

WESTERN SYDNEY
UNIVERSITY



CHALLENGING RACISM PROJECT 2015-16 NATIONAL SURVEY

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This research was
commissioned
by the television
network SBS for the
documentary entitled
'Is Australia Racist?'
released on Sunday
26th February 2017

SAMPLE

An online survey of residents throughout Australia generated a completed sample of 6001 respondents. The survey was undertaken between July and August 2015, and in November 2016. The survey is largely representative of the Australian population. Of the total sample, 52 per cent are female and 48 per cent are male. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander respondents account for 2.3 per cent of the sample. Respondents born in Australia make up 72 per cent of the sample. The most common countries of birth were United Kingdom (7.6%), New Zealand (2.4%), India (2.4%), Malaysia (1.4%) and China (1.1%, excluding SARS and Taiwan). Respondents who speak a language other than English at home or in their community comprise 18.3 per cent of sample. The most common languages included Cantonese (1.6%), Mandarin (1.4%), Italian (1.3%), Greek (0.9%) and Chinese (0.9%).

challenging ■ racism project

OUT-GROUPS

We asked two sets of questions that delivered data on who might be the current out-groups in Australian society. Firstly, we asked respondents if their feelings towards seven specific groups of Australians were positive, negative or neutral. Secondly, we utilised a Bogardus social distance instrument to measure the degree of intolerance of specific out-groups (Bogardus 1933).

When asked about their feelings towards particular groups, 32 per cent of respondents claimed to have 'negative' feelings towards Muslim Australians, and 22 per cent claimed to have 'negative' feelings towards Middle-Eastern Australians (see Table 1). Respondents' feelings towards Anglo-Australians and Asian Australians were the most positive at 60 per cent and 53 per cent, respectively. However, a large proportion (37-46%) of respondents selected 'neutral' in regards to their feelings for each of the seven specific groups.

Men were more likely to have negative feelings about Muslim Australians and African Australians than women, both of these associations were statistically significant (Chi-square test: $p < .000$; see Table 2). Older Australians (over 65) were more likely to have negative feelings about Muslim Australians, Middle-Eastern Australians and African Australians (Chi-square test: $p < .000$; see Table 2).

Bogardus social distance measures relating to the out-marriage of a family member were also used as indicators of perceived 'out-group' status and levels of (in)tolerance towards specific groups of Australians. These have also been referred to as 'comfort' or distance indicators in other attitudinal survey work (see Berry & Kalin 1995: 306-7; Dunn 2003; Peach 1976). Respondents were asked for the extent of their concern, if any, if a close relative were to marry a member of ten specific groups (see Table 3). Data generated from such questions have traditionally been analysed as indicators of (in)tolerance (Dunn 2003). This second indicator has picked up a higher degree of intolerance or negative attitudes towards specific groups of Australians.

There is a substantive level of stated concern regarding Muslim Australians. Only 37 per cent of respondents replied they would not be concerned at all if a relative married an individual of Muslim faith (see Table 3) while 28 per cent indicated they would be 'extremely or very concerned' if a relative were to marry a Muslim. This constituted one-in-four respondents. In total, 63 per cent of respondents expressed some degree (ranging from slightly-extremely) of intolerance/discomfort with Muslim Australians.

Middle Eastern and African Australians are also perceived as significant outgroups (see Table 3). One-in-two respondents (51%) expressed some anti-Middle Eastern sentiment on the Bogardus marriage scale (from slight through to extreme concern) and 44 per cent of respondents expressed some anti-African sentiment. Other significant outgroups included Southern Asian and Jewish Australians, with 38 per cent of respondents expressing some anti-Southern Asian sentiment and 40 per cent expressing some anti-Jewish sentiment.

Respondents were also prompted to indicate their tolerance or comfort with British, Christian and Italian Australians. Anti-British and anti-Italian sentiment (from slight through to extreme concern) were lowest across the sample at only 16 per cent and 18 per cent, respectively. Anti-Christian sentiment was also relatively low at 22 per cent (see Table 3). These results indicate the culturally uneven nature of tolerance in Australia.

Female respondents were generally more tolerant of inter-marriage with all the groups identified above. This was especially true for marriage with Aboriginal (Chi square test: $p < .000$), African (Chi square test: $p < .000$) and Jewish Australians (Chi square test: $p < .000$) (see Table 4). For marriage with Middle Eastern, Asian (both Southern and other) and Muslim Australians the gender variation was NOT statistically significant. Male respondents were also more likely to express concern regarding inter-marriage with Italian (Chi square test: $p < .000$), British (Chi square test: $p < .000$) and Christian Australians (Chi square test: $p < .000$).

