

MISSIONARY ATLAS PROJECT

PACIFIC REGION

Australia

Snapshot of Australia

Country Name: Australia

Country Founded: Became Commonwealth of Australia on January 1, 1901 (federation of UK colonies).

Population: 20,264,082

Government Type: Federal Parliamentary Democracy

Geography/Location in the World: Oceania, between the Indian Ocean and the South Pacific Ocean.



Number of People Groups: 141

Picture of Flag:



Religion Snapshot:

Major Religion and % of Population:

Christianity 67.4%

All Religions and % for Each:

Christianity	67.4%	12,700,000
Non religious	32.4%	5,600,000
Buddhist	1.2%	270,000
Muslim	1.3%	260,000
Tranditional	0.25%	50,000
Hindu	0.47%	80,000
Sikh	0.08%	18,000
Baha'i	0.05%	9500
Other	1.2%	

Government Interaction with Religion: This government is tolerant of all religions.

Mission Atlas Project

Australia Country Profile

Basic Facts

Country Name: Australia

Demographics:

As of July 2006, the population of Australia is 20,264,082. The population growth rate is .85%. The birth rate is 12.14 births/1,000 population. The death rate is 7.51 deaths/ 1,000 population. The net migration rate is 3.85 migrant(s)/1,000 population. The infant mortality rate is 4.63 deaths/1,000 live births. Life expectancy for men is 77.64 years and 83.52 years for women. The total fertility rate is 1.76 children born/woman. As of 2003, an estimated 14,000 Australians are living with AIDS (.1% of the population). As of 2005, the unemployment rate for Australia is 5.1%.

Australia has an overall population density of 3 persons per square kilometer (7 per square mile). The country is heavily urbanized with 92% of the population living in cities. Approximately 2/3 of the population live in cities with a population of 100,000 or more. Approximately 80% of the population resides on the overly populated coastal plains (about 3% of the country's land area). The fastest growing region is southeastern Queensland.

The major cities in Australia are Sydney (seaport and commercial center), Melbourne (cultural center), Brisbane (seaport), Perth (seaport on the western coast), and Adelaide (an agricultural center). The capital city of Australia is Canberra.

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Language:

The official language of Australia is English. Approximately 80% of the population speaks English. Other languages that are spoken are Chinese, Italian, Arabic, Greek, Dutch, Tagalog, German, Hindi, Vietnamese, Aboriginal languages, and others.

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Society/Culture:

About 141 people groups make up Australia. The first inhabitants on Australia were the indigenous aboriginal people. Aboriginal folklore says that the people group was originally from Australia. However, most anthropologists believe that their ancestors migrated from Southeast Asia at least 50,000 years ago.

The primary people divisions are:

Caucasian	92%
Asian	7%
Aboriginal and other	1%

Australian Aborigines

Australia has a rich culture of Australian Aborigines. The ancestors of the Aborigines were the first to settle in the continent of Australia. Aborigine folklore says the Aborigines were originally from Australia. However, Anthropologists believe that the Aborigines migrated from Southeast Asia approximately 50,000 years ago.

The Aboriginal Australians have a type of folklore/oral history that is known as “The Dreaming.” “The Dreaming” speaks of the beginning of the world and its inhabitants. It also describes the rules of Aborigine relationships and behavior. Myths found in “The Dreaming” include cultural heroes that have super powers. In “The Dreaming,” Aborigines are the traditional owners of the land because of their intimate knowledge of the terrain and its inhabitants. Aborigines accept these ancestral myths as absolute truth. They identify themselves through these myths with their territory and their heritage. Australian Aborigines can participate in any of the major holidays. However, they do not have any traditional holidays.

The Australian Aborigines have interesting Rites of Passage rituals. If a Walpiri (central Australia) husband dies, the wife must isolate herself from the rest of the community. She must live in a widow’s camp for a period of one to two years. She must not talk, but has to communicate through sign language during this entire time of mourning. If she chooses not to comply, it is thought that her husband’s ghost could steal her soul, and lead her to death.

Healthcare is a problem for many Australian Aborigines. Depending on where a person lives, healthcare is often very limited. Many aboriginal societies have lost their knowledge of traditional medicines, and must now rely on Western medicine.

Aboriginal people live in urban and rural housing. The government has tried to influence nomadic groups to live in houses. They have even built houses for some groups to live in. Some Aboriginal groups have

tried to adapt to these homes. However, many aboriginal groups have used the houses for storing things instead of living in them.

Australian Aborigines were one of the only people groups in the world that did not wear clothes. Today, the urban aborigines wear western clothes. Rural groups dress like the Anglo-Australians who live there. Some dress like American cowboys. Aborigines that live on the southeastern coast wear kangaroo hide blankets. These blankets protect Aborigines from the cold, wind, and rain.

The Aboriginal diet consists of meat (animal or bird), vegetables, and fruits. In traditional Aboriginal societies, women and children were responsible for gathering vegetables, fruit, and small game. The men were responsible for hunting large and small game.

Aboriginal dances are very important to their ceremonial life. Many dances mirror the movements of animal species. Usually men and women would have separate rituals and dances. Several Aborigine people travel in teams performing their traditional dances.

Some Aboriginal peoples have established their own broadcasting stations for radio and television. These have been successful in central Australia. The Aboriginal elders believe that if they do not offer some kind of alternative programming for their youth, they will turn away from their traditional ways of life. Aboriginal bands produce music videos for these programs. Aboriginal people participate and are spectators in rugby, Australian-rule football, cricket, and basketball. Some Aboriginal people play on Australia's semi-professional rugby teams.

Anglo Australians

Anglo Australians celebrate Anzac Day on April 25. This holiday honors the Australians that have died in all wars. Anzac stands for the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps. Australia Day is celebrated on January 26. This day commemorates the day in 1788 when English soldiers raised their flag and named Australia a new colony. Backyard barbecues are very popular on this day. Australians celebrate Boxing Day on December 26. It is a traditional day to spend at the beach. Australians also celebrate Christmas and Easter.

Australia has a very high level of home ownership. The freestanding brick house is a very popular Australian style house. It usually has a red tiled roof, front lawn, and a back garden. Most people desire to own a home. Australians usually rent houses until they can buy one themselves. Young people in cities live in flats (apartments) or town houses close to the inner city. They usually want to be close to the downtown areas to enjoy the nightlife. Typical Australian homes are about the size of an average American middle-class suburban house.

Australia has a great healthcare system. Australians receive free medical and hospital treatments through a national health service called Medicare.

Australian men greet other men and women with a handshake. Women greet women with a kiss on the cheek. Australians socialize by sharing drinks with friend at a bar. Australians use the "shout system" to buy drinks. One person in a circle of friends will buy himself a drink along with everybody else in the circle. When it is time for another round of drinks, another person in the circle does the same. This continues until everyone in the circle has "shouted a round" of drinks. When people are invited to dinner, guests are usually asked to come at "7:30 for 8:30". This means guests should arrive between 7:30pm and 8:30pm for pre-dinner drinks, with dinner served at 8:30. Young people begin dating around the age of 14. They usually marry in their mid-twenties.

Australians wear light clothing in the summer. Many Australians can wear long socks and long tailored shorts instead of slacks at work. Australians wear a combination of European and American styles. People dress trendy in the city and at work. They wear jeans and tennis shoes on the weekend. All school children wear school uniforms. School caps are also worn. They are a “legionnaire” style cap that has a flap covering the back of the neck to protect the children from the sun. All children also wear sunscreen all year round, because Australia has one of the highest rates of skin cancer in the world. A suntan is seen as a sign of stupidity.

Australians eat a lot of seafood along the coast. Also meat, especially beef or lamb roasts, are very popular. Usually a family would eat cereal and toast, or eggs and bacon for breakfast. Lunch consists of sandwiches, salad, and fruit. Dinner usually consists of either meat or seafood with vegetables and dessert. Because of the many European and Asian immigrants, Australians have been able to enjoy food from many cultures. A black spread called Vegemite is an Australian tradition. Vegemite is made from yeast extract and salt. It is spread on toast and butter for breakfast. It is also used in sandwiches. A famous Australian meal is the meat pie. It has been estimated that about 260 million meat pies are eaten by Australians every year. The Australian Pavlova is a favorite dessert of Australians. The Pavlova is a cake-sized soft meringue that is filled with fruits and cream. In addition, sponge cake cubes coated with chocolate and grated coconut called Lamingtons, are very popular.

Australians enjoy watching and participating in sports. The favorite sport is football, and Australians play three different types depending on which part of the country a person is from. The Rugby League is played in N.S.W., Queensland, and Canberra. Australian Rules football is played in Victoria, Southern Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania. The Rugby Union is played in N.S.W. and Queensland. Australians play cricket during the summertime. Teams play locally in Australia and internationally. Other popular sports are baseball, swimming, tennis, surfing, and sailing.

Australians enjoy going to theaters, movies, bars, discos, and eating at restaurants. They enjoy the pub life. Australians enjoy gambling, especially on horse-racing. The biggest horse-racing event in Australia is the Melbourne Cup. This event occurs annually on the first Tuesday of November. Most people make a small bet at the least on the winner.

Most of all Australians enjoy going to the beach. Australians love to go surfing and boating on the weekends. When vacationing inside the country, Australians enjoy traveling in the outback. When vacationing outside of the country, Australians enjoy traveling to Bali, Fiji, and New Zealand. Australians also enjoy Sunday afternoon barbecues at home. Friends arrive at 2:00pm and the host cooks steaks, sausages, or seafood on the grill. They talk, eat, and drink into the evening.

Australians also enjoy watching television. In 1993, statistics showed that the average Australian watches 12 hours of television a week.

Sydney’s famous Opera House was designed by the Danish architect Utzen to resemble sails on the ocean. The Australian Opera Company, theaters, concert halls, and restaurants all utilize the famous opera house. Hundreds of thousands of tourists visit the opera house every year.

www.encyarta.msn.com

Timothy L. Gall, ed. Worldmark Encyclopedia of Cultures and Daily Life. Vol. 3. Detroit, Michigan: Gale Research, 1998.

Government:

Australia is a federal parliamentary democracy. The constitution became effective as of 1901. The constitution is based primarily on British parliamentary traditions, and partly on the United States system.

Australia, as a member of the Commonwealth of Nations, recognizes the British monarch as its sovereign, and its head of state. Prime Minister John Winston is the head of the government, and is responsible for the parliament. The governor-general is appointed by the monarch on the recommendation of the prime minister. After legislative elections, the leader of the majority party or leader of a majority coalition is sworn in as prime minister by the governor-general.

Executive Branch- The governor-general represents the British monarch, and serves as Australia's symbolic head of state. The Federal Executive Council is made up of ministers of state. The governor-general does not act without the advice from the Federal Executive Council. The cabinet is made up of the ministers of state and the prime minister. The prime minister is head of the majority party in parliament. The ministers of state are in charge of the individual departments of the federal government.

Legislative Branch- Australia's legislature is a bicameral parliament, composed of the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Senate includes 76 members. Twelve members come from each of the six states, and two members come from each of the two mainland territories. The senators from states are elected for six-year terms and senators from territories are elected for three-year terms. The House of Representatives includes 150 members. The members are elected by popular preferential voting to serve terms up to three- years. No state can have fewer than 5 representatives.

Judicial Branch- The High Court consists of the chief justice and six other justices that are appointed by the governor-general.

Political Parties- The three major political parties in Australia are: The two-party coalition of the Liberal Party of Australia (LP) and the smaller National Party of Australia (NP), and the leading opposition party, the Australian Labor Party (ALP). Other parties consist of the Australian Democrats (DEM) and the Australian Greens (GRN). Traditionally, the ALP was associated with trade unions, the LP was aligned with business interests and supported free enterprise, the NP was more conservative, and the DEM and GRN were more progressive. However, some of these differences have changed over the last few years.

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Economy:

Australia's gross domestic product (Purchasing power parity) in 2006 was \$666.3 billion. The GDP (official exchange rate) in 2006 was \$645.3 billion. The GDP real growth rate is 2.8% (2006 est.). The GDP per capita is \$32,900 (2006 est.).

The GDP composition by sector is:

Agriculture:	3.8%
Industry:	26.2%
Services:	70% (2005 est.)

Concerning the budget, Australia's revenues are: \$267 billion. Expenditures: \$258 billion; including capital expenditures of \$NA (2006 est.). Public debt: 14.1% of GDP (2006 est.). The national external debt (as of June 30, 2006) of Australia is \$585.1 billion.

The currency is the Australian dollar. The exchange rate is: \$1.3382 Australian dollars per US dollar.

Exports: \$117 billion (2006 est.)

Export Commodities: coal, gold, meat, wool, alumina, iron ore, wheat, machinery and transport equipment.

Australia's export partners are:

Japan:	20.3%
China:	11.5%
South Korea:	7.9%
United States:	6.7%
New Zealand:	6.5%
India:	5% (2005 est.)

Imports: \$127.7 billion (2006 est.)

Import commodities: machinery and transport equipment, computers and office machines, telecommunication equipment and parts; crude oil, and petroleum products.

Australia's import partners are:

United States:	13.9%
China:	13.7%
Japan:	11%
Singapore:	5.6%
Germany:	6.5% (2005 est.)

The labor force is estimated at \$10.66 million (2006 est.).

The Labor force- by occupation is:

Agriculture:	3.6%
Industry:	21.2%
Services:	75.2% (2004 est.)

