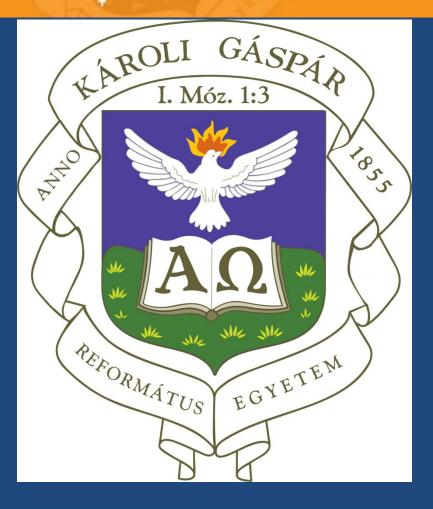
KRE



KÁROLI GÁSPÁR REFORMÁTUS EGYETEM KÁROLI GÁSPÁR UNIVERSITY OF THE REFORMED CHURCH IN HUNGARY



Sociological Report about The Reformed Church in Hungary 2014

Dr. Márton Csanády Ph.D.

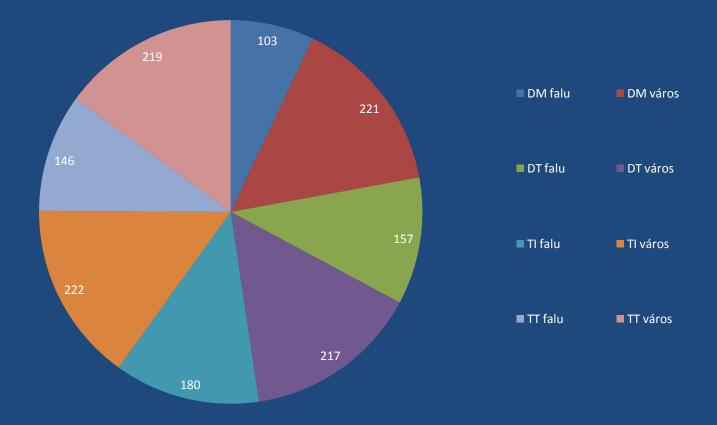
Professor, Director of Research and Development of KRE

For the publication of any material related to the research in paper form or electronic form, please contact me at the following email address: marton@csanady.hu 1

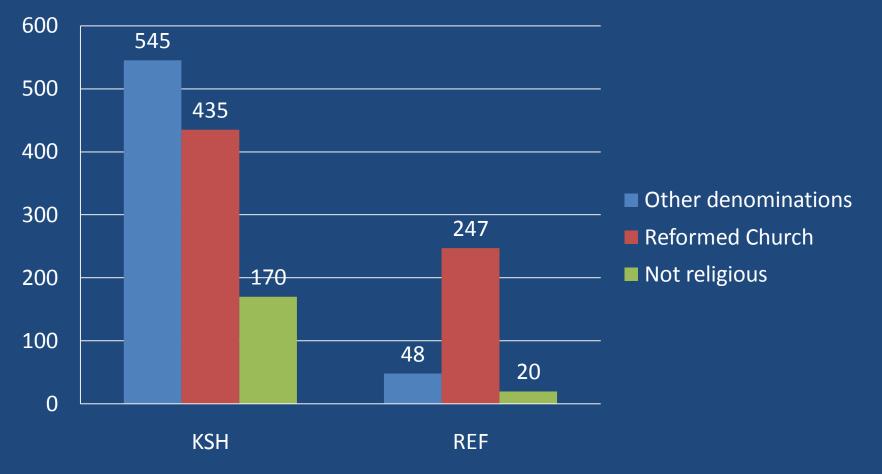
Research methodology

- Károli Gáspár University, Institute of Social and Media Studies with the Institute of Psychology and Institute of Social Work and Diaconia
- Surveying period: June—August 2014
- 8 interview groups, 120 interviewers, more than 10 Hungarian settlements, 1465 respondents
- 63 questions (30—50-minutes-long interviews)
- Topics analysed: religiosity, image of the church, trust, life satisfaction, physiological and mental health, social networks, social status, social care

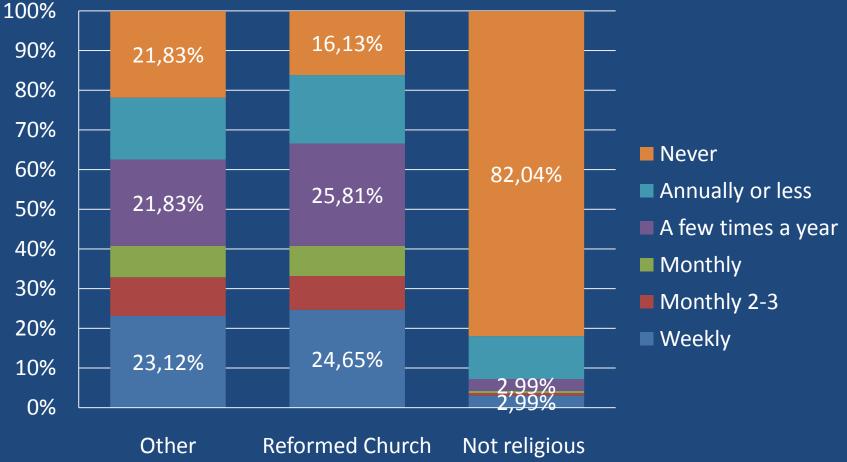
In which diocese is the settlement located? 1465 persons



Religious composition of the two samples (KSH - Hungarian Central Statistical Office) (Ref - Name registers of Reformed congregations)

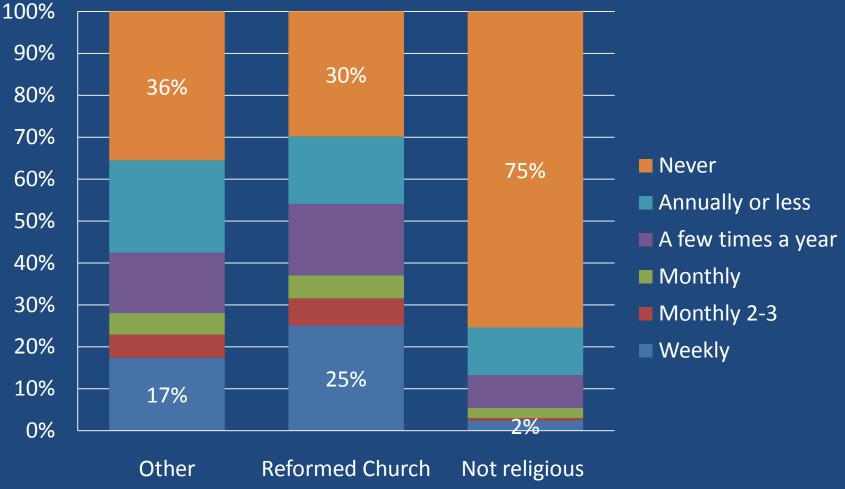


How frequently do you attend church?



