

AUSTRALIAN SOUL

Religion and Spirituality in the Twenty-first Century

Australian Soul challenges the idea that religious and spiritual life in Australia is in decline. This fascinating book describes the character of religious and spiritual life in Australia today, and argues that, far from petering out, religion and spirituality are thriving.

Gary Bouma, the leading expert on the state of religious life in Australia, provides the most up-to-date facts and figures and compares the 'tone' of our religious practices with those of other countries. Australians might be less vocal and more reticent about their religion than Americans are, but their religious and spiritual beliefs are no less potent. *Australian Soul* describes and analyses our religious and spiritual life in detail as well as providing a series of case studies that illustrate the range of practices and beliefs in Australia today.

Australian Soul predicts a vital future for religion and spirituality.

Professor Gary Bouma is head of the School of Political and Social Inquiry at Monash University. He holds the UNESCO Chair in Interreligious and Intercultural Relations – Asia Pacific and is Chair of the Standing Committee on Ethics in Research Involving Humans. He is the author of numerous works on the interaction between religion and society in Western countries including Canada, the United States, Australia, New Zealand and Europe.



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Tables and figures		page xi
Ρı	reface	xiii
Αc	Acknowledgements	
1	Introduction	1
	A shy hope in the heart	2
	The setting – Australian society	2
	Postmodern	3
	Secular	5
	Diverse	6
	Defining religion and spirituality	7
	Spirituality, religion, persons and society	16
	Spirituality, religion and hope	18
	Producing religion and spirituality	19
	Spirituality and the sacred	25
	A communal and social hope in the heart	27
	A methodological reflection	28
	Conclusion	30
2	Qualities of Australian religion and spirituality	31
	Religious institutions	33
	Origins of Australian spiritual and religious life	38
	Comparing religious institutions	43
	Pre-1947 Australian religion and spirituality	45
	Organised religion in Australia	47
	Conclusion	48

٧



vi Contents

3	Quantities of Australian religion and spirituality	49
	Religious identity	50
	Increased diversity	52
	Buddhists, Muslims, and Hindus	55
	'Other religious groups'	58
	Other world religions in Australia	60
	New religious movements	60
	Nature religions	61
	The rise of spirituality	61
	Multiple religious identities	63
	Decline of British protestantism	65
	Catholic growth	67
	Other demographic dimensions	68
	Age and gender	68
	Education	69
	Income and occupation	70
	Family	70
	Demographic implications for the future	72
	National comparisons	74
	Religion and spirituality in social surveys	77
	Declines in participation	78
	Who attends church?	79
	Retention rates	80
	Normal levels of religious practice	83
	Impact of belief and attendance	84
	Conclusion	85
4	Spirituality and cultural change	86
	The cultural shift from rationality to experience	86
	Implications of cultural change	96
	Impact on the churches	96
	Impact on clergy	99
	Implications for theology	101
	Post-secular times	101
	Post-book times	103
	Conclusion	105



	Contents	vii
5	The changing social location of religion and spirituality	106
	Further disentangling church and state	107
	Post-empire times	107
	Post-colonial times	109
	Post-national times	111
	A consumerist society	114
	Australia has become a multifaith society	116
	Having to share	117
	Post-ecumenical times	119
	Critical changes in the social structure of Australia	122
	Post-family times	122
	Post-patriarchal times	126
	New forms of social capital and cohesion	127
	Conclusion	127
6	The mainstream: From Christendom to comfortable on	
	the margins	129
	The move to the margins	130
	The comforts of marginalisation	137
	Two patterns of marginalisation	139
	The marginalisation of monopoly religions	139
	The marginalisation of denominational and sectarian	
	groups	140
	Conclusion	142
7	Religion and spirituality respond to change	143
	Religious revitalisation in Australia	144
	Examples of revitalisation in civic rites	148
	Mega-churches	149
	The rise of high-demand religious groups	154
	Fundamentalisation	156
	Fundamentalism and withdrawal from society	158
	Spiritual innovation	162
	Theological innovation in postmodernity	166
	God in twenty-first-century Australia	169
	Conclusion	171



viii Contents

8	Religion, spirituality and Australian social policy	172
	How religion returned to the social policy agenda	173
	Religion and the social policy discourse	175
	How religion relates to social policy	176
	Religion as a subject of social policy	176
	The promotion of moderate Islam	178
	Social policy as protection from religious excesses	179
	Religion and education	181
	Religion in the census and social policy	183
	Religion as a source of social policy	185
	Food, health and religion	186
	Employment, law and religion	187
	Religion as a shaper and implementer of social policy	190
	Regulating religions in postmodern secularity	192
	Managing religious diversity	193
	Social institutions of religious diversity management	193
	Managing religious diversity around the world today	195
	Social policy and the religious Right's transition from	
	quietism to activism	196
	Internal diversity	197
	Religious competition	198
	Living with and utilising diversity	201
	Conclusion	202
9	Signs of hope in the twenty-first century	204
	Core drivers	205
	Signs of hope	208
	Youth spirituality	208
	Grass-roots interfaith activities	210
	Interspirituality and bricolage	211
	Religion and politics	212
Fι	urther reading	213
References		219
In	Index	