The unemployment rate is 4.9% (2006 est.). The population below the poverty line percentage is not available.

Agriculture- During the late 1950's, agricultural products amounted to over 80% of the value of Australia's exports. They declined soon after, but have continued to be an important part of Australia's economy. In the same way, the livestock industry was at one time a very large business in Australia. Even though the livestock business has decreased significantly since its heyday, Australia remains the world's largest wool producer. Today it produces more than 25% of the world's yearly wool output. Interestingly, only 6% of the total area of Australia is under crop or fodder production. Wheat takes up approximately 50% of the cultivated crops (Grown mostly in the southeastern and southwestern parts of the country). Other cultivated crops are barley, grain sorghum, oats, rice, maize, and grain lupines. These make up approximately 27% of the total crops. Rice and cotton are predominantly grown in the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area (New South Wales) and in the Northern territory. Sugarcane is grown mainly in the coastal areas of Queensland, the Ord River Irrigation Area in Northwestern Western Australia, and the Richmond River district of northern New South Wales. Approximately 38.2 million metric tons of sugarcane was produced in 2005. Australia produces various types of fruits including grapes, oranges, apples, pears, peaches, nectarines, bananas, and pineapples. Soil salinization has become a threat to the fruit growing and dairying regions that rely heavily on irrigation. Several techniques have been used to try to solve this problem. Tree plantations have been used in order to stabilize water tables. In addition, the use of salt-tolerant plants and the extraction of salt from saline water aquifers have helped the cause.

Forestry and Fishing- The Australian forest takes up 21% of the country's land. The main forest regions found in the coastal and highland areas are filled with Eucalyptus trees. These Eucalyptus tree is a type of hardwood tree that is widely used for producing paper and furniture. Queensland maple, walnut, and rosewood trees are very well known for their cabinet and furniture wood.

The fishing industry in Australia is somewhat small in comparison to the great amount of fish life surrounding the country. In 2001, 236,282 metric tons of fish were caught in Australia. Fish farming (Aqua culture) has grown tremendously in every territory and state since the early 1980's. In the 1990's, the farming industry tripled. Approximately 70% of the income came from crustaceans and mollusks. The Rock Lobster dominates the fishing export trade. Western Australia is the leading exporter of the Rock Lobster (also called Crayfish in Australia). Other shellfish that are exported include scallops, prawns, spring and green rock lobsters, oysters, and abalone. Popular marketed marine fish that are exported include orange roughy, sharks and rays, skipjack tuna, mullet, southern bluefin tuna, and escolar. Australia was a primary whaling nation until the late 1970's, when it agreed to cooperate with the international effort to save the whale population from extinction.

Mining- Australia is the leading supplier of mineral resources to international markets. Australia has the world's largest known recoverable deposits of black and brown coal, cobalt, copper, diamonds, gold, iron ore, manganese ore, and nickel. Western Australia has the largest amount of the nation's total mineral production.

Australia produces the world's largest amount of gem, no gem, and industrial- grade diamonds. The country produces approximately 40% of the total global amount.

Manufacturing- The most important products that Australia manufactures are metals and metal products, food products, transportation equipment, machinery, chemicals and chemical products, textiles and clothing, wood and paper products, and printing, publishing and recording media. Manufacturing facilities are mainly in New South Wales (especially in Sydney and Newcastle), Victoria, and in the state capitals and main provincial centers.

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Literacy:

Approximately 99% of males and females, 15 years of age and older, can read and write (2003 est.).

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Land/Geography:

The country is located in the Oceania region of the world. It is the continent between the Indian Ocean and the South Pacific Ocean. Australia is the world's smallest continent, but the sixth- largest country. The total land area of Australia is 7,617,930 square kilometers (includes Lord Howe Island and Macquarie Island). The coastline measures approximately 25,760 kilometers. The nicest harbors are at Sydney, Hobart, Port Lincoln, and Albany.

Australia is one of the world's flattest landmasses. The average elevation is about 300 m (1,000 ft.). The highest elevation is Mount Kosciuszko, which measures at 7,310 feet. The interior of the country, called the outback, is made up of plains and low plateaus. The coastal areas mainly include low-lying plains. These plains in the east, southeast, and southwest, are the most densely populated places in Australia. The mountainous region averages about 4,000 feet, and stretches from the northeastern coast of Cape York, to Victoria in the southeast. The Grampian Mountains extend west from Victoria. The western part of the continent is an enormous plateau that ranges from 1,000 to 1,500 feet. The plateau includes the Great Sandy, Great Victoria, and Gibson deserts. The rolling hills of the Central Eastern Lowlands (Central Basin) host the richest pastoral and agricultural land of Australia.

The Great Barrier Reef is the largest coral formation in the world. The massive reef extends 1,250 miles along the eastern coast of Queensland from Cape York in the north to Bundaberg in the south. Most of the major natural lakes in Australia are salt lakes, including Lake Eyre, Lake Torrens, Lake Frome, and Lake Gairdner. During the dry season, many of the lakes become salt-encrusted swamp beds or clay pans.

Australia has many rivers. The Murray River and its main tributary, the Darling, total about 3,300 miles in length. Other important rivers in Eastern Australia are the Burdekin, Fitzroy, Hunter, and Nepean-Hawkesbury. Western Australia has a few major rivers. The major rivers include the Fitzroy (different from the Fitzroy of Queensland), Ashburton, Gascoyne, Murchison, and Swan rivers.

The climate is usually arid to semiarid. The weather is temperate in the south and east, tropical to the north. January and February are the warmest months in Australia, averaging a temperature of 65 and 70 degrees Fahrenheit. June and July are the coldest months in Australia, averaging 50 degrees Fahrenheit, except in the Australian Alps where the average is 35 degrees. Common natural hazards in Australia are tropical cyclones along the coast, tornadoes, severe droughts, and forest fires.

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History

Australia has been considered the oldest continent, geologically speaking. It was the last continent to be discovered by the Europeans. It was unknown in the west until the 17th century. The aboriginal people were the first to inhabit the continent. Many anthropologists claim the Aboriginal people migrated to Australia about 50,000 years ago. They also claimed that they inhabited most of the continent by 30,000 years ago.

A. Early European Exploration

Dutch sailor Abel Tasman sailed into the southern Australia area in 1642, and discovered an island, naming it Van Diemen's Land (now named Tasmania, after Tasman). There after, many Dutch crews would be sailing to the Dutch East Indies (Indonesia) and would sail off course. They landed onto the western and northern coasts of Australia several times, but they never occupied the territory.

In 1768 British Captain James Cook sailed to the eastern coast of Australia, landing on Botany Bay. He charted the coast from north to south and claimed British possession of the eastern part of the continent. He named this part of Australia, New South Wales. Matthew Flinders was the first to circumnavigate the continent of Australia from 1801-1803. It was not until the mid 19th century that the continent's interior features were discovered.

B. Penal Settlements

After the start of the Industrial Revolution, the crime rates in Britain began to skyrocket. Britain needed more jails to house the criminals. Therefore, because of the need for more jails, the British decided to establish penal colonies in Australia. The British navy could also use the tall pine trees and sailcloth found on Norfolk Island to built their ships. On January 26, 1788, Arthur Phillip founded the first permanent British settlement and named it Sydney, after British home secretary Lord Sydney, who was responsible for the colony.

Phillip was in charge of a large portion of Australia until he left in 1792. He had a difficult time finding the horticulturalists, carpenters, and engineers that he needed to build a self-supporting colony. The new settlement had several major problems. There was a shortage of food in the new colony. The colonists had a difficult time farming, and most of their food came from fish and kangaroos. The colony lacked the exports to pay for the colony's imports from Britain. The colony also had several problems developing the economic system. By 1803, the Norfolk Island settlement was abandoned. However, in the mid 1830's the colony was repopulated as a penal settlement for hardened criminals.

In 1802, John Macarthur (a member of the New South Wales Corps, who were sent to help protect and administer the colony) showed British manufacturers samples of Australian wool. Macarthur and his wife were among the leading breeders of the merino sheep. The fine wool of the merino sheep became a thriving local industry.

Lachlan Macquarie took over as governor of Sydney from 1809-1821. Following the disbanding of the New South Wales Corps, the government gained stability. Francis Greenway was hired by Macquarie to design churches, hospitals, and government buildings in Sydney.

After convicts finished their sentences, they were free to work on their own (called emancipists). Many of them wanted land and other opportunities. The free settlers (known as exclusives) did not want the former convicts to receive land. They want them to be kept in servitude and excluded from society. Macquarie agreed with and supported the emancipists.

Macquarie's government was expensive and in 1819, the British government sent Judge John Thomas Bigge to inspect and report on Macquarie's administration. Bigge reported that Macquarie needed to make cuts in the budget and the severity of punishment for convicts needed to be increased. His report shifted the balance of power. The power was taken from the governor and given to the wealthy settlers. In 1823, a change in the constitution of New South Wales occurred. Parliament appointed a nominated legislative council in order to take away some of the governor's power.

In 1825, the settlement of Van Diemen's Land (Tasmania) became a separate colony from New South Wales. George Arthur, lieutenant governor of the new colony, supported the continuation of convict transportation. In the early 1830's he established a penal settlement in Van Diemen's Land, at the foot of the Tasman peninsula. It was named Port Arthur, and it became the most notorious penal settlement in Australia.

More than 150,000 convicts were transported to Australia, until the transportation of convicts was abolished in 1852. Approximately 20% of the convicts were women and one-third of the convicts were Irish. Corporal punishment was rare, but harsh punishments were given for those who committed crimes after they arrived on the colony. Flogging was a popular form of punishment. Up to 200 lashings were given for theft. The worst offenders were sent to Port Arthur or Norfolk Island.

Some convicts came from well-off families, but committed crimes of forgery. Many of these convicts were able to use their skills in business or government offices. Most convicts had assigned laborers and could earn wages from their work. Some convicts accumulated wealth over the years, and a few established prominent colonial families.

Settlement of Australia continued gradually from the coast inward. Wool became the main export product, moving men and their flocks into the interior. Gregory Blaxland, William Lawson, and William Charles Wentworth explored the interior of Australia, beginning in 1813. They crossed the Blue Mountains and reached the grasslands of western New South Wales. Other explorers took southward journeys, which opened the way for the settlement of Port Phillip District in 1836. Soon afterwards, the

government became suspicious of squatters, settlers who used the governments land to graze their sheep. The government stopped issuing out free land grants in the 1820's. This occurred while the wool industry was booming. So many sheep farmers ignored the new land-purchasing policies. The government had to start issuing licenses in return for the payment of annual license fees.

There were high hopes that the inward parts of Australia would be nice and fertile like the central plains of the United States. Charles Sturt's expedition to central Australia from 1844-1846 proved that much of central Australia is barren.

Early colonial governments gave financial support to many churches for church building and denominational schools. During the early colonial period, the Anglican and Catholic churches provided the majority of the education.

The press was very influential in the early colonial period, despite a high rate of illiteracy. The Australians claimed the freedom of the press, and the Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser were both published in 1803. Their editor, George Howe, also published the first books in Sydney. He published a volume of poetry by Judge Baron Field in 1819. David Collins published the first history of Australia in London. He had been with Arthur Phillip on the First Fleet. The history is entitled "An Account of the English Colony in New South Wales" (two volumes, 1798-1802). William C. Wentworth published the Australian in 1824. This very opinionated newspaper sided with the emancipists.

C. Expanding Colonization

Captain and explorer James Sterling led a group of British investors in the founding of Western Australia in 1829. The population of Pirth, Stirling's new colony in Western Australia, dwindled down until gold was discovered there in the 1890's.

In 1835, John Batman, a land-hungry settler, unofficially negotiated with Aboriginal people for possession of 243,000 hectares (600,000 acres) of land. This deal was considered fraudulent and was not ratified by the colonial government. However, this practice of assuming possession of land for the British crown was very common. One would declare a piece of land as 'terra nullius' (no one's land), and then claim the land for the British crown. This was based on the presumption that the Aboriginal people were nomads and had no place to call home.

South Australia was established in 1836, and Adelaide was its capital. Adelaide was founded by the South Australian Company, a band of colonizers who desired to use Edward Wakefield's theory of systematic colonization. Wakefield believed in avoiding the use of convict labor and selling land instead of giving it away. By selling the land, Wakefield believed colonies could make enough money to sponsor the immigration of laborers. He thought that by controlling land prices, he could regulate the supply of labor. South Australia became the only colony in Australia that did not receive any convicts. It became the most respectable colony in Australia.

From 1830 to 1850 wool exports rose dramatically from 2 million to 41 million pounds. The population of the colonies also increased during this time from 70,000 to 334,000 thanks to new immigrants and the growth of the capital cities. A gold rush hit New South Wales and Queensland in the 1850's. British and Irish immigrants led the rush with help from Americans, Germans, Italians, and Canadians. Ten years later, the population more than tripled to 1.2 million people, and Melbourne became the largest city in Australia. Many Chinese immigrants were attracted to the gold found in Australia. Miners and colonists did not like the Chinese and caused problems for them. In 1856, Victoria restricted the entry of Chinese into the city. Eventually a White Australian Policy was carried through by the new federal government in 1901. The policy continued to limit the number of non-Europeans immigrating to Australia for permanent settlement.