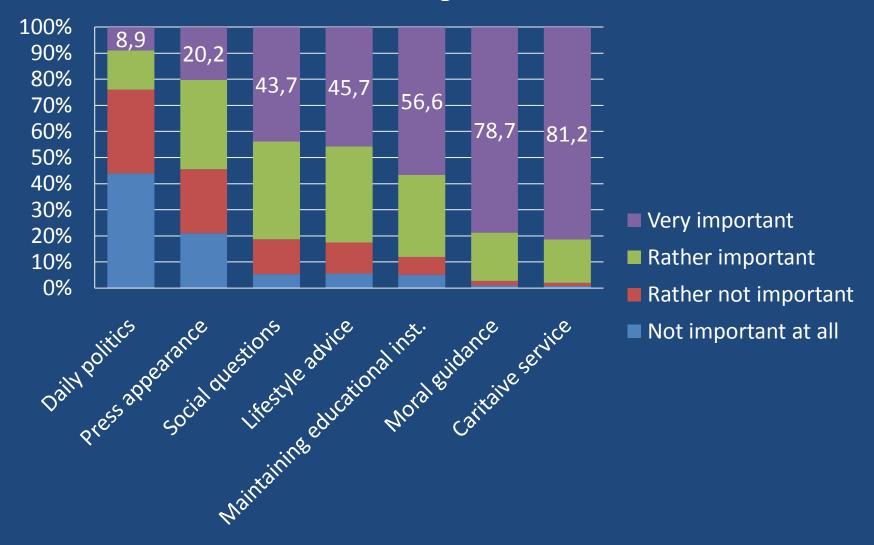
denominations

How frequently do you read the Bible? KSH

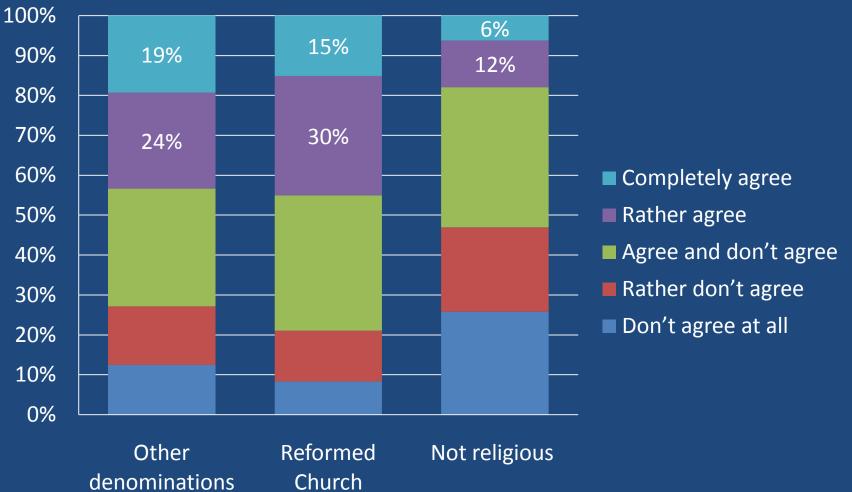


denominations

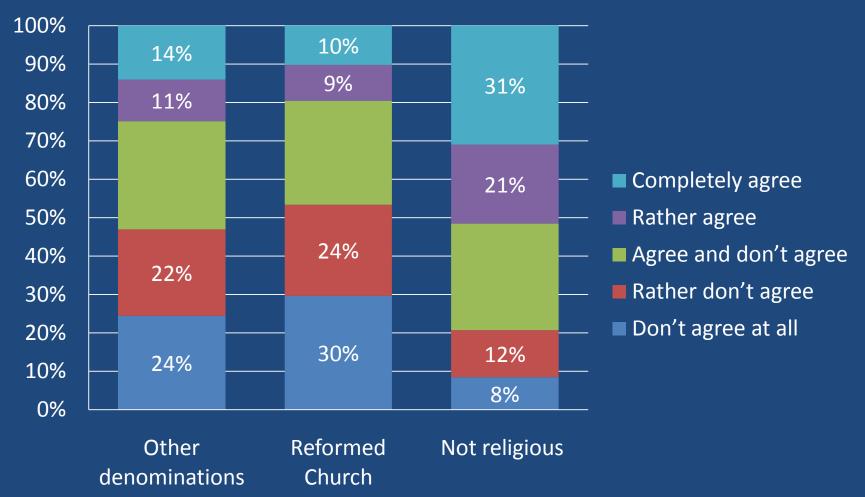
How important is for the Church to deal with the following?

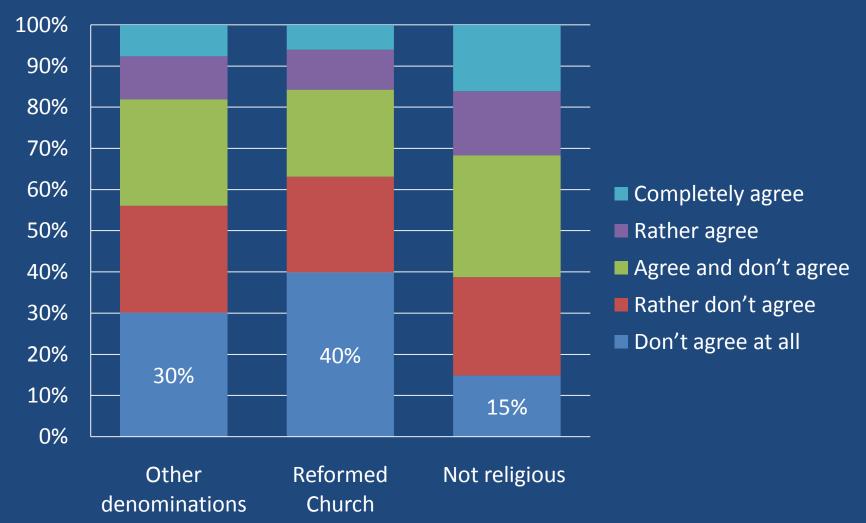


How strongly do you agree? - I am satisfied with the role of churches after the change of regime



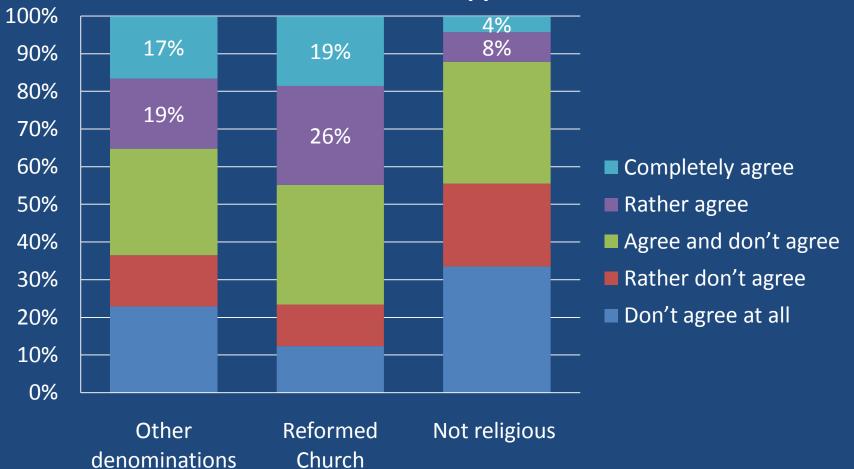
How strongly do you agree? - The Church primarily seeks its own interest



