

Religious intensity (W2.4)

WIREL

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W2.4: Religious intensity

This Work Package proposes to **analyze the changes in the intensity** of the religious practice among adherents of the **Catholic and Protestant** religion in Vienna as well as among the fastest growing religious denomination, the **Muslim** community, and the broad **non-religious** group, referred to as the secular. For the latter, we would analyze especially the increase in the share of 'believers' in the 'secular' groups as many people are in rupture with the Catholic Church (for instance after the 2010 pedophilia scandal revealing the misbehavior of Catholic priests), but not with their beliefs. will be at the core of this Work Package. The study will be done through **statistical analysis of selected surveys** (especially the EVS) conducted at regular intervals and through **qualitative interviews** which will focus on how the people perceive their beliefs and what make them act.

Vienna appears to have the lowest share of people praying and, together with Burgenland, the lowest share attending church services and considering themselves as religious. We will analyze the **long-term trends** in religiosity in Vienna and in the other provinces and reveal the main patterns in this trend, as well as the factors that are able to account for **differences in level of religiosity** in Vienna and the rest of Austria (e.g. age structure or education). In addition, this work package will be assessing the internal and international **migration** and **intergenerational transmission** of (non-)religiosity.

General objective and specific objectives

General objective:

Analyse changes in religious intensity among Catholics, Protestants, Orthodox, Muslims and the non-affiliated in Vienna

Methods: (a) Standardized survey data
(b) Qualitative interviews

Specific objectives:

- (1) Analyse the interrelation between belonging, believing and practice
- (2) Investigate age and cohort effects in religious change
- (3) Compare level and trends in religiosity in Vienna and the rest of Austria

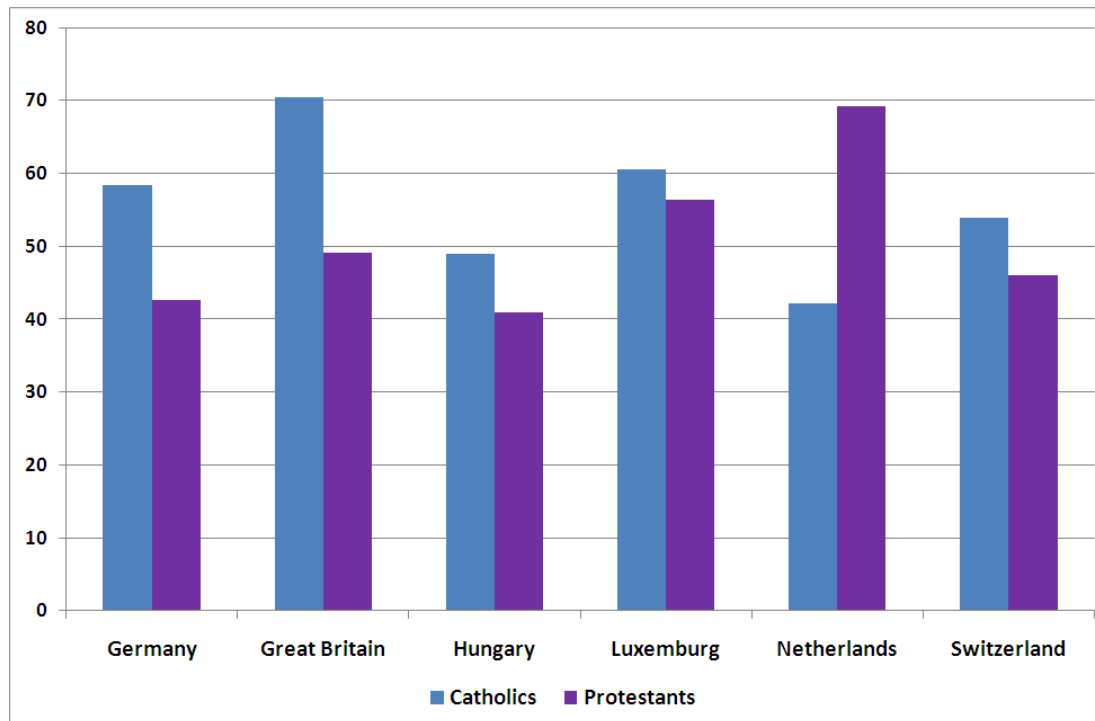
Specific objectives

(1) Analyse the interrelation between belonging, believing and practice

- How do (non-)affiliated people perceive their religiosity? How do they view the interrelation between belonging, believing and practice? [qualitative]
- What does being religious mean in different traditions? How does the interrelation between belonging, believing and practice differ between traditions? [literature review and quantitative]

Example

Share of **highly religious** Catholics and Protestants who attend religious services at least once a month, ESS (2006/07)



Highly religious: rating themselves 6-10 on a 0-10 scale

Only countries with significant shares (typ. > 10%) of Catholics and Protestants are displayed