When the colonists came to Australia and settled on the coasts, they forced the aboriginal peoples to move into the interior of the continent. In the early 1820's, British troops were deployed near Bathurst to help protect the Aboriginal people from the sheep grazers. Conflicts were deadly in Van Diemen's Land. The Aboriginal people were driven from the settled districts. In the 1830's and 1840's Christian missions and British protectorates were established throughout Australia and were integral in helping Aboriginal peoples, but could not stabilize race relations. The Aboriginal people suffered from European-introduced diseases, such as smallpox and measles. They also suffered from alcoholism and its associated violence. Eventually the Aboriginal population declined dramatically. From 1788 to 1930, the Aboriginal population fell from about 500,000 to 100,000. It was not until the 1950's the Aboriginal population began to rise. Later during the 1970's, the federal government reviewed and corrected past Aboriginal policies.

Between the early 1860's and 1891, Australia's population grew from 1.2 million people to 3.2 million. More than one-third of the Australians lived in one of the six capital cities. People gathered in the cities for the staple industry, the grazing, mining, and other employment possibilities. Each of the six capital cities served as a major port, administrative center, and center of political change for its respective colony. Each colony developed systems of free, secular primary education by the 1880's.

Australia maintained a British culture. Many of the colonial Australians received magazines and newspapers to keep up with the happenings in England. Australian writers began to hold the interest of their countrymen. Many wrote concerning the adventures of the gold rush or the rugged outback. An Australian national identity emerged through the images of the sheep shearer, small farmer, and miner that were portrayed through stories. Henry Lawson and A.B. Paterson were the leaders of a literary movement based in Sydney. This movement focused on the Australian outback. Sydney's weekly journal, the *Bulletin*, published articles about an outback bushman, and his adventures.

During the 1880's, many Australians began to fear the European colonization of the Pacific. They realized their lack of defenses and decided to try something. In 1885 the Australian colonies founded a Federal Council. However, this council was a consultative body and had no legislative or executive powers. Because New South Wales failed to participate in these efforts, the plan was unable to coalesce. Following the end of the economic boom in Australia, the federal movement initiative shifted from Victoria to New South Wales. Henry Parkes, premier of New South Wales, proclaimed his support for a new form of federalism. In 1891, a coalition of colonial delegates began drafting a federal constitution in Sydney. Due to political and regional rivalries, the process of drafting a constitution slowed down. It was not until 1897 when policy makers finally agreed on a draft constitution.

Then in 1899, the Australian people approved it. The Commonwealth of Australia was approved by the British Parliament in 1900 and it came into place on January 1, 1901. The constitution mirrored both British and American models. The constitution used the British parliamentary form of government, with cabinets responsible to a bicameral legislature. Specific, limited powers were delegated to the federal government. The House of Representatives was based on popular representation. The Senate preserved the representation of the six colonies, which became states.

In 1911, the Australian Capital Territory was established for a new capital, Canberra. The capital was modeled after the Washington, D.C. model.

The Labor Party was founded by several trade unions through the Trades Hall Councils. They adopted a national program and required its representatives to carry out the party's program by voting as a bloc. This model worked and the Labor Party gained office nationally in 1904.

South Australian women won the right to vote in 1894. They were the second women of a British colony after New Zealand to have won that right. In 1902, all women in Australia won the right to vote.

D. The Commonwealth

Commonwealth governments established a protective tariff to create domestic development; they introduced a system of arbitration for setting minimum wages in industry; and preserved the white immigration policy.

World War I helped to create a national identity in Australia. Australia sent more than 330,000 soldiers into battle. On April 25, 1915, Australian and New Zealand forces (ANZAC) were fighting with British and French troops against Ottoman forces at Gallipoli, Turkey. The allied forces lost that battle, but that day has been recognized as Australia's most significant day of public homage. With help from the war reporter C.E.W. Bean, the Anzac legend created a new sense of national identity, uniting former service members and their families across class and geographical boundaries.

William M.(Billy) Hughes became Australia's prime minister/leader of the Labor Party in 1915. He represented Australia at London's councils. He attempted to institute the military draft, but he failed to get the electorate votes he needed. Hughes stayed in power by joining his conservative opponents and forming the Nationalist Party. Hughes attended the Paris Peace Conference in 1919. He acquired the German New Guinea as a mandated territory, and established Australia's right to enter the League of Nations.

Hughes was forced to retire in 1923 and Stanley M. Bruce took over as prime minister. A new party called The Country Party entered the political scene in 1920, and joined the Nationalist coalition. The Country Party was identified as a conservative and patriotic agency that fought for the interests of grazers and farmers. The Labor Party became the primary rival of the Nationalist Party and focused on social-welfare objectives.

The Great Depression of 1929 brought the country to its knees. Large amounts of public and private debt occurred while unemployment skyrocketed throughout Australia. James H. Scullin and the Labor Party led in the economic recovery process from 1929-1932. In 1932, unemployment reached its largest height with almost one-third of the male workforce out of a job. Throughout the rest of the 1930's, the United Australia Party, led by Joseph Aloysius Lyons, controlled the government.

Lyons died in office in 1939. Robert Menzies replaced Lyons and Australia entered World War II in September, following Britain's declaration of war on Germany. The Labor Party came to power in 1941 and John Curtin took over as prime minister. The British were defeated by the Japanese first at British Singapore and then in the Pacific.

In March of 1942, Japanese forces occupied the Dutch East Indies and landed on New Guinea. Japanese midget submarines entered Sydney Harbor. The British were not physically able to give assistance to Australia, so Curtin required assistance from the United States. The U.S. general Douglas MacArthur used Australia as his base of operations. The war helped to boost Australia's economy. The country increased its manufacturing production to help provide for the needs of the war. Curtin died in 1945, months before the allied victory in the Pacific. The New Labor government led by Joseph B. Chifley, continued Curtin's policies of full employment and state social welfare. They installed an immigration program, bringing in New Australians from European countries and the British Isles.

In 1949, Robert Menzies became prime minister for the second time. Menzies dominated politics during a season of division within the Labor Party. He remained prime minister until 1966. Menzies helped to

continue strong relations with Britain, and helped strengthen relations with the United States. Menzies helped create the tripartite mutual-defense alliance known as ANZUS (acronym for Australia, New Zealand, and the United States). This led to improved policy coordination between the three countries.

The Liberals rule from 1949-1972 was the most consistent period of economic stability and prosperity since the 19th century. The party received assistance from the government for immigration, tariff protection, wage arbitration, state enterprises, as well as help for education and healthcare. Foreign investment helped to increase the production of the Australian manufacturing industry.

From 1901-1971, urbanization in the coastal cities of Australia grew dramatically. The state capitals grew from 35% to 61% of the national population. Between 1947 and 1970, more than 2 million immigrants came to Australia. Most of these came from countries outside of the British Isles. At first, Australia tried to assimilate the immigrants to the English language and the Australian lifestyle. In the late 1960's however, ethnic associations were gaining support for more pluralistic policies based on multiculturalism. Following the Vietnam War, refugees from Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia began arriving on Australia's northern shores. In the 1980's and 1990's immigrants from mainland China and Hong Kong came to Australia as well.

The Labor Party under Gough Whitlam took control of the government again in 1972. In 1973, the government submitted an inquiry surrounding Aboriginal land rights, which later led to commonwealth legislation on the subject. Whitlam was later dismissed in 1975 by Governor-general Sir John Kerr, because of the government's poor financial decisions. Malcolm Fraser replaced Whitlam as leader of the Liberal Party. Fraser reinstated the domestic and foreign policies formerly used by earlier Liberal governments, and continued to use Labor's new emphases on multiculturalism and the environment.

Fraser was defeated in 1983 by the magnetic Labor Party leader Bob Hawke. Hawke stayed as leader of the Labor Party until December 1991, when Labor chose Hawke's former treasury minister, Paul Keating, as Party leader and prime minister. However, in 1996, the Liberal Party took control of the government back and John Howard was named the new prime minister. Howard had been a part of Fraser's government. Howard barely retained power in the 1998 elections, after he tried to break the union power of dockworkers. He continued to encounter bitter opposition by unionists.

Howard offered strong support for the war on terrorism after 88 Australians were killed in a terrorist bombing in Bali, Indonesia, in October of 2002. Howard sent 2,000 troops to Iraq to assist the United States in the war. This move was unsuccessful in its attempt to gain public support. Howard continued to support President Bush, and pledged to keep Australia's troops in Iraq for as long as necessary. Howard won reelection in 2004. His government has continued to produce economic growth as well as low unemployment and inflation rates. Howard's Liberal-National coalition was formed in the October 2004 parliamentary elections. This coalition won the majority in both houses of the Australian parliament. This gave the government control over the Senate for the first time in 20 years.

www.encyarta.msn.com

Timothy L. Gall, ed. Worldmark Encyclopedia of the Nations. "Asia & Oceania." Vol. 4. Farmington Hills, Michigan: Gale Group, 2001.

Christian History

Christian growth in the late 1700's and the early 1800's was quite slow. This was mostly because at that time, Australia was used as a penal colony for Britain. The practice of sending convicts to Australia stopped in 1868. The European clergy was unaccustomed to ministering to men in mining camps or the

population that bunched up into the urban areas. In the beginning, the churches were strongest in the south.

The Anglican Church began work in Australia when chaplains arrived in 1788. Chaplain Samuel Marsden arrived in 1793, and was responsible for much of the foundation of the Anglican Church in Australia until his death in 1838. The Anglican Church ministered more to the nomadic Aborigines than any other Christian denomination. However, it proved difficult to put together congregations of baptized believers. The first Anglican mission began work in 1891 with the Kanaka laborers imported from the Pacific Islands between 1862 and 1904. Anglican missions were also established among the Chinese, Jewish, and Syrian immigrants.

In proportion to the total population, the Anglican population has consistently declined since 1851. In 1971, 33% of the population of Australia professed to be Anglican. This decrease was partly due to immigration.

The first Catholic priests were appointed in Australia in 1803. Within ten years, the first cathedral and Catholic school were built in Sydney. Catholics in Australia are mostly Irish in background. In proportion to the total population, the Catholic population consistently increased from 1947 (21%) to 1971 (29%). However, as of 1996, the Catholic population had decreased to 27%. In 1966, 26% of Aborigines were Catholics. In 1975 the first Aborigine Catholic priest was ordained. The National Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander Catholic Council (NATSICC) was formed in 1989.

Protestant Churches began in the early 1800's. In 1809 settlers built a Presbyterian church. Their first minister however did not show up until 1823. Australian Presbyterians had missions for Aborigines as well as overseas mission stations in New Hebrides, Korea, and India. In 1971, professing Presbyterians numbered 8% of Australia's population. At that time, the church sponsored 33 schools (18,645 pupils), 9 hospitals, and 7 clinics.

Methodists settled in New South Wales. Samuel Leigh arrived from England in 1815 to be their pastor. Leigh founded the British and Foreign Bible Society and a home for the poor. The Methodist population has had its ups and downs. As of 1971, Methodists numbered 9% of the population. Congregationalists had their first organized congregation in 1829. In 1963, the Congregational, Methodist, and Presbyterian churches negotiated about creating a Uniting Church in Australia. The church was created in 1977. In 1995, the Uniting Church was the third largest church in Australia, but since has declined.

The first Baptist church in New South Wales was organized in 1813. Churches of Christ were organized in 1846, Salvation Army in 1881, and Seventh-day Adventists in 1885. All of these churches had missions working with the Aborigines.

Orthodox Churches numbered about 2% of Australia's population in 1901. By 1995 Orthodox churches numbered 3.5% of the population. They divided into 24 distinct communities, with the most important being the Greek Orthodox Church.

Renewal movements (Pentecostal/Charismatic) spread rapidly in the 1990's. The renewal spread over most older churches and numbered over 2,455,000 adherents (6% Pentecostals, 72% Charismatics, and 22% Independents). These were the fastest growing churches in the 1990's.

David B. Barrett, George T. Kurian, and Todd M. Johnson. World Christian Encyclopedia. Vol. 1. Oxford University Press, 2001.

Religion

Non-Christian

Traditional Religions

Traditional Aboriginal religions and beliefs are still practiced today, even though most Aborigines claim to be Christians. The key religious specialist is the medicine man (called kunki among the Dieri). The medicine man makes contacts with the spirits (called Kutchi) of their ancestors and divinities (called Mura-muras). There are detailed ceremonies that are made to the Mura-muras in difficult times of drought and rites of passage (especially death). There is a belief of a supreme being known by some tribes as Biamban, Bunjil, Mungangama, Nurelli, or Nurrundere.

Judaism (.5%) of the population in AD 2000),

Islam (1.2%),

Buddhists (1.3%).

There are smaller groups such as the Baha'is in larger urban centers.

Non-religious

In 1971, 7.4% of the population stated they had no religion. This statistic rose by 1996 up to 16.6% and now stands at as high as 33.6% or over 5,500,000 persons. The non-religious may be the largest non-Christian group in Australia.

Jehovah's Witnesses

The Jehovah's Witnesses have been in Australia since 1896. They report in excess of 770 congregations with over 60,000 members

Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (Mormons)

The Mormons began in Australia as early as 1851 and now claim over 400 congregations and more than 68,000 members.

Church of Christ, Scientist

This group reports 41 congregations with over 600 members.

Cults and Sects

There are a large number of non-Christian religions and syncretistic cults such as: Eckankar, Ramakrishna Vedanta Society, et alia, Rosicrucians, Subud, Theosophists, and numerous others. Marginal groups number as high as 56 different groups.