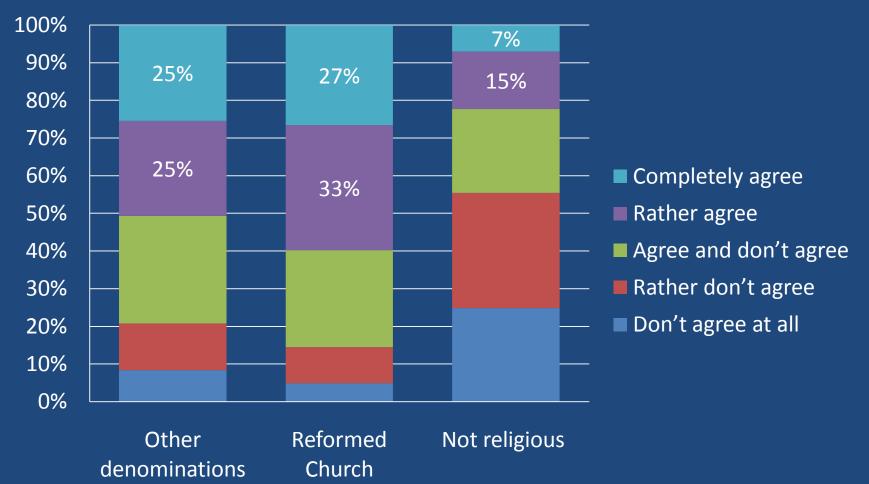


How strongly do you agree? - The Church is anti-progress

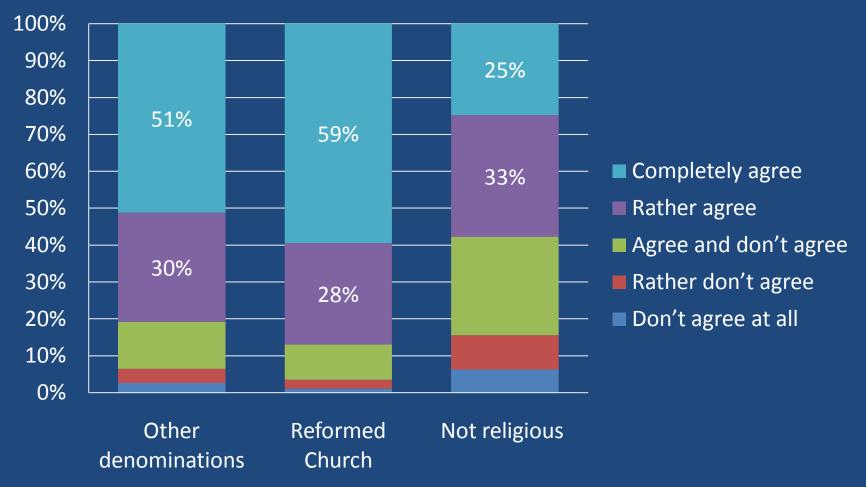
How strongly do you agree? - The Church knows the way of happiness



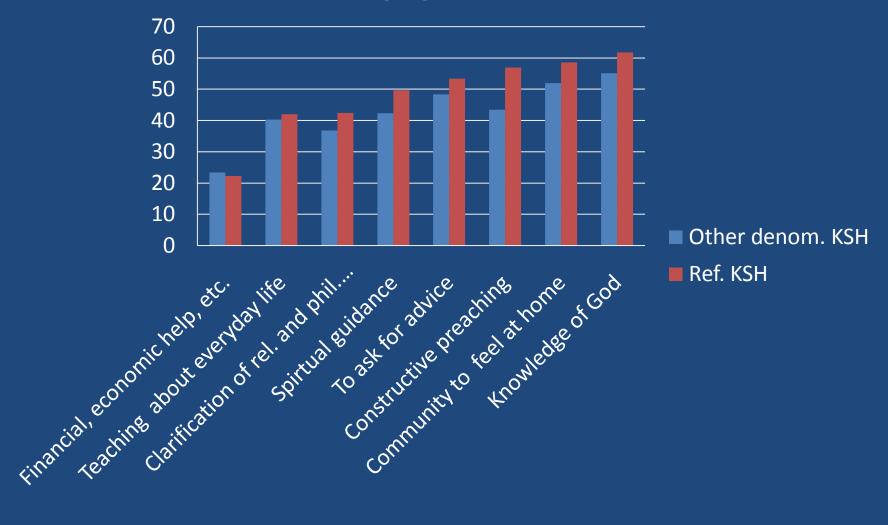
How strongly do you agree? - The Church respects the opinion of others



How strongly do you agree? - The Church wishes to teach how to love of God and the people

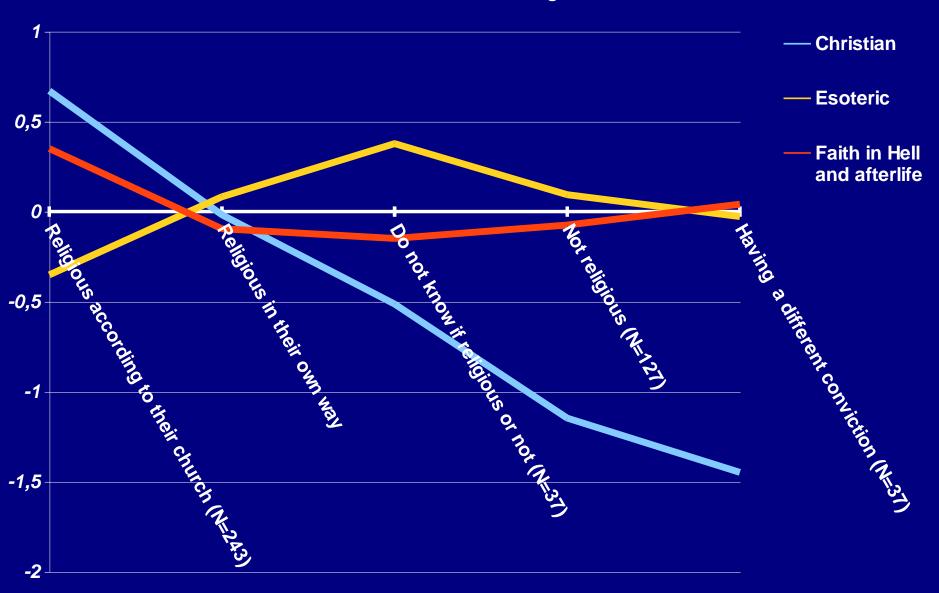


What do you need, what do you expect from a congregation?

