

The background of the study “Religious Change in Hungary”

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The presentation has been realized under the research project "Religious Change in Hungary" (registration number: K 119679), supported by the NKFI Fund of the National Research, Development and Innovation Office.



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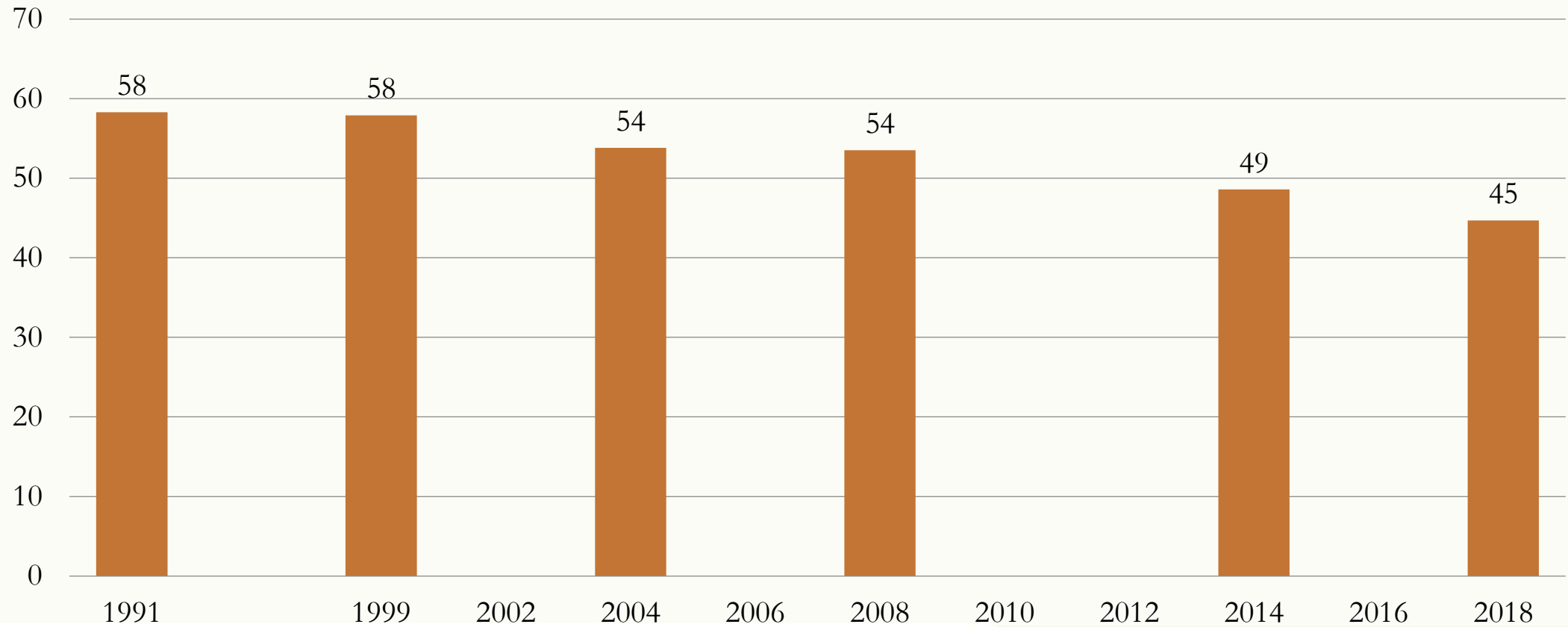
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Structure of the presentation

1. Trends of religious change in Hungary – open questions
2. Scope and goals of the research project „Religious change in Hungary”

Denominational belonging, 1991-2018 (%)



