

Spiritual State of the World's Children

United States





Spiritual State of the World's Children A Quantitative Study

DATA REPORT

United States

January 2011

Prepared by:



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ONEHOPE

OneHope is a non-profit organization with a mission to *affect destiny by providing God's eternal Word to all the children and youth of the world.* With programs in over 125 nations OneHope has reached over 620 million children and young people with a special presentation of the life of Jesus. Committed to presenting God's Word in a format that is relevant and dynamic, research is a critical step in the development of country and age specific products and programs.



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Section I: Project Description

Acknowledgments

This project was made possible in part by funding from the Maclellan Foundation and Global Ministries - OneHope.

The Attitudes & Behaviors of Youth (ABY) instrument administered in this study was made available by Josh McDowell Ministries. This survey was developed for global application. As such, query areas are not specialized for the United States.

Overview

OneHope seeks to understand what children and youth deal with in their day-to-day realities. We know that children and youth face a variety of social challenges and experience psycho-social needs to which they are often left without effective responses. We do know that the needs of children vary from country to country and even regionally within countries. However, without reliable information we are unable to tailor our products and distribution programs to address needs specific to particular contexts.

As part of OneHope's Spiritual *State of the World's Children* study, the Attitudes and Behaviors of the Youth (ABY) project will capture the following information about children in the United States:

- Typical family situations, relationships, and parental contact
- Behaviors and moral values guiding relationships with peers of the opposite sex
- Daily occupations and pastimes
- Worldviews, influences, beliefs, future goals, and religious affiliation
- Theological perspectives and commitment

Research Methodology

The Attitudes and Behavior of the Youth project utilizes the ABY survey which is a stratified random survey of secondary school aged children. The survey was stratified by degree of urbanization, geographic region, ethnicity, and gender for the United States. Additional strata that permit analysis are: family composition and religious affiliation.

The core survey was constructed using the Survey of Juveniles designed by Chris Sleath of Josh McDowell Ministries. The survey was administered online in English. Surveys were administered online through panels and social networking sites segregated by zip-code, ethnicity, population density, and gender all proportional to the national ratio.

Project Overview

The time frame for data collection was August through October 2010. Drs. Rene Paulson and Jacquelyn Pennings jointly served as the local Research Coordinator for the United States research project. Oversight was provided by Dr. Allen Reesor and Mindy Chandler of Pompano Beach, Florida. The research followed project design instructions (see below under Logistics and Data Collection).

Data was entered online into a web-based database, which is hosted by Philip Issa of Elite Research. The final report includes the Metadigm Group's analysis of the data, which has been reviewed by Rene Paulson, PhD. Secondary data is provided where applicable. This report is available for use by partners supporting the utilization of collaborative research in conducting ministry to children and youth.

The final report will be made available to ministry partners who promote ministry to children and youth through collaborative research.

Logistics

Randomization

Reliability of the survey results depends upon consistent randomization of the participants. Strata of randomization that govern participant selection employed in this project were ethnicity, geographic location, gender, and population density distributions.

Population density was interpreted as urban, semi-urban, or rural. Based on each participant's zip code, population density and Rural-Urban Commuting Area Codes (RUCA) were assigned based on 2000 Census commuting data and 2004 ZIP codes. The RUCA codes take into account the proximity of each zip code to a major urban area. The RUCA system classifies sub-county areas on a scale representing urbanization, population density, and daily commuting. RUCAs are a Census tract-based classification scheme that utilizes the standard Bureau of Census urban area and place definitions in combination with commuting information to characterize all of the nation's census tracts regarding their rural and urban status.

Validation

Several measures were taken to check the validity of the data. The panelist company was TrueSample™¹certified, a technological solution that ensures data quality by verifying that each survey respondent is:

- Who and where they say they are
- Not allowed to enter a survey twice
- Honest and thoughtful in their responses

In addition, the survey included several questions which were used to validate the data².

Quality Control

The survey data is kept confidential and is housed by Elite Research.

Implementation & Survey Administration

Data Collection

Data collection for the ABY project in the United States included the following steps as detailed below:

- 1) Determination of the demographic breakdown of teenagers (ages 13-18) in the United States. The demographic variables of interest were gender, age, ethnicity, and population density. Additionally, data was collected from each geographic region of the country, based on the four census regions (northeast, midwest, south, west).
- 2) From the demographic breakdown of each region, the number of participants from each region that were needed to represent each of the demographics was decided upon. Data was stratified based on the following:
 - a. Gender (male vs. female)
 - b. Age (13-14 vs. 15-16 vs. 17-18)
 - c. Ethnicity (major groupings: Caucasian vs. Hispanic vs. African-American vs. Asian)
 - d. Population Density (Urban vs. Suburban vs. Rural)

¹ TrueSample brings the same real-time technologies that help prevent credit card fraud and identity theft to the world of online research, enabling researchers to eliminate duplicate, fraudulent, or unengaged respondents from panel databases to ensure that the panel participants are who they represent themselves to be (age, gender, etc).