Older people, especially those over 65 years old, had greater intolerance by this measure, particularly in regards to Middle Eastern, Muslim and African Australians (see Table 4).

Table 1. Positive, negative, or neutral feelings towards specific groups¹

	Very positive % (n)	Somewhat positive % (n)	Neutral % (n)	Somewhat negative % (n)	Very negative % (n)	Total % (n)
Anglo-Australians	28.8 (1726)	30.9 (1857)	37.3 (2238)	2.4 (147)	0.5 (33)	100 (6001)
Aboriginal Australians	21.7 (1303)	28.1 (1686)	39.9 (2396)	8.4 (504)	1.9 (112)	100 (6001)
Muslim Australians	12.3 (736)	17.9 (1073)	38.3 (2300)	21.1 (1268)	10.4 (624)	100 (6001)
Refugees in Australia	14.3 (859)	22.0 (1322)	44.3 (2659)	14.4 (863)	5.0 (298)	100 (6001)
Middle Eastern Australians	14.4 (862)	21.5 (1292)	41.7 (2505)	16.7 (1004)	5.6 (338)	100 (6001)
African Australians	15.8 (950)	22.6 (1358)	45.5 (2728)	12.2 (733)	3.9 (232)	100 (6001)
Asian Australians	22.0 (1323)	31.3 (1879)	39.8 (2387)	5.8 (347)	1.1 (65)	100 (6001)

¹Question wordings: Would you say your feelings are positive, negative or neutral towards the following groups...

Source: Challenging Racism Project Survey, online survey, July-August 2015 and November 2016

Table 2. Negative feelings towards selected Australian 'out groups'¹, by gender and age

		Anglo (%)	Aboriginal (%)	Muslim (%)	Refugees (%)	Middle-East (%)	African (%)	Asian (%)
Gender	Male	3.2	10.9	34	19.6	23.9	18.1	6.5
	Female	2.7	9.7	29.2	19.1	20.9	14.1	7.2
Chi-square test		p=<.291	p=<.069	p=<.000	p=<.004	p=<.008	p=<.000	p=<.282
Age	18-35	4.4	12.0	24.3	16.9	16.6	12.1	7.0
	36-65	2.6	9.7	32.6	21.0	24.3	17.0	7.0
	Over 65	1.1	8.4	43.3	19.5	28.4	21.6	6.2
Chi-square test		p=<.000	p=<.000	p=<.000	p=<.001	p=<.000	p=<.000	p=<.000
All		3.0	10.3	31.5	19.3	22.4	16.1	6.9

¹Question wording: Would you say your feelings are positive, negative or neutral towards the following groups...

Source: Challenging Racism Project Survey, online survey, July-August 2015 and November 2016

Table 3. Levels of concern regarding out-marriage of a relative, to specific groups¹

Level of concern	Not at all concerned % (n)	Slightly concerned % (n)	Somewhat concerned % (n)	Very concerned % (n)	Extremely concerned % (n)	Total % (n)
Indian, Pakistani or Sri Lankan backgrounds	61.6 (3694)	18.4 (1102)	12.0 (719)	4.7 (281)	3.4 (205)	100 (6001)
Other Asian backgrounds	70.4 (4223)	15.4 (925)	9.1 (549)	3.3 (198)	1.8 (106)	100 (6001)
Aboriginal background	63.8 (3831)	17.2 (1032)	10.9 (657)	4.8 (290)	3.2 (191)	100 (6001)
Italian background	81.6 (4896)	9.5 (569)	6.1 (369)	1.8 (110)	0.9 (57)	100 (6001)
British background	84.1 (5048)	7.5 (451)	5.6 (334)	1.9 (117)	0.8 (51)	100 (6001)
African background	56.1 (3365)	19.1 (1146)	12.4 (745)	7.2 (432)	5.2 (313)	100 (6001)
Middle Eastern background	48.6 (2919)	19.8 (1187)	14.3 (857)	9.4 (562)	7.9 (476)	100 (6001)
Muslim Faith	36.9 (2217)	19.7 (1185)	15.6 (939)	10.4 (627)	17.2 (1033)	100 (6001)
Jewish Faith	59.9 (3595)	17.7 (1064)	12.4 (747)	5.5 (333)	4.4 (262)	100 (6001)
Christian Faith	77.3 (4638)	10.7 (640)	7.6 (454)	2.5 (152)	1.9 (117)	100 (6001)

¹Question wording: In your opinion, how concerned would you feel if one of your closest relatives were to marry a person of...

