



Government of **Western Australia**
School Curriculum and Standards Authority



ATAR course examination, 2021

RELIGION AND LIFE

SOURCE BOOKLET

Question 1 Sources

Read Sources 1A and 1B and then answer Question 1 in the Question/Answer booklet.

Source 1A

A well-respected company, the Scanlon Foundation has produced this study as part of the *Social Cohesion Report* for 2020. The purpose of this study was to map Australian attitudes towards different aspects of society. The following comments have been drawn from this report.

The 2016 Census indicates that 28% of the Australian population was born overseas, a further 21% of those born in Australia had at least one overseas-born parent.

Birthplace statistics do not, however, indicate the full extent of cultural, linguistic and religious diversity, as country of birth does not capture the extent of diversity among the second generation, those born to immigrant parents. A fuller insight is provided by religious identification, and by language spoken in the home.

While the census provides the best indication of the religions of the Australian population, it is only a partial measure, as religion is an optional question in the census. It is likely that the census undercounts adherents of many faith groups.

Source 1B

Religion	2006	2016	%increase / decrease
CHRISTIAN			
Anglican	3,718,248	3,101,187	-16.6%
Roman Catholic	5,126,885	5,291,839	3.2%
Other	3,840,695	3,808,579	-0.8%
Total Christian	12,685,828	12,201,605	-3.8%
NON-CHRISTIAN			
Islam	340,392	604,244	77.5%
Buddhist	418,758	563,675	34.6%
Hinduism	148,125	440,303	197.3%
Judaism	88,831	91,023	2.5%
Other religions	109,026	221,593	103.2%
Total non-Christian	1,105,124	2,027,844	83.5%
No religion*	3,706,553	7,040,715	90.0%
Not stated	2,223,957	2,132,167	-4.1%

*In 2016 'no religion' was reclassified as 'Secular beliefs, other spiritual beliefs and no religious affiliation'.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics Census of Population and Housing, 2006 and 2016.

See next page

Question 2 Sources

Read Sources 2A and 2B and then answer Question 2 in the Question/Answer booklet.

Source 2A

For copyright reasons this image cannot be reproduced in the online version of this document but may be viewed at the link listed on the acknowledgements page.

Source 2B

Homelessness in Australia is worsening; rough sleeping is increasing, demand for services is getting higher and we are in a national housing crisis. But why, in Australia, in the 21st century – the land of a ‘fair go’ and opportunity – do we have 116,000 Australians experiencing homelessness on any given night?

A large contributing factor to the housing crisis in the last few decades, has been laws such as ‘negative gearing’ that have encouraged people on middle and higher incomes, not just professional developers, to buy investment properties. As a result, there is less housing available to buy or rent, which increases the demand and therefore price and competition.

For people on Newstart, very low incomes, receiving pensions or who are unable to find work, the situation is worse because there is no affordable rental property in Australia. Homelessness has increased by 13.7 per cent in the last four years. This number is growing every day and takes many forms; people sleeping rough and in their cars, couch surfing, staying in overcrowded accommodation or paying astronomical fees in private rooming houses. To put it simply – people cannot get back on their feet when they aren’t housed.

Housing ends homelessness. Coupled with support; this is critical to break the cycle of homelessness. Support is also critical to prevent people who are in housing stress from entering homelessness. We need strong leadership at all levels of government to make housing affordable for everyone. Access to safe, affordable and secure housing is a right that should be afforded to everyone in our society.

See next page

Question 3 Sources

Read Sources 3A, 3B and 3C and then answer Question 3 in the Question/Answer booklet.

Source 3A

Union membership:

Over the last forty years there has been a sharp decline in union membership in Australia. There were just over 1.5 million union members in 2016, compared with just over 2.5 million in 1976.

Reasons for the decline in union membership can be attributed to:

- a steady decline in employment in industries that traditionally had high concentrations of union membership, such as large-scale car manufacturing, printing, textiles, clothing and footwear
- strong growth in employment in service industries that have traditionally had relatively low union presence, such as retail trade, accommodation and food services
- the growth in part-time and/or casual employment across most industries and occupations, and the relative decline in the permanent and full-time employment share of total employment.

Source 3B

For copyright reasons this text cannot be reproduced in the online version of this document.