² For example, an item asking participants how many years they had been driving was included in survey, which can then be checked against the age item to identify participants that are likely being untruthful.

3) Two forms of participant recruitment³ were used:

- a. The first was to purchase a list of panel participants from a reputable panelist company. Panel participants were between 13 and 18 years of age and had parental permission to participate in online surveys.
- b. The second was to recruit participants from social networking websites such as Facebook, Twitter, etc. For this recruitment, incentives were determined (examples included drawings for gift cards, ipods, etc.) and announcements created that included the survey web-link and incentive information, which was posted online.

Participation was voluntary and a brief online introduction was provided to those participating in the survey.

When data collection was completed, the ethnic and regional breakdown was as follows (all other breakdowns are included in the data report):

Ethnicity⁴	%
African American/Black	17.8
American Indian/Alaska Native	2.1
Arab Americans	0.2
Asian	4.3
Caucasian/White	69.0
Hispanic/Latino/Spanish	14.4
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	0.7
West Indian Americans	0.2
Region	%
Northeast	22.1
Midwest	24.6
South	28.3
West	24.9

³ Both methods of surveying encouraged snowballing, which allowed participants to invite other eligible teens to complete the survey.

⁴ Percentages will not sum to 100% as participants could check all ethnicities that applied.

Section II: Profiles of Youth in the United States

Data Qualifications

The sample was drawn from online participants in the United States, so it will somewhat reflect the reality of youth who participate in online surveys; however, this is a significant proportion of the population, and regional and ethnic representation was controlled. In this sample of 5,108, the participants are 43% male and 57% female. Due to the disproportionate distribution of the sample, the overall descriptions will tend slightly toward the attitudes of female participants. Regarding population density breakdown, 46% are urban, 47% are semi-urban, and 7% are rural.

Demographics

Of the participants, 42% is 13 -15 years of age, and 58% is 16 -18 years of age. Overall 7% are not in school (all of these are over the age of 16), 11% are attending university, 29% are in grades 7-9, and 52% are in grades 10-12. The percentage of participants in the sample attending university trends higher with the increase in population density. Of those attending school, 25% report *poor* to *average* school grades, 42% report *good* grades, and 33% report *excellent* grades. Female participants are significantly more likely to report excellent grades when compared to male participants.

Participants report that their parents are most likely to have *other* types of employment, fathers 40% and mothers 46%, which may mean that parents work from home, are self employed or unemployed. *Professional* employment is the second most likely category of employment for parents with 22% for fathers and 25% for mothers. Fifteen percent of participants list their father's profession as *industrial* and the *service industry* is reported for 13% of fathers and 16% of mothers. For fathers, semi-urban and urban participants are slightly more likely than rural participants to report their father's profession as *professional* and rural participants that their father's profession is *industrial* or *agriculture*. For mothers, rural participants are slightly more likely than semi-urban and urban participants to indicate their mother's profession as *other*. Urban participants are slightly more likely than rural participants to indicate their mothers are *professional*, and semi-urban participants are slightly more likely than rural participants to indicate their mother's profession is in the *public sector*.

Sixty-five percent of participants report that their parents are married, 16% that their parents are divorced or separated, 8% that their parents have never been married, and 6% that they are divorced and remarried. Overall, 63% of participants report that they live with their natural mother and father, 17% live with their mother or step-mother only, and 12% of participants report living with two parents, one of which is a step parent.

Family Relationships

Only 5% of participants feel their home is place they would rather not live, 66% feel that they are safe and loved, 13% feel loved at times and at other times do not, and 10% feel their home is a place where everyone is trying to love each other. Rural and younger participants are somewhat more likely than urban and older participants to indicate their home is a place where they feel safe and loved.

Participants are most likely to identify the adults in their home as being interested in who they are, spending time with them, and setting a good example. Adults in the home are also very likely to demonstrate love for each other and admit when they are wrong. To a lesser degree but consistently about half of the participants feel that adults do not allow them to do what they want, are too strict, and expect more than is fair. Urban and semi-urban participants are slightly more likely than rural participants to report their parents shout at them.

Overall 37% of participants spend more than 1 hour a week talking to their fathers about things that really matter to them, while 34% spend 15 minutes or less. Participants are far more likely to talk with their mothers, with 65% talking for an hour or more and only 13% spending 15 minutes or less talking about things that really matter. However, 42% of participants describe their relationship with their father and 66% with their mother as very close, a third of the participants indicate they are fairly close with their father, and a quarter reports being close with their mother. Male participants are more likely than female participants to describe their relationship with fathers as close and state that they are very close (by 5%) to their father. Rural participants are somewhat more likely than urban and semi-urban participants to indicate a fairly close relationship with their father, while urban and semi-urban participants are more likely to report a very close relationship with their father.