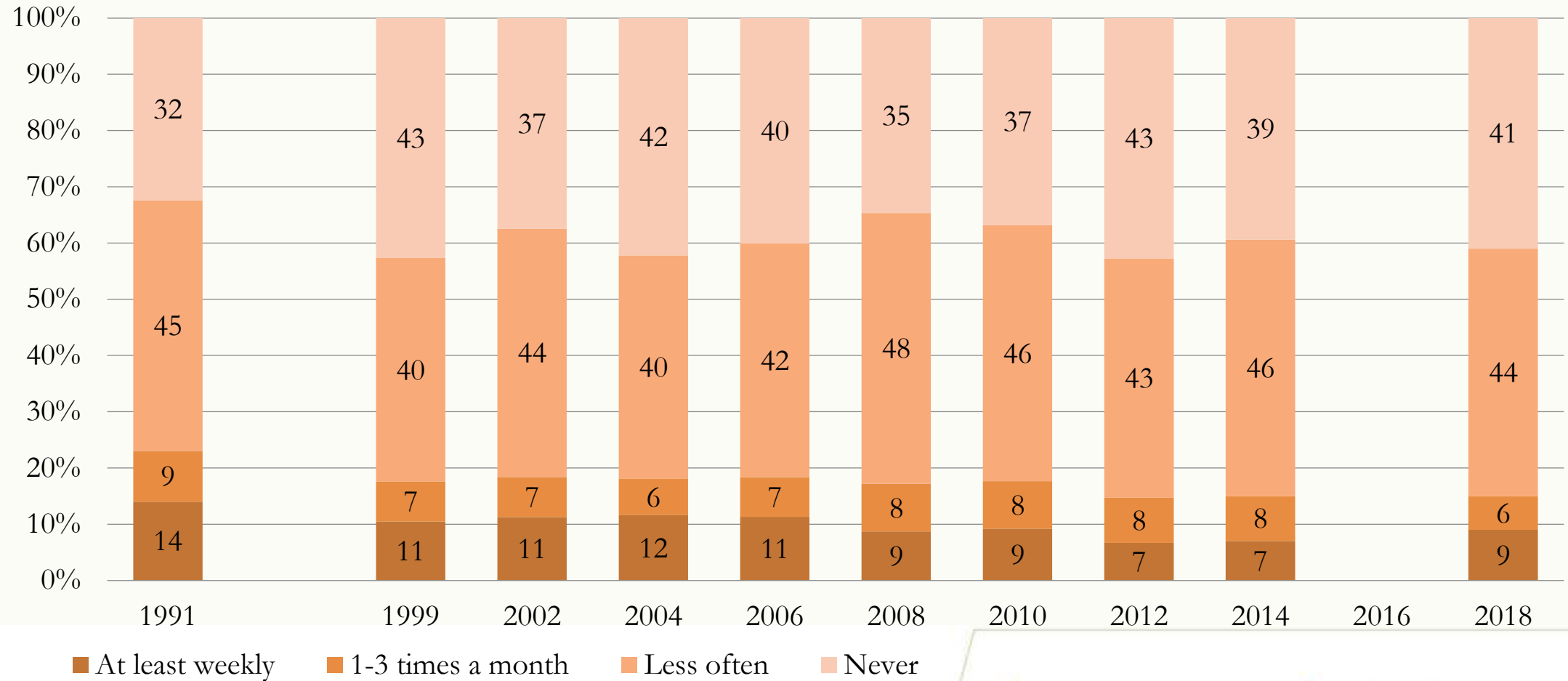
Source: EVS 1990, 1999, 2008, 2018 ESS 2004, 2014