Source: 2015 Challenging Racism Project Survey, online survey, July-August 2015 and November 2016

Table 4. Any stated concern regarding inter-marriage to selected 'out groups'¹, by gender and age

Total concern regarding inter-marriage		Southern Asian (%)	Other Asian (%)	Aborigi- nal (%)	Italian (%)	British (%)	African (%)	Middle Eastern (%)	Muslim (%)	Jewish (%)	Christian (%)
Gender	Male	38.7	30.7	39.1	20.4	18.0	46.6	51.8	64.0	43.0	24.6
	Female	38.2	28.6	33.4	16.5	13.9	41.4	51.0	62.2	37.4	20.9
Chi-square test		p=<.669	p=<.081	p=<.000	p=<.000	p=<.000	p=<.000	p=<.524	p=<.150	p=<.000	p=<.001
Age	18-35	38.2	27.5	37.6	22.1	20.9	39.5	45.4	56.1	40.1	29.5
	36-65	36.4	28.6	32.4	16.4	14.8	42.5	51.2	62.7	38.2	21.2
	Over 65	45.2	37.1	44.4	16.7	8.7	57.2	64.2	78.4	45.4	13.3
Chi-square test		p=<.000	p=<.000	p=<.000	p=<.000	p=<.000	p=<.000	p=<.000	p=<.000	p=<.000	p=<.000
All		38.4	29.6	36.2	18.4	15.9	43.9	51.4	63.1	40.1	22.7

¹Question wording: In your opinion, how concerned would you feel if one of your closest relatives were to marry a person of...

Source: Challenging Racism Project Survey, online survey, July-August 2015 and November 2016

VIEWS ON CULTURAL AND RELIGIOUS DIVERSITY, NATION AND MIGRATION

A total of 80 per cent of respondents were of the view that it is good for society to be culturally diverse (see Table 5). The results also indicate that very few people are anti-cultural diversity (4.4 per cent).

Women are more likely than men to be supportive of cultural diversity, as are younger Australians between the ages of 18 and 35 (see Table 5). Australians born overseas and those who speak a language other than English are also more likely to be supportive of cultural diversity, compared to those born in Australia and those who speak only English. Non-Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander respondents are more supportive of cultural diversity than Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander respondents.

There was, however, quite strong support for the proposition that cultural diversity is a threat to nationhood in Australia. Almost 1-in-2 respondents (49 per cent) believed that people from racial, ethnic, cultural and religious minority groups should behave more like 'mainstream Australians', showing support for assimilation (see Table 6). This contradicts the pro-diversity responses outlined above, and reflects what Dunn and others have referred to as the large proportion of Australians who are pro-multicultural as well as pro-assimilation (Dunn, et al., 2004).

Table 5. Support for diversity

	Cultural diversity is good ¹ (%)
Agree	80.4
Neither agree/disagree	15.3
Disagree	4.4
Total	100

Demographic characteristics and chi-square tests		% Strongly Agree/Agree
Gender (p=<.000)	Female	82.8
	Male	77.7
Age (p=<.000)	18-35	84.0
	36-45	78.9
	Over 65	77.2
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (p=<.000)	Yes	77.0
	No	80.4
Birthplace (p=<.000)	Australia	78.9
	Overseas	84.2
LOTE (p=<.000)	Yes	87.3
	No	78.8

¹Question wording: It is a good thing for a society to be made up of different cultures.

Source: Challenging Racism Project Survey, online survey, July-August 2015 and November 2016

Table 6. Support for assimilation

	Support for assimilation ¹ (%)
Agree	48.7
Neither agree/disagree	32.8
Disagree	18.5
Total	100

¹People from racial, ethnic, cultural and religious minority groups should behave more like mainstream Australians

Source: 2015 Challenging Racism Project Survey, online survey, July-August 2015 and November 2016

Almost one-quarter (23%) of all respondents stated that some migrant groups do not belong in, or should not be welcomed to, Australia (see Table 7). The percentages for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples (18.5%), those born overseas (19%) and those who spoke a language other than English at home (13.9%) were lower than non-Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander participants, those born in Australia and those who only speak English (see Table 7).