Catholics/Orthodox/Anglican Churches

Roman Catholics

The first Catholic priests were appointed in Australia in 1803. Within ten years, the first cathedral and Catholic school were built in Sydney. Catholics in Australia are mostly Irish in background. In proportion to the total population, the Catholic population consistently increased from 1947 (21%) to 1971 (29%). However, as of 1996, the Catholic population had decreased to 27%. In 1966, 26% of Aborigines were Catholics.

Catholics in Australia number as many as 1250 congregations and over 3,300,000 members.

In 1975 the first Aborigine Catholic priest was ordained. The National Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander Catholic Council (NATSICC) was formed in 1989.

Orthodox Churches

Orthodox Churches numbered around 3.20% of the Christian population but only about 2% of Australia's population in 1901. . They divided into 35 distinct communities, with the most important being the Greek Orthodox Church.

Greek Orthodox Church

The Greek Orthodox Church has ministered in Australia since 1896 and has around 120 congregations with some 260,000 members.

Coptic Orthodox Church

The Coptic Orthodox Church began its work in Australia in 1960 and reports some 20 congregations with almost 5000 members.

Antiochan Orthocox Church (Syrian)

This Orthodox group began in Australia in 1920 and although it claims only one congregation it reports a membership of over 2500.

Russian Orthodox Church

The Russian Orthodox Church was founded n 1960 and reports some 25 congregations with almost 32,000 members.

Syrian Orthodox Church

The Syrian Orthodox Church began its work in Australia in 1948 and has some 8 congregations with less than 1500 members.

Serbian Orthodox Church

The Serbian Orthodox Church began in Australia in 1960 and now has around 25 congregations with just less than 32,000 members.

In proportion to the total population, the Anglican population has consistently declined since 1851. In 1971, 33% of the population of Australia professed to be Anglican. This decrease was partly due to immigration.

Protestants/Evangelicals/Pentecostals

Protestant Churches began in the early 1800's.

The Uniting Church

The Uniting Church in Australia was formed on June 22, 1977, as a union of three churches: the Congregational Union of Australia, the Methodist Church of Australasia and the Presbyterian Church of Australia. The Uniting Church's beliefs are drawn from the Bible and from the Apostles' and Nicene Creeds. The church also takes heed of the Reformation Witness in the Scots Confession of Faith (1560), the Heidelberg Catechism (1563), the Westminster Confession of Faith (1647), the Savoy Declaration (1658), and of the preaching of John Wesley in his Forty-four Sermons (1793). It affirms the place of ongoing theological, literary, historical and scientific study. The church's Basis of Union (1971) brings together aspects of these writings and traditions and sets out the church's way of living and being.

The Uniting Church is the third largest Christian denomination in Australia. It has around 2,800 congregations, 51 presbyteries and seven synods. Uniting Church members number 300,000 while 1.3 million Australians claim an association. Uniting Churches are found throughout Australia.

The church has a special ministry, through Frontier Services, to the people of the outback - some of its ministers are "patrol padres" and "flying padres". The Uniting Aboriginal and Islander Christian Congress is the Aboriginal arm of the church, with 10,000 to 15,000 Aboriginal and Islander people involved.

From 5-7 per cent of Uniting Church members worship in languages other than English, in 25 different language groupings plus various Aboriginal tribal languages.

The church is diverse, with a range of views and practices in theological and spiritual emphasis, worship style, social opinions and mission focus.

It has 48 schools, ranging from long-established schools with large enrolments to small recently established low-fee schools. More than 20,000 people are employed by the church in community services work, particularly in aged care, Lifeline, hospitals, nursing, family support services, youth services, and care for the homeless. A national agency guides the way the church tries to live with understanding, peace and harmony with people of other faiths.

The Uniting Church has as many as 2700 congregations with 156,000 members and 1,254,000 adherents.

Anglican Church

The Anglican Church began work in Australia when chaplains arrived in 1788. Chaplain Samuel Marsden arrived in 1793, and was responsible for much of the foundation of the Anglican Church in Australia until his death in 1838.

The Anglican Church ministered more to the nomadic Aborigines than any other Christian denomination. However, it proved difficult to put together congregations of baptized believers. The first Anglican mission began work in 1891 with the Kanaka laborers imported from the Pacific Islands between 1862 and 1904. Anglican missions were also established among the Chinese, Jewish, and Syrian immigrants.

The Anglican Church has over 3300 congregations and more than 690,000 members.

The Baptist Union

The Baptists began service in Australia in 1813 and now report around 950 congregations with more than 64,000 members. These data include some independent Baptist groups not actually members of the Baptist Union.

The Assemblies of God

The Assemblies of God began in Australia in 1922 and report almost 1000 congregations with 70,000 members.

The Armenian Apostolic Church

This group started its work in Australia in 1953 and reports five congregations with a combined membership of just over 1000.

Christian Outreach Center

The Christian Outreach Center was founded in 1974 and has 200 congregations and over 55000 members. Christian Outreach Centre (often referred to as "COC"), an international movement of churches founded in 1974 by former Methodist minister Clark Taylor, launched the first congregation with 25 people in his home in Brisbane. The meetings were characterized by lively worship, including clapping and dancing, an emphasis on the work of the Holy Spirit, and many claims of miraculous healings.

The COC is known for welcoming marginalized people, including the homeless, drug addicts and ex-criminals. By 1977 COC numbered over 1000 people and was planting new congregations in nearby towns. By 1988, the movement had grown to 136 congregations, including groups in New Zealand and the Solomon Islands as well as Australia. Between 1991 and 1996 COC churches commenced in South Africa, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Germany, South America, Tonga, Western Samoa, Spain and the United Kingdom. In 1997 COC opened its first United States churches and in 1998 Argentina and Bolivia.

Christian Outreach Centre now numbers over 1000 congregations in over 30 countries worldwide including the UK.

Lutheran Church

The Lutheran Church began in Australia in 1838 and now reports over 540 congregations with more than 35,000 members.

The Salvation Army

The Salvation Army began ministering in Australia in 1881 and has 455 congregations with over 24000 members.

The Churches of Christ

Churches of Christ have served in Australia since 1846 and report over 470 congregations with an estimated membership of more than 45,000.

Seventh-day Adventists Church

This group began service in Australia in 1885 and reports over 420 congregations with a membership estimated at over 50,000.

The Presbyterian Church of Australia

The Presbyterian Church began in Australia in 1800 and by 1988 had grown to over 43,000 members. Some decline has been noted as in 2000 only 775 congregations with 36,000 members was reported.

Reformed Churches of Australia

The Reformed Churches began service in Australia in 1951 and have increased to around 47 congregations with over 5000 members.

Christian Brethren (Open)

The group began work in Australia in 1870 and has increased to 288 congregations with over 19000 members. The group, also in New Zealand, holds to biblical inerrancy and practices the Lord's Supper in a "open" fashion, ie. Invites all believers to join the service.

Christian Revival Crusade

The Christian Revival Crusade began in Australia in 1944 and have over 200 congregations with an estimated membership of over 21,000.

In 1809 settlers built a Presbyterian church. Their first minister however did not show up until 1823. Australian Presbyterians had missions for Aborigines as well as overseas mission stations in New Hebrides, Korea, and India. In 1971, professing Presbyterians numbered 8% of Australia's population. At that time, the church sponsored 33 schools (18,645 pupils), 9 hospitals, and 7 clinics.

Methodists settled in New South Wales. Samuel Leigh arrived from England in 1815 to be their pastor. Leigh founded the British and Foreign Bible Society and a home for the poor. The Methodist population has had its ups and downs. As of 1971, Methodists numbered 9% of the population. Congregationalists had their first organized congregation in 1829. In 1963, the Congregational, Methodist, and Presbyterian churches negotiated about creating a Uniting Church in Australia. The church was created in 1977. In 1995, the Uniting Church was the third largest church in Australia, but since has declined.

The first Baptist church in New South Wales was organized in 1813. Churches of Christ were organized in 1846, Salvation Army in 1881, and Seventh-day Adventists in 1885. All of these churches had missions working with the Aborigines.

Pentecostal and Charismatic groups spread rapidly in the 1990's. The renewal spread over most older churches and numbered over 2,455,000 adherents (6% Pentecostals, 72% Charismatics, and 22% Independents). These were the fastest growing churches in the 1990's.

David B. Barrett, George T. Kurian, and Todd M. Johnson. *World Christian Encyclopedia*. Vol. 1. Oxford University Press, 2001. *Operation World*.

People Groups

7815

Aborigine Creole (12,000)

The primary language of the Aborigine Creole is Kriol. The primary religion of the Aborigine Creole is Christianity (90%). Approximately 30% of the Christian population is evangelical. The other 10% of the population is non-religious.

The Aborigine Creole has access to a translation of the New Testament as well as some translations of the Old Testament. The Aborigine Creole also has access to Gospel recordings. They do not have access to Jesus films or radio broadcasts.

The Aborigine Creole are located in the Roper River, Katherine areas, Ngukurr, Northern Territory; Kimberley Region Western Australia; Gulf Country, Lower Cape York Peninsula, Queensland. They are pastoralists and hunter-gatherers.

8034

Aborigine Creole Northern (2,000)

The primary language of the Aborigine Creole Northern is Kriol. The primary religion of the Aborigine Creole Northern is Christianity (90%). Approximately 30% of the Christian population is evangelical. The other 10% of the population is Ethnic religions.

The Aborigine Creole has access to a translation of the New Testament as well as some translations of the Old Testament. The Aborigine Creole also has access to Gospel recordings. They do not have access to Jesus films or radio broadcasts.

The Aborigine Creole are located in the Roper River, Katherine areas, Ngukurr, Northern Territory; Kimberly Region Western Australia; Gulf Country, Lower Cape York Peninsula, Queensland. They are pastoralists and hunter-gatherers.

7863

Aborigine, Detribalized (423,000)

The primary language of the Detribalized Aborigine is English. The primary religion is Christianity (80%). Approximately 22% of the Christian population is evangelical. About 15% of the population practices ethnic religions. The other 5% is non-religious.

The Detribalized Aborigine have access to the complete translation of the Bible. They have Jesus films, radio broadcasts, and Gospel recordings.

8068

Aborigine, Southwest Creole (12,000)

The primary language of the Aborigine, Southwest is English. The primary religion is Christianity (95%). About 27% of the Christian population is evangelical. The other 5% of the overall population is non-religious.

The Aborigine, Southwest have access to complete Bible translations, Gospel recordings, Jesus films, and radio broadcasts.

00000

Afrikaner (39,000)

The primary language of the Afrikaner is English. The primary religion is Christianity (94%). Approximately 45% of the Christian population is evangelical. The other 6% of the population practices non-religious beliefs.

Afrikaner's have access to Bible translations, Gospel recordings, radio broadcasts, and Jesus films.

00000

Albanian, Generic (31,000)

The primary language of the Albanian, Generic is Albanian, Tosk. The primary religion of the Albanian, Generic is Christianity (45%). About .06% of the Christian population is evangelical. The rest of the population practices Islam (30%) and non-religious beliefs (25%).

The Albanian, Generic has access to Bible translations, Gospel recordings, radio broadcasts, and Jesus films.

7821

Alyawarra (1,700)

The primary language of the Alyawarra is Alyawarr. The primary religion of the Alyawarra is Christianity (90%). Approximately 40% of the Christian population is evangelical. The other 10% of the population practices ethnic religions.

The Alyawarra has portions of translations of the Bible. The rest of the Bible needs to be translated in their language. They also have gospel recordings. They do not have access to Jesus films or radio broadcasts.

The Alyawarra resides in the Northern Territory and Queensland.

20268

Americans (62,000)

The primary language of the Americans is English. The primary religion of Americans is Christianity (87%). Approximately 31% of the Christian population is evangelical. The rest of the population is non-religious (13%).

Americans have access to Bible translations, Jesus films, radio broadcasts, and Gospel recordings.

7825

Andilyaugwa (1,300)

The primary language of the Andilyaugwa is Andilyaugwa. The primary religion of the Andilyaugwa is Christianity (70%). Approximately 40% of the Christian population is evangelical. The rest of the population practices ethnic religions (30%).

The Andilyaugwa has portions of the Bible translated. They do not have access to Jesus films, radio broadcasts, or Gospel recordings.

7826

Anglo-Australians (14,700,000)

The primary language of the Anglo-Australians is English. The primary religion of the Australians is Christianity (69.48%). Approximately 13.1% of the Christian population is evangelical. The rest of the population practices non-religious beliefs (30.5%) and Islam (.01%).

The Anglo-Australians have access to Bible translations, Gospel recordings, radio broadcasts, and Jesus films.

20244

Anglo-New Zealanders (423,000)

The primary language of the Anglo-New Zealanders is English. The primary religion is Christianity (65%). Approximately 21% of the Christian population is evangelical. The other 35% of the population is non-religious.

Anglo-New Zealanders have access to Bible translations, Gospel recordings, radio broadcasts, and Jesus films.

00000

Anglo-South Africans (59,000)

The primary language of the Anglo-South Africans is English. The primary religion of the Anglo-South Africans is Christianity (85%). The percentage of evangelical Christians is unknown. About 15% of the population is non-religious.

The Anglo-South Africans have access to Bible translations, Gospel recordings, radio broadcasts, and Jesus films.

