

Contextual Influence on the Development of Children's Religious Belief, Emotion, and Practice

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Research background



Religious development:

promotive and protective effect on development

(e.g., Cheung & Yeung, 2011; King & Boyatzis, 2015; King, Ramos, & Clardy, 2013)

decrease from adolescence to early adulthood

(e.g., Hayward & Krause, 2013; Starbuck, 1901; Van Tuyl, 1938)

Religious dimensions

belief: importance/salience (e.g., Desmond et al., 2010; Schwadel, 2016)

emotion: religious emotion (e.g., Emmons, 2005)

practice: attendance, pray (e.g., Hardy et al., 2011; Schwadel, 2016, 2017)

Contextual influence (e.g., Boyatzis, 2009; Schwartz, 2006) family, church, school, peer

The Tufts Character and Merit Project





Institute for Applied Research in Youth Development



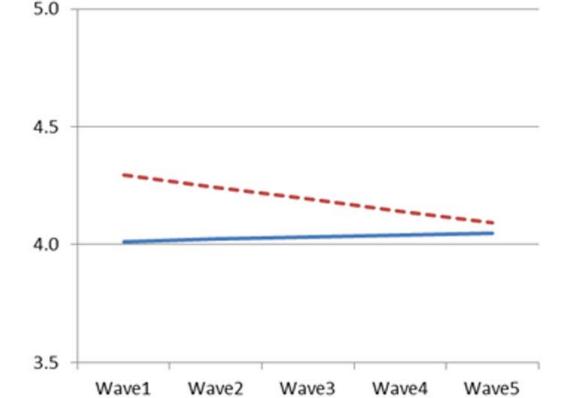
Religious Reverence



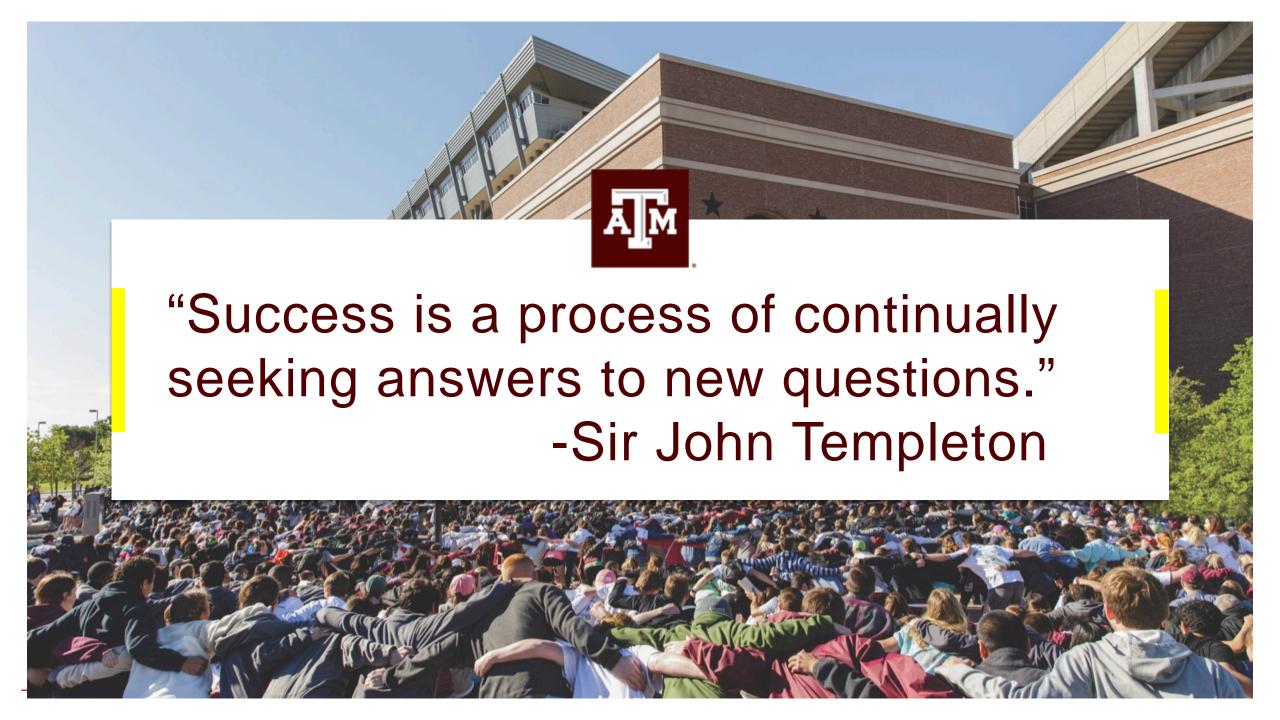
--- Non-Scout boys



BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA®







Research Question



- What religious dimensions develop in
- what ways among
- what groups of children in
- what developmental contexts?