Older participants and those with non-tertiary education levels were more likely to say that some migrant groups do not belong (Chi square test: $p < .000$). Higher education was linked to the possession of less exclusionary attitudes (see Table 7).

We also tested participants' attitudes towards religious places of worship by asking how they would feel if a religious place of worship was to be built in their own community. Of the total sample, 46 per cent of the participants stated that they would NOT object to the building of a religious facility, with only 20 per cent disagreeing with the statement (see Table 8).

Older Australians were much more likely to object to the building of a religious place of worship. Only 39 per cent of participants over 65 years of age agreed that they would NOT object to a religious place of worship being built in their own community, compared to 54 per cent of 18-35 year olds (see Table 8). Australians who spoke a language other than English were also more supportive of the building of a religious place of worship (54%) than individuals who spoke English only (44%).

Table 7. Support for in discriminatory migration policy in Australia

		All migrants should be accepted regardless of where they come from (%)
Agree		53.3
Neither agree/disagree		23.3
Disagree		23.4
Total		100
Demographic characteristics and chi-square tests		% Strongly Disagree/Disagree
Gender ($p < .000$)	Female	20.1
	Male	26.9
Age ($p < .000$)	18-35	16.5
	36-45	24.7
	Over 65	33.7
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander ($p < .348$)	Yes	18.5
	No	23.5
Birthplace ($p < .000$)	Australia	25.1
	Overseas	19.0
LOTE ($p < .000$)	Yes	13.9
	No	25.5
Education ($p < .000$)	Tertiary	22.9
	Non-tertiary	24.4

Source: Challenging Racism Project Survey, online survey, July-August 2015 and November 2016

Table 8. Tolerance of a new place of worship in the neighbourhood

		I would NOT object to a religious place of worship being built in my own community (%)
Agree		46.1
Neither		33.4
Disagree		20.5
Total		100
Demographic characteristics and chi-square tests		% Strongly Agree/Agree
Gender ($p < .009$)	Female	47.6
	Male	44.4
Age ($p < .000$)	18-35	53.6
	36-45	43.4
	Over 65	38.7
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander ($p < .594$)	Yes	45.9
	No	46.1
Birthplace ($p < .007$)	Australia	45.0
	Overseas	49.1
LOTE ($p < .000$)	Yes	54.2
	No	44.2

Source: Challenging Racism Project Survey, online survey, July-August 2015 and November 2016

AFRICAN REFUGEES INCREASE CRIME

The survey tested for the criminalisation of a specific group of immigrants. Approximately one-fifth of participants (21%) agreed that African refugees increase crime in Australia (see Table 9). Men and older participants were more likely to believe that African refugees increase crime (chi-square test: $p < .000$ for both the gender and age associations; see Table 9).

SELF-IDENTIFICATION AS RACIST

Respondents were asked if they were prejudiced against other cultures. This was an indicator of the respondent's preparedness to self-identify as racist. Of the total sample, 11 per cent of respondents self-diagnosed their own racism (see Table 10). This 11 per cent of respondents who self-identified as racist are a 'hard-core' group of racists who are deserving of serious attention.

In common with most of the racism indicators discussed above, males were more likely than females to indicate that they were prejudiced against other cultures ($p < .000$; see Table 10). However, participants aged 18-35 were most likely to self-identify as racist than other age groups. For example, 14 per cent of 18-35 year olds agreed that they themselves are prejudiced against other cultures, compared to only 67 per cent of over 65 year olds ($p < .000$).

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander respondents were almost twice as likely to state that they were prejudiced when compared to non-Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander respondents. This relationship is statistically significant ($p < .001$). There was little substantive difference between those who spoke a language other than English, and those who did not. The overseas born were very similar to the Australian born.

Table 9. Criminalisation of African Refugees

	African refugees increase crime in Australia (%)	
Agree	21.4	
Neither agree nor disagree	41.6	
Disagree	37.0	
Total	100	
Demographic characteristics and chi-square tests		% Strongly Agree/Agree
Gender (p=<.000)	Female	17.8
	Male	25.2
Age (p=<.000)	18-35	18.3
	36-45	22.8
	Over 65	23.4
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (p=<.179)	Yes	26.7
	No	21.2
Birthplace (p=<.030)	Australia	20.6
	Overseas	23.2
LOTE (p=<.199)	Yes	22.8
	No	21.1

Source: Challenging Racism Project Survey, online survey, July-August 2015 and November 2016

Table 10. Self-identification as racist

I am prejudiced ¹ (%)		
Agree	10.9	
Neither agree nor disagree	26.4	
Disagree	62.7	
Total	100	
Demographic characteristics and chi-square tests		
	% Strongly Agree/Agree	
Gender (p=<.000)	Female	9.4
	Male	12.5
Age (p=<.000)	18-35	13.9
	36-45	10.1
	Over 65	6.9
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (p=<.001)	Yes	20.7
	No	10.6
Birthplace (p=<.889)	Australia	10.9
	Overseas	10.6
LOTE (p=<.018)	Yes	11.9
	No	10.6

¹Question working: I am prejudice against other cultures.