7827

Anglo-Romani Gypsy (6,200)

The primary language of the Anglo-Romani Gypsy is Angloromani. The primary religion is Christianity (80%). Approximately 10% of the Christian population is evangelical. The rest of the population is non-religious (20%).

The Anglo-Romani Gypsy does not have any Bible translations, Jesus films, Gospel recordings, or radio broadcasts.

7828

Anmatjirra (1,100)

The primary language of the Anmatjirra is Anmatyerre. The primary religion of the Anmatjirra is Christianity (70%). Approximately 25% of the Christian population is evangelical. The rest of the population practices ethnic religions.

The Anmatjirra does not have Bible translations, Gospel recordings, radio broadcasts, or Jesus films. The Anmatjirra resides in the Northern Territory, Mt. Allen, and Northwest Alice Springs Region.

7830

Arab (312,181)

The primary language of the Arab is Arabic, standard. The primary religion of the Arab is Islam. The Arabs have access to Bible translations, Gospel recordings, radio broadcasts, and Jesus films.

7889

Aranda, Western (1,400)

The primary language of the Aranda, Western is Arrarnta, Western. The primary religion of the Aranda is Christianity (70%). About 12% of the Christian population is evangelical. The rest of the population practices ethnic religions.

The Aranda, Western has access to a translation of the New Testament, as well as Gospel recordings. However, they do not have access to Jesus films or radio broadcasts.

The Aranda, Western resides in the Northern Territory, Alice Springs area, and Hermannsburg.

20245

Armenian (36,000)

The primary language of the Armenian people group is Armenian. The primary religion of the Armenian people is Christianity (90%). About 30.6% of the Christian population is evangelical. The other 10% of the population are non-religious.

The Armenian people have access to Bible translations, Gospel recordings, Jesus films, and radio broadcasts.

7890

Arremte, Eastern (2,000)

The primary language of the Arrernte, Eastern people group is Arrernte, Eastern. The primary religion of the Arrernte, Eastern people is Ethnic religions (60%). The rest of the population practices Christianity (40%). Approximately 2% of the Christian population is evangelical.

The Arrernte, Eastern people have access to Gospel recordings, but do not have access to Jesus films, Bible translations, or radio broadcasts.

The Arrernte, Eastern people are hunters and gatherers who live in the Northern Territory, Alice Springs area, Santa Teresa, Alcoota, Harts Range, Bonya, and Amoonguna regions.

7833

Assyrian (26,000)

The primary language of the Assyrian people is Assyrian Neo-Aramaic. The primary religion of the Assyrian people is Christianity (88%). Approximately 4% of the Christian population is evangelical. The other 12% of the population practices non-religious beliefs.

The Assyrians have access to Bible translations, Gospel recordings, radio broadcasts, and Jesus films.

20246

Austrian (60,123)

The primary language of the Austrian people is German, standard. The primary religion of the Austrian people is Christianity.

The Austrians have access to radio broadcasts, Jesus films, Gospel recordings, and translations of the Bible.

00000

Baadi, Bard (40)

The primary language of the Baadi, Bard is Bardi. The primary religion of the Baadi, Bard is Ethnic religions (60%). The rest of the population practices Christianity (40%). About 10% of the Christian population is evangelical.

The Baadi, Bard need translations of the Bible. They do not have access to Jesus films, radio broadcasts, or Gospel recordings.

This group is nearly extinct. They live in the One Arm Point Aboriginal Community, Lombadina Aboriginal Community, Broome, Derby, and Western Kimberley Regions of Western Australia.

7845

Basque (10,019)

The primary language of the Basque is Basque. The primary religion of the Basque people is Christianity (84%). About .25% of the Christian population is evangelical. The other 16% of the population practices non-religious beliefs (15%) and other/small religions (1%).

The Basque has access to Bible translations, Gospel recordings, and Jesus films. They do not have access to radio broadcasts.

20248

British (1,300,000)

The primary language of the British is English. The primary religion of the British is Christianity (72%). About 9% of the Christian population is evangelical. The other 28% of the population is non-religious.

The British have access to Bible translations, Gospel recordings, radio broadcasts, and Jesus films.

7852

Bulgar (10,019)

The primary language of the Bulgar people is Bulgarian. The primary religion of the people is Christianity (72%). Approximately 1% of the Christian population is evangelical. The other 28% of the population is non-religious.

The Bulgar people have access to Bible translations, Gospel recordings, radio broadcasts, and Jesus films.

7855

Burera (600)

The primary language of the Burera is Burarra. The primary religion of the Burera is Christianity (55%). About 21% of the Christian population is evangelical. The other 45% of the population practices Ethnic religions.

The Burera has access to translations of the New Testament, as well as portions of translations of the Old Testament. They also have access to Gospel recordings. The Burera do not have access to radio broadcasts or Jesus films.

The Burera live in the Maningrida, Arnhem Land, and Northern Territory regions of Australia.

43752

Burmese (10,100)

The primary language of the Burmese is Burmese. The primary religion of the Burmese is Buddhism. The Burmese have access to Bible translations, Gospel recordings, radio broadcasts, and Jesus films.

00000

Byelorussian (5,100)

The primary language of the Byelorussian people is Belarusian. The primary religion of the Byelorussian people is Christianity (67%). About 4% of the Christian population is evangelical. The other 33% of the total population is non-religious.

The Byelorussian people have access to Bible translations, Gospel recordings, radio broadcasts, and Jesus films.

20249

Cambodian (15,875)

The primary language of the Cambodian people is Khmer, Central. The primary religion of the Cambodian people is Buddhism.

The Cambodian people have Bible translations, Gospel recordings, radio broadcasts, and Jesus films available.

20251

Croats (71,000)

The primary language of the Croats is Croatian. The primary religion of the Croats is Christianity (91%). About .7% of the Christian population is evangelical. The other 9% of the total population is non-religious.

The Croats have access to Bible translations, Gospel recordings, and Jesus films. They do not have access to radio broadcasts.

7859

Czech (20,042)

The primary language of the Czech people is Czech. The primary religion of the Czech is Christianity (60%). About 30% of the Christian population is evangelical. The other 40% of the total population is non-religious (39.5%) and practices other/small beliefs (.5%).

The Czech people have access to Bible translations, Jesus films, radio broadcasts, and Gospel recordings.

7861

Dayi (260)

The primary language of the Dayi is Dayi. The primary religion of the Dayi is Ancestor Worship. The Dayi do not have access to Bible translations, Gospel recordings, radio broadcasts, or Jesus films.

00000

Deaf (20,000)

The primary form of communication for the deaf is the Australian Sign Language. The primary religion of the deaf is Christianity (69.5%). About 13% of the Christian population is evangelical. The religious beliefs of the other 30.5% of the population are unknown.

The deaf have portions of the Bible translated. They also have Jesus films available. They do not have Gospel recordings or radio broadcasts available.

00000

Dhangu (500)

The primary language of the Dhangu is Dhangu. The primary religion of the Dhangu is Ethnic religions (65%). The rest of the population practices Christianity (35%). About 20% of the Christian population is evangelical.

The Dhangu have access to Gospel recordings. They have a great need for Bible translations. They also do not have radio broadcasts and Jesus films.

The Dhangu live in the Northern Territory of Australia, Arnhem Land, and Elcho Island. The people are hunters and gatherers, as well as fishermen.

7868

Dhuwaya (700)

The primary language of the Dhuwaya is Dhuwal. The primary religions of the Dhuwaya are Christianity (50%) and Ethnic religions (50%). About 10% of the Christian population is evangelical.

The Dhuwaya do not have a huge need for Bible translations. They also do not have Jesus films, radio broadcasts, or Gospel recordings.

The Dhuwaya live in the Northern Territory of Australia, Arnhem Land, and Roper River.

7871

Djambarrapuyngu (600)

The primary language of the Djambarrapuyngu people group is Djambarrapuyngu. The primary religion of the Djambarrapuyngu is Ethnic religions (75%). The rest of the population practices Christianity (25%). The entire Christian population is evangelical.

The Djambarrapuyngu has access to portions of the Bible. There is a great need for a translation of the complete Bible. The Djambarrapuyngu have access to Gospel recordings, but do not have access to radio broadcasts or Jesus films.

The Djambarrapuyngu live in the Northern Territory of Australia, as well as Elcho Island.

7874

Djaru (335)

The primary language of the Djaru is Jaru. The primary religion of the Djaru is Ancestor Worship. The Djaru have access to Gospel recordings, but they do not have access to Bible translations, radio broadcasts, or Jesus films.

The Djaru live in the Halls Creek, Ringers Soak, and southeastern Kimberley Region of Western Australia.

00000

Djeebbana, Gunavidji (300)

The primary language of the Djeebbana is Djeebbana. The primary religions of the Djeebbana are Christianity (50%) and Ethnic religions (50%).

The Djeebbana do not have access to Bible translations, Gospel recordings, radio broadcasts, and Jesus films.

7878

Djinang (330)

The primary language of the Djinang is Djinang. The primary religion of the Djinang is Ethnic religions (70%). About 30% of the population practices Christianity (20% are Evangelical Christians).

The Djinang do not have access to Bible translations, Gospel recordings, radio broadcasts, or Jesus films.

The Djinang live in the Ramingining, Goyder, and Blyth rivers, Arnhem Land, and the Northern Territory regions.

00000

Djinba (100)

The primary language of the Djinba is Djinba. The primary religion of the Djinba is Ethnic Religions (70%). About 30% of the population practices Christianity (10% are Evangelical Christians).

The Djinba do not have access to Bible translations, Gospel recordings, radio broadcasts, or Jesus films.

Djinba speakers intermarry with the Djinang. They live in the Ngangalala, Arnhem Land, and Northern Territory regions.

7883

Dutch (92,000)

The primary language of the Dutch is Dutch. The primary religion of the Dutch is Christianity (65%). About 27% of the Christian population is Evangelical. The other 35% of the population is non-religious.

The Dutch has access to Bible translations, Gospel recordings, radio broadcasts, and Jesus films.

20254

Egyptian Arab (110,225)

The primary language of the Egyptian Arab is not available. The primary religion is Islam. The Egyptian Arabs do not have access to Bible translations, Gospel Recordings, radio broadcasts, or Jesus films.

7892

Estonian (5,600)

The primary language of the Estonians is Estonian. The primary religion of the Estonians is Christianity (55%). About 7% of the Christian population is Evangelical. The other 45% of the population is non-religious.

The Estonians have access to Bible translations, Gospel recordings, radio broadcasts, and Jesus films.

20255

Filipino (118,000)

The primary language of the Filipino is Tagalog. The primary religion is Christianity (98%). About 14% of the Christian population is Evangelical. Approximately 2% of the population is non-religious.

The Filipino has access to Bible translations, Gospel recordings, radio broadcasts, and Jesus films.

7894

Finnish (8,700)

The primary language of the Finnish is Finnish. The primary religion of the Finnish is Christianity (87%). About 12% of the Christian population is Evangelical. The other 13% of the population is non-religious.

The Finnish have access to Bible translations, Gospel recordings, radio broadcasts, and Jesus films.

21622

French (9,700)

The primary language of the French is French. The primary religion of the French is Christianity (76%).

Only about .5% is Evangelical. The other 24% of the population is non-religious.

The French have access to Bible translations, Gospel recordings, radio broadcasts, and Jesus films.

7899

Gaididj (300)

The primary language of the Gaididj is Kaytetye. The primary religion of the Gaididj is Ethnic Religions (55%). The other 45% of the population are Evangelical Christians.

The Gaididj do not have access to Bible translations, Gospel recordings, radio broadcasts, or Jesus films.

7903

Garawa (200)

The primary language of Garawa is Garawa. The primary religion of the Garawa is Ethnic religions (60%). The other 40% of the population practices Christianity.

The Garawa has access to portions of Bible translations and Gospel recordings. They do not have access to radio broadcasts or Jesus films.

The Garawa intermarry with the Yanyuwa. The Garawa reside in the Borroloola, Northern Territory, Doomadgee, and Queensland regions.

7907

German (200,419)

The primary language of the German people is German. The primary religion of the German people is Christianity (78%). About 8% of the Christian population is Evangelical. The rest of the population is non-religious (22%).

The Germans have access to Bible translations, Gospel recordings, radio broadcasts, and Jesus films.

7909

Greek (320,655)

The primary language of the Greek is Greek. The primary religion of the Greek is Christianity (95%).

About 1.2% of the Christian population is Evangelical. The other 5% of the population is non-religious.

The Greek have access to Bible translations, Gospel recordings, radio broadcasts, and Jesus films.

7915

Gugu-Yimidjir (500)

The primary language of the Gugu-Yimidjir is Kriol. The primary religion of the Gugu-Yimidjir is Christianity (70%). Approximately 2% of the Christian population is Evangelical. The other 30% of the population practices Ethnic religions.

The Gugu-Yimidjir has access to a translation of the New Testament as well as Gospel recordings. They do not have access to radio broadcasts or Jesus films.

7916

Guguyalanji (403)

The primary language of the Guguyalanji is Kuku-yalanji. The primary religion of the Guguyalanji is Ethnic Religions.

The Guguyalanji has access to Bible translations and Gospel recordings. They do not have access to radio broadcasts or Jesus films.

The Guguyalanji live in Hopevale, Queensland.

7917

Gumatj (400)

The primary language of the Gumatj is Gumatj. The primary religion of the Gumatj is Ethnic religions (80%). The other 20% of the population practices Christianity (10% Evangelical).

