23
Chinese	21	1.82
Italian	37	1.03 Non-significant
Middle Eastern	**25**	**1.52**
Male		
Anglo-Saxon	33	Not applicable
Indigenous	22	1.51
Chinese	22	1.54
Italian	28	1.21 Non-significant
Middle Eastern	**19**	**1.76**

Notes: (1) Econometric model results with controls for various socioeconomic variables. (2) Includes only results statistically significant at 5% or better level.

Source: Booth et al. (2012, p. 557, Table 3).

'To get as many interviews as an Anglo applicant with an Anglo-sounding name, an Indigenous person must submit 35 per cent more applications, a Chinese person must submit 68 per cent more applications, an Italian person must submit 12 per cent more applications, and a Middle Eastern person 64 per cent more applications.

This study has implications for the individual job seeker as well as for policy. For the individual, what's the advice? Consider Anglicising your name. This is the counsel given by some immigration lawyers. They sometimes also recommend that you don't put your country of birth on your application and only mention your language skills if they're relevant.

But can policymakers also do something? Yes, and here's one suggestion. Policymakers can implement anonymous job application procedures … Is this possible? Of course it is. In Germany, in November 2010, the Federal Anti-discrimination Agency initiated a field experiment along these lines, with anonymous job applications (no name, no photograph, no ethnicity or gender). The results showed that standardised anonymous application forms were associated with equal chances of applicants of different minorities receiving a job interview. This is just as you'd expect …

Can we do this in Australia? Let's see what our policymakers have to say.'
(Booth 2013)



Image courtesy of the State Library of Western Australia



8. CONCLUSIONS



The International Centre for Muslim-non Muslim Understanding launch, India

8. CONCLUSIONS

The Muslim experience shows the impact of political attitudes and the resulting national policies on people's lives. The policies arising from the Immigration Restriction Act of 1901 severely restricted the Muslim presence in Australia. It was only after the change of national policy in the late 1960s that a Muslim community began to develop. In 1966 there were 200,885 Muslims in Australia, and according to the 2011 Census there were 476,290 Muslims in Australia, an increase of 137% since 1966 as a result of natural increase and immigration. In 2011 about 40% of Australia's Muslims were Australian born and the rest came from 183 countries, making them one of the most nationally and ethnically heterogeneous religious communities in Australia.

In 2011 Islam was Australia's third largest religion with Australian Muslims constituting 2.2% of the country's population. Australian Muslims are largely city dwellers living in large urban enclaves primarily in Sydney and Melbourne, and the numbers of Muslims in other major urban centres like Brisbane, Adelaide and Perth are increasing. In fact between 2006 and 2011 these cities had significantly higher rates of increase in their Muslim populations than Sydney and Melbourne.

A large majority of Muslims have embraced Australian citizenship, have proficiency in the English language and are in the economically productive stage of their life cycle. They are parenting a large cohort of school-going children. Australian Muslims are largely young and have an educational profile very similar to and in some aspects better than the Australian population. But when it comes to employment and income, two major markers of social and economic success in a modern society, they appear to be significantly lagging behind. They have comparatively higher unemployment rates, lower employment rates, lower incomes relative to their educational credentials and lower home ownership.

In the labour market Muslim Australians face discrimination and are less likely to be granted a job interview than the average Australian. Despite their high levels of education they are less likely to work in the professions. All these indictors suggest that a significant proportion of Muslim Australians occupy a relatively marginal position in Australian society socially and economically. Economic disadvantage is disempowering; it hampers an individual's ability and willingness to participate effectively in political and civic affairs and increases the probability of alienation from mainstream Australian society.

This situation poses important public policy challenges for Australia requiring appropriate remedial policies to promote social and economic inclusion. This acquires greater urgency because, as pointed out in this report, in 2050 there will be one and a half million Australian Muslims comprising almost 5% of the Australian population. At the same time they will provide an important bridge between Australia and the global Muslim community representing probably by then the largest religion in the world.



9. APPENDICES

Appendix A: Geographical comparisons

Table A1: Muslim population by section of state 2011

Section of state	Muslims	Total	Muslims as % of total Muslims
NSW major urban	213804	4852034	44.9
NSW other urban	3723	1379903	0.8
NSW rural balance	1370	520595	0.3
VIC major urban	143946	3851458	30.2
VIC other urban	7169	995559	1.5
VIC rural balance	1253	398715	0.3
QLD major urban	30119	2853439	6.3
QLD other urban	3240	911599	0.7
QLD rural balance	470	411210	0.1
SA major urban	18150	1103980	3.8
SA other urban	1017	302255	0.2
SA rural balance	235	136802	0.0
WA major urban	35856	1627576	7.5
WA other urban	2754	374751	0.6
WA rural balance	333	162464	0.1
TAS major urban	1119	170977	0.2
TAS other urban	460	194591	0.1
TAS rural balance	83	95672	0.0
NT major urban	1310	103018	0.3
NT other urban	205	48672	0.0
NT rural balance	46	33406	0.0
ACT major urban	7420	355595	1.6
ACT rural balance	0	656	0.0
Other territories other urban	301	1347	0.1
Other territories rural balance	3	930	0.0
Total	**476289**	**21507719**	**100**

Note: Includes 'Bounded locality'.