About half of the participants are frequently proud of their father, and 60% are frequently proud of their mother while about 20% are not proud of their fathers and 10% are not proud of their mothers. Male participants are more likely than female participants to talk to their father about personal concerns and do something special with their father that involves just the two of them. On the other hand, female participants are more likely than male participants to talk to their mother about personal matters, seek their advice, do something special with their mother that involves just them, and show love for their mother. Younger participants are more likely than older participants to report doing something special that involves just the two of them with both parents and to report showing love for both parents.

Attitudes toward Family and Relationships with the Opposite Sex

Ninety-two percent of participants believe they will be very happy in their own marriages, and over 80% indicate their family experience has been positive. About 80% do not believe people should expect their marriage to end in divorce and that God intended for marriage to last a lifetime; yet 76% of participants condone divorce if the couple no longer loves each other even when there are children are involved. Generally female participants are more likely than male participants to value virginity, to be open to the idea of divorce, to desire a marriage like their parents, and to be optimistic about their own marriage if not the role of family. Older participants are slightly more likely than younger participants to believe it is hard to have a successful marriage these days, and younger participants are more likely than older participants to think they should wait until marriage for sex and to want a marriage like their parents.

Forty-nine percent of participants define family as people related by birth, adoption, or marriage, and 44% define family as any person or group you love or care about deeply. This is reflected in participants' response to what constitutes a family: about half think that an unmarried couple with no children is a family, over 40% consider homosexual couples who live together as family, and about 85% indicate that an unmarried woman and her children or an unmarried couple and children are families. Female participants are about 10% more likely than male participants to consider male homosexual or female homosexual couples who live together as family. Urban participants are more likely than rural participants to consider an unmarried couple without children and both male and female homosexual couples who live together as a family.

Participants are most likely to learn about sex most from parents, classmates/friends, textbooks and TV/Movies; the internet and sex-related magazines and books are the least reported sources. Findings suggest that more of the male and older participants than female and younger participants have learned about sex on the internet and through sex-related magazines and books.

When asked what might prompt them to engage in sexual intercourse if given the opportunity, participants are most likely to indicate that they would if they intended to marry the person, were in love, or had no fear of pregnancy. When asked what is acceptable for two people who are in love when there is no coercion to participate, 50% of participants feel it is sometimes or always acceptable to engage in fondling, heavy petting and sexual intercourse. Nearly all participants indicate that holding hands, embracing and kissing is acceptable in this situation. When asked about their own sexual experience, 21% of participants report that they have had sexual intercourse, 42% engaged in heavy kissing, and over 25% engaged in sexual fondling. Urban and older participants are more likely than rural and younger participants to engage in foreplay and sexual activities. Rural, younger, and female participants hold slightly more conservative views than male, older, and urban participants on the propriety of premarital sexual activities.

Daily Activities and Attitudes

Participants tend to be satisfied with their lives, 41% are very satisfied, 49% somewhat satisfied, and 10% either not at all or not too satisfied with life. Younger participants are more likely than older participants to be satisfied with their life. About 10% have had suicidal thoughts in the past three months, and about 5% have attempted to commit suicide during the same time period. When asked to identify factors that are important in having satisfaction in life, participants were most likely to rank factors as follows: good physical health, close relationships, one marriage partner for life, a clear purpose for living, living with high integrity, and living with a comfortable lifestyle. Female participants are more likely than male participants to desire good physical health, having children, and obtaining a degree, while younger participants are more likely than older participants to want to be active in a church, have a close relationship with God, live close to family and achieve fame and public recognition.

Electronic media (MP3, cell phone, laptop computer), followed by blogging are the most appealing media for participants. Female participants are more likely than male participants to rank all media as appealing. Urban participants are more likely than rural participants to like Hip Hop, while both urban and semi-urban participants are more likely than rural participants to read fashion magazines. Participants are most likely to spend their free time watching TV and listening to music (about 70% watch MTV on a weekly basis); each of these activities take up more than 8 hours a week for one third and between 4 and 8 hours for another third, studying, looking for information on the web and chatting on the internet. About half spend more than four hours a week studying, and about the same percentage spend more than four hours on the internet or computer. Male participants are more likely than female participants to spend their free time watching TV, and female participants are more likely than male participants to spend their free time reading a book. Semi-urban participants are more likely than rural participants to report listening to music and chatting on the internet or SMS. Urban and semi-urban participants are more likely than rural participants to report studying, and urban participants are more likely than rural participants to report sleeping while on break. Older participants are more likely than younger participants to report free time looking for information on the web and chatting on the internet or SMS.