Source: Challenging Racism Project Survey, online survey, July-August 2015 and November 2016

ANTI-RACISM

Two questions tested the extent to which respondents support anti-racism, both in a general sense and at a more personal level. Findings indicate that at the everyday level, 77 per cent of the sample can appreciate the need to challenge racism and for there to be anti-racism initiatives (see Table 11). Similarly, 76 per cent of respondents stated that they themselves would take anti-racism action if they were to witness someone being discriminated against because of their culture, ethnicity or religion.

Females were more likely than males to believe that something should be done to minimise or fight racism in Australia and to state that they themselves would intervene if they witnessed a racist incident (see Table 11). Individuals born overseas and those who spoke a language other than English were also more likely to believe that something should be done to minimise or fight racism in Australia (chi-square test: $p < .000$ for both associations). However, birthplace and language made no discernible difference in regards to a pro-social commitment to personal action.

Table 11. Anti-racisms

		Support for anti-racism ¹ (%)		Commitment to personal action ² (%)	
Agree		77.0		76.0	
Neither agree/disagree		18.7		20.7	
Disagree		4.3		3.3	
Total		100		100	
Demographic characteristics and chi-square tests		Support for anti-racism ¹		Commitment to personal action ²	
		% Strongly Agree/Agree			
Gender	Female	79.1	$p < .000$	78.2	$p < .000$
	Male	74.8		73.7	
Age	18-35	79.8	$p < .004$	76.6	$p < .036$
	36-45	75.5		75.3	
	Over 65	75.8		76.7	
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	Yes	81.5	$p < .456$	80.7	$p < .031$
	No	76.9		75.9	
Birthplace	Australia	75.6	$p < .000$	76.0	$p < .995$
	Overseas	80.8		76.1	
LOTE	Yes	83.0	$p < .000$	77.8	$p < .335$
	No	75.7		75.7	

¹Something should be done to minimise or fight racism in Australia

²I would stand up for someone who was being discriminated against because of their culture, ethnicity or religion

Source: Challenging Racism Project Survey, online survey, July-August 2015 and November 2016

EXPERIENCES OF RACISM IN AUSTRALIA

A number of questions were asked about the participants' experiences of racism. Data on the experience of discrimination was used to develop indicators on the extent of racism in Australia. Participants were also asked a series of questions on their experiences of racism in a number of different settings (both institutional and everyday), at any given point in time. It was found that a significant proportion of respondents have experienced discrimination. For example, 17 per cent of survey respondents stated that they had experienced racism in the last 12 months. More specifically, 33 per cent of respondents reported having experienced racism within their workplace and the same proportion having experienced racism within an educational facility (see Table 12). Other institutional spheres were also quite high: Housing 24%; Policing 24%; and Healthcare 25%.

The rates of racism experienced by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander participants were much higher than non-Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander participants and also for those respondents who spoke a language other than English compared to those who only speak English (see Table 13). The most common setting for these experiences was within educational institutions; 57 per cent of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander respondents and 56 per cent of LOTE speaking respondents experienced racism within school, university etc. Men consistently reported higher rates of racism than women.

We also asked respondents to tell us about everyday forms of racism experienced in restaurants, at sporting events, on public transport, online and in other everyday transactions and activities. Experience of racism on public transport or in the street was the highest at 35 per cent, followed by at a shop or restaurant at 33 per cent (see Table 14). Online experiences of racism were also quite high at 29 per cent.

Table 12. Experience of racism by setting¹

		Never (%)	Hardly ever-Very often (%)	Total (%)
Institutional Settings	Workplace	67.2	32.8	100
	Education	67.2	32.8	100
	Housing	76.1	23.9	100
	Policing + Court system	76.5	23.5	100
	Seeking health care	74.7	25.3	100
Everyday Settings	Shop/restaurant	67.3	32.7	100
	Sporting event	73.6	26.4	100
	Public transport/on street	65.2	34.8	100
	Online	70.9	29.1	100
	At home/friend's home	75.8	24.2	100

¹Question wording: How often have YOU experienced discrimination because of your cultural or religious background in the following situations?