Table A2: Muslim population by section of state and age 2011

	Muslims					Total				
	0–9	10–19	20–49	50–69	70+	0–9	10–19	20–49	50–69	70+
NSW major urban	21.7	16.2	48.9	11.3	1.9	12.9	12.4	43.9	21.3	9.5
NSW other urban	21.0	13.1	53.9	10.4	1.7	13.1	13.3	34.9	24.9	13.8
NSW rural balance	20.4	16.4	42.3	17.5	3.3	12.4	14.6	33.5	30.8	8.8
VIC major urban	20.1	16.8	50.0	11.0	2.0	12.4	12.1	45.1	20.9	9.5
VIC other urban	20.4	19.7	47.4	10.4	2.0	13.4	13.4	37.4	23.4	12.3
VIC rural balance	13.9	15.5	46.5	20.6	3.5	11.8	14.9	33.8	31.0	8.5
QLD major urban	20.1	15.3	52.9	10.1	1.5	13.3	13.3	43.9	21.1	8.4
QLD other urban	21.8	11.5	56.4	8.6	1.7	14.4	13.9	38.3	22.7	10.7
QLD rural balance	9.6	13.9	44.6	25.4	6.6	12.7	14.2	35.9	29.4	7.6
SA major urban	20.1	17.2	53.6	7.7	1.4	11.6	12.3	41.8	23.0	11.3
SA other urban	17.0	17.8	51.5	11.5	2.2	12.7	13.0	36.2	25.0	13.2
SA rural balance	15.3	12.3	49.2	22.0	1.3	12.3	14.3	35.1	30.6	7.6
WA major urban	20.8	17.0	50.9	9.7	1.5	12.7	13.1	43.8	21.6	8.9
WA other urban	20.3	16.0	47.9	13.0	2.8	15.6	14.0	42.9	20.2	7.4
WA rural balance	10.1	9.3	60.3	17.6	2.7	11.4	12.3	42.1	28.1	6.1
TAS major urban	20.8	11.8	56.7	8.9	1.7	12.2	12.5	39.8	24.1	11.4
TAS other urban	19.2	12.4	59.2	8.3	0.9	12.6	13.5	36.8	24.4	12.7
TAS rural balance	8.2	11.8	51.8	24.7	3.5	12.4	14.0	34.9	31.3	7.5
NT major urban	16.1	13.0	55.3	14.4	1.1	14.2	13.2	49.9	19.1	3.6
NT other urban	15.1	9.8	59.5	15.6	0.0	17.8	15.1	46.6	17.7	2.8
NT rural balance	8.7	6.5	50.0	23.9	10.9	15.6	15.5	44.4	21.2	3.3
ACT major urban	20.3	11.6	56.7	10.0	1.4	12.7	12.6	46.6	21.0	7.1
ACT rural balance	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	11.7	18.0	48.6	18.3	3.5
Total	**20.8**	**16.3**	**50.1**	**11.0**	**1.9**	**12.9**	**12.9**	**41.8**	**22.6**	**9.7**

Note: Includes 'Bounded locality', 'Migratory – offshore – shipping', 'No usual address' and 'Other territories'.

Appendix B: Comparisons between 2006 and 2011 Census data

Table B1: Religion in the Census 2006 and 2011

	2006		2011		Change 2006–2011	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Buddhism	418758	2.1	528977	2.5	110219	26.3
Christianity	12685828	63.9	13150670	61.1	464842	3.7
Hinduism	148124	0.7	275535	1.3	127411	86.0
Islam	340392	1.7	476290	2.2	135898	39.9
Judaism	88830	0.4	97336	0.5	8506	9.6
Other religions	109026	0.5	168196	0.8	59170	54.3
No religion	3706553	18.7	4796786	22.3	1090233	29.4
Supplementary codes	133819	0.7	174280	0.8	40461	30.2
Not stated	2223957	11.2	1839649	8.6	-384308	-17.3
Total	**19855287**		**21507719**		**1652432**	**8.3**

Table B2: Country of birth of Muslim population: top 30 source countries 2006 and 2011

	2006				2011			
	Muslim	%	Total	%	Muslim	%	Total	%
Australia	128906	37.9	14072945	70.9	179080	37.6	15017847	69.8
Lebanon	30290	8.9	74848	0.38	33560	7.0	76450	0.4
Pakistan	13820	4.1	16994	0.09	26466	5.6	30220	0.1
Afghanistan	15961	4.7	16751	0.08	26043	5.5	28599	0.1
Turkey	23125	6.8	30492	0.15	25311	5.3	32844	0.2
Bangladesh	13357	3.9	16097	0.08	23665	5.0	27809	0.1
Iraq	10039	2.9	32520	0.16	15395	3.2	48169	0.2
Iran	7313	2.1	22548	0.11	12686	2.7	34455	0.2
Indonesia	8654	2.5	50976	0.26	12240	2.6	63160	0.3
India	4887	1.4	147107	0.74	10125	2.1	295363	1.4
Saudi Arabia	2449	0.7	3482	0.02	8709	1.8	10516	0.0
Bosnia & Herzegovina	7539	2.2	24630	0.12	7603	1.6	25683	0.1
Malaysia	4199	1.2	92335	0.47	7225	1.5	116196	0.5
Fiji	5925	1.7	48142	0.24	7191	1.5	56979	0.3
Somalia	4108	1.2	4316	0.02	5424	1.1	5685	0.0
Egypt	3458	1.0	33497	0.17	4716	1.0	36532	0.2
Singapore	2488	0.7	39972	0.20	3425	0.7	48646	0.2
Cyprus	3229	0.9	18383	0.09	3148	0.7	18070	0.1
Sudan	2480	0.7	19050	0.10	3096	0.7	19371	0.1
Syria	2264	0.7	6968	0.04	2951	0.6	8390	0.0
South Africa	2359	0.7	104132	0.52	2827	0.6	145684	0.7
New Zealand	1639	0.5	389464	1.96	2687	0.6	483398	2.2
FYROM	2160	0.6	40656	0.20	2512	0.5	40223	0.2
Kuwait	1715	0.5	2877	0.01	2430	0.5	4060	0.0
Jordan	1570	0.5	3719	0.02	2260	0.5	4620	0.0
Sri Lanka	1279	0.4	62256	0.31	2257	0.5	86412	0.4
Ethiopia	1251	0.4	5633	0.03	2016	0.4	8453	0.0