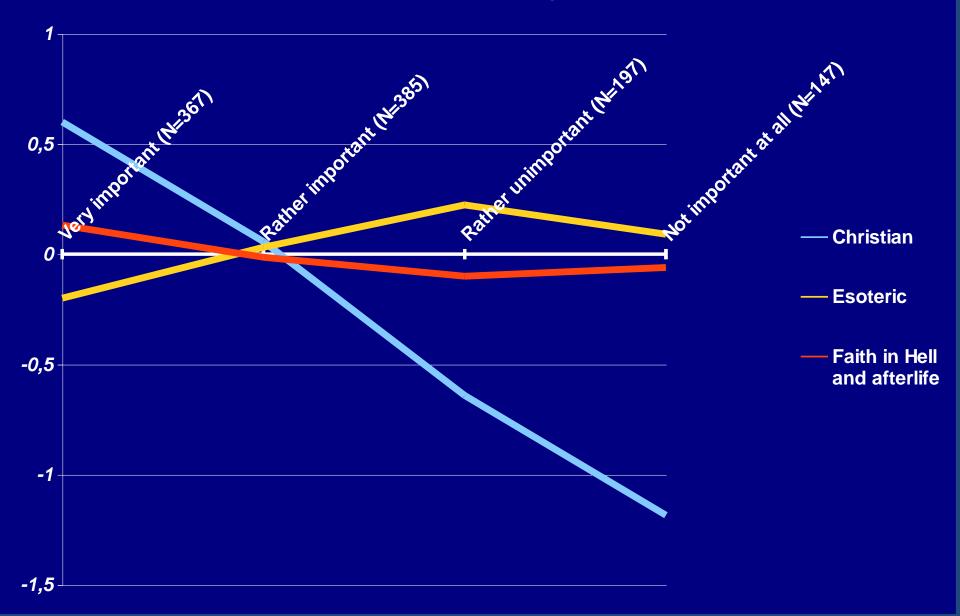


Variables included	Christian	Esoteric	Hell/afterlife
Horoscope	-0,022	0,601	-0,045
Reincarnation	0,245	0,635	0,015
UFO (aliens)	-0,044	0,511	0,15
Telepathy	0,237	0,557	0,016
Magic	0,05	0,635	0,177
Mascot	-0,012	0,628	0,025
God	0,698	-0,014	0,061
Immaculate conception	0,673	-0,017	0,14
Holy Trinity	0,845	0	0,142
Resurrection	0,812	0,005	0,259
Saints	0,709	0,233	0,058
Paradise	0,773	0,105	0,291
Hell	0,422	0,086	0,752
Afterlife (the Beyond)	0,614	0,248	0,359
Miracles	0,502	0,27	0,309
Devil	0,303	0,117	0,854
Kaiser-Meier-Olkin Test	0,894		
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity df 120	Approx. Chi-Square: Sig. 0,000 10384,32		
Extraction Method: Alpha Factoring	Total variance explained: 53,510%		
Rotation Method: Varimax with Kaiser Normalization			