Source 3C

Sporting membership:

Just one in five Australians now regularly plays competitive sports, down from 27 per cent in 2001, the latest sports participation data from Roy Morgan Research shows. The number of Australians (aged 14+) who regularly play competitive team sports has declined consistently since 2001. The decline in competitive sports participation is apparent across all age groups and both sexes. Participation rates among men and women in most different age groups have shrunk by well over 20 per cent. In 2001, 34 per cent of men and 20 per cent of women (aged 14+) played one or more competitive sports regularly; by 2016 it was just 26 per cent and 14 per cent respectively. Roy Morgan Research states 'Australians are losing their competitive spirit when it comes to playing sport. Instead, more of us routinely go cycling or jogging, hiking and bushwalking, or head to the gym or yoga class'.

Question 4 Sources

Read Sources 4A, 4B and 4C and then answer Question 4 in the Question/Answer booklet.

Source 4A

For copyright reasons this text cannot be reproduced in the online version of this document.

*Extant – means still in existence

Source 4B

For copyright reasons this image cannot be reproduced in the online version of this document but may be viewed at the link listed on the acknowledgements page.

Source 4C

For copyright reasons this text cannot be reproduced in the online version of this document.

This page has been left blank intentionally

This page has been left blank intentionally

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- Source 1A** Markus, A. (2021). *The Scanlon Foundation surveys: Mapping social cohesion 2020*. Retrieved May, 2021, from <https://scanloninstitute.org.au/sites/default/files/2021-02/SC2020%20Report%20Final.pdf>
- Source 1B** Markus, A. (2021). *The Scanlon Foundation surveys: Mapping social cohesion 2020* [Table]. Retrieved May, 2021, from <https://scanloninstitute.org.au/sites/default/files/2021-02/SC2020%20Report%20Final.pdf>
- Source 2A** Slane, C. (2014). *First house* [Cartoon]. Retrieved May, 2021, from <https://twitter.com/Slanecartoons/status/468595233203048448/photo/1>
- Source 2B** Adapted from: Sacred Heart Mission. (2019, August 7). *Australia's housing crisis is everyone's problem* [Blog post]. Retrieved May, 2021, from https://www.sacredheartmission.org/news-media/our-blog/australia-s-housing-crisis-is-everyone-s-problem?fbclid=IwAR3wPt5jEJ3ECeJzs4qrXQK7iTnj2I8AS2A2vIXzz_sFj2Rp2mMQ8zRqx7w
- Source 3A** Adapted from: Gilfillan, G., & McGann, C. (2018). *Trends in union membership in Australia*. Retrieved May, 2021, from https://www.aph.gov.au/About_Parliament/Parliamentary_Departments/Parliamentary_Library/pubs/rp/rp1819/UnionMembership
- Source 3B** Adapted from: Raphaella. (n.d.). *Religious expression in Australia FAQs*. [Blog post]. Retrieved May, 2021, from <https://religioninaustralia.com/post1945.weebly.com/religious-expression-in-australia.html>
- Source 3C** Adapted from: Roy Morgan Research. (2017). *Aussies are losing their competitive spirit for sport*. Retrieved May, 2021, from <https://www.roymorgan.com/findings/7182-decline-in-competitive-sports-participation-australia-december-2016-201703200905#:~:text=Just%20one%20in%20five%20Australians,from%20Roy%20Morgan>
- Source 4A** Adapted from: Blyth, S. (2015). *A historical overview of Australian religious sectarianism accompanied by a survey of factors contributing to its dissolution*. Retrieved May, 2021, from <https://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/download?doi=10.1.1.987.3734&rep=rep1&type=pdf>
- Source 4B** Cole, D. (2019). *Study asks if war makes a person more ... or less ... religious*. Retrieved May, 2021, from <https://www.npr.org/sections/goatsandsoda/2019/07/30/738948062/study-asks-if-war-makes-a-person-more-or-less-religious>
- Source 4C** Adapted from: Adonis, J. (2012). A frenzy of consumerism. In *Sydney Morning Herald*. Retrieved May, 2021, from <https://www.smh.com.au/business/small-business/a-frenzy-of-consumerism-20121207-2ayut.html>

This document – apart from any third party copyright material contained in it – may be freely copied, or communicated on an intranet, for non-commercial purposes in educational institutions, provided that it is not changed and that the School Curriculum and Standards Authority is acknowledged as the copyright owner, and that the Authority's moral rights are not infringed.

Copying or communication for any other purpose can be done only within the terms of the *Copyright Act 1968* or with prior written permission of the School Curriculum and Standards Authority. Copying or communication of any third party copyright material can be done only within the terms of the *Copyright Act 1968* or with permission of the copyright owners.

Any content in this document that has been derived from the Australian Curriculum may be used under the terms of the Creative Commons [Attribution 4.0 International \(CC BY\)](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/) licence.

An *Acknowledgements variation* document is available on the Authority website.