	2006				2011			
	Muslim	%	Total	%	Muslim	%	Total	%
England	1248	0.4	856938	4.32	1714	0.4	911594	4.2
United Arab Emirates	1042	0.3	2975	0.01	1527	0.3	4899	0.0
Eritrea	1166	0.3	2015	0.01	1520	0.3	2842	0.0
Libya	327	0.1	1518	0.01	1323	0.3	2557	0.0

Notes: (1) FYROM is Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.
(2) Order is top 30 countries in 2011 Census.

Table B3: Ethnicity/ancestry of Muslim population 2006 and 2011

	2006		2011		Change	
	Muslim	%	Muslim	%	2006–2011	%
Oceanian	25306	7.4	30703	6.4	5397	21.3
Northwest European	17112	5.0	23650	5.0	6538	38.2
Southern and Eastern European	19399	5.7	23558	4.9	4159	21.4
North African and Middle Eastern	151218	44.4	199722	41.9	48504	32.1
Southeast Asian	18620	5.5	28194	5.9	9574	51.4
Northeast Asian	1625	0.5	2517	0.5	892	54.9
Southern and Central Asian	66354	19.5	118920	25.0	52566	79.2
People of the Americas	359	0.1	456	0.1	97	27.0
Sub-Saharan African	11691	3.4	18981	4.0	7290	62.4
Supplementary codes	3317	1.0	5992	1.3	2675	80.6
Not stated	25392	7.5	23596	5.0	-1796	-7.1
Total	**340393**		**476289**		**135896**	**39.9**

Table B4: Muslim proportion of ethnic groups 2006 and 2011

	2006		2011		Change	
	Muslim	Total	Muslim proportion	Muslim	Total	Muslim
Oceanian	25306	5596159	0.5	30703	5273411	0.6
Northwest European	17112	8802672	0.2	23650	9987087	0.2
Southern and Eastern European	19399	1746346	1.1	23558	1827567	1.3
North African & Middle Eastern	151218	366822	41.2	199722	464095	43.0
Southeast Asian	18620	399026	4.7	28194	544007	5.2
Northeast Asian	1625	720627	0.2	2517	942804	0.3
Southern and Central Asian	66354	365623	18.1	118920	645103	18.4
People of the Americas	359	102046	0.4	456	126964	0.4
Sub-Saharan African	11691	104015	11.2	18981	156555	12.1
Supplementary codes	3317	42510	7.8	5992	64895	9.2
Not stated	25392	1609441	1.6	23596	1475231	1.6
Total	**340393**	**19855287**	**1.7**	**476289**	**21507719**	**2.2**

Table B5: Muslim population by state 2006 and 2011

	2006		2011		Change	
	Total	Muslim	Muslim %	Total	Muslim	Muslim %
NSW	6549174	168789	2.6	6917657	219378	3.2
VIC	4932422	109368	2.2	5354040	152779	2.9
QLD	3904531	20322	0.5	4332738	34048	0.8
SA	1514339	10518	0.7	1596570	19511	1.2
WA	1959088	24186	1.2	2239171	39117	1.7
TAS	476480	1051	0.2	495351	1708	0.3
NT	192899	1088	0.6	211944	1587	0.7
ACT	324035	4372	1.3	357218	7434	2.1
Total	**19855287**	**340393**	**30.1**	**21507719**	**476291**	**24.1**

Table B6: Muslim population by city 2006 and 2011

	2006		2011		Change	
	Total	Muslim	Muslim %	Total	Muslim	Muslim %
Sydney	4119189	161167	47.3	4852034	213804	44.9
Melbourne	3592592	103189	30.3	3851458	143946	30.2
Brisbane	1763133	14536	4.3	2853439	30119	6.3
Adelaide	1105839	9666	2.8	1103980	18150	3.8
Perth	1445077	22137	6.5	162576	35856	7.5
Hobart	200523	587	0.2	170977	1119	0.2
Darwin	105993	910	0.3	103018	1310	0.3
Canberra	323057	4367	1.3	355595	7420	1.6
Total	**19855287**	**340393**	**100**	**21507719**	**476291**	**100**

Table B7: Muslim population age profile 2006 and 2011

	2006		2011		% Change	
	Muslim	Total	Muslim	Total	Muslim	Total
0–4	10.8	6.3	11.4	6.6	6.6	12.7
5–14	19.1	13.5	17.8	12.7	12.7	1.7
15–24	18.8	13.6	17.3	13.3	13.3	6.0
25–34	18.7	13.5	20.8	13.8	13.8	10.9
35–44	14.8	14.8	14.5	14.2	14.2	4.3
45–54	9.5	13.9	9.6	13.7	13.7	6.8
55–64	5.2	11.0	5.3	11.6	11.6	14.2
65+	3.0	13.3	3.4	14.0	14.0	13.9
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**6.6**	**8.3**