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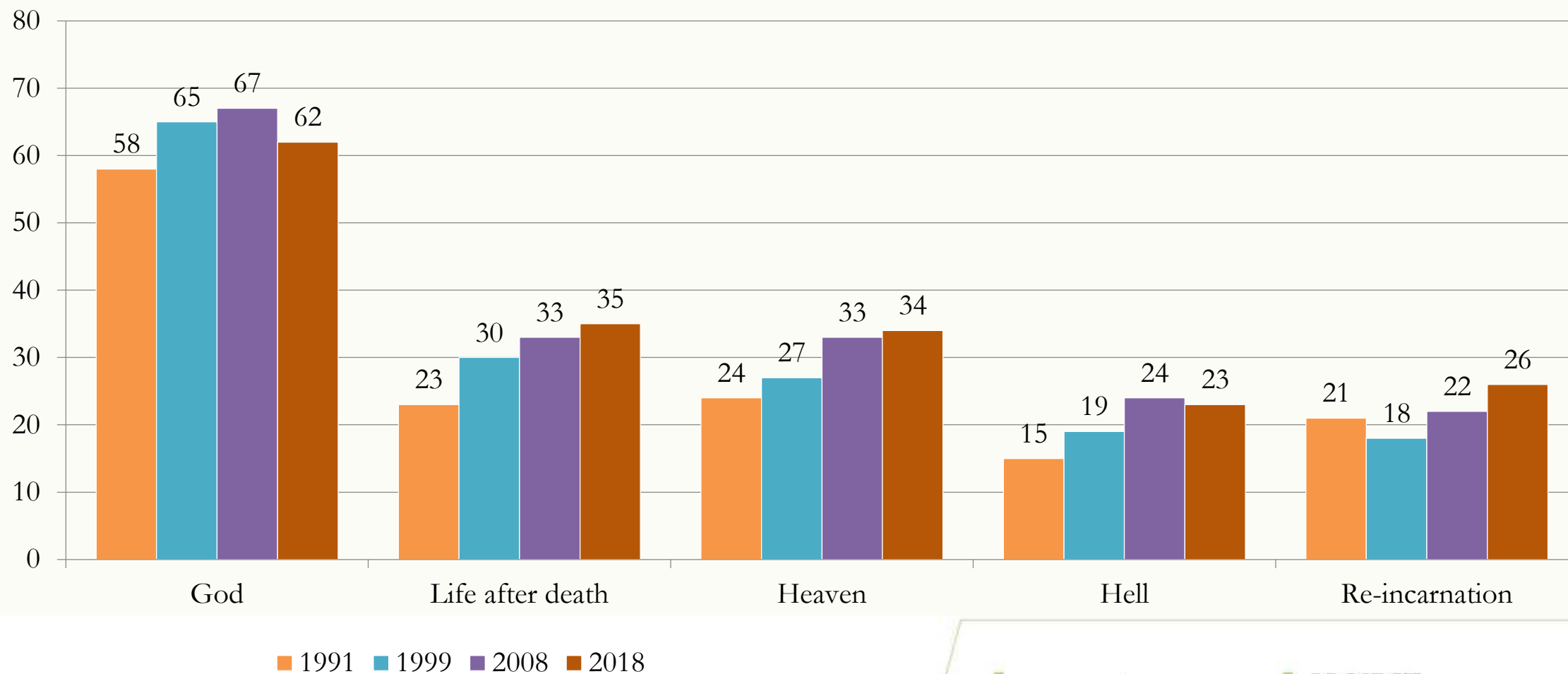
Frequency of church attendance, 1991-2018 (%)