Participants indicate that their parents have the highest influence in their lives, significantly higher than even than friends and teachers which are next in degree of influence. Christianity and siblings are somewhat more influential than the media (TV, music, movies, internet) with textbooks and religious leaders following. The least influential are other religions and political leaders. Semi-urban participants are more likely than rural participants to be influenced by friends. Rural participants are generally more likely than urban and semi-urban participants to be influenced by Christian faith and religious leaders, and younger participants are more likely than older participants to report being more influenced by their teachers.

Although 61% of participants feel that their faith is very important and about half indicate that it influences their lives, about 60% also agree that truth is relative and no one can be positive that they know what is true. More than three quarters of the participants do not support statements that are negative about the Bible's applicability; however, only half believe that the Bible provides absolute moral truths that apply to all people and slightly fewer agree that the Bible provides moral guidance in all situations. While over 80% do not agree that you can break the law even if no one is hurt, about half think that you know something is moral if it works in your life and that you may need to lie or to bend the rules to get by. Rural participants are somewhat more likely than semi-urban or urban participants to feel that religion and the Bible are important; urban and semi-urban participants are more likely to agree that scriptures, spiritual development, and moral absolutes are unimportant. While younger participants are more likely to value faith influence and believe that God is at work in their lives, older participants are more likely to indicate that breaking rules or lying are acceptable.

When asked about their behavior over the past three months, about half report having lied to a parent, another adult, or their friends or peers. About 15% have attempted to hurt someone emotionally, watched or read pornography, smoked cigarettes, or drank enough alcohol to become drunk. About 10% have cheated on an exam, gambled, attempted to physically hurt someone, stolen, or used illegal drugs. Female participants are slightly more likely than male participants to have lied to their friends or peers; whereas male participants are more likely than female participants to have gambled, watched an x-rated movie, or read a pornographic magazine. Older participants are slightly more likely than younger participants to report having used an illegal drug or gambled, and significantly more likely to have read a pornographic magazine, smoked a tobacco product, watched an x-rated movie, and been drunk.

Religious Beliefs and Practices

Overall, participants' religious affiliation is: 53% Protestant, 20% Roman Catholic, 10% practice personal faith, and 10% have no religion. Female and younger participants are slightly more likely than male and older participants to be Protestant. Urban and semi-urban participants are more likely than rural participants to be Roman Catholic, and rural participants are significantly more likely than urban and semi-urban to be Protestant. About one third of the participants indicate that their religion is either very (33%) or somewhat (31%) important to them; 20% indicate that it is not at all important, and 15% report that it is not too important. Younger participants are more likely than older participants to indicate that religion is important to them.

Only 1% of participants indicate that they attend religious services daily; however, 31% attend weekly, and 68% attend less frequently or not at all. Other family members attend religious services at about the same rate, although fathers are somewhat less likely to attend religious services than mothers. Younger participants are more likely than older participants to indicate that they and their siblings regularly attend religious services. Participants are more likely to report that they pray than other religious practices, followed by reading scriptures. However, only 40% pray at least monthly, and only 25% read scriptures monthly or more often. Female and younger participants are more likely than male and older participants to pray.

Participants indicate that 46% of them are unlikely to attend religious services after leaving home; however, 30% of participants are somewhat likely to continue to attend, and 25% are very likely to attend religious services after leaving high school or home. Younger participants are more likely than older participants to believe they will continue to attend religious services.

About 20% of participants attend a religious youth group that meets weekly; rural and younger participants are more likely than urban, semi-urban, and older participants to attend a religious youth group. Of those attending a youth group about one third attend a group smaller than ten members, another third between 10 and 19, 25% between 20 to 39, and 12% more than 40. Rural participants are more likely to attend groups smaller than 10.

Participants are most likely to have learned about the Bible or Jesus from their family or churches although some have learned from western literature and friends. When asked about the existence of God, 68% are certain of God's existence, 23% are uncertain, and 9% do not believe God exists. Overall, 55% of participants consider God to be omnipotent, omniscient, Creator who rules the world today, 26% do not know what they believe or think there is no such thing as God, and 19% hold one of several new age concepts of who God is. Younger and rural participants are more likely than older and urban participants to hold the view that God is the Creator. About 20% are certain of the existence of ghosts and that other religious practices are helpful.

When asked about life after death, 55% of participants think that heaven and hell are real places, 49% believe that physical death does not cause the death of the human soul, and 33% believe when they die they will go to Heaven because they have confessed their sins and accepted Jesus as Savior. Overall 26% of participants do not know what will happen after they die, 12% believe they will go to Heaven because they are a good person, and 10% believe they will attain Heaven because they have tried to follow the rites of religion. Younger participants are generally more likely than older participants to be certain of what happens after death.