Table B8: Muslims in 55 to 74 year-old age band 2006 and 2011

	2006		2011	
	Muslim	% of Muslim population	Muslim	% of Muslim population
55–59	17779	5.2	34190	7.2
60–64	7234	2.1	10750	2.3
65–69	4447	1.3	7210	1.5
70–74	2625	0.8	4365	0.9

Table B9: Muslim population change by state electoral division 2006 and 2011

	2006			2011			% Change	
	Muslim	Total	Muslim %	Muslim	Total	Muslim %	Muslim	Total
Auburn NSW	19270	87615	22.0	23601	92032	25.6	22.5	5.0
Bankstown NSW	21186	80225	26.4	21559	80695	26.7	1.8	0.6
Lakemba NSW	10083	66356	15.2	20854	85552	24.4	106.8	28.9
Broadmeadows (NM) VIC	16156	60878	26.5	19975	63775	31.3	23.6	4.8
Granville NSW	12385	74926	16.5	16306	88349	18.5	31.7	17.9
Fairfield NSW	5902	71457	8.3	11750	84223	14.0	99.1	17.9
Macquarie Fields NSW	6617	95151	7.0	10055	86150	11.7	52.0	-9.5
Liverpool NSW	8846	82862	10.7	9610	83382	11.5	8.6	0.6
Yuroke (WM) VIC	5202	66419	7.8	8986	81332	11.0	72.7	22.5
Dandenong (SEM) VIC	5605	56088	10.0	8315	60230	13.8	48.3	7.4
Thomastown (NM) VIC	6079	53294	11.4	8052	54130	14.9	32.5	1.6
Rockdale NSW	6317	67456	9.4	7424	74885	9.9	17.5	11.0
Mount Druitt NSW	5225	84298	6.2	7318	85350	8.6	40.1	1.2
Narre Warren South (SEM) VIC	3007	58248	5.2	5794	92430	6.3	92.7	58.7
Parramatta NSW	5106	84380	6.1	5571	92451	6.0	9.1	9.6
Lyndhurst (SEM) VIC	3811	57755	6.6	5513	69749	7.9	44.7	20.8
Kogarah NSW	4576	71273	6.4	5490	76780	7.2	20.0	7.7
Pascoe Vale (WM) VIC	4007	56581	7.1	5236	62852	8.3	30.7	11.1
East Hills NSW	4893	63578	7.7	5114	67693	7.6	4.5	6.5
Altona (WM) VIC	2621	68318	3.8	5088	95614	5.3	94.1	40.0
Melbourne (NM) VIC	3937	76606	5.1	5040	92430	5.5	28.0	20.7
Blacktown NSW	3902	76282	5.1	4778	79036	6.0	22.5	3.6
Kororoit (WM) VIC	3357	60402	5.6	4544	71481	6.4	35.4	18.3
Campbelltown NSW	2822	69842	4.0	4441	69510	6.4	57.4	-0.5
Keilor (WM) VIC	3696	73852	5.0	4337	82807	5.2	17.3	12.1
Tarneit (WM) VIC	2050	65655	3.1	4164	80736	5.2	103.1	23.0
Derrimut (WM) VIC	2773	55822	5.0	4064	69692	5.8	46.6	24.8
Heffron NSW	3827	78330	4.9	3908	86605	4.5	2.1	10.6
Narre Warren North (SE) VIC	2745	81272	3.4	3877	60226	6.4	41.2	-25.9
Molonglo ACT	1835	137125	1.3	3610	158738	2.3	96.7	15.8

Notes: (1) Order is top 30 divisions by Muslim population in 2011 Census.
(2) SE is southeastern metropolitan; WE is western metropolitan; NE is northern metropolitan.

Table B10: Muslim population change by Commonwealth electoral area 2006 and 2011

	2006		2011		Change %	
	Muslim	Total	Muslim	Total	Muslim	Total
Blaxland, NSW	21949	143316	35905	158407	63.6	10.5
Watson, NSW	17534	147816	32734	161616	86.7	9.3
Calwell, Vic	19689	147781	26659	167562	35.4	13.4
Reid, NSW	29277	161856	17290	166484	-40.9	2.9
Werriwa, NSW	10410	143802	14586	148306	40.1	3.1
Parramatta, NSW	5156	143468	14345	164653	178.2	14.8
Wills, Vic	10629	139072	13783	150356	29.7	8.1
Holt, Vic	6927	161343	12677	190196	83.0	17.9
Barton, NSW	10252	136094	12103	142068	18.1	4.4
Chifley, NSW	8589	153309	11415	166310	32.9	8.5
Gorton, Vic	8353	157367	11273	189517	35.0	20.4
Fowler, NSW	7318	134503	10037	148966	37.2	10.8
Lalor, Vic	4233	158139	9328	217497	120.4	37.5
Scullin, Vic	6772	126786	9068	132056	33.9	4.2
Swan, WA	4468	127708	8863	159101	98.4	24.6
Bruce, Vic	5966	129161	8841	135280	48.2	4.7
Banks, NSW	9931	129476	7349	147759	-26.0	14.1
Melbourne, Vic	5652	155824	7241	177629	28.1	14.0
Gellibrand, Vic	5978	138290	7033	148823	17.6	7.6
Greenway, NSW	2278	134929	6910	154739	203.3	14.7
Isaacs, Vic	5112	141301	6616	155990	29.4	10.4
Batman, Vic	4848	128064	6011	136473	24.0	6.6
Kingsford Smith, NSW	4761	150836	5389	157481	13.2	4.4
Moreton, Qld	3815	132945	5295	145978	38.8	9.8
Rankin, Qld	1941	146521	5060	167864	160.7	14.6
Stirling, WA	3178	128601	4808	141982	51.3	10.4
Hughes, NSW	3393	130149	4715	141694	39.0	8.9
Fraser, ACT	2342	158643	4653	188463	98.7	18.8
Hasluck, WA	2056	122036	4249	149328	106.7	22.4
Adelaide, SA	2316	140196	4130	150023	78.3	7.0
(30 Largest in 2011)	**235123**	**4249332**	**328366**	**4762601**	**39.7**	**12.1**