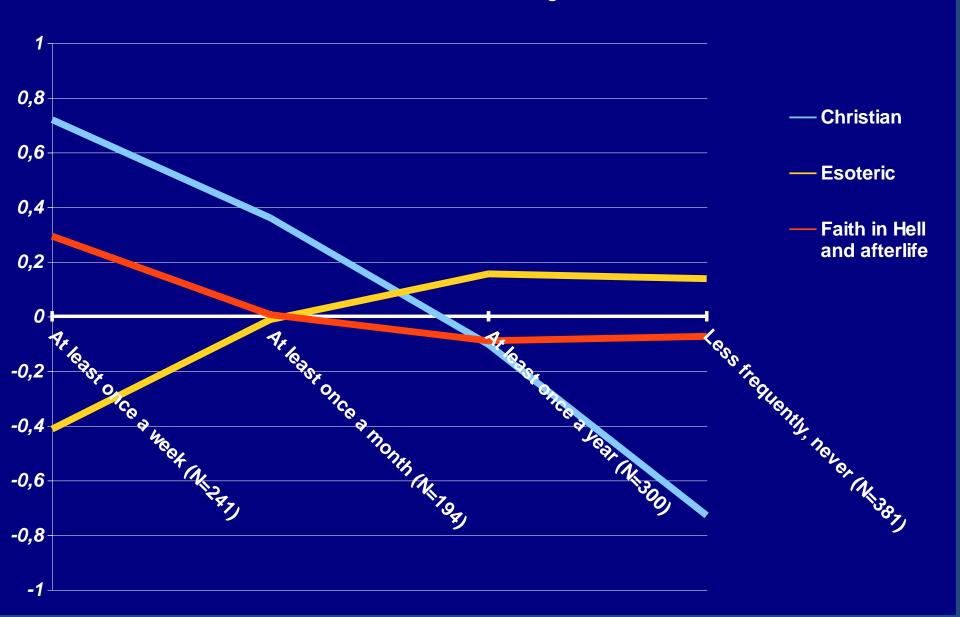
Belief and religious identity



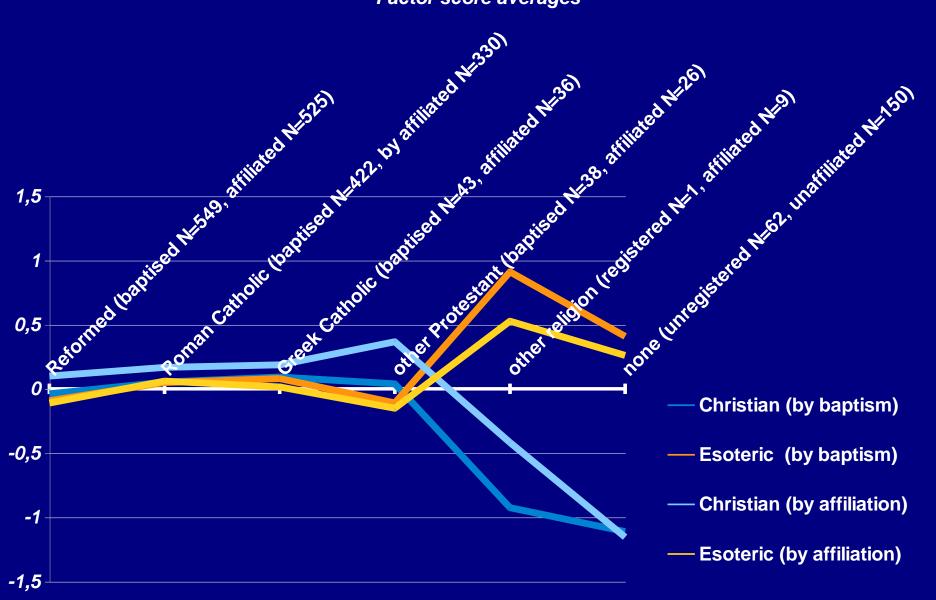
Belief and the importance of religion



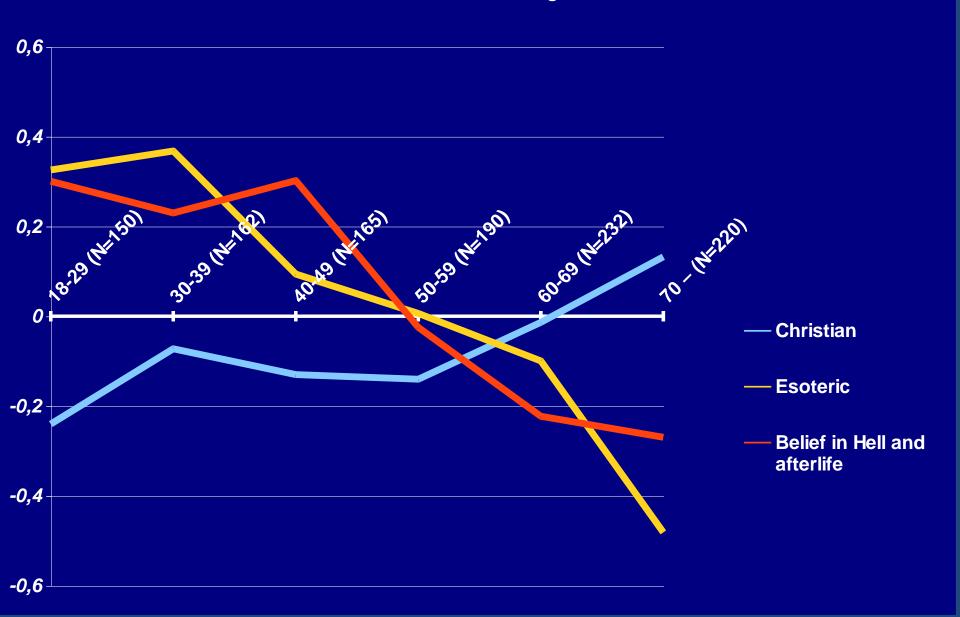
Belief and church attendance



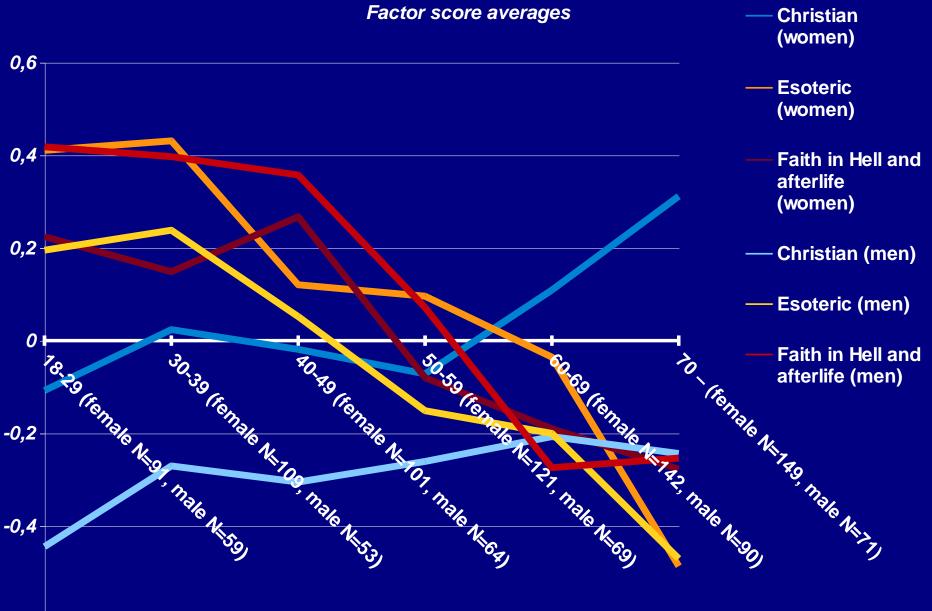
Belief and church affiliation



Belief by age groups

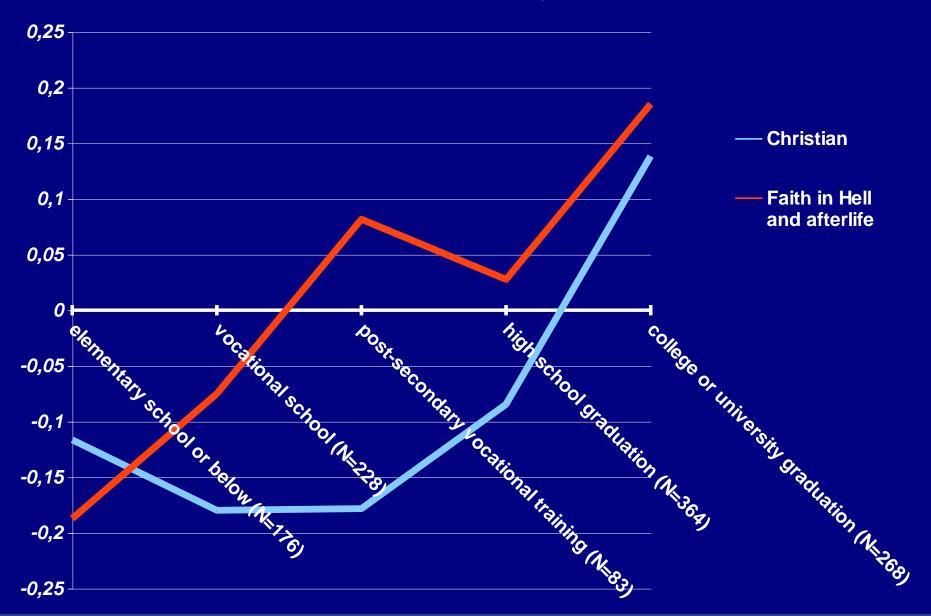


Belief by gender and age groups

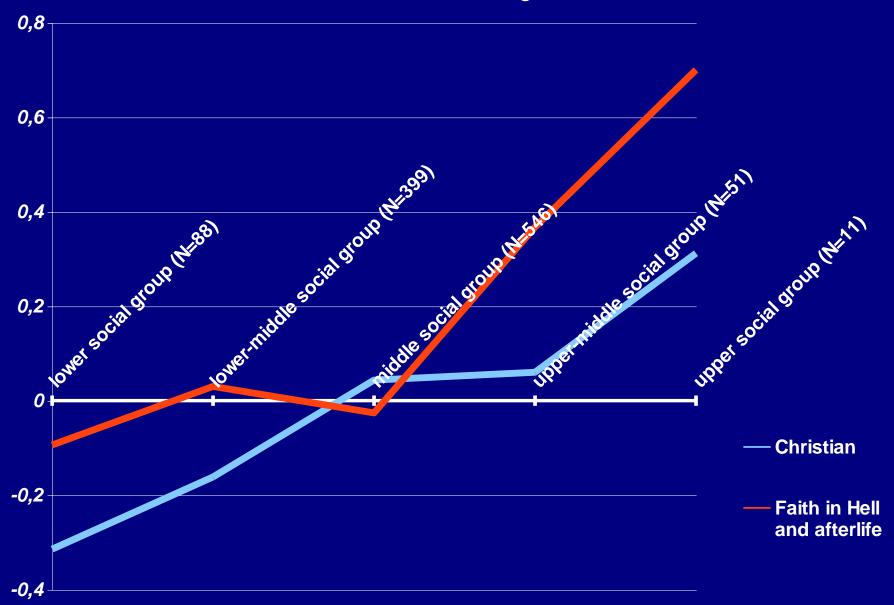


-0,6

Belief by school



Belief and social status



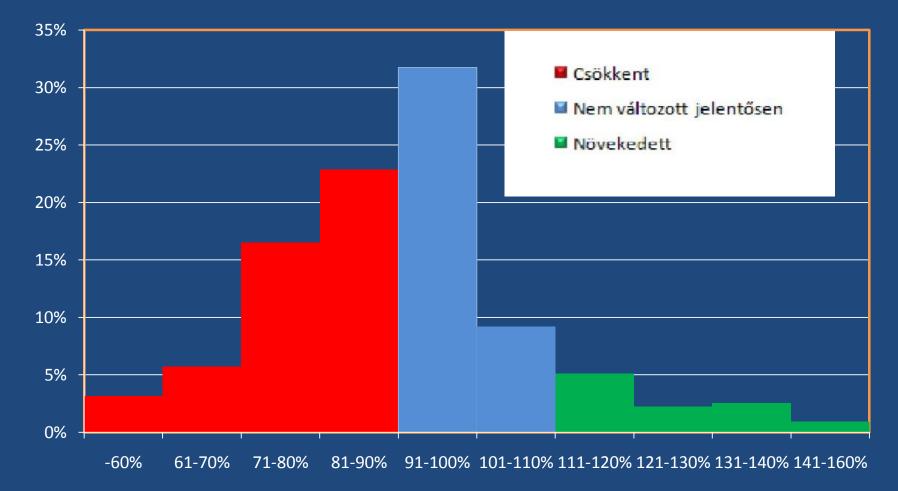
Summary of findings

- Elements of belief and faith can be well distinguished in two main groups: Christian and esoteric
- Faith in Hell and afterlife is not necessarily linked with Christian belief
- Christian belief is positively linked with religious identity, denominational affiliation, frequent church-going as well as importance of religion