The Gumatj have access to a translation of the New Testament, as well as Gospel recordings. They do not have access to radio broadcasts or Jesus films.

The Gumatj are hunters and gatherers located in Yirrkala, Northern Territory.

7921

Gunwinggu (600)

The primary language of the Gunwinggu is Gunwinggu. The primary religion of the Gunwinggu is Christianity (70%). Approximately 20% of the Christian population is Evangelical.

The Gunwinggu have access to portions of Bible translations and Gospel recordings. They do not have access to radio broadcasts or Jesus films.

7924

Gupapuyngu, Gobabingo (1,800)

The primary language of the Gupapuyngu is Gupapuyngu. The primary religion of the Gupapuyngu is Christianity (65%). About 15% of the Christian population is Evangelical. The other 35% of the population practices Ethnic Religions.

The Gupapuyngu has access to Gospel recordings and portions of Bible translations. There is a great need for Bible translation work. They do not have access to Jesus films or radio broadcasts.

The Gupapuyngu are hunters and gatherers, living in the Milingimbi, Arnhem Land, Northern Territory, and Elcho Islands.

00000

Gurinji (400)

The primary language of the Gurinji is Gurinji. The primary religion of the Gurinji is Ethnic religions (60%). The other 40% of the population practices Christianity (20% Evangelical).

The Gurinji has access to Gospel recordings and portions of Bible translations. There is a great need for Bible translation work. They do not have access to Jesus films or radio broadcasts. The Gurinji live in the Victoria River, Wave Hill, Kalkaringi, and Northern Territory regions.

00000

Han Chinese, Cantonese (230,000)

The primary language of the Han Chinese, Cantonese is Chinese, Yue. The primary religion is non-religious (36%). About 35% of the population practices Buddhism, 19% Christianity (12.42% Evangelical), and about 10% Ethnic religions.

The Han Chinese, Cantonese have access to Bible translations, Gospel recordings, radio broadcasts, and Jesus films.

00000

Han Chinese, Hakka (11,000)

The primary religion of the Han Chinese Hakka is Chinese, Hakka. The primary religion of the Han Chinese, Hakka is Buddhism (40%). About 36% of the population is non-religious, 12% Christianity (12% Evangelical), and 12% Ethnic religions.

The Han Chinese, Hakka have access to Bible translations, Gospel recordings, Jesus films, and radio broadcasts.

33443

Han Chinese, Mandarin (142,000)

The Han Chinese, Mandarin primarily speak Chinese, Mandarin. The primary religion of the Han Chinese, Mandarin is non-religious (33%). About 30% of the population practices Buddhism, 25% practices Ethnic religions, and 12% practices Christianity (12% Evangelical).

The Han Chinese, Mandarin has access to Bible translations, Gospel recordings, radio broadcasts, and Jesus films.

7934

Hungarian (6,000)

The primary language of the Hungarian people group is Hungarian. The primary religion is Christianity (85%). About 10% of the Christian population is Evangelical. The other 15% of the population is non-religious.

The Hungarian people have access to Bible translations, Gospel recordings, radio broadcasts, and Jesus films.

20257

Indo-Pakistani (210,000)

The primary language of the Indo-Pakistani is Hindi. The primary religion of the Indo-Pakistani is Hinduism (53%). About 22% of the population practices Islam, 14% practice other/small religions, and 10% practice Christianity (3% Evangelical).

The Indo-Pakistani has access to Bible translations, Gospel recordings, radio broadcasts, and Jesus films.

7935

Indonesian (41,000)

The primary language of the Indonesian people is Indonesian. The primary religion of the Indonesian people is Islam (49%). Approximately 40% of the population practices Ethnic Religions, 8% practices Christianity (4% Evangelical), and 3% is non-religious.

Indonesian people have access to Bible translations, Gospel recordings, radio broadcasts, and the Jesus film.

20258

Irish (100,205)

The primary language of the Irish is English. The primary religion is Christianity (93%). About 28.25% of the Christian population is Evangelical. The other 7% of the population is non-religious.

The Irish have access to Bible translations, Gospel recordings, radio broadcasts, and Jesus films.

21623

Irish Traveller, Shelta (6,412)

The Irish Traveller primarily speaks Shelta. The primary religion of the Irish Traveller is Christianity (90%). Approximately 10% of the Christian population is Evangelical. The other 10% of the population is non-religious.

The Irish Traveller people have access to Gospel recordings, Bible translations, radio broadcasts, and Jesus films.

7936

Italian (440,902)

The primary language of the Italian people is Italian. The primary religion of the Italian people is Christianity (78%). Approximately 1.2% of the Christian population is Evangelical. The other 22% of the population is non-religious.

The Italian people have access to Bible translations, Gospel recordings, radio broadcasts, and Jesus films.

7937

Iwaidja (200)

The primary language of the Iwaidja is Iwaidja. The primary religion of the Iwaidja is Ethnic religions (90%). About 6.98% of the population practices Christianity (6.98% Evangelical), and about 3.02% of the population is non-religious.

The Iwaidja has access to Gospel recordings. They do not have access to Bible translations, Gospel recordings, or radio broadcasts.

7938

Japanese (31,000)

The primary language of the Japanese is Japanese. The primary religion of the Japanese is Buddhism (80%). The other 20% of the population practices Christianity (5%), Ethnic Religions (5%), non-religious (5%), and other/small religions (5%).

The Japanese have access to Bible translations, Gospel recordings, radio broadcasts, and Jesus films.

00000

Jaru (300)

The primary language of the Jaru is Jaru. The primary religion is Ethnic Religions (85.12%). About 14.88% of the population practices Christianity (6% Evangelical).

The Jaru have access to Gospel recordings, but do not have access to Bible translations, radio broadcasts, or Jesus films.

The Jaru live in the Halls Creek, Ringers Soak, and southeastern Kimberley Region of Western Australia.

7940

Javanese (10,000)

The Javanese primarily speak Javanese. The primary religion of the Javanese is Islam (68%). The other 32% of the population practices Ethnic Religions (15%), Christianity (14%), Non-religious (2%), and Hinduism (1%) religions.

The Javanese have access to Bible translations, Gospel recordings, radio broadcasts, and Jesus films.

20259

Jewish (97,000)

The primary language of the Jewish people in Australia is English. The primary religion of the Jewish people is Judaism (90%). About 9% of the population is non-religious and 1% practices Christianity (.02% Evangelical).

The Jewish people have access to Bible translations, Gospel recordings, radio broadcasts, and Jesus films.

43753

Karen (5,050)

The primary language of the Karen people is not available. The primary religion of the Karen people is not available.

The Karen does not have access to Bible translations, Gospel recordings, radio broadcasts, or Jesus films.

00000

Khmer (25,000)

The Khmer primarily speak Khmer, Central. The primary religion of the Khmer is Buddhism (86%). The other 14% of the population practices Christianity (5%), Ethnic Religions (5%), and non-religious beliefs.

The Khmer have access to Bible translations, Gospel recordings, radio broadcasts, and Jesus films.

7948

Kitja (129)

The primary language of the Kitja is Kitja. The primary religion of the Kitja is Ethnic religions (55%). The other 45% of the population practices Christianity (45% Evangelical).

The Kitja have access to portions of Bible translations and Gospel recordings. They do not have access to radio broadcasts or Jesus films.

The Kitja live in the Near Hall's Creek and Turkey Creek regions of Western Australia.

21625

Korean (43,000)

The Korean people primarily speak Korean. The primary religion of the Korean people is Christianity (55%). About 25% of the Christian population is Evangelical. The other 45% of the population practices Ethnic Religions (30%), Buddhism (10%), and is non-religious (5%).

The Korean people have access to Gospel recordings, Bible translations, radio broadcasts, and Jesus films.

00000

Kugu-Muminh (50)

The primary language of the Kugu-Muminh is Kuku-Muminh. The primary religion is Christianity (60%). About 10% of the Christian population is Evangelical. The other 40% of the population practices Ethnic religions.

The Kugu-Muminh has access to Gospel recordings and portions of Bible translations. They do not have access to a complete Bible, Jesus films, or radio broadcasts.

The Kugu-Muminh lives in Queensland, Cape York Peninsula, and east coast south of Aurukun.

00000

Kugu-Uwanh (60)

The Kugu-Uwanh primarily speak Kuku-Uwanh. The primary religion of the Kugu-Uwanh is Christianity (60%). About 10% of the Christian population is Evangelical. The other 40% of the population practices Ethnic Religions.

The Kugu-Uwanh has access to Gospel recordings and portions of Bible translations. They do not have access to a complete Bible, Jesus films, or radio broadcasts.

The Kugu-Uwanh lives in Queensland, Cape York Peninsula, and east coast south of Aurukun.

7952

Kukatja (400)

The Kukatja people primarily speak Kukatja. The primary religion of the Kukatja is Ethnic Religions (60%). The other 40% of the population practices Christianity (2% Evangelical).

The Kukatja need to have Bible translations available to the people. They do not have Gospel recordings, Jesus films, or radio broadcasts.

The Kukatja lives in Balgo, Lake Gregory and area to the east, south of Halls Creek, and Western Australia.

00000

Kuku-Yalanji (400)

The primary language of the Kuku-Yalanji is Kuku-Yalanji. The primary religions of the Kuku-Yalanji are Christianity (50%) and Ethnic Religions (50%). Approximately 20% of the Christian population is Evangelical.

The Kuku-Yalanji has access to a translation of the New Testament, as well as Gospel recordings. They do not have access to radio broadcasts or Jesus films.

The Kuku-Yalanji were hunters and gatherers formerly. Now they make a living as laborers. They live in the Wujal-Wujal, Bloomfield River, Daintree, and Mossman regions of Queensland.

00000

Kunbarlang (100)

The primary language of the Kunbarlang is Kunbarlang. The primary religion of the Kunbarlang is Ethnic Religions (70%). The other 30% of the population practices Christianity (30% Evangelical).

The Kunbarlang have access to Gospel recordings. They need a translation of the Bible. They do not have access to radio broadcasts or Jesus films.

The Kunbarlang live in the Oenpelli, Maningrida, and Goulburn Island regions of the Northern Territory.

7960

Kunjen (400)

The Kunjen primarily speak Kunjen. The primary religion of the Kunjen is Christianity (60%). About 40% of the Christian population is Evangelical. The other 40% of the population practices Ethnic Religions.

The Kunjen have access to Gospel recordings, but do not have access to Bible translations, radio broadcasts, or Jesus films.

The Kunjen live in the Wrotham Park, Kowanyama, and Edward River regions of Queensland.

20260

Kurdish (15,000)

The primary language of the Kurdish is Kurdish, Northern. The primary religion of the Kurdish is Islam (99%). The other 1% of the population practices Christianity (.70% Evangelical).

The Kurdish has access to a translation of the New Testament, Jesus films, radio broadcasts, and Gospel recordings.

00000

Kuuku-Yau (100)

The Kuuku-Yau primarily speak Kuuku-Yau. The primary religions of the Kuuku-Yau are Christianity (50%) and Ethnic Religions (50%). Approximately 50% of the Christian population is Evangelical.

The Kuuku-Yau does not have access to Bible translations, Gospel recordings, radio broadcasts, or Jesus films.

The Kuuku-Yau lives in the Cape York Peninsula, south of Temple Bay in Queensland.

20261

Latin American (92,590)

The primary language of the Latin American people in Australia is Spanish. The primary religion of the Latin American people is Christianity.

The Latin American people have access to Bible translations, Gospel recordings, radio broadcasts, and Jesus films.

7970

Latvian (7,300)

The primary language of the Latvian people is Latvian. The primary religion of the Latvian people is Christianity (99%). About 50% of the Christian population is Evangelical. The other 1% of the population is non-religious.

The Latvian people have access to Bible translations, Gospel recordings, radio broadcasts, and Jesus films.

00000

Lithuanian (10,000)

The primary language of the Lithuanian people is English. The primary religion of the Lithuanian people is Christianity (80%). Approximately 1.3% of the Christian population is Evangelical.

The Lithuanian people have access to Bible translations, Gospel recordings, Jesus films, and radio broadcasts.

21627

Mabuiag, Southern (6,500)

The primary language of the Mabuiag is Kala Lagaw Ya. The primary religion of the Mabuiag is Christianity 67%. About 30% of the Christian population is Evangelical. The other 33% of the population practices Ethnic religions.

The Mabuiag has access to a translation of the New Testament as well as Gospel recordings. They do not have access to radio broadcasts or Jesus films.

7974

Macedonian (74,000)

The primary language of the Macedonian people is Macedonian. The primary religion of the Macedonian people is Christianity (91%). About .5% of the Christian population is Evangelical.

The other 9% of the population is non-religious.

The Macedonians have access to Bible translations, Gospel recordings, radio broadcasts, and Jesus films.

7977

Malay (10,000)

The primary language of the Malay is Malay. The primary religion of the Malay is Islam (95.7%). The other 4.3% of the population practices Christianity (.3%) and is non-religious (4%).

The Malay has access to Bible translations, Gospel recordings, radio broadcasts, and Jesus films.

00000

Malay, Cocos Islands (1,000)

The Malay, Cocos Islands primarily speak Malay, Cocos Islands. The primary religion is Islam (99%). The other 1% of the population is non-religious.

The Malay, Cocos Islands do not have access to Bible translations, Gospel recordings, radio broadcasts, or Jesus films.