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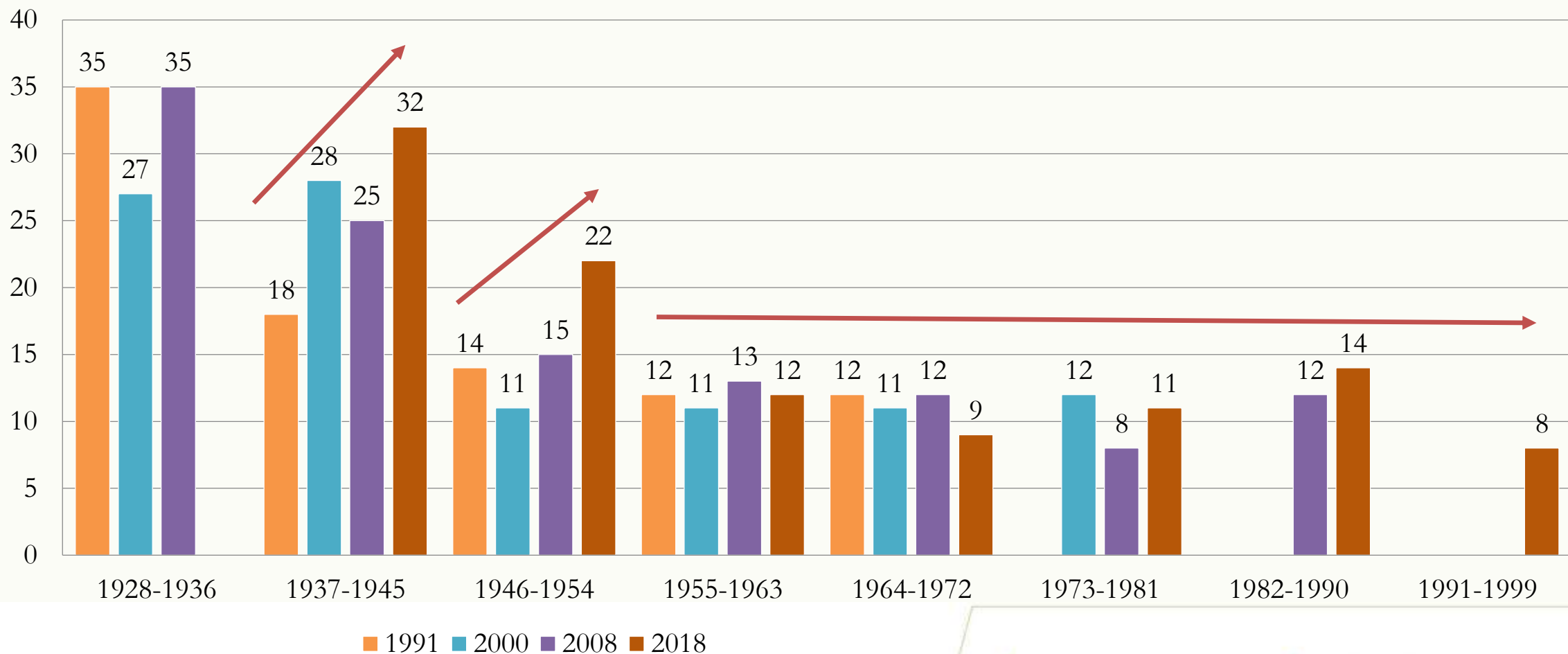
Source: EVS 1990, 1999, 2008, 2018 ESS 2004, 2014

Religious belief, 1991-2018 (%)