Table B11: Muslim and national identity 2006 and 2011

	2006				2011			
	Muslim	%	Total	%	Muslim	%	Total	%
Australian	262815	77.2	17095561	86.1	352923	74.1	18261807	84.9
Not Australian	63892	18.8	1431008	7.2	108755	22.8	1959288	9.1
Not stated	13685	4.0	1328718	6.7	14613	3.1	1286624	6.0

Table B12: Muslim household composition 2006 and 2011

	2006				2011			
	Muslim	%	Total	%	Muslim	%	Total	%
Never married	74572	21.9	5278604	26.6	104020	21.8	5962769	27.7
Widowed	5641	1.7	936812	4.7	7460	1.6	949633	4.4
Divorced	11165	3.3	1306914	6.6	15755	3.3	1460899	6.8
Separated	9267	2.7	495059	2.5	11990	2.5	529280	2.5
Married	137851	40.5	7900686	39.8	198144	41.6	8461114	39.3
Lone parent	12877	3.8	823254	4.1	17844	3.7	901638	4.2
Lone person	11586	3.4	1770463	8.9	15176	3.2	1888699	8.8
Child under 15	100147	29.4	3661408	18.4	136607	28.7	3872758	18.0
Child non-dependent	23365	6.9	1159203	5.8	31050	6.5	1226195	5.7
Student	24711	7.3	906121	4.6	34456	7.2	1011592	4.7
Group households	10801	3.2	581603	2.9	17012	3.6	716330	3.3

Notes: (1) Categories overlap (e.g., 'Never married' can also be 'Lone parent' or 'Lone person').
(2) 'Student' excludes dependent child.
(3) 'Child under 15' are dependents.

Table B13: Age profile of Muslim population 2006 and 2011

	2006				2011			
	Muslim	Total	Muslim % of total	Muslim % of overall Muslim	Muslim	Total	Muslim % of total	Muslim % of overall Muslim
0–4	36725	1260406	2.9	10.8	54196	1421049	3.8	11.4
5–14	65174	2676806	2.4	19.1	84721	2722979	3.1	17.8
15–24	63950	2704269	2.4	18.8	82414	2866469	2.9	17.3
25–64	164339	10569440	1.6	48.3	238913	11484935	2.1	50.2
65+	10204	2644366	0.4	3.0	16046	3012287	0.5	3.4
Total	**340392**	**19855287**	**1.7**	**100**	**476291**	**21507719**	**2.2**	**100**

Table B14: Muslims in 5 to 9 year-old age band 2006 and 2011

	2006				2011			
	Muslim	% of Muslim population	Total	% of population	Muslim	% of Muslim population	Total	% of total population
5 years	6948	2.0	259134	1.3	10142	2.1	281970	1.3
6 years	6879	2.0	261007	1.3	9423	2.0	272301	1.3
7 years	6700	2.0	261808	1.3	8883	1.9	267513	1.2
8 years	6639	2.0	261600	1.3	8482	1.8	265111	1.2
9 years	6710	2.0	265314	1.3	8034	1.7	265022	1.2
(5–9)	33876	10.0	1308863	6.6	44964	9.4	135917	6.3
All	**340394**		**19855287**		**476290**		**21507719**	

Note: 2006 Muslim % of Muslim population range from 1.97% to 2.04% (2006) & 1.31% to 1.43% (2011).

Table B15: Individual income (gross weekly) 2006 and 2011

	2006				2011			
	Muslim	%	Total	%	Muslim	%	Total	%
Negative/nil income	34335	10.1	1140496	5.7	55065	11.6	1416396	6.6
$1–149 or $1–199*	25553	7.5	1103116	5.6	38048	8.0	1285556	6.0
$150–$399 or $200–$399*	78714	23.1	4283651	21.6	83415	17.5	3513174	16.3
$400–$599	30966	9.1	2171002	10.9	37610	7.9	2006075	9.3
$600–$999	31995	9.4	2949834	14.9	55196	11.6	3236047	15.0
$1000–$2000	17523	5.1	2301318	11.6	40818	8.6	3452462	16.1
$2000 plus	3575	1.1	551749	2.8	10165	2.1	1081279	5.0
NS/NA	117731	34.6	5354121	27.0	155972	32.7	5516730	25.7
Total	**340392**	**100**	**19855287**	**100**	**476289**	**100**	**21507719**	**100**

Notes: (1) NS 'Not stated'; NA 'Not applicable'.
(2) * $1–149 (2006) $1–199 (2011).
(3) Data are in current dollar values.

Table B16: Children in households with income less than $600 2006 and 2011 (percent)

	2006		2011	
	Muslim	Total	Muslim	Total
Less than (in poverty)	30.4	16.6	26.9	14.0
Not less than (not in poverty)	69.6	83.4	73.1	86.0

Note: Data are from the ABS Remote Access Data Laboratory (RADL 1% sample).