About 30% of participants did not respond to the question on their Christian theology, thus we can assume that the following perspectives come from those who consider themselves to be Christian. Of this group, 91% believe that Jesus was a real person; however, 38% believe he did not return to life after his crucifixion, and 36% believe that he committed sins like other people. About four out of every five (about 80%) believe Jesus was virgin born, that Christian faith is relevant to their life, prayer changes things, angels exist, and people will be judged by God after death. Three out of five (around 60%) believe the Bible is totally accurate, forgiveness of sins is only possible through Jesus, a person who does good things for others will go to Heaven, and all of the miracles recounted in the Bible are true although 76% also believe the Holy Spirit is a symbol rather than a person. Rural Participants are generally more likely by 5% or more than urban and semi urban participants to feel that Christianity is relevant, Jesus was a real person, Jesus was virgin born, the Bible is accurate, the devil is a living being, angels exist, good works don't guarantee heaven, belief in Christ is more important than actions, prayer is effective, forgiveness is only possible through Christ, and they have a responsibility to tell others about their faith. However, rural participants are also more likely than semi-urban participants to believe in reincarnation. Urban and semi-urban participants are more likely than rural participants to believe all religions are the same. Younger participants are about 5% more likely than older participants to feel Christianity is relevant, the Bible is accurate, the Holy Spirit is a living being, prayer is effective, the miracles in the Bible actually occurred, forgiveness is only possible through Christ, and they have a responsibility to tell others about Christ. Older participants are more likely than younger participants to believe the idea of sin is outdated.

Roughly the same group of participants responded to a question as to whether they had made a commitment to Jesus that is still important to them. Of those who responded, 65% made such a commitment with male, urban and semi-urban participants less likely than female and rural participants to report making such a decision. Of those who had made this commitment, 37% did so between 9-12 years of age, 27% between 13-15 years, and 21% between 5-8 years. Rural participants are more likely than urban and semi-urban participants to have made a commitment at a younger age; however, they are less likely than their urban and semi-urban counterparts to have made a commitment after the age of 16.

Section III: Data Tables

Data Qualifications

The sample was drawn from online participants in the United States, so it will somewhat reflect the reality of youth who participate in online surveys; however, this is a significant proportion of the population, and regional and ethnic representation was controlled. In this sample of 5,108, the participants are 43% male and 57% female. Due to the disproportionate distribution of the sample, the overall descriptions will tend slightly toward the attitudes of female participants. Regarding population density breakdown, 46% are urban, 47% are semi-urban, and 7% are rural.

Data Tables

Q1. Gender

Description of results

The total sample for this survey 5,108, with 43% male and 57% female. Due to gender distribution, attitudes will skew more towards female attitudes.

Question	N	Overall %
Male	2,173	43
Female	2,935	57

Question	Urban %	Semi-Urban %	Rural %	Younger than 16 %	16 and Older %
Male	44	41	44	45	41
Female	56	59	56	55	59

Q2. What is your age?**Description of results**

Thirty-two percent of participants are 15-16 years old, 27% are 13-14 years old, 23% are 18 years old, and 18% are 17 years old. Female and urban participants are more likely than their male and rural counterparts to be 18 years old. Rural participants are more likely to be 16 years old than semi-urban participants.

Question	N	Overall %	Female %	Male %
13	708	14	14	13
14	674	13	12	15
15	763	15	14	16
16	864	17	16	19
17	921	18	18	18
18	1,178	23	26	19

Question	Urban %	Semi-Urban %	Rural %	Younger than 16 %	16 and Older %
13	15	13	11	33	0
14	11	15	16	31	0
15	15	15	17	36	0
16	17	16	21	0	29
17	18	18	17	0	31
18	24	23	18	0	40

Q3. What grade are you currently enrolled in at school?**Description of results**

Fifty-two percent of participants are in grades 10-12 and 29% are in grades 7-9. Male participants are more likely than female participants to be in 9th grade, and female participants are more likely than male participants to be in “College/University”. Rural participants are more likely than urban and semi-urban participants to be in 11th grade, and urban participants are more likely than rural participants to be in “College/University.”

Question	N	Overall %	Female %	Male %
Not in School	374	7	8	6
6 th	32	1	1	0
7 th	167	3	3	3
8 th	579	11	11	12
9 th	771	15	13	18
10 th	790	15	15	17
11 th	885	17	16	18
12 th	965	20	20	18
College/University	545	11	13	8

Question	Urban %	Semi-Urban %	Rural %	Younger than 16 %	16 and Older %
Not in School	7	7	7	0	13
6 th	1	1	0	1	0
7 th	3	3	3	8	0
8 th	11	12	12	27	0
9 th	14	16	17	35	1
10 th	16	15	16	27	7
11 th	17	17	24	2	28
12 th	19	19	15	0	33
College/University	12	10	6	0	18

Q4. What is your school performance?