Source: Challenging Racism Project Survey, online survey, July-August 2015 and November 2016

Again, the rates of discrimination for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander respondents were much higher than non-Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander respondents. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander respondents were most likely to experience racism in a shop or restaurant (58%) (see Table 14). Experiences of racism for respondents of a LOTE background were also very high. Those with a LOTE background were most likely to experience racism on the street or while using public transport (58%).

Most noteworthy are the generally higher levels of everyday racism experienced (compared to racism in institutional and everyday settings) in the form of disrespectful treatment (40%), lack of trust (34%) and name-calling (39%) (see Table 15).

The reported rates of everyday racism experienced by those who speak a LOTE are almost double the non-LOTE respondents (see Table 16). Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples' experiences of everyday racism were approximately 25 percentage points higher than for non-Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander participants. Those born overseas also experienced higher rates of everyday racism compared to participants who are Australian-born.

Table 13: Institutional settings¹, by ethnicity, gender and age.

Demographic characteristics		Workplace		Education		Housing		Policing + Court System		Seeking health care	
		% Hardly ever-very often									
Gender	Female	30.6	p=<.000	31.5	p=<.022	22.3	p=<.002	20.2	p=<.000	23.8	p=<.005
	Male	35.3		34.2		25.7		27		26.9	
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	Yes	50.4	p=<.000	57	p=<.000	48.1	p=<.000	51.9	p=<.000	52.6	p=<.000
	No	32.4		32.2		23.4		22.8		24.7	
Birthplace	Australia	27.5	p=<.000	28.6	p=<.000	19.3	p=<.000	19.6	p=<.000	21.6	p=<.000
	Overseas	46.5		43.3		35.8		33.3		34.5	
LOTE	Yes	54.1	p=<.000	55.6	p=<.000	44.6	p=<.000	42.1	p=<.000	42.8	p=<.000
	No	27.9		27.5		19.2		19.1		21.2	

¹Question wording: How often have YOU experienced discrimination because of your cultural or religious background in the following situations?
Source: Challenging Racism Project Survey, online survey, July-August 2015 and November 2016

Table 14: Everyday settings¹, by ethnicity, gender and age.

Demographic characteristics		Shop or Restaurant		Sporting event		Public transport or on the street		Online + social media		Home/friend/family's home	
		% Hardly ever-very often									
Gender	Female	30.8	p<=.001	22.2	p<=.000	32.7	p<=.000	26.9	p<=.000	23.2	p<=.071
	Male	34.8		31		37.1		31.4		25.2	
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	Yes	57.8	p<=.000	46.7	p<=.000	51.9	p<=.000	48.9	p<=.000	52.6	p<=.000
	No	32.1		26.0		34.4		28.6		23.5	
Birthplace	Australia	27.9	p<=.000	22.4	p<=.000	30.0	p<=.000	25.4	p<=.000	21.8	p<=.000
	Overseas	45.0		36.7		46.9		38.3		30.1	
LOTE	Yes	57.0	p<=.000	44.7	p<=.000	58.3	p<=.000	49.3	p<=.000	35.1	p<=.000
	No	27.1		22.2		29.4		24.3		21.6	

¹Question wording: How often have YOU experienced discrimination because of your cultural or religious background in the following situations?
Source: Challenging Racism Project Survey, online survey, July-August 2015 and November 2016

Table 15. Everyday racism¹

	Never (%)	Hardly Ever-Very often (%)	Total (%)
You are treated less respectfully	59.7	40.3	100
People act as if you are not to be trusted	65.9	34.1	100
You are called names or similarly insulted	61.2	38.8	100

¹Question wording: How often do you feel that because of your cultural or religious background...
Source: Challenging Racism Project Survey, online survey, July-August 2015 and November 2016

Table 16: Everyday racism^{*}, by ethnicity, gender and age.