Table B17: Labour force status 2006 and 2011

	2006		2011	
	Muslim	Total	Muslim	Total
Employed	30.6	45.9	31.5	46.8
Unemployed	4.7	2.5	4.6	2.8
NLF	32.8	26.5	33.3	26.6

Note: 'Not stated', 'Not applicable' and 'Overseas visitor' not shown.

Table B18: Muslims and disability: assistance with core activities in older population 2006 and 2011

	Age group	2006				2011			
		Muslim	%	Total	%	Muslim	%	Total	%
Needs assistance with core activities	60–69	2435	20.8	102672	6.0	4340	24.2	145013	6.8
	70–79	1556	36.4	140626	12.1	2692	40.2	161555	12.9
	80–89	690	53.3	195285	31.6	1223	63.9	226933	32.1
	90–99	88	56.8	63294	60.1	157	75.1	77793	60.5
	100 plus	3	10.0	1968	62.4	4	30.8	2482	75.7
Total		**4772**	**27.4**	**503845**	**14.0**	**8416**	**31.4**	**613776**	**14.5**
Does not need assistance with core activities	60–69	8976	76.8	1519286	88.6	13213	73.6	1879280	88.4
	70–79	2596	60.7	939953	81.1	3838	57.4	1021970	81.5
	80–89	552	42.7	365518	59.1	629	32.8	425922	60.2
	90–99	64	41.3	30377	28.8	42	20.1	37664	29.3
	100 plus	27	90.0	867	27.5	9	69.2	435	13.3
Total		**12215**	**70.0**	**2856001**	**79.3**	**17731**	**66.2**	**3365271**	**79.8**

Note: 2006 Muslim % of Muslim population range from 1.97% to 2.04% (2006) & 1.31% to 1.43% (2011).

Table B19: Highest level of qualification 2006 and 2011

	2006		2011	
	Muslim	Total	Muslim	Total
Year 11 and below	26.7	38.4	23.9	35.5
Year 12	38.9	33.9	43.5	38.4
Cert/dip/assoc. degree	11.0	19.1	12.2	21.1
BA/postgraduate	13.0	12.5	16.7	15.2

Notes: (1) Percent of population: population includes 'Not applicable', 'Not stated' and 'Inadequately described'.

(2) Year 11 and below includes 'Did not go to school'.

(3) Categories overlap: Year 12 (or earlier) may also have engaged in further education.

Table B20: Highest level of qualification by gender 2006 and 2011 (percent)

	2006		2011	
	Muslim	Total	Muslim	Total
Male				
Year 11 and below	25.4	38.2	23.0	35.7
Year 12	40.6	33.0	44.9	37.2
Cert/ Dip/ Assoc. Degree	12.3	23.3	13.1	24.7
BA/ Postgraduate	14.6	11.7	17.9	13.9
Female				
Year 11 and below	28.2	38.6	25.0	35.4
Year 12	37.0	34.7	42.0	39.6
Cert/Diploma/Assoc. Degree	9.6	15.1	11.2	17.5
BA/Postgrad	11.2	13.3	15.3	16.5

Notes: (1) Percent of population: population includes 'Not applicable', 'Not stated' and 'Inadequately described'.

(2) Year 11 and below includes "Did not go to school".

(3) Categories overlap: Year 12 (or earlier) may also have engaged in further education.



The International Centre for Muslim non-Muslim Understanding

Table B21: Student population gender variation by section of state 2006 and 2011

	2006				2011			
	Muslims		Total		Muslims		Total	
	Student	Student % of Muslims	Student	Student % of total	Student	Student % of Muslims	Student	Student % of total
Sydney	58940	35.9	1093095	24.6	83413	39.0	1223658	25.2
Melbourne	37590	36.4	854689	24.4	57414	39.9	961699	25.0
Brisbane	7088	39.5	587570	23.6	13149	43.7	689028	24.1
Adelaide	4444	46.5	247235	23.8	8995	49.6	267182	24.2
Perth	9267	43.1	302167	24.1	15987	44.6	391443	24.1
Hobart	224	42.4	30395	23.6	564	50.5	40842	23.9
Darwin	401	38.2	34371	23.7	507	38.7	23565	22.9
Canberra	1783	40.8	89416	27.8	3221	43.4	97797	27.5
Total	**125807**	**37.0**	**4734752**	**23.8**	**192295**	**40.4**	**5168745**	**24.0**

Notes: (1) Locality total includes 'Bounded locality', 'Migratory – offshore – shipping', 'No usual address' and 'Other territories'.

(2) Students are the sum of 'full-time' and 'part-time'; student total includes 'not attending' and 'not stated'.



Table B22: Occupation structure 2006 and 2011

	2006				2011			
	Muslim	%	Total	%	Muslim	%	Total	%
Professional and managerial	27267	27.2	3008277	33.7	44323	30.5	3439412	34.8
Skilled blue collar	27219	27.1	1913872	21.4	36739	25.3	2084693	21.1
Sales, clerical and personal services	30781	30.7	3063920	34.3	46137	31.7	3397598	34.4
Labourers	15092	15.0	952523	10.7	18143	12.5	947608	9.6
Total	**31995**	**9.4**	**2949834**	**14.9**	**55196**	**11.6**	**3236047**	**15.0**

Notes: (1) Excludes 'Not stated', 'Not applicable' and 'Inadequately described'.

(2) Skilled includes technicians and trades workers & machinery operators and drivers; sales, clerical and personal includes community and personal service workers clerical and administrative workers sales workers.