Description of results

Overall, 42% of participants indicate that they have *good* school performance, 33% report *excellent* performance, and 22% report *average* performance. Male participants are more likely (by 5%) than female participants to report *average* school performance. Female (by 9%) and younger (by 5%) are more likely than male and older participants to report *excellent* performance; and urban (by 6%) and older (by 5%) participants are more likely than rural and younger participants to report *good* school performance.

Question	N	Overall %	Female %	Male %
Very poor	31	1	1	1
Poor	122	2	1	4
Average	1,136	22	20	25
Good	2,131	42	41	42
Excellent	1,688	33	37	28

Question	Urban %	Semi-Urban %	Rural %	Younger than 16 %	16 and Older %
Very poor	1	0	1	1	1
Poor	2	2	3	2	2
Average	22	23	23	22	22
Good	43	41	37	39	44
Excellent	32	34	36	36	31

Q5a. My father's profession is:**Description of results**

Forty percent of participants report their father's profession as *other*, which may indicate self-employment or unemployment. Twenty-two percent report their father's profession as *professional* and similar percentages of participants indicate that their father's work in the *industrial* sector (15%) and the *service industry* (13%). Female participants are more likely than male participants to categorize their father's profession as *other* (by 6%), and male participants are more likely than female participants to categorize their father's profession as *professional* (by 5%). Semi-urban (by 7%) and urban (by 6%) participants are more likely than rural participants to report their father's profession as *professional*, and rural participants are more likely than urban participants to report their father's profession as *industrial* (by 6%). Rural participants are more likely to categorize their father's profession as *agriculture* than their urban (by 5%) and semi-urban (by 6%) counterparts. There is little statistical difference when analyzed by age.

Question	N	Overall %	Female %	Male %
Other	2,053	40	43	37
Professional	1,137	22	20	25
Agriculture	94	2	2	2
Industrial	752	15	14	16
Service Industry	645	13	13	11
Public Sector	427	8	8	9

Question	Urban %	Semi-Urban %	Rural %	Younger than 16 %	16 and Older %
Other	42	39	40	39	41
Professional	22	23	16	24	21
Agriculture	2	1	7	1	2
Industrial	13	16	19	14	15
Service Industry	13	12	10	14	12
Public Sector	8	9	8	8	9

Q5b. My mother's profession is:**Description of results**

Forty-six percent of participants report their mother's profession as *other*, which may indicate self-employment or unemployment. Twenty five percent report their mother's profession as *professional*, and 16% categorize their mother's profession as *service industry*. Rural participants are more likely than semi-urban (by 6%) and urban (by 5%) participants to indicate their mother's profession as *other*. Urban participants are more likely than rural participants to indicate their mother's profession as *professional* (by 5%), and semi-urban participants are more likely than rural participants to indicate their mother's profession as *public sector* (by 5%). There is no statistical difference when analyzed by gender and age.

Question	N	Overall %	Female %	Male %
Other	2,360	46	47	46
Professional	1,295	25	25	25
Agriculture	66	1	1	1
Industrial	232	5	4	5
Service Industry	797	16	16	16
Public Sector	358	7	7	7

Question	Urban %	Semi-Urban %	Rural %	Younger than 16 %	16 and Older %
Other	45	46	52	46	47
Professional	26	25	21	27	24
Agriculture	1	1	4	1	2
Industrial	5	5	3	3	5
Service Industry	16	15	17	17	15
Public Sector	7	8	3	6	7

Q6. My parents are:**Description of results**

Sixty-five percent of participants report that their parents are married, 16% indicate their parents are divorced/separated, and similar percentages indicate their parents have never been married (8%) or their parents are divorced/remarried (6%). Younger participants are more likely than older participants (by 6%) to indicate that their parents are married. There is little statistical difference when analyzed by gender and population density.

Question	N	Overall %	Female %	Male %
Other	9	0	0	0
Married	3,331	65	63	66
Divorce/Separated	808	16	16	16
Divorced/Remarried	288	6	6	5
Both have died	28	1	1	1
One has died	220	4	5	4
Never Married	424	8	9	8

Question	Urban %	Semi-Urban %	Rural %	Younger than 16 %	16 and Older %
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Married	63	67	66	69	63
Divorce/Separated	16	16	16	14	17
Divorced/Remarried	6	5	7	5	6
Both have died	1	0	1	0	1
One has died	5	4	3	3	5
Never Married	9	8	7	9	8

Q7. I live with:**Description of results**

Overall, 63% of participants report that they live with their natural mother and father, 17% of participants report living with their mother or step-mother only, and 12% of participants report living with two parents, one of whom is a step parent. There is little statistical difference when analyzed by gender, population density and age.