Participants: 6-11 years old children IM TEXAS A&M

Groups of Children	#	Age at Wave 1	SD
Scouts not at church	334	8.57	1.25
Scouts at church	1064	8.59	1.30
Non-Scout boys at non-religious school	221	9.06	1.44
Non-Scout boys at religious school	104	9.06	1.41
Girls at non-religious schools	320	9.00	1.52
Girls at religious schools	75	9.25	1.35
Total sample size	2118	8.75	1.36

Method



Measure: three items on religiosity

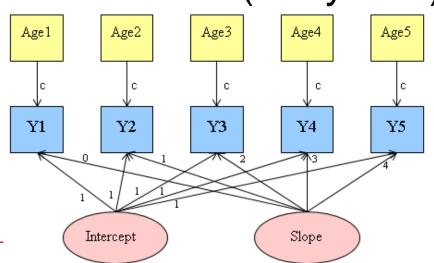
(from the Assessment of Character in Children and Early Adolescents, ACCEA, Wang, Hilliard, Hershberg, Bowers, Chase, ... et al, 2015)

- Q1: I like to read or listen to stories from my religion.
- Q2: I pray.
- Q3: I believe in God.

Data collection: every 6 months for five times (2.5 years)

Analysis:

Multi-group growth curve

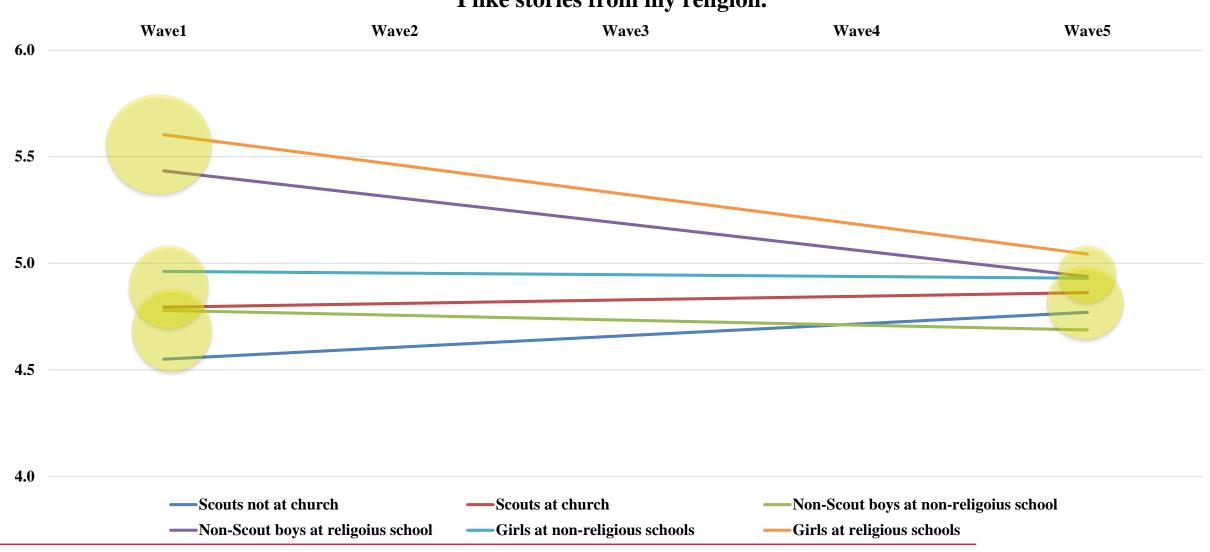




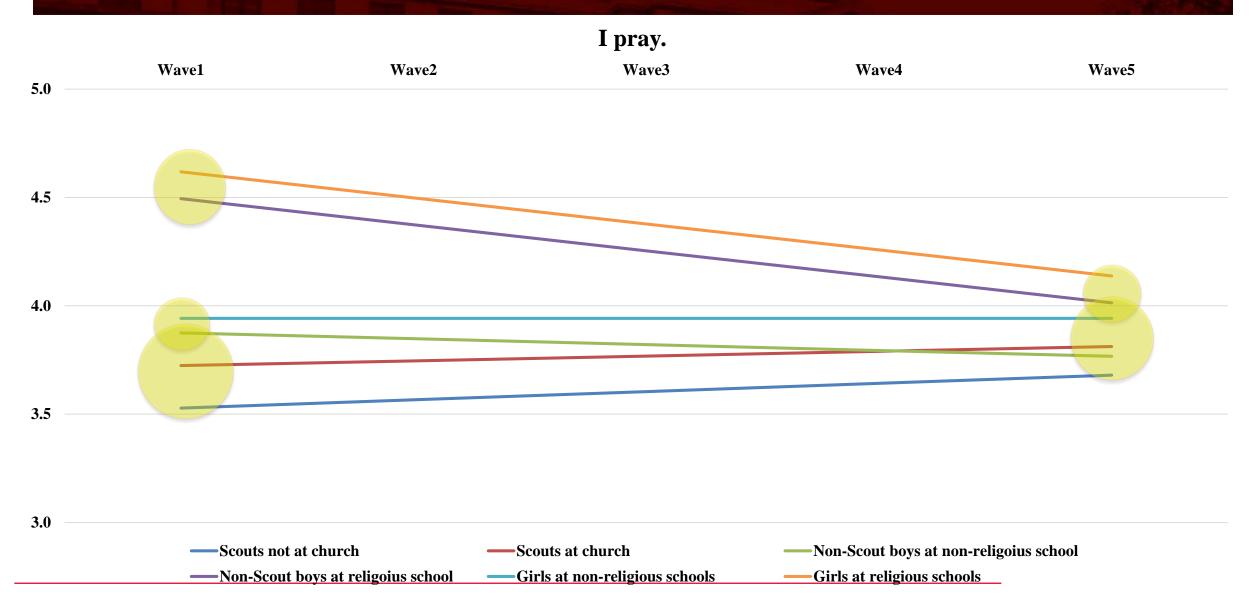
Groups of children	Items	Intercept	Slope	p of slope	Effect size of change from Wave 1 to Wave 5
Scouts not at church (N = 334)	I like religious stories.	4.550	.055	.052	.16
	I pray.	3.528	.038	.246	.10
	I believe in God.	4.704	.010	.623	.04
Scouts at church	I like religious stories.	4.794	.017	.355	.05
(N = 1064)	I pray.	3.724	.022	.253	.06
(IV – 1004)	I believe in God.	4.852	026	.027	12
Non-Scout boys at	I like religious stories.	4.779	023	.562	07
non-religious schools	I pray.	3.875	027	.461	07
(N = 221)	I believe in God.	4.826	008	.732	04