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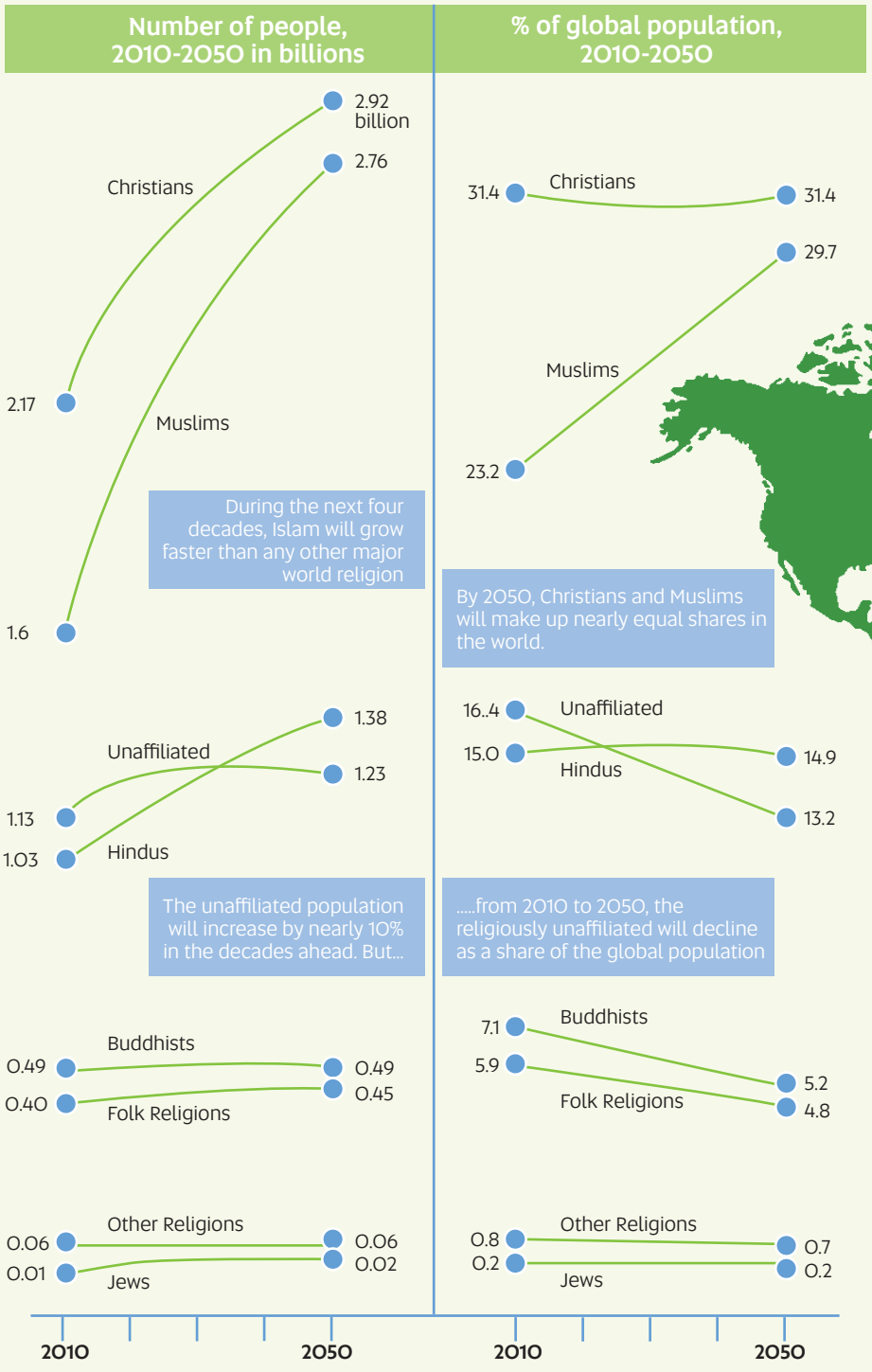
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RELIGIOUS DEMOGRAPHY OF THE WORLD IN THE TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY

The religious profile of the world is changing. This is partly because of differences in fertility rates and the size of the youth population among different religions, and also because of people changing religions.

Figure 4: Projected change in global population

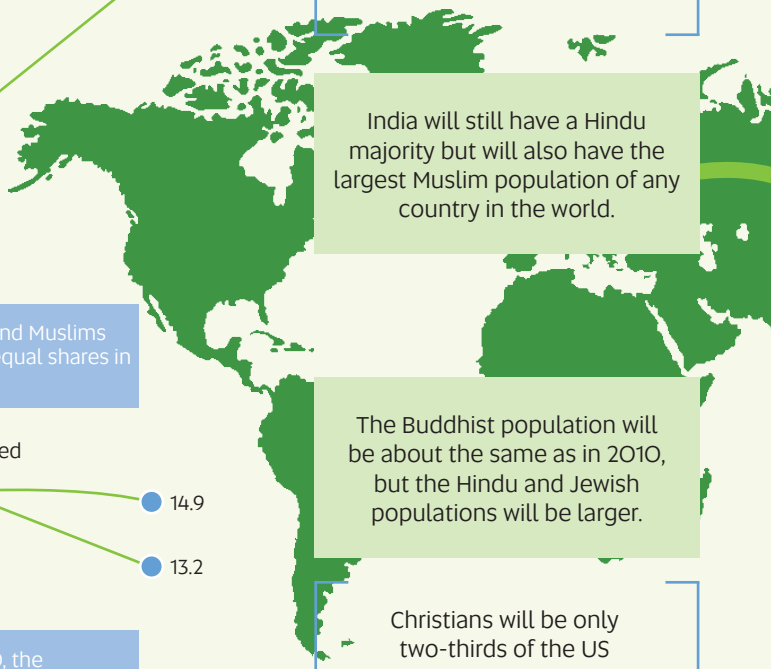


By the year 2050

Muslims will make up **10%** of the population of Europe.