Question	N	Overall %	Female %	Male %
Other	125	2	2	2
My natural mother and father	3,159	63	62	63
My two parents, one is a step parent	632	12	12	13
My natural mother or stepmother only	886	17	19	17
My natural father or stepfather only	142	3	2	3
My grandmother	74	1	1	1
My grandfather	8	0	0	0
I do not live with an adult	82	2	2	1

Question	Urban %	Semi-Urban %	Rural %	Younger than 16 %	16 and Older %
Other	3	2	4	3	2
My natural mother and father	62	62	60	63	62
My two parents, one is a step parent	11	13	15	14	11
My natural mother or stepmother only	18	17	15	15	19
My natural father or stepfather only	3	3	3	3	2
My grandmother	1	1	2	2	1
My grandfather	0	0	0	0	0
I do not live with an adult	2	2	1	0	3

Q8. Which of the following descriptions comes closest to describing how you would define a family?**Description of results**

Forty-nine percent of participants define family as people related by birth, adoption, or marriage, and 44% define family as any person or group you love or care about deeply. There is little statistical difference when analyzed by gender, population density and age.

Question	N	Overall %	Female %	Male %
Family is all the people related by birth, adoption or marriage.	2,475	49	47	51
Family is any person or group whom you love or care about deeply.	2,266	44	46	42
Family is any group of people who live together.	169	3	3	3
Family is any group of people who shares the same set of values and goals in the life.	197	4	4	4

Question	Urban %	Semi- Urban %	Rural %	Younger than 16 %	16 and Older %
Family is all the people related by birth, adoption or marriage.	49	48	52	48	49
Family is any person or group whom you love or care about deeply, or who love or care about you deeply.	44	45	42	45	44
Family is any group of people who live together.	3	3	3	4	3
Family is any group of people who shares the same set of values and goals in the life.	4	4	3	3	4

Q9. Please indicate whether or not to you would consider each of the people groups described below to be a family.

Description of results

Eighty-eight percent of participants consider an unmarried women and her children family, and 84% of participants consider a man and a woman who are not married but live together with children a family, while 50% would consider a man and women who live together and do not have children a family. Over 40% of participants also consider homosexual couples who live together as family. Female participants are more likely than male participants to consider male homosexual couples (by 11%) and female homosexual couples (by 9%) who live together as family. Urban participants are more likely than rural participants (by 6%) to consider a man and women who live together without children a family, and urban participants are more likely than rural (by 7%) and semi-urban (by 5%) participants to consider both male and female homosexual couples who live together a family. There is little statistical difference when analyzed by age.

Question	<u>Overall</u>	
	No %	Yes %
a. A man and a woman who is not married but lives together and they do not have children	50	50
b. A man and a woman who is not married but lives together and has children together	16	84
c. Two homosexual men who live together	59	41
d. Two homosexual women who live together	59	41
e. An unmarried woman and her children	12	88
f. Two divorced women who share housing but do not have a sexual relationship with each other	70	30

Question	<u>Female</u>		<u>Male</u>	
	No %	Yes %	No %	Yes %
a. A man and a woman who is not married but lives together and they do not have children	49	51	50	50
b. A man and a woman who is not married but lives together and has children together	15	85	17	83
c. Two homosexual men who live together	54	46	65	35
d. Two homosexual women who live together	55	45	64	36
e. An unmarried woman and her children	11	89	14	86
f. Two divorced women who share housing but do not have a sexual relationship with each other	68	32	72	28

Question	<u>Urban</u>		<u>Semi-Urban</u>		<u>Rural</u>	
	No %	Yes %	No %	Yes %	No %	Yes %
a. A man and a woman who is not married but lives together and they do not have children	48	52	51	49	54	46
b. A man and a woman who is not married but lives together and has children together	15	85	17	83	14	86
c. Two homosexual men who live together	56	44	61	39	63	37
d. Two homosexual women who live together	56	44	61	39	63	37
e. An unmarried woman and her children	13	87	12	88	12	88
f. Two divorced women who share housing but do not have a sexual relationship with each other	69	31	70	30	72	28

Question	<u>Younger than 16</u>		<u>16 and Older</u>	
	No %	Yes %	No %	Yes %
a. A man and a woman who is not married but lives together and they do not have children	51	49	48	52
b. A man and a woman who is not married but lives together and has children together	16	84	15	85
c. Two homosexual men who live together	60	40	58	42
d. Two homosexual women who live together	60	40	58	42
e. An unmarried woman and her children	12	88	12	88
f. Two divorced women who share housing but do not have a sexual relationship with each other	70	30	70	30

Q10. How would you describe your relationship with your father?**Description of results**

Forty-two percent of participants describe their relationship with their father as very close, and 32% describe their relationship as fairly close. Male participants are more likely than female participants to state that they are very close (by 5%) to their father. Rural participants are more likely than urban (by 9%) and semi-urban (by 6%) participants to indicate a fairly close relationship with their father, while urban and semi-urban participants are more likely than rural participants (by 7%) to indicate they are very close to their father. Younger participants are more likely than older participants (by 7%) to report that they are very close to their father.

