The new visibility of atheism in Europe

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Abstract
The current issue of Approaching Religion, which opens the second volume of this e-journal, consists of papers, reviews and reflections originating from a roundtable seminar held at the Donner Institute in January 2012. Under the topic 'The New Visibility of Atheism in Europe', some twenty scholars engaged in research on contemporary religiosity and atheism gathered for a three-day seminar debating topical questions and themes related to the academic study of atheism within the several fields of research.

Keywords: Atheism, New atheism, Irreligion, Europe, Religious change

HOW TO CITE
In Europe and North America, the unaffiliated tend to be several years younger than the population average. And 11 percent of Americans born after 1970 were raised in secular homes. Today’s Popular Stories. Atheism is also tied to education, measured by academic achievement (atheists in many places tend to have college degrees) or general knowledge of the panoply of beliefs around the world (hence theories that Internet access spurs atheism). There’s some evidence that official state religions drive people away from faith entirely, which could help explain why the U.S. is more religious than most Western nations that technically have a state
religion, even if it is rarely observed. She’s working on changing that, and increasing the visibility of nonbelievers of color, too. Accurate demographics of atheism are difficult to obtain since conceptions of atheism vary across different cultures and languages from being an active concept to being unimportant or not developed. In global studies, the number of people without a religion is usually higher than the number of people without a belief in a deity and the number of people who agree with statements on lacking a belief in a deity is usually higher than the number of people who self-identify as “atheists.” According to