There will be nearly as many Muslims as Christians around the world.

People who do not have an affiliation with any religion will have a declining share of the world's total population.



India will still have a Hindu majority but will also have the largest Muslim population of any country in the world.

The Buddhist population will be about the same as in 2010, but the Hindu and Jewish populations will be larger.

Christians will be only two-thirds of the US population, and Judaism will no longer be the largest non-Christian religion.
There will be more Muslims in the US than followers of the Jewish religion.

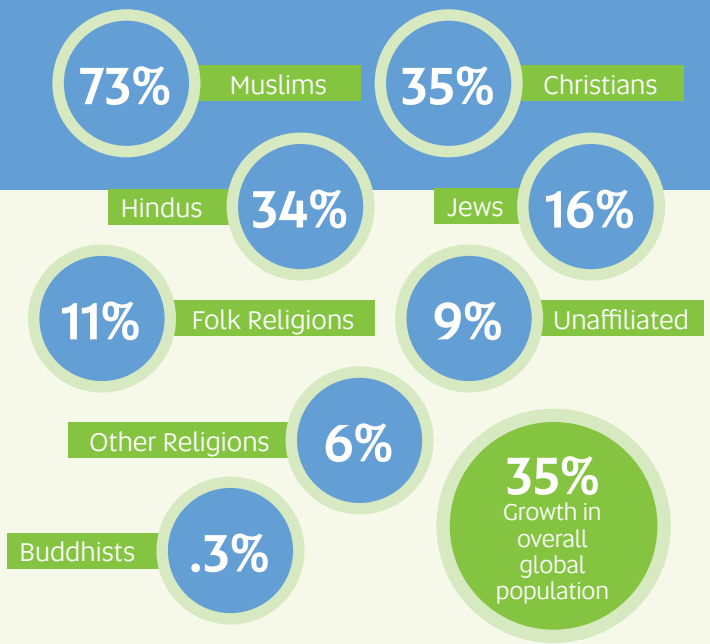
4 out of every **10** Christians in the world will live in Sub-Saharan Africa.



(Source: Pew Research Center 2015)

Figure 5: Islam growing fastest

Estimated change in population size, 2010-2050



(Source: Pew Research Center 2015)

Figure 6: Long-term projections of Christian and Muslim shares of world's population

(Source: Pew Research Center 2015)

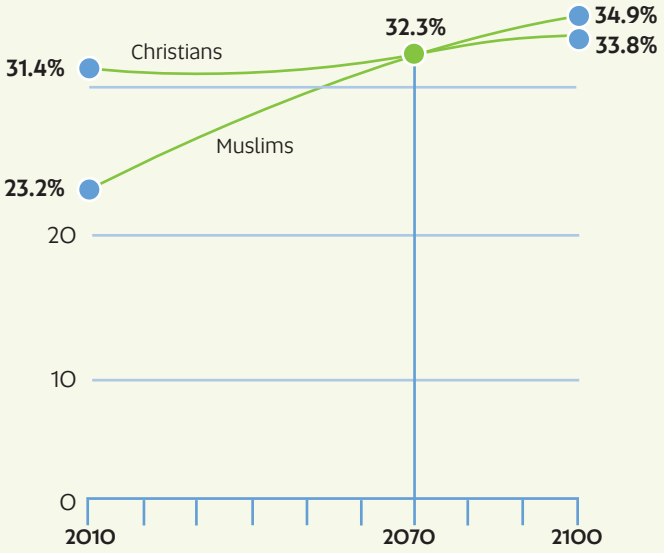




Table 39: Countries that will no longer have a Christian majority in 2050

(Source: Pew Research Center 2015)

	Majority religion 2010	% of population 2010	Majority/ largest religion 2050	% of population 2050
Australia	Christianity	67.3	Christianity	47.0
United Kingdom	Christianity	64.3	Christianity	45.4
Benin	Christianity	53.0	Christianity	48.5
France	Christianity	63.0	Unaffiliated	44.1
Republic of Macedonia	Christianity	59.3	Islam	56.2
New Zealand	Christianity	57.0	Unaffiliated	45.1
Bosnia-Herzegovina	Christianity	52.3	Islam	49.4
Netherlands	Christianity	50.6	Unaffiliated	49.1

Figure 7: Projected cumulative change due to religious switching, 2010–2050

(Source: Pew Research Center 2015)

	Switching in	Switching out	Net Change
Unaffiliated	97,080,000	35,590,000	+61,490,000
Muslims	12,620,000	9,400,000	+3,220,000
Folk Religions	5,460,000	2,850,000	+2,610,000
Other Religions	3,040,000	1,160,000	+1,880,000
Hindus	260,000	250,000	+10,000
Jews	320,000	630,000	- 310,000
Buddhists	3,370,000	6,210,000	-2,850,000
Christians	40,060,000	106,110,000	-66,050,000

University of South Australia

The University of South Australia's International Centre for Muslim and non-Muslim Understanding is funded by the Australian Government Department of Education.

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Information correct at time of printing (June 2015)

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