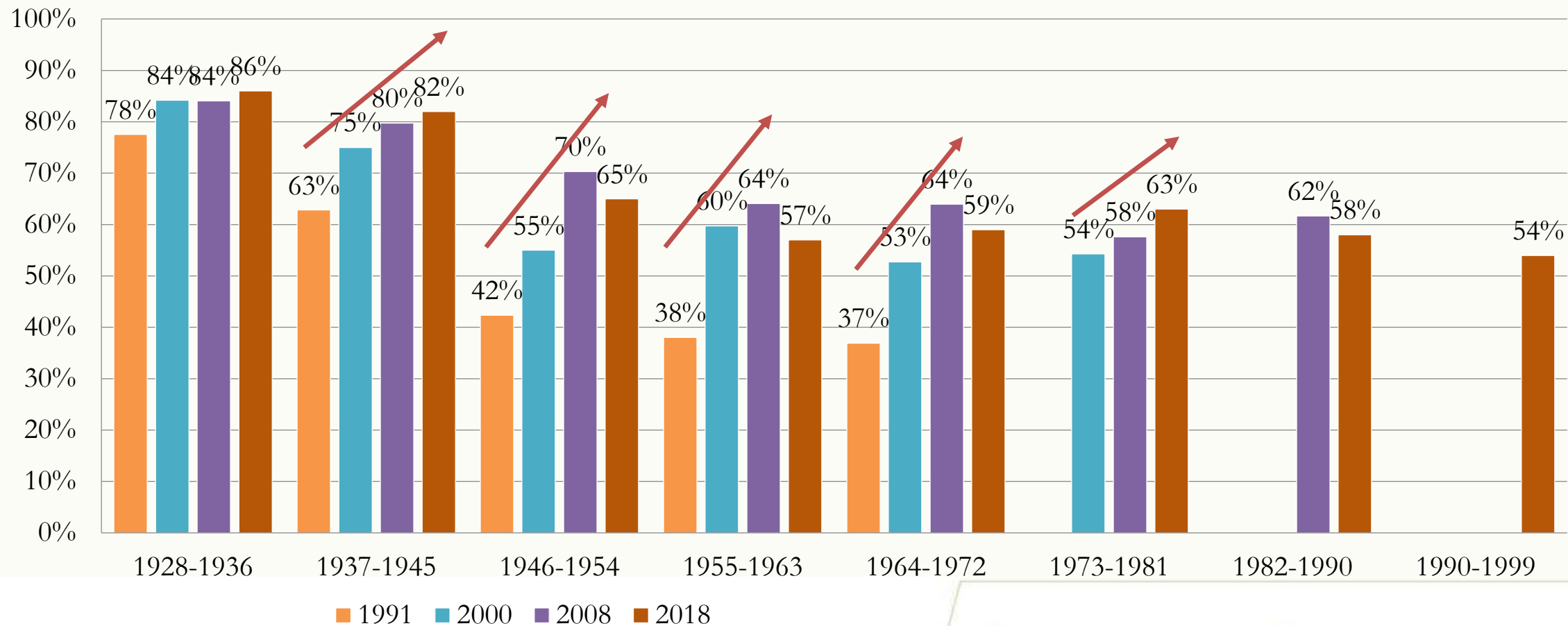


- *„It still seems fair to say that society is changing religiously not because individuals are changing, but rather because old people are gradually replaced by younger people with different characteristics.“ (Voas/ Doebler 2011: 39)*
- *There are expressions of religiosity whose social prevalence decreases, primarily because of the shortcomings of religious socialization. The younger generation is less religious than the elderly. On a social level, the above correlation is offset by the fact that some of the previously non-religious people become religious with age. (Tomka 2010: 403 – own translation)*

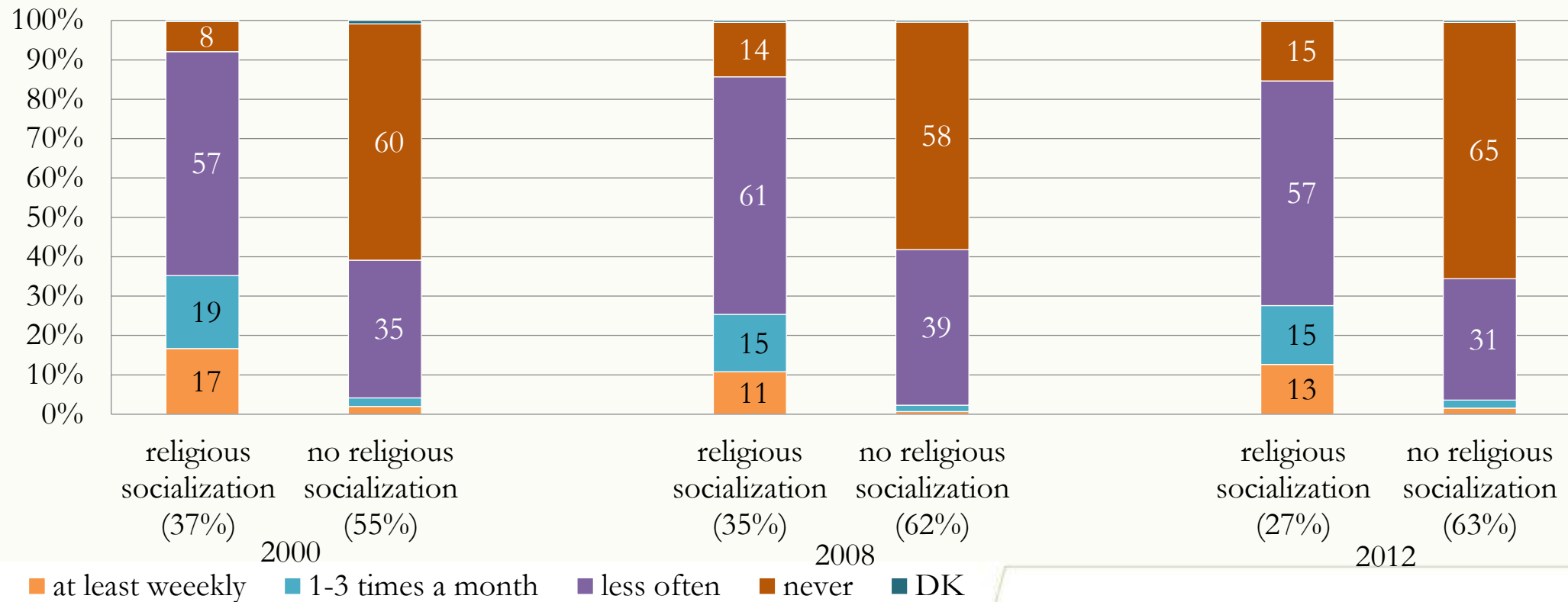
At least monthly church attendance by birth cohorts, 1991-2018 (%)