Non-Scout boys at	I like religious stories.	5.433	124	.010	41
religious school	I pray.	4.494	120	.009	40
(N = 104)	I believe in God.	5.035	039	.145	24
Girls at non-religious	I like religious stories.	4.962	008	.767	03
schools	I pray.	3.942	.000	.995	.00
(N = 320)	I believe in God.	4.861	002	.929	01
Girls at religious	I like religious stories.	5.603	140	.007	46
schools	I pray.	4.618	120	.013	41
(N=75)	I believe in God.	5.081	041	.164	25



I like stories from my religion.

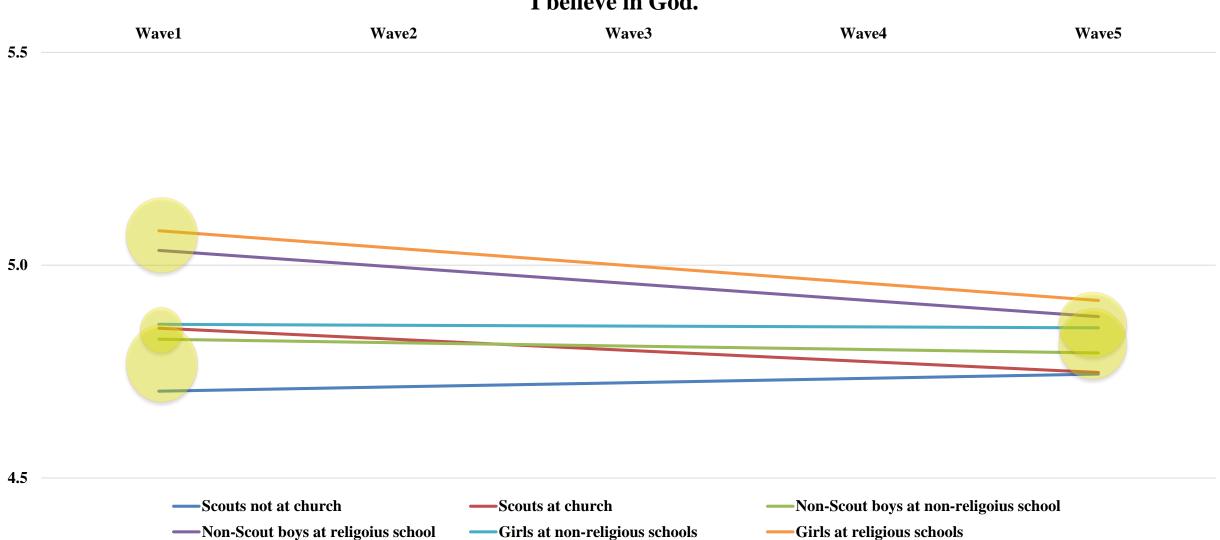








I believe in God.



Conclusions



- Different religious dimensions have different withinperson developmental trajectories.
 - Belief being more stable than emotion & practice.
- The development of religiosity differs across children by gender and developmental ecologies.
 - Girls being more religious.
 - Children attending religious schools:
 - Significantly more religious at Wave 1
 - Became similar to other children over time.
- During late childhood, most children reported being somewhat religious and showed stable religiosity.

Implications



- Developmentally appropriate religious education: initiation and maintenance
- Convergence during late childhood and early adolescence:
 - peer influence/belongingness
- Differences and interrelations among belief, emotion, and practice
 - Time scales
 - Intentional approaches to address different aspects of religiosity



THANK YOU!

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