- Women and members of the older age-groups are the most religious, whereas the youngest are the least religious
- Christian belief is more a feature of people in a middle or higher social status as well as with a higher educational attainment

Research methodology

- Computer assisted telephone interviews
- Sampling method:
 - Layering based on presbyteries
 - 400 congregations/363 valid answers
- Surveying period: 2014 april-may
- Interviewers: 8 KRE theologists and sociologists
- Topics analysed:
 - Demography of congregations; succes of organized events; Cultural and social environment
 - Ministerial tasks; working attitudes of ministers; physical and mental health

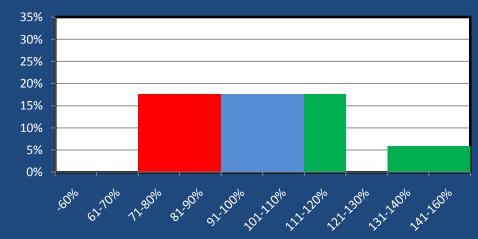
Members of each congregations in 2013 compared to 2008



Change by settlement type

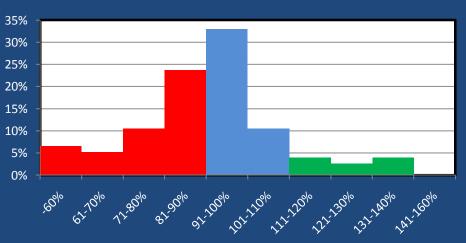
Csökkent
Nem változott jelentősen
Növekedett