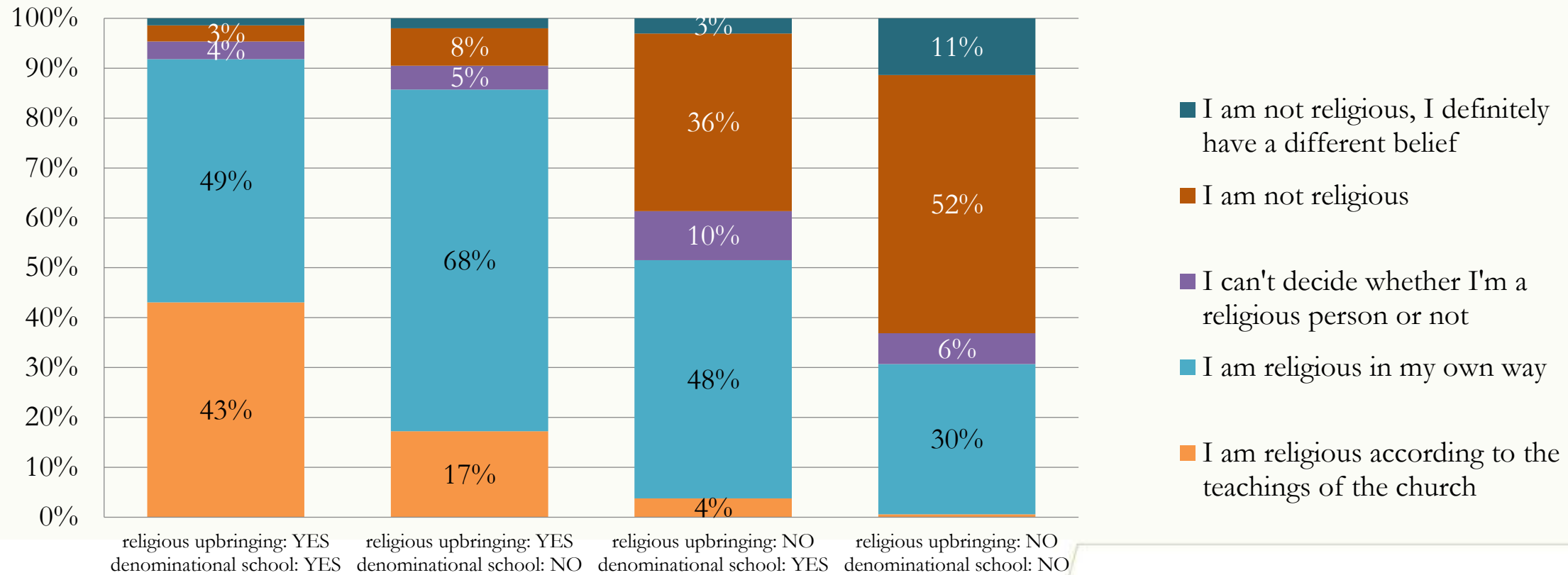
Belief in God by birth cohorts, 1991-2018 (%)