Demographic characteristics and chi-square tests		Disrespect ¹	Lack of Trust ²	Name-calling ³
		% Hardly ever-very often		
Gender (p=<.000)	Female	37.9	30.8	35.5
	Male	42.8	37.5	42.3
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (p=<.000)	Yes	68.1	60.7	65.2
	No	39.6	33.5	38.2
Birthplace (p=<.000)	Australia	35.5	29.5	34.0
	Overseas	52.5	45.7	51.2
LOTE (p=<.000)	Yes	66.1	57.7	61.1
	No	34.4	28.7	33.7

^{*}Question wording: How often do you feel that because of your cultural background you are... ¹treated less respectfully, ²People act as if you are not to be trusted, ³You are called names or similarly insulted.
Source: Challenging Racism Project Survey, online survey, July-August 2015 and November 2016

EXPERIENCES OF RACISM: RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION

When looking at experiences of racism in relation to participants' religious affiliation, it was found that across all settings, Hindu Australians experienced the highest rates of discrimination, followed closely by Buddhists and Muslims (see Table 17). Almost three quarters of Hindu respondents had experienced discrimination in the workplace (69%), in an educational institution (70%), when renting or buying a house (71%), at a shop or shopping centre (71%), on public transport or on the street (75%) and online or in social media (70%). The chi-square test indicates that each of these associations was statistically significant (see Table 17).

The rates of experiences of racism for Buddhist Australians were also exceptionally high. The most common setting this group experienced racism in was on public transport or the street at 75 per cent, followed closely by at a shop or restaurant (71%) and within an educational institution (67%).

Overall, 70 per cent of Muslims surveyed said they had experienced racism on public transport or in the street; this was followed closely by experiences online (66%), at a shop or restaurant (65%) and within an educational institution (61%) (see Table 17). Our sample included 93 Muslim respondents, and the findings reflect the larger samples collected in other research (Dunn et al. 2016). It was also found that the rate of these experiences differed based on one's gender (see Table 18). For example, Muslim women (76%) were more likely to experience racism on public transport or in the street than Muslim men (65%). Muslim women (67%) were also more likely to experience racism within an educational institution than Muslim men (57%). However, Muslim men were more likely to experience racism within the workplace, when renting or buying a house and in any dealings with the police or the court system.

EXPERIENCES OF RACISM: BIRTHPLACES

When looking at experiences of racism in relation to one's place of birth, respondents born overseas were much more likely to experience racism than those born in Australia across all spheres (see Table 19). The most common sites of discrimination were on public transport or on the street (47%), within the workplace (47%) and at a shop or restaurant (45%).

The birthplace groups most likely to experience discrimination in Australia were those born in North-East Asia (e.g. China, South Korea, Japan), Southern and Central Asia (e.g. India, Pakistan, Afghanistan), South-East Asia (e.g. Malaysia, Indonesia, Vietnam) and North Africa and the Middle East (e.g. Lebanon, Iraq, Egypt). The most common settings for these experiences were on public transport or in the street, at a shop or restaurant or within the workplace. Approximately three-quarters of North-East Asian born (76%) and South-East Asian born (75%) respondents experienced race-based discrimination on public transport or in the street. 70 per cent of Southern and Central Asian born respondents and 68 per cent of North-African and Middle Eastern born respondents had also experienced race-based discrimination on public transport or in the street.

Respondents born in sub-Saharan Africa (e.g. South African, Zimbabwe, Nigeria) also encountered prejudice at inflated levels. 54 per cent of respondents born in sub-Saharan Africa stated they had experienced race-based discrimination on public transport or in the street, 51 per cent within the workplace and 48 per cent at a shop or restaurant.

The birthplace group least likely to experience discrimination were those born in North-Western Europe (e.g. United Kingdom, Ireland, Germany, and Sweden). Approximately 14-31 per cent of those born in North-Western Europe experienced discrimination in Australia, with the most common site being within the workplace (31%). In many of these settings the rates of discrimination for those born North-Western Europe were even less than for those born in Australia.

Table 17: Settings*, by religious affiliation

	Work- place	Education	Housing	Policing + Court System	Seeking health care	Shop or restau- rant	Sporting event	Public transport or street	Online + social media	Home/ friend/ family's home	Total % (n)
% Hardly ever-very often											
No religion	26.7	26.4	19.0	18.4	19.5	27.3	20.7	29.4	23.4	19.1	38.2 (2288)
Buddhist	61.7	66.5	58.1	57.5	58.1	70.7	61.1	74.9	62.3	47.9	2.8 (167)
Christian	32.4	32.2	21.6	21.9	24.3	31.3	25.6	32.9	27.5	23.6	50.2 (3008)
Hindu	69.0	69.8	71.3	61.2	64.3	71.3	65.1	75.2	69.8	53.5	2.2 (129)
Jewish	41.5	51.2	26.8	26.8	26.8	36.6	26.8	34.1	41.5	41.5	0.7 (41)
Muslim	60.2	61.3	55.9	57.0	53.8	64.5	55.9	69.9	65.6	49.5	1.6 (93)
Other	35.0	31.0	28.0	24.0	27.0	34.0	23.0	38.0	34.0	27.0	1.7 (100)
Prefer not to say	46.9	46.3	40.7	34.6	38.9	42.6	38.9	49.4	42.0	35.2	2.7 (162)
Chi-square test	p<=.000	p<=.000	p<=.000	p<=.000	p<=.000	p<=.000	p<=.000	p<=.000	p<=.000	p<=.000	