Cities with county rights

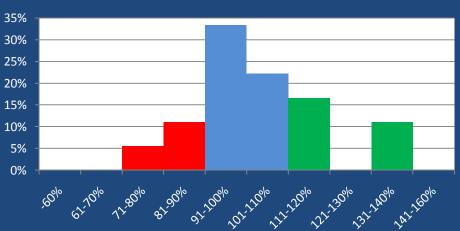


Cities

7180% 81.80% 97.10% 107.10% 127.130% 137.140% 147.16%







Towns

35%

30%

25%

20%

15%

10%

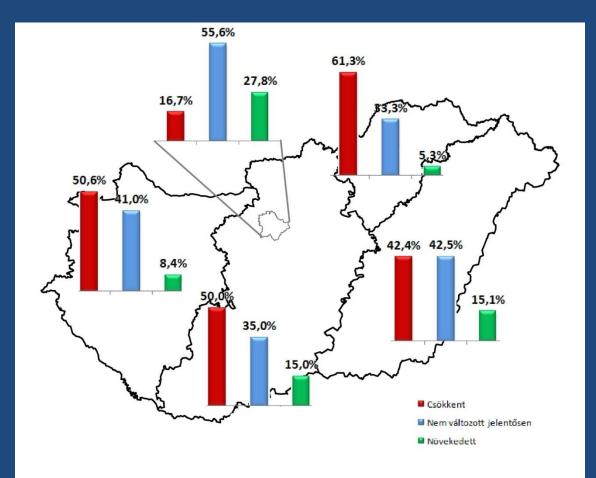
5%

0%

61-70%

.60%

Change in membership by church districts

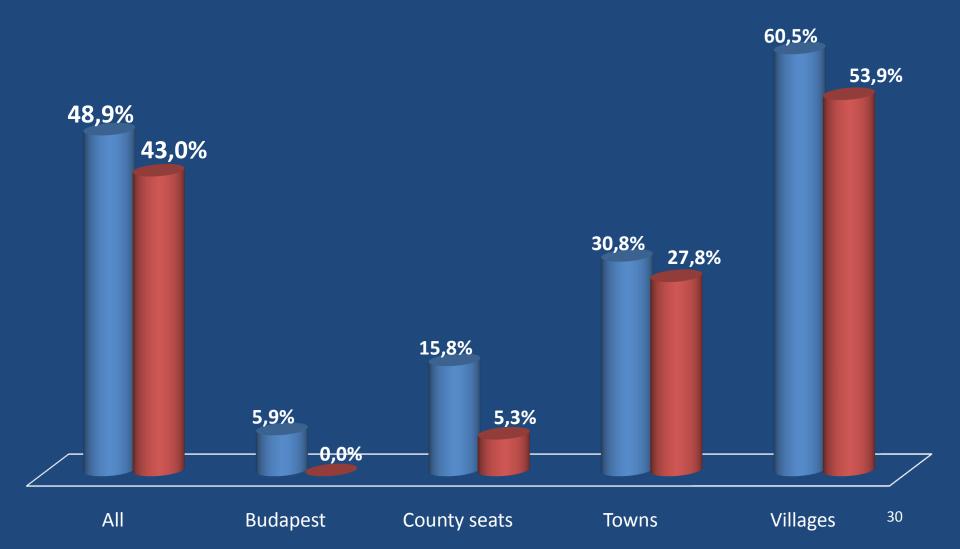


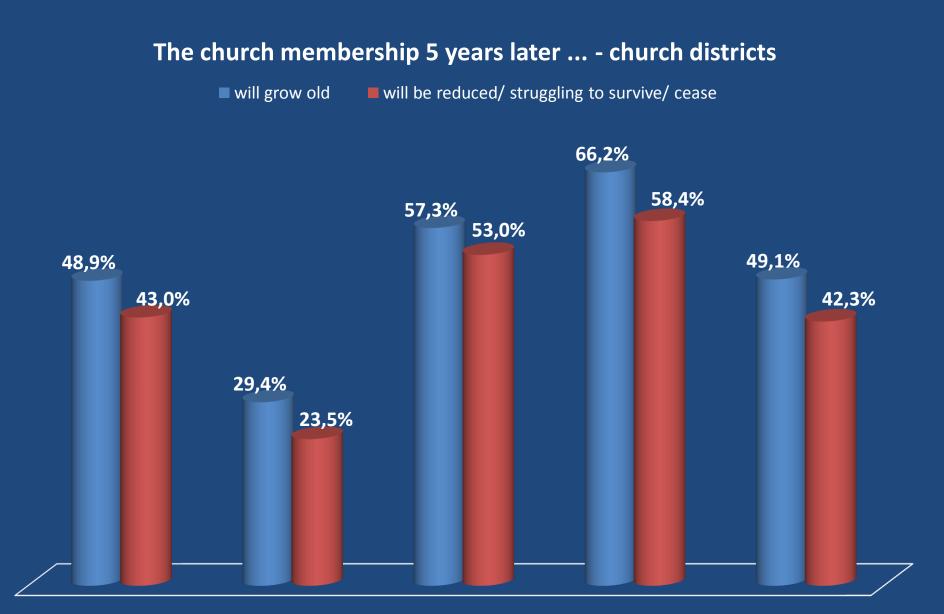
Explanatory variables

++	Targeting families
+	Important role in cultural life of the settlement
	Maintance of institutions (schools, kindergardens, etc.), Programs targeting new members
-	Decreasing popoulation of settlement
	Deacrasing membership of young and middle-aged groups

The church membership 5 years later ... - type of settlement

will grow old will be reduced/ struggling to survive/ cease





All

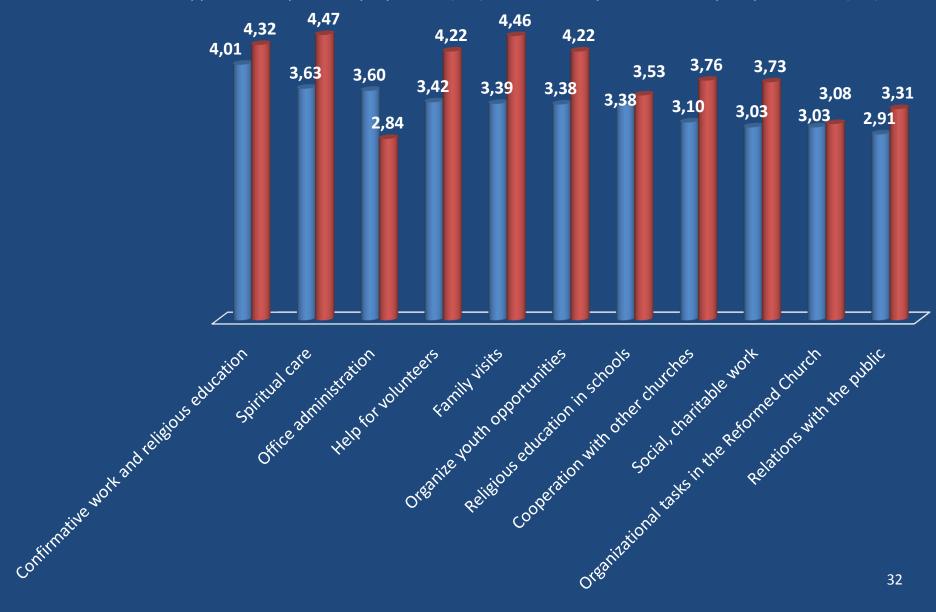
Danubian Church District - without Budapest

Transdanubian Church District Cistibiscan Church District Transtibiscan Church District

Professional image and reality - Cities (Budapest, county seats, towns)

How much appears in your everyday work? (1-5):

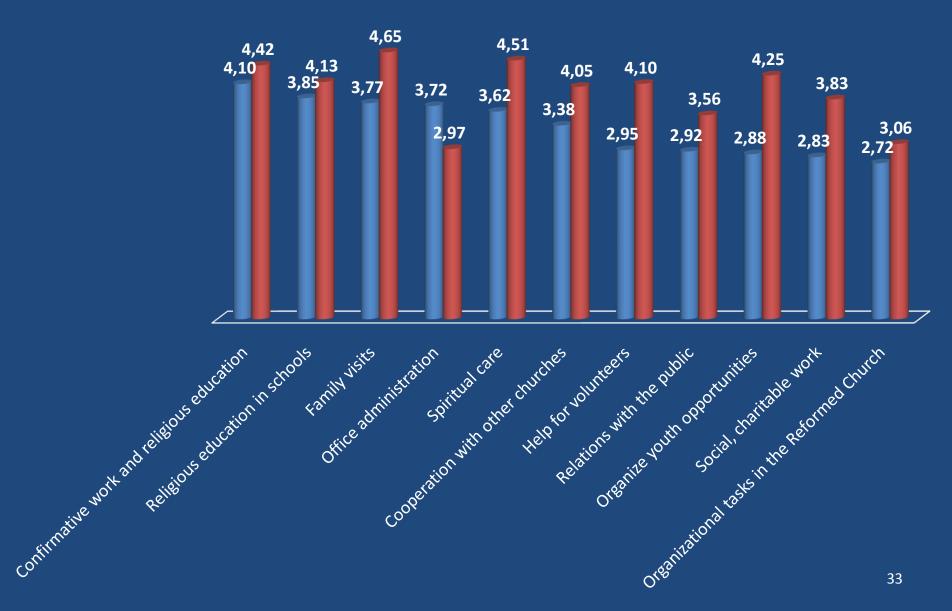
How important is in your profession? (1-5):