Frequency of current church attendance by religious socialization among the Hungarian youth (15-29), 2000-2008 (%)



Current religious self-identification by the places of religious socialization among the Hungarian youth, 2008 (%)



Research project „Religious change in Hungary” (2016-2019)

1. What are the most important trends in religious change in Hungary with special regard to the period since 2008?
2. What are the differences between the changes in church-related and individual types of religiosity
3. Is there generational differences in interpreting religiosity and religious categories?
4. To what extent can be religious changes traced back either to religious differences between generations caused by different types of religious socialization or to religious changes during the life course of the individuals?

Research project „Religious change in Hungary” (2016-2019)

5. What are the main characteristics and agents of religious socialization?
6. What role do the phases and events of an individual’s life play in the religious changes during life course?
7. Which social and social structural changes have an influence on the changing religiosity in Hungary?

Research Methods – 3 pillars

- Semi-structured in-depth interviews with three generations of families
- National representative survey (coming soon)
- Online panel research (coming soon)
- The research project "*Religious Change in Hungary*" is supported by the NKFI Fund of the National Research, Development and Innovation Office. (Reg. Nr.: K 119679)

Central topics of the interviews

- interpretation and importance of religion for an individual,
- individual ways of religiosity,
- role of the church and religious communities in the religiosity of an individual,
- forms of religious reflections,
- importance and forms of the transfer of religion within and outside the families,
- remembrance and reflection on the own religious upbringing and the assessment of its impact on religiosity on adulthood,
- changes in religiosity during the individual's life course,
- the role of various life events in the change.

Semi-structured in-depth interviews

- Selection criteria:
 - the type of religion of the middle generation: religious according to the teachings of the church, religious on his/her own way, not religious
 - the difference between the religiosity of the middle and the youngest generation: same/different category
 - Type of settlement – middle generation: city / village
- 12 family types, 36 in-depth interviews. (1-2 hours)
- Selection: Using a filter survey that was advertised on facebook and distributed via snowball.
- Interviews were conducted between May and September 2017.
- (Mid-generation is non-religious, living in a city, youngest is religious: this type was very hard to find, not yet part of the current presentation)

Religiosity of the mid generation	Type of settlement of the mid generation	Difference between the religiosity of the 2nd and 3rd generation
Religious according to the teachings of the church	City	Not different
		Different
	Village	Not different
		Different
Religious on his/her own way	City	Not different
		Different
	Village	Not different
		Different
Not religious	City	Not different
		Different
	Village	Not different
		Different

Other aspects, that could not be included as a distinct selection criteria, but we tried to take them also into account

- Changing religiosity between generations: having families where it has „strengthened” and „weakened”;
- Type of settlement: both Budapest and smaller towns are represented
- Sex of respondent: more or less balanced within the entire sample (could not entirely fulfilled)
- Denominational affiliation: both Catholic and Protestant respondents

Composition of the interviewees

- Male: 11, Female: 25
- First generation: 67-87 years of age (yob: 1930-1950), average: 75,1 years.
- Second generation: 44-61 years of age (yob: 1956-1973), average: 52,5 years
- Third generation: 17-35 years of age (yob: 1982-2000), average: 25,3 years

Topics of the presentations

- Changing meaning of religious categories and concepts
- The applicability of religious socialization models for the analysis of the interviews of three generations
- The older, the more religious? Analysing life-course religious change in consecutive generations

Thank You for Your Attention!

<https://vvm.btk.ppke.hu/>

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