7979

Maltese (42,000)

The primary language of the Maltese is Maltese. The primary religion of the Maltese is Christianity (100%). Approximately 50% of the Christian population is Evangelical.

The Maltese has access to Bible translations, Gospel recordings, and Jesus films. They do not have access to radio broadcasts.

00000

Mangarai (100)

The primary language of the Mangarai is Mangarayi. The primary religion of the Mangarai is Ethnic Religions (60%). The other 40% of the population practices Christianity (10% Evangelical).

The Mangarai have access to Gospel recordings, but do not have access to Bible translations, radio broadcasts, or Jesus films.

The Mangarai live in the Mataranka and Elsey Stations of the Northern Territory.

7985

Maori (27,000)

The primary language of the Maori is Maori. The primary religion of the Maori is Christianity (70%). About 26% of the Christian population is Evangelical.

The Maori has access to Gospel recordings, Bible translations, and Jesus films. They do not have access to radio broadcasts.

00000

Maridjabin (50)

The primary language of the Maridjabin is Maridjabin. The primary religion of the Maridjabin is Christianity (51%). About 10% of the Christian population is Evangelical. The other 49% of the population practices Ethnic religions.

The Maridjabin does not have access to Bible translations, Gospel recordings, Jesus films, or radio broadcasts.

The Maridjabin live in the Northern Territory of Australia.

00000

Maringarr (70)

The primary language of the Maringarr is Maringarr. The primary religion of the Maringarr is Christianity (51%). Approximately 10% of the Christian population is Evangelical. The other 49% of the population practices Ethnic religions.

The Maringarr does not have access to Bible translations, Gospel recordings, Jesus films, or radio broadcasts.

The Maringarr live in the Northern Territory of Australia.

00000

Martu Wangka (1,700)

The primary language of the Martu Wangka is Martu Wangka. The primary religion of the Martu Wangka is Christianity (60%). About 30% of the Christian population is Evangelical. The other 40% of the population practices Ethnic religions.

The Martu Wangka has portions of Bible translations available. They need translations of the whole Bible to be available to them. They also have access to Gospel recordings. They do not have access to radio broadcasts or Jesus films.

7998

Maung, Managari (300)

The primary language of the Maung is Maung. The primary religion of the Maung is Christianity (70%). About 20% of the Christian population is Evangelical. The other 30% of the population practices Ethnic Religions.

The Maung has access to Gospel recordings and portions of Bible translations. They do not have Jesus films or radio broadcasts available.

The Maung live in the Goulburn Island and Arnhem Land regions of the Northern Territory.

8003

Miriam, Mer (400)

The Miriam people group primarily speak Meriam. The primary religion of the Miriam people is Christianity (67%). Approximately 30% of the Christian population is Evangelical. The other 33% of the population practices Ethnic religions.

The Miriam people have access to a questionable translation of a portion of the Bible. They do not have access to a translation of the New Testament, Jesus films, radio broadcasts, or Gospel recordings. The Miriam people live in Murray Island, Eastern Torres Strait Islands, and Queensland.

8004

Miriwung (439)

The Miriwung primarily speak Miriwung. The primary religion of the Miriwung is Ethnic religions.

The Miriwung have access to Gospel recordings, but do not have access to Gospel recordings, Jesus films, or radio broadcasts.

The Miriwung live in Kununurra, Western Australia, and Turkey Creek.

8009

Murinbata (1,100)

The primary language of the Murinbata is Murrinh-Patha. The primary religion of the Murinbata is Christianity (75%). Only 5% of the Christian population is Evangelical. The other 25% of the population practices Ethnic religions.

The Murinbata has access to Gospel recordings and portions of a Bible translation, but they do not have access to radio broadcasts or Jesus films.

The Murinbata live in the Port Keats, Wadeye, and Northern Territory. The Murinbata are traditionally fisherman, hunters, and gatherers.

00000

Nakara, Nakkarra (100)

The Nakara primarily speaks Nakara. The primary religion of the Nakara is Ethnic religions (60%). The other 40% of the population practices Christianity. Approximately 10% of the Christian population is Evangelical.

The Nakara has access to questionable portions of Bible translations. They do not have access to a translation of the New Testament, Jesus films, radio broadcasts, or Gospel recordings.

The Nakara live in the Maningrida, Arnhem Land, Northern Territory, and Goulburn Island parts of Australia.

8012

Nangumiri or Nangikurrunggurr (333)

The primary language of the Nangumiri is Nangikurrunggurr. The primary religion of the Nangumiri is Ethnic religions (60%). The other 40% of the population practices Christianity. Only 1% of the Christian population is Evangelical.

The Nangumiri does not have access to Bible translations, Gospel recordings, radio broadcasts, or Jesus films.

The Nangumiri resides at the junction of Flora and Daly rivers, Daly River Mission, Tipperary Station, and the Northern Territory.

8015

Neo-Melanesian Papuan (16,000)

The primary language of the Neo-Melanesian Papuan is Tok Pisin. The primary religion of the Neo-Melanesian Papuan is Christianity (95%). About 25% of the Christian population is Evangelical. The other 5% of the population practices Ethnic religions.

The Neo-Melanesian Papuan have access to Bible translations, Gospel recordings, and Jesus films. They do not have access to radio broadcasts.

8018

Ngalkbun (200)

The Ngalkbun primarily speak Ngalkbun. The primary religion of the Ngalkbun is Ethnic religions (90%). The other 10% of the population practices Christianity (7%) and non-religious beliefs (3%). About 4% of the Christian population is Evangelical.

The Ngalkbun has access to Gospel recordings, but does not have access to Bible translations, radio broadcasts, or Jesus films.

The Ngalkbun live in the Oenpelli, Arnhem Land, Northern Territory, and Katherine regions.

8022

Ngarinman, Hainman (200)

The primary language of the Ngarinman is Ngarinman. The primary religion of the Ngarinman is Ethnic religions (84%). The other 16% of the population practices Christianity. Approximately 7% of the Christian population is Evangelical.

The Ngarinman people do not have access to Bible translations, Gospel recordings, radio broadcasts, or Jesus films.

The Ngarinman live in the Victoria River, Jasper Creek, and Northern Territory areas of Australia.

8023

Ngarinyin (100)

The primary language of the Ngarinyin is Ngarinyin. The primary religion of the Ngarinyin is Christianity (60%). Approximately 25% of the Christian population is Evangelical. The other 40% of the population practices Ethnic religions.

The Ngarinyin have access to Gospel recordings, but do not have access to Bible translations, radio broadcasts, or Jesus films.

The Ngarinyin live between the Derby and King Rivers, Kimberley, and Western Australia.

The Ngarinyin people were formerly hunters and gatherers. Today they work as station hands and country town workers.

00000

Ngarluma (100)

The primary language of the Ngarluma is English. The primary religion of the Ngarluma is Christianity (60%). The other 40% of the population practices Ethnic religions.

The Ngarluma have access to Bible translations, Gospel recordings, radio broadcasts, and Jesus films.

The Ngarluma live in the northwest coast, close to Roebourne. They also live in Western Australia.

8036

Northern Yolngu (454)

The Northern Yolngu primarily speak Dhangu. The primary religion is Ethnic religions.

The Northern Yolngu have access to Gospel recordings and some Bible translations. They do not have access to radio broadcasts or Jesus films.

8039

Nunggubuyu (900)

The Nunggubuyu primarily speak English. The primary religion of the Nunggubuyu is Christianity (70%). Approximately 25% of the Christian population is Evangelical. The other 30% of the population practices Ethnic religions.

The Nunggubuyu have access to Bible translations, Gospel recordings, radio broadcasts, and Jesus films.

The Nunggubuyu live in Numbulwar, east Arnhem Land, and the Northern Territory.

8041

Nyanganyatjara (1,300)

The Nyanganyatjara primarily speak Ngaanyatjarra. The primary religion of the Nyanganyatjara is Christianity (60%). About 20% of the Christian population is Evangelical. The other 40% of the population practices Ethnic religions.

The Nyanganyatjara has access to a translation of the New Testament, as well as Gospel recordings. They do not have access to Jesus films or radio broadcasts.

8043

Nyangumarda (610)

The Nyangumarda primarily speaks Nyangumarta. The primary religion of the Nyangumarda is Christianity (75%). About 30% of the Christian population is Evangelical. The other 25% of the population practices Ethnic religions.

The Nyangumarda has access to Gospel recordings, but does not have access to Jesus films, radio broadcasts, or Bible translations.

The Nyangumarda live in Marble Bar, Port Hedlund, Tjalku Wara, and Western Australia.

00000

Nyigina (100)

The primary language of the Nyigina is English. The primary religion of the Nyigina is Ethnic religions (60%). The other 40% of the population practices Christianity. About 10% of the Christian population is Evangelical.

The Nyigina has access to Bible translations, Gospel recordings, radio broadcasts, and Jesus films.

The Nyigina live in the Lower Fitzroy River and Western Australia regions.

00000

Panytyima (90)

The primary language of the Panytyima is Panytyima. The primary religion of the Panytyima is Ethnic religions (70%). The other 30% of the population practices Christianity (10% of the Christian population is Evangelical).

The Panytyima does not have access to Bible translations, Gospel recordings, radio broadcasts, or Jesus films.

The Panytyima live in Western Australia.

20262

Persian (82,000)

The primary language of the Persian people is Farsi, Western. The primary religion of the Persian people is Islam (83.4%). The other 16.6% of the population practices other/small religions (15.8%) and Christianity (.8%).

The Persian people have access to Bible translations, Gospel recordings, radio broadcasts, and Jesus films.

00000

Pintiini (400)

The primary language of the Pintiini is Pintiini. The primary religion of the Pintiini is Christianity (70%). About 35% of the Christian population is Evangelical. The other 30% of the population practices Ethnic religions.

The Pintiini does not have access to Bible translations, Gospel recordings, Jesus films, or radio broadcasts.

The Pintiini live in Western Australia.

00000

Pintupi, Bindubi (1,100)

The primary language of the Pintupi is Kokata. The primary religion of the Pintupi is Christianity (72%). The other 28% of the population practices Ethnic religions (25%) and non-religious beliefs (3%).

The Pintupi do not have access to Gospel recordings, Bible translations, radio broadcasts, or Jesus films.

00000

Pintupi, Luritja (1,100)

The Pintupi, Luritja primarily speak Pintupi, Luritja. The primary religion of the Pintupi, Luritja is Christianity (60%). About 18% of the Christian population is Evangelical. The other 40% of the population practices Ethnic religions.

The Pintupi, Luritja has access to a translation of the New Testament, as well as Gospel recordings. They do not have access to Jesus films, or radio broadcasts.

The Pintupi, Luritja live in the Northern Territory and Western Australia.

00000

Pitcairner (500)

The primary language of the Pitcairner is English. The primary religion of the Pitcairner is Christianity (95%). Approximately 37.5% of the Christian population is Evangelical. The other 5% of the population practices non-religious beliefs.

The Pitcairner people have access to Bible translations, Gospel recordings, radio broadcasts, and Jesus films.

8055

Pitjantjatjara (3,100)

The primary language of the Pitjantjatjara is Pitjantjatjara. The primary religion of the Pitjantjatjara is Christianity (100%). Approximately 40% of the Christian population is Evangelical.

The Pitjantjatjara has access to a translation of the New Testament, as well as Gospel recordings. They do not have access to radio broadcasts or Jesus films.

The Pitjantjatjara live in the northwest parts of South Australia.

8056

Polish

The primary language of the Polish is Polish. The primary religion of the Polish is Christianity (90%). Only .3% of the Christian population is Evangelical. The other 10% of the population practices non-religious beliefs.

The Polish have access to Bible translations, Gospel recordings, Jesus films, and radio broadcasts.

20263

Portuguese (29,661)

The primary language of the Portuguese is Portuguese. The primary religion of the Portuguese is Christianity (96%). Only 3% of the Christian population is Evangelical. The other 4% of the population practices non-religious beliefs.

The Portuguese have access to Bible translations, Gospel recordings, Jesus films, and radio broadcasts.

8057

Rabaul Creole German (132)

The primary language of the Rabaul Creole German is Unserdeutsch. The primary religion of the Rabaul Creole German is Christianity (95%). About 11% of the Christian population is Evangelical. The other 5% of the population practices non-religious beliefs.

The Rabaul Creole German does not have access to Bible translations, Gospel recordings, radio broadcasts, or Jesus films.

8058

Rembarunga (200)

The primary language of the Rembarunga is Rembarunga. The primary religion of the Rembarunga is Ethnic religions (60%). The other 40% of the population practices Christianity. Approximately 25% of the Christian population is Evangelical.

The Rembarunga have access to Gospel recordings, but do not have access to translations of the Bible, Jesus films, or radio broadcasts.

The Rembarunga live in the Roper River area, Maningrida and outstations, Katherine area, and the Northern Territory of Australia.

8059

Ritarungo, Ridarngo (400)

The primary language of the Ritarungo is Ritarungo. The primary religion of the Ritarungo is Ethnic religions (55%). The other 45% of the population practices Christianity (About 35% are Evangelical).

The Ritarungo have access to Gospel recordings, but do not have access to Bible translations, radio broadcasts, or Jesus films.

The Ritarungo live in Eastern Arnhem Land (Rose River and Roper River) and the Northern Territory.