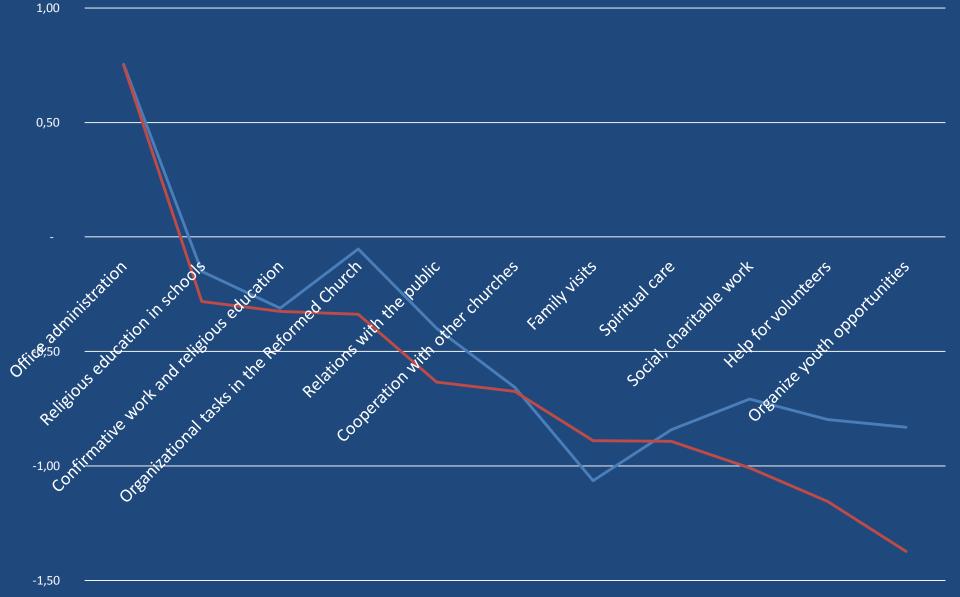
Professional image and reality - Villages

How much appears in your everyday work? (1-5):

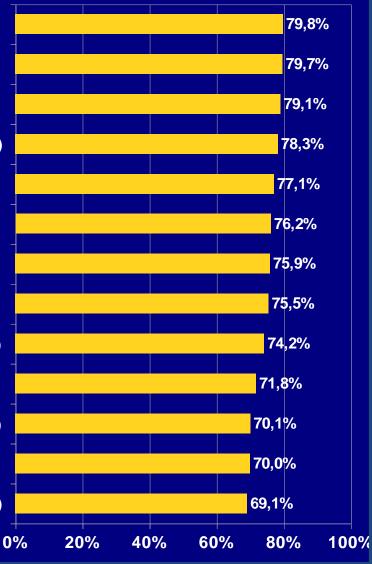
How important is in your profession? (1-5):



Professional image and reality - Differencies in cities and in villages



Satisfaction with confirmation time (responses 6+, item scaling 1–7)



Satisfied: minister responsible for confirmation work (N=218) NOT prefers being confirmed without training (N=217) Satisfied: the whole confirmation time (N=220) Satisfied: camp(s) (N=189) Participation was NOT stressful (N=218) Satisfied: other teachers/workers (N=202) Learned more about God and faith (N=220) Satisfied: content/topics of lessons (N=220) Satisfied: working methods (N=190) Satisfied: music, songs and singing (N=209) Satisfied: church services (N=197) Thought about what is good or bad in life (N=220) Strengthened in faith (N=219)

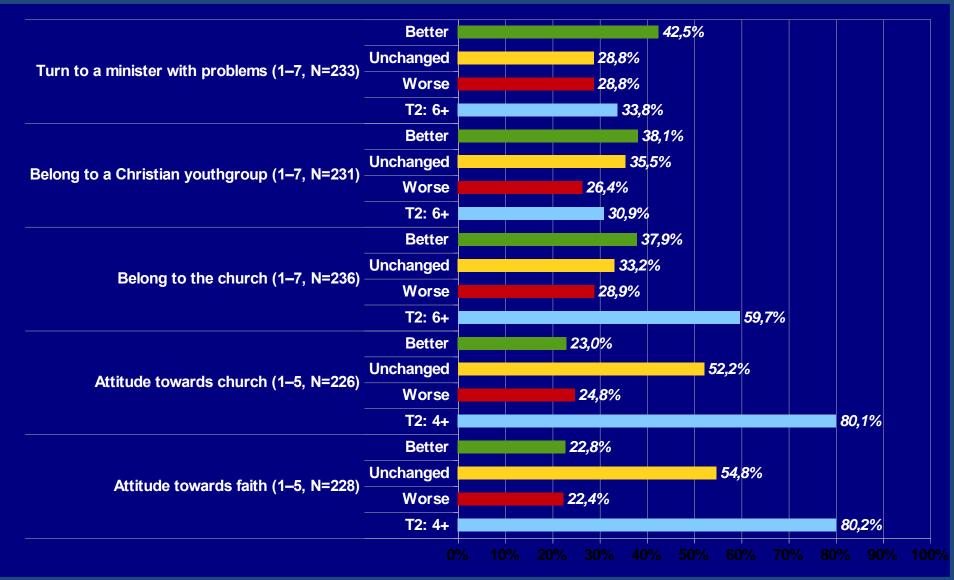
Satisfaction with confirmation time (responses 6+, item scaling 1–7)



Had a lot of fun (N=218)

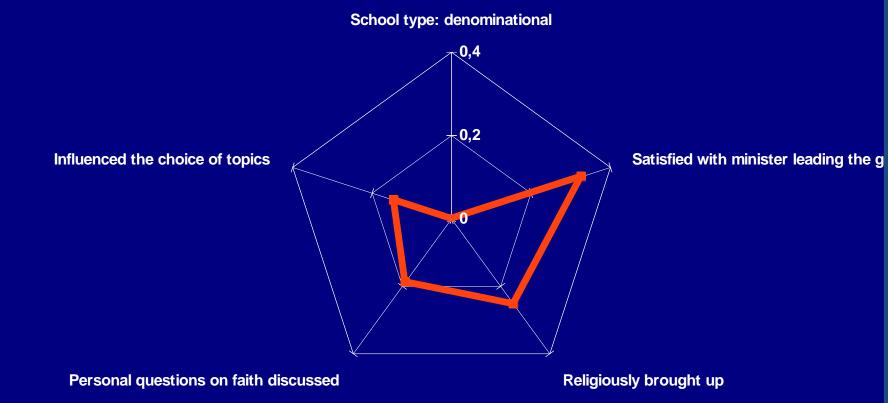
Made an important step in growing up (N=220) Church answers the questions important for confirmands (N=231) Experienced good community in the group (N=220) Enabled to come to decision about faith (N=218) Makes sense to learn Christian texts by heart (N=216) Discussed the importance of voluntary work (N=219) In the parish felt welcome and accepted (N=217) Personal questions concerning faith were addressed (N=217) Things learnt in confirmation training has to do with everyday life (N=218) Could influence the decisions about the topics (N=218) Chance to try out voluntary work (N=218)

Main outcomes of confirmation time Direction of change and final values



Regression model of environmental factors in confirmation training School type, family background, leader's style

Standardised Beta-values representing strenght of factors



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