

Bigger church = less engaged parishioners

February 4 2016, by Eric Ferreri



Pastor Joel Osteen, Lakewood Church.

Joel Osteen's stadium-sized Lakewood Church. If you skipped a service like this, would anybody notice?

The larger the church, the less likely its members will attend weekly services, a new Duke University study finds.

"People have an increasing detachment from religious organizations, and, somewhat counter intuitively, mega-[churches](#) are a reflection of that," said David Eagle, a postdoctoral researcher at Duke's Center for Health Policy and Inequalities Research.

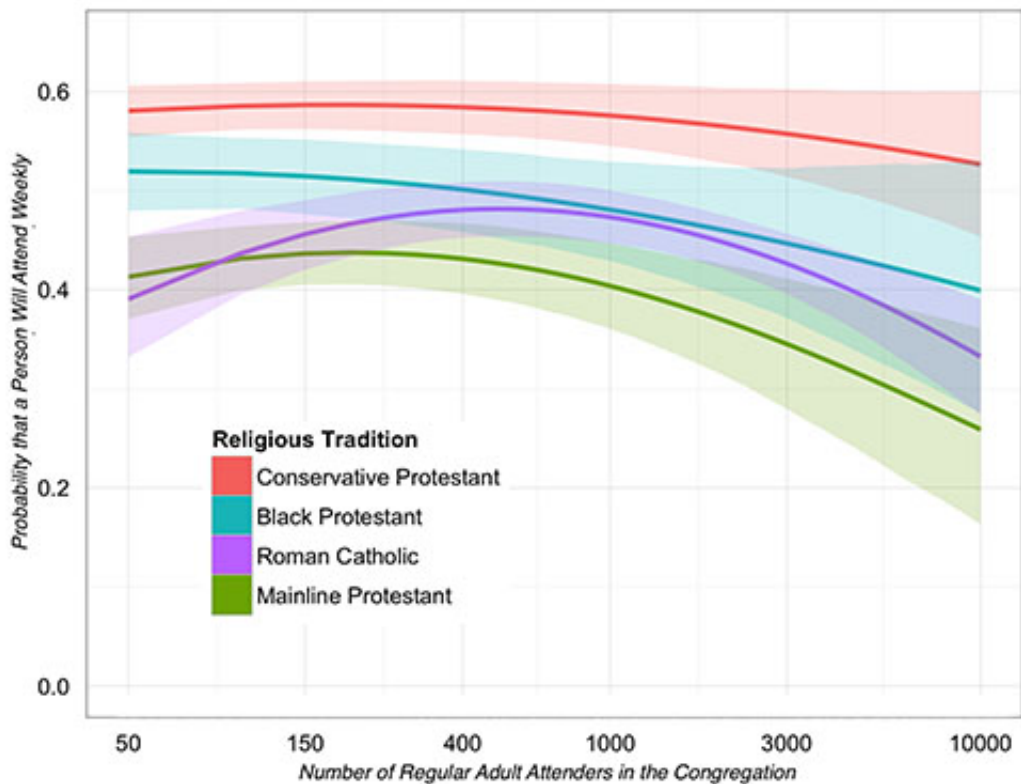
"These churches are really large – with more than 2,000 people in attendance. By nature they are more anonymous places – your comings and goings aren't noticed from week to week and you may not face the

same encouragement—or pressure—to attend as in a smaller church," Eagle said.

The study has [just appeared in Socius](#) – a journal of the American Sociological Association.

Across the religious spectrum, Eagle's study found a reverse correlation between church size and attendance of its members. For example: about 40 percent of members of white, mainline protestant churches with a membership of 50 people attended services each week. But at a far larger white, mainline Protestant church of 10,000 members, just about 25 percent attend weekly services.

Small, black protestant churches of 50 members reported a 50 percent rate of weekly attendance, the study found. But at a far larger church of 10,000 members, just 40 percent of members attended weekly.



From the study: probability that a person will attend church and church size, controlling for age, gender, and class (shaded regions indicate the range of statistically possible values)

There are other factors at work as well, Eagle said. Families with little free time are more apt to attend large churches where they can pick and choose their involvements without feeling obligated to take a leadership role, he said.

Eagle's study, which examines mainline protestant, black protestant, evangelical and Roman Catholic churches with as few as 20 members and as many as 25,000, analyzes data from the U.S. General Social Survey and the National Congregations Study, the latter led by Mark Chaves, a Duke professor of sociology, religion and divinity.

During political election cycles, many wonder about the political influence that megachurch pastors might exercise from the pulpit. But those pastors may struggle to reach their members, given the tendency for attendees of those larger churches to attend only sporadically. And in larger churches clergy often shy away from expressing extreme political stands from the pulpit, Eagle said.

"If you have 10,000 people in your pews, it's less likely that everyone is of one political persuasion."

More information: D. Eagle. The Negative Relationship between Size and the Probability of Weekly Attendance in Churches in the United States, *Socius: Sociological Research for a Dynamic World* (2016). [DOI: 10.1177/2378023115617168](https://doi.org/10.1177/2378023115617168)

Provided by Duke University

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