(2) Investigate age and cohort effects in religious change

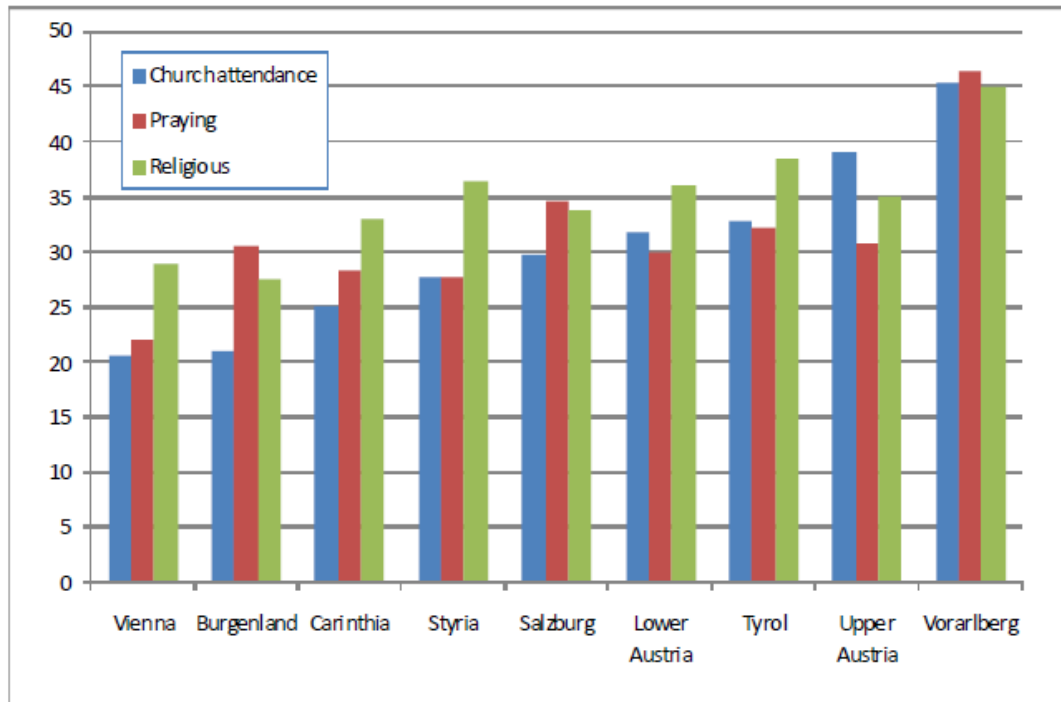
- How are religious trajectories narrated (e.g. understand the decision to leave the church)? How does intergenerational religious transmission work (particularly in religiously heterogeneous couples)? [qualitative]
- When does(n't) religious transmission work? [quantitative]
- Are changes with age and/or cohort effects the main drivers of religious change? [quantitative]

(3) Compare level and trends in religiosity in Vienna and the rest of Austria [quantitative]

- To what degree does population structure account for differences in level of religiosity in Vienna and the rest of Austria (e.g. age or education)? Which role do internal and international migration as well as intergenerational transmission of (non-)religiosity play in this context?
- Which long-term trends in religiosity in Vienna compared to the other provinces can we observe (parallel/non-parallel)? Has the religious decline already leveled off in Vienna (eventually resulting in a convergence of provinces)? How does Vienna compare with other cities, e.g. Munich?
- Who is the growing group of the secular composed of?
- What spatial patterns in religious intensity can we detect in Vienna? (collaboration with Ramon)

Example

Figure 3. Proportion of the population of the Austrian federal provinces attending church at least monthly, praying at least more than once a week and assessing themselves as religious (7-10 on a 0-10 scale), ages 15-74, ESS 2006/07 (weighted)



(Note: ranked by increasing share of church attendees)

Data sources

(1) Surveys

General: ISSP (1985-2008), ESS (2002-08)

Focus on religion:

- European Values Study (1990, 1999, 2008)
- International Social Survey Programme (1993, 1999, 2008)
- Religion Monitor (2007)
- Surveys from the city of Vienna?

New data: ESS 2008, EVS 2008, ISSP 2008

Analysis of ***20 years*** possible: EVS 1990-2008, ISSP 1985-2008

(2) Church statistics

From the Catholic and Protestant churches – availability?

Statistics on: Church attendance, baptisms, leaving church etc.

Problem of the spread of the Catholic diocese Vienna



(3) Qualitative interviews

... next presentation ...

Time frame

Months 6-24

	1-5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Prepare datasets	■																			
Obtain church statistics	■																			
Literature review	■																			
Belonging, believing, practice (meaning of religiosity, level of religiosity)		■	■	■																
Religious transmission, age/cohort effects					■	■	■	■												
Decomposition analysis									■	■	■									
Long-term trends												■	■	■	■					
Secular group																■	■			
Spatial patterns	<i>To be determined</i>																			
Prepare publication				■				■			■				■			■	■	■

Questions

- What kind of outcomes should we have?
- What input do the other WPs need from us?
- Do you want to contribute?
- Surveys from the city of Vienna? What is possible? Analyse, include questions?
- Do you have access to church statistics?