*Question wording: How often have YOU experienced discrimination because of your cultural or religious background in the following situations?

Source: Challenging Racism Project Survey, online survey, July-August 2015 and November 2016

Table 18: Muslim Australian's experiences of racism by setting*, gender

	Work- place	Education	Housing	Policing + Court System	Seeking health care	Shop or restau- rant	Sporting event	Public transport or street	Online + social media	Home/ friend/ family's home	Total % (n)
% (n) Hardly ever-very often											
Female	57.1 (24)	66.7 (28)	47.6 (20)	50.0 (21)	52.4 (22)	61.9 (26)	52.4 (22)	76.2 (32)	64.3 (27)	45.2 (19)	45.2 (42)
Male	62.7 (32)	56.9 (29)	62.7 (32)	62.7 (32)	54.9 (28)	66.7 (34)	58.8 (30)	64.7 (33)	66.7 (34)	52.9 (27)	54.8 (51)
Chi-square test	p=<.583	p=<.334	p=<.144	p=<.217	p=<.808	p=<.633	p=<.533	p=<.230	p=<.810	p=<.460	

*Question wording: How often have YOU experienced discrimination because of your cultural or religious background in the following situations?

Source: Challenging Racism Project Survey, online survey, July-August 2015 and November 2016

Table 19: Settings*, by birthplace.

	Work- place	Education	Housing	Policing + Court System	In seeking health care	Shop or restau- rant	Sporting event	Public transport or street	Online + social media	Home/ friend/ family's home	Total % (n)
% Hardly ever-very often											
Australian born	27.5	28.6	19.3	19.6	21.6	27.9	22.4	30.0	25.4	21.8	72.4 (4332)
Overseas born	46.5	43.3	35.8	33.3	34.5	45.0	36.7	46.9	38.3	30.1	27.6 (1653)
Chi-square test	p<=.000	p<=.000	p<=.000	p<=.000	p<=.000	p<=.000	p<=.000	p<=.000	p<=.000	p<=.000	100 (5985)
NZ	32.9	24.5	24.5	18.9	24.5	32.2	22.4	28	25.9	23.8	8.7 (143)
Melanesia & Polynesia	45.0	45.0	45.0	35.0	35.0	45.0	35.0	45.0	35.0	20.0	1.2 (20)
North-West Europe	30.5	24.3	14.7	14.0	15.8	21.5	17.0	24.4	20.3	17.7	35.1 (577)
Southern and Eastern Europe	45.5	47.0	33.6	32.8	29.1	41.8	34.3	41.0	32.1	29.1	8.2 (134)
North Africa and the Middle East	63.6	56.8	61.4	52.3	54.5	70.5	61.4	68.2	56.8	54.5	1.9 (44)
South-East Asia	63.4	65.5	55	52.1	53.8	71.4	54.6	74.8	56.3	39.9	14.5 (238)
North-East Asia	69.5	68.9	59.6	58.9	58.9	72.8	64.2	75.5	63.6	43	9.2 (151)
Southern and Central Asia	62.0	60.1	59.1	52.4	55.3	65.9	59.1	69.7	61.5	46.2	12.7 (208)
Americas	37.7	34.8	26.1	27.5	24.6	37.7	27.5	36.2	30.4	24.6	4.2 (69)
Sub-Saharan Africa	50.8	47.5	37.3	33.9	32.2	47.5	35.6	54.2	33.9	27.1	4.3 (59)
Chi-square test	p<=.000	p<=.000	p<=.000	p<=.000	p<=.000	p<=.000	p<=.000	p<=.000	p<=.000	p<=.000	100 (1643)

*Question wording: How often have YOU experienced discrimination because of your cultural or religious background in the following situations?

Source: Challenging Racism Project Survey, online survey, July-August 2015 and November 2016





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