TABLES AND FIGURES

Tables

3.1	The size and proportion of selected Australian religious	
	groups in the 1947, 1971, 1996 and 2001 censuses	page 53
3.2	Changes in Australia's religious profile, 1996–2001: more	
	detail about Other Religious Groups (0.01 per cent and over)	59
3.3	Changes in Australia's religious profile, 1996–2001: more	
	detail about Christian groups (groups comprising 0.1 per cen-	t
	and over)	65
3.4	The religious composition of Australia, Canada and New	
	Zealand: religious groups with more than 1 per cent of the	
	population as members in 2001	75
	Figures	
	o de la companya de	
3.1	The age distribution of major religious groups in Australia	69
3.2	The education distribution of major religious groups in	
	Australia	70
3.3	The income distribution of major religious groups in Australia	a 71
3.4	The occupation distribution of major religious groups in	
	Australia	71
3.5	The marital status distribution of major religious groups in	
	Australia	72

χi



Even before September 11, 2001 religion and spirituality were gaining increasing attention and discussion both in Australia (Tacey 2000, 2003) and in other parts of the world (Anderson 2004; McGrath 2002; Martin 2002). Since then there has been a rapid increase in publications dealing with religion and spirituality, particularly those discussing Islam, Buddhism and global movements in the realm of the religious. This change has taken many by surprise. After all, according to the dominant sociological view of the last half of the twentieth century, religion, along with the state, was supposed to wither away as the successes of modern, secular rationalism in the form of science overcame the vicissitudes of life: poverty, illness and indeed death itself, thus making the religious, the mystical and the spiritual unnecessary. Death, plagues, genocides and the failure of attempts to bring about global peace, harmony and justice have radically undermined the underlying optimism of those assumptions. Secular humanism has not proven as satisfying as many thought it would be. The best evidence of this is the rise of other philosophies and world views, including religions and spiritualities, alongside a discernible reawakening of more traditional forms of the religious life. However, the return of the religious and spiritual is not merely a return to times past. This reawakening is taking place in a different sociocultural environment: a world characterised by the global movement of ideas, capital and people; and a world to which some are happy to apply the term 'postmodernity'; that is, a world that is radically different to modernity. While some prefer to speak of high modernity (Giddens 1997; Beckford 2003), the choice is a matter of taste and the argument not worth a candle as both groups agree that today is substantially different from the immediate post-war period and from the 1950s. For Australia, this postmodernity is also secular and post-Christendom.

xiii



xiv Preface

A secular, postmodern and post-Christendom society presents a different context for religious and spiritual life. The secularity of the twenty-first century is not anti-religious or irreligious, as it was in the twentieth century (Fenn 2001). Rather, according to Fenn, contemporary secularity is best seen as a social condition in which the religious and spiritual have moved out from the control of both the state and such formal organisations as the church. No longer strictly controlled, the forms taken by the religious and spiritual become increasingly varied, divisions between the forms previously assumed to be fixed blur and the ethical implications of belief are less clear. The implications of these changes for Australia's religious and spiritual life and for social policy are discussed in chapters 4 and 5 while the responses to these changes are examined in chapters 6 and 7.

While some scholars blench at the term 'postmodern' (Beckford 2003; Giddens 1997: 526–529) and argue that the degree of change does not warrant the claim to a radical break with the recent past, I find the concept useful in describing the social and cultural changes currently shaping Australia's religious and spiritual life. Many of those who reject the use of the term 'postmodern' react understandably to some of the excesses in the early formulation of this term. Others who object are often either American scholars whose sociocultural context is not postmodern but appropriately described as a high modern industrial and imperial, or European scholars whose religious context is still subject to much higher levels of state control to constrain diversity. Australian society provides an opportunity to examine the workings of twenty-first-century secular postmodernity in a post-Christendom context.

This book is for people who want to understand Australians and the nature of twenty-first-century religious and spiritual life in Australia. Australian society can be seen as post-empire, post-colonial, post-modern, post-ecumenical, post-secular and post-family. As a result of this unique social structure and culture Australians experience religion and express spirituality in distinct ways.

This book is also intended for students of sociology and theology as much as it is intended for those who work as clergy: priests, pastors, imams and leaders of religious communities; indeed anyone who seeks to shape, nurture or develop Australian religiosity. This includes counsellors, social planners and marketers – anyone who is interested in the nature of Australian life.



Preface xv

Most particularly, this book is for sociologists. Understanding the nature and operation of Australian religion and spirituality is important to an understanding of Australian society. Some sociologists of the late twentieth century failed to notice the religious and spiritual in Australian life because they confused it with what happens, or was supposed to happen, in churches or other formally organised forms of the religious and spiritual. Few sociologists have taken seriously the religious and spiritual life of Australia, often because their expectations have been shaped by secular, anti-religious social theories on the one hand or by negative comparisons between Australian and American religious activity on the other.

I take sociology to be that discipline that seeks to find in differences or changes in the qualities, quantities and arrangements of sociocultural contexts partial explanations for some patterns in human life. After a discussion of the nature of the religious and spiritual in chapter 1 this book describes the qualities (chapter 2) and quantities (chapter 3) of Australian religious and spiritual life, including the way they have been shaped by their sociocultural origins. Then the book explores those factors at work to change Australian religion and spirituality (chapters 4 and 5) and the responses being made to these changes (chapters 6 and 7). Chapter 8 explores current issues of religion and public policy. Finally, chapter 9 revisits the question of hope in the light of the analysis of Australia's religious and spiritual life. In addition to data from a variety of sources and my own experiences, I have included a number of spirituality vignettes or case studies to provide an exposure to the variety of spiritualities current in Australian society.

Gary Bouma Ash Wednesday, 2006



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xvii