21626

Romanichal Gypsy or Romani, Balkan (10,019)

The primary language of the Romanichal Gypsy is Romani, Balkan. The primary religion of the Romanichal Gypsy is Christianity (60%). About 2% of the Christian population is Evangelical. The other 40% of the population practices Islam (15%), non-religious beliefs (15%), and Ethnic religions (10%).

The Romanichal Gypsy has access to a translation of the New Testament, Jesus films, radio broadcasts, and Gospel recordings.

8061

Romanian (13,890)

The primary language of the Romanian people is Romani, Vlax. The primary religion of the Romanian people is Christianity (84%). Approximately 7% of the Christian population is Evangelical. The other 16% of the population practices non-religious beliefs.

The Romanian people have access to Bible translations, Gospel recordings, radio broadcasts, and Jesus films.

8063

Russian (37,000)

The primary language of the Russian people is Russian. The primary religion of the Russian people is Christianity (65%). Only 2% of the Christian population is Evangelical. The other 35% of the population practices non-religious beliefs.

The Russian people have access to Bible translations, Gospel recordings, radio broadcasts, and Jesus films.

8065

Serb (50,000)

The primary language of the Serb is Serbian. The primary religion of the Serb is Christianity (80.9%). Only .3% of the Christian population is Evangelical. The other 19.1% of the population practices non-religious beliefs (16.8%), Islam (2%), and other/small religions (.3%).

The Serbs have access to Bible translations, Gospel recordings, and Jesus films. They do not have access to radio broadcasts.

8066

Slovak (5,100)

The primary language of the Slovak is Slovak. The primary religion of the Slovak is Christianity (74%). About 28% of the Christian population is Evangelical. The other 26% of the population practices non-religious beliefs.

The Slovak has access to Bible translations, Gospel recordings, radio broadcasts, and Jesus films.

8067

Slovene (7,400)

The primary language of the Slovene is Slovenian. The primary religion of the Slovene is Christianity (87%). Only 1% of the Christian population is Evangelical. The other 13% of the population practices non-religious beliefs.

The Slovene has access to Bible translations, Gospel recordings, radio broadcasts, and Jesus films.

20265

Spaniard, generic (78,000)

The primary language of the Spaniard is Spanish. The primary religion of the Spaniards is Christianity (93.5%). About 4% of the Christian population is Evangelical. The other 6.5% of the population practices non-religious beliefs (6%) and other/small religions (.5%).

The Spaniards have access to Bible translations, Gospel recordings, radio broadcasts, and Jesus films.

20267

Syro-Lebanese Arab (76,156)

The primary language of the Syro-Lebanese Arab is not available. The primary religion of the Syro-Lebanese Arab is Christianity.

The Syro-Lebanese Arab does not have access to Bible translations, Gospel recordings, radio broadcasts, or Jesus films.

8069

Thaayoore, Taior (500)

The primary language of the Thaayoore is Thayore. The primary religion of the Thaayoore is Ethnic religions (90%). The other 10% of the population practices Christianity (10% of the Christian population is Evangelical).

The Thaayoore have access to portions of a Bible translation, as well as Gospel recordings. They do not have access to radio broadcasts or Jesus films.

The Thaayoore are fisherman, hunters, and gatherers. They live in Queensland, Western Cape York, and between the Edward and Coleman rivers.

8070

Thai, Central (26,000)

The primary language of the Thai is Thai. The primary religion of the Thai is Buddhism (95%). The other 5% of the population practices non-religious beliefs (4.2%) and Christianity (.8%).

The Thai, Central have access to Bible translations, Gospel recordings, radio broadcasts, and Jesus films.

8073

Tiwi (1,900)

The primary language of the Tiwi is Tiwi. The primary religion of the Tiwi is Christianity (75%).

Approximately 12% of the Christian population is Evangelical. The other 25% of the population practices Ethnic religions.

The Tiwi has access to a translation of portions of the Bible, as well as Gospel recordings. They do not have access to radio broadcasts or Jesus films.

The Tiwi live on the Bathurst and Melville Islands, Nguiu, and the Northern Territory.

8075

Torres Strait Islander (30,000)

The primary language of the Torres Strait Islander is Torres Strait Creole. The primary religion of the Torres Strait Islander is Christianity (70%). Approximately 25% of the Christian population is Evangelical. The other 30% of the population practices Ethnic religions.

The Torres Strait Islanders have access to Gospel recordings, but they do not have access to Bible translations, radio broadcasts, or Jesus films.

The Torres Strait Islanders live on the Torres Strait Island. They also live in the upper Cape York, as well as the east coast of Queensland.

8077

Turk (52,000)

The primary language of the Turk is Turkish. The primary religion of the Turk is Islam (96.8%). The other 3.2% of the population practices non-religious beliefs (3%) and Christianity (.2%).

The Turks have access to Bible translations, Gospel recordings, and Jesus films. They do not have access to radio broadcasts.

8078

Ukrainian (15,000)

The primary language of the Ukrainian people group is Ukrainian. The primary religion of the Ukrainian people is Christianity (75.7%). Approximately 3% of the Christian population is Evangelical. The other 24.3% of the population practices non-religious beliefs (24%) and Other/ small religions (.3%).

The Ukrainian people have access to Gospel recordings, Jesus films, radio broadcasts, and Bible translations.

8087

Vietnamese (178,000)

The primary language of the Vietnamese is Vietnamese. The primary religion of the Vietnamese is Buddhism (53%). The other 47% of the population practices Christianity (22%), non-religious beliefs (15%), and Other/Small religions (10%).

The Vietnamese have access to Gospel recordings, radio broadcasts, Jesus films, and translations of the Bible.

8092

Wailbri (3,529)

The primary language of the Wailbri is Warlpiri. The primary religion of the Wailbri is Christianity.

The Wailbri have access to Bible translations and Gospel recordings. They do not have access to radio broadcasts, or Jesus films.

8094

Walmartjari, Walmajiri (1,200)

The primary language of the Walmartjari is Walmajarri. The primary religion of the Walmartjari is Christianity (65%). About 25% of the Christian population are Evangelical. The other 35% of the population practices Ethnic religions.

The Walmartjari have access to portions of translations of the Bible, as well as Gospel recordings. They do not have access to radio broadcasts or Jesus films.

The Walmartjari people live in Western Australia. They work as hunters and gatherers.

8101

Wangurri (252)

The primary language of the Wangurri is Dhangu. The primary religion of the Wangurri is Christianity. The Wangurri have access to Bible translations and Gospel recordings. They do not have access to radio broadcasts or Jesus films.

00000

Wardaman (80)

The primary language of the Wardaman is Wardaman. The primary religion of the Wardaman is Christianity (70%). About 20% of the Christian population is Evangelical. The other 30% of the population practices Ethnic religions.

The Wardaman have access to a few translation portions of the Bible, as well as Gospel recordings. They do not have access to radio broadcasts or Jesus films.

The Waraman live in the Northern Territory of Australia.

00000

Warlmanpa (90)

The primary language of the Warlmanpa is Warlmanpa. The primary religion of the Warlmanpa is Christianity (70%). About 10% of the Christian population is Evangelical.

The other 30% of the population practices Ethnic religions.

The Warlmanpa have access to Gospel recordings and portions of Bible translations. They do not have access to radio broadcasts or Jesus films.

The Warlmanpa live in the Northern Territory of Australia.

00000

Warlpiri (3,500)

The primary language of the Warlpiri is Warlpiri. The primary religion of the Warlpiri is Christianity (70%). Approximately 40% of the Christian population is Evangelical. The other 30% of the population practices Ethnic religions.

The Warlpiri have access to a translation of the New Testament, as well as Gospel recordings. They do not have access to radio broadcasts or Jesus films.

The Warlpiri are nomadic hunters and gatherers. They live in the Northern Territory region.

8109

Warumungu (300)

The primary language of the Warumungu is Warumungu. The primary religion of the Warumungu is Ethnic religions (91%). The other 9% of the population practices Christianity (about 3.5% of the Christian population is Evangelical).

The Warumungu have access to Gospel recordings, but do not have access to Bible translations, radio broadcasts, or Jesus films.

The Warumungu live in the Northern Territory region of Australia.

8111

Wadjari, Wadjeri (200)

The Wadjari people primarily speak English. The primary religion of the Wadjari is Ethnic religions (88%). The other 12% of the population practices Christianity (10%) and non-religious beliefs (2%).

Approximately 10% of the Christian population is Evangelical.

The Wadjari have access to Bible translations, radio broadcast, Gospel recordings, and Jesus films.

8112

Welsh (37,000)

The primary language of the Welsh is Welsh. The primary religion of the Welsh is Christianity (99%).

About 40% of the Christian population is Evangelical. The other 1% of the population practices non-religious beliefs.

The Welsh have access to Bible translations, Gospel recordings, and Jesus films. The Welsh do not have access to radio broadcasts.

00000

Wik-liyanh (70)

The primary language of the Wik-liyanh is Wik-liyanh. The primary religion of the Wik-liyanh is Ethnic religions (70%). The other 30% of the population practices Christianity (about 20% of the Christian population is Evangelical).

The Wik-liyanh does not have access to Bible translations, Gospel recordings, Jesus films, or radio broadcasts.

The Wik-liyanh lives in the Queensland region of Australia, near the central Cape York Peninsula.

8117

Wik-Munkan (1,100)

The primary language of the Wik-Munkan is Wik-Mungkan. The primary religion of the Wik-Munkan is Christianity (70%). About 30% of the Christian population is Evangelical. The other 30% of the population practices Ethnic religions.

The Wik-Munkan has access to a translation of the New Testament, as well as Gospel recordings. They do not have access to radio broadcasts or Jesus films.

The Wik-Munkan lives in the Queensland region of Australia.

8118

Wik-Ngathana (200)

The primary language of the Wik-Ngathana is Wik-Ngathana. The primary religion of the Wik-Ngathana is Christianity (70%). About 30% of the Christian population is Evangelical. The other 30% of the population practices Ethnic religions.

The Wik-Ngathana has access to Gospel recordings, but does not have access to radio broadcasts, Jesus films, or Bible translations.

The Wik-Ngathana people group live in the Queensland region of Australia.

8127

Worora (300)

The primary language of the Worora people is Worora. The primary religion of the Worora is Christianity (70%). About 25% of the Christian population is Evangelical. The other 30% of the population practice Traditional Religion.

The Worora has portions of Bible translations available, as well as Gospel recordings. They do not have access to radio broadcasts or Jesus films.

8134

Yankuntatjara or Yankunytjatjara (318)

The Yankuntatjara primarily speak Yankunytjatjara. The primary religions are Christianity (50%) and Traditional Religion (50%). About 30% of the Christian population is Evangelical.

The Yankuntatjara have access to Gospel recordings, but do not have access to radio broadcasts, Jesus films, or Bible translations.

The Yankuntatjara live in the South Australia region.

8135

Yanyula, Yanyuwa (100)

The primary language of the Yanyula is Yanyuwa and the primary religion is Traditional Religion (85%). The other 15% of the population practices Christianity (about 8% of the Christian population is Evangelical).

The Yanyula have access to Gospel recordings, but do not have access to radio broadcasts, Jesus films, or Bible translations.

The Yanyula live in the Northern Territory and Queensland regions of Australia. They traditionally work as hunters and gatherers.

8141

Yindjibarndi (800)

The primary language of the Yindjibarndi is Yindjibarndi. They follow Traditional Religion (60%). The other 40% of the population practices Christianity (20% of the Christian population is Evangelical).

The Yindjibarndi have access to Gospel recordings, but do not have access to Jesus films, radio broadcasts, or Bible translations.

The Yindjibarndi live in the Western Australia region, close to Roebourne.

8146

Yulparitja (271)

The primary language of the Yulparitja is Martu Wangka. The Yulparitja primarily follow traditional Religion.

The Yulparitja have access to portions of Bible translations, as well as Gospel recordings. They do not have access to radio broadcasts or the Jesus film.

Missiological Implications

1. Evangelical Christians and churches must recognize the vast lostness that exists in Australia. Even though the primary religion of Australia is Christianity, many churches are in decline. These churches need revivals to awaken pastors and members of churches. They also need to take the gospel to the streets and evangelize. Reading of the People Group section reveals that many groups will claim higher percentages of people in the group are “Christian” but only a small percentage Evangelical. Evangelicals must see the large numbers of “Christians” as an evangelistic possibility
2. Evangelical Christians and churches should recognize the challenge of the non-religious groups in Australia. The total number of non-religious reaches over 32.6% of the population or more than 5,500,000 persons. Immediate efforts should seek to evangelize these non-religious groups that are present in Australia in greater percentages than in most other nations. Christian groups should develop materials to deal with the non-religious peoples of the world
3. Evangelical Christians and churches should target the minority groups in Australia that are unreached with the Gospel. Han Chinese (three groups) number over 383,000 and the majority are non-religious. Minorities from Indonesian (including Javanese), Malaya, and various European areas cry out for witness.
4. Evangelical Christians and churches should support the Pentecostal and Charismatic denominations that are growing in Australia.

5. Evangelical Christians and churches should seek to provide translations of the Bible. Also many people groups do not have access to Gospel recordings, radio broadcasts, or Jesus films.
6. Evangelical Christians and churches should pray for more church planters, translators, and laborers to come and work the fields of Australia. These prayers should also be for a god-given revival of Christian practice to replace what is seen a nominal expression of church life in many congregations.

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