Question	N	Overall %	Female %	Male %
I do not know my father	168	3	4	3
My father is not alive	130	3	3	2
We are not close at all	470	9	10	8
We are not too close	581	11	12	10
We are fairly close	1,643	32	32	33
We are very close	2,116	42	39	44

Question	Urban %	Semi-Urban %	Rural %	Younger than 16 %	16 and Older %
I do not know my father	4	3	3	3	3
My father is not alive	3	2	3	2	3
We are not close at all	9	9	11	8	10
We are not too close	12	11	9	10	12
We are fairly close	30	33	39	31	33
We are very close	42	42	35	46	39

Q11. Indicate how frequently each of the following situations occurs. How often do you...

Scale 1 = Almost Never to 4 = Frequently; A= Almost Never, N= Not often, S= Sometimes, F = Frequently

Description of results

Eighty percent of participants sometimes or frequently feel proud of their father, 77% sometimes or frequently feel their father shows his love for them, 75% sometimes or frequently show love for their father, 68% sometimes or frequently seek advice from their father, and 64% sometimes or frequently talk to their father about their personal concerns. Male participants are more likely than female participants to report they talk to their father about personal concerns, do something special with their father that involves just the two of them, and seek advice from their father. Younger participants are more likely than older participants to report doing something special with their father that involves just the two of them, showing love for their father, and feeling that their father shows love for them. There is little statistical difference when analyzed by population density.

Question	N	Mean	Overall %			
			A	N	S	F
a. Talk with your father about your personal concerns?	4,810	2.6	20	16	44	20
b. Wonder whether or not your father loves you?	4,810	1.8	55	19	19	7
c. Seek advice from your father?	4,810	2.8	16	16	42	26
d. Feel proud of your father?	4,810	3.2	11	9	32	48
e. Do something special with your father that involves just the two of you?	4,810	2.7	17	19	39	25
f. Show your love for your father?	4,810	3.0	11	14	39	36
g. Feel your father shows his love for you?	4,810	3.1	12	11	34	43

Question	Female Mean	Male Mean
a. Talk with your father about your personal concerns?	2.6	2.8
b. Wonder whether or not your father loves you?	1.7	1.8
c. Seek advice from your father?	2.7	2.9
d. Feel proud of your father?	3.1	3.2
e. Do something special with your father that involves just the two of you?	2.6	2.8
f. Show your love for your father?	3.0	3.0
g. Feel your father shows his love for you?	3.1	3.1

Question	Urban Mean	Semi-Urban Mean	Rural Mean
a. Talk with your father about your personal concerns?	2.6	2.6	2.6
b. Wonder whether or not your father loves you?	1.8	1.8	1.8
c. Seek advice from your father?	2.8	2.8	2.7
d. Feel proud of your father?	3.2	3.2	3.2
e. Do something special with your father that involves just the two of you?	2.7	2.7	2.7
f. Show your love for your father?	3.0	3.0	3.1
g. Feel your father shows his love for you?	3.1	3.1	3.1

Question	Younger than 16 Mean	16 and Older Mean
a. Talk with your father about your personal concerns?	2.7	2.6
b. Wonder whether or not your father loves you?	1.7	1.8
c. Seek advice from your father?	2.8	2.7
d. Feel proud of your father?	3.2	3.1
e. Do something special with your father that involves just the two of you?	2.8	2.6
f. Show your love for your father?	3.1	2.9
g. Feel your father shows his love for you?	3.2	3.0

Q12. In a typical week, about how much time do you spend talking with your father about things that really matter to you?

Description of results

Thirty-four percent of participants spend 15 minutes or less per week talking to their fathers about things that really matter to them, while only 12% converse with their fathers more than four hours a week. Urban participants are more likely than rural participants (by 5%) to report spending between 16 and 30 minutes with their fathers in conversation; whereas, rural participants are more likely (by 7%) to report spending 1 hour to less than 2 hours in conversation with their fathers. There is little statistical difference when analyzed by gender and age.

Question	N	Overall %	Female %	Male %
No time	644	13	15	11
Less than 5 minutes	363	8	7	8
Between 5 and 15 minutes	615	13	14	11
Between 16 and 30 minutes	653	14	12	15
Between 31 and 60 minutes	756	15	16	15
1 hour to less than 2 hours	728	15	15	16
2 hours to less than 4 hours	497	10	10	11
4 hours or more per week	554	12	11	13

Question	Urban %	Semi-Urban %	Rural %	Younger than 16 %	16 and Older %
No time	14	13	12	13	14
Less than 5 minutes	8	7	10	6	8
Between 5 and 15 minutes	13	13	11	12	13
Between 16 and 30 minutes	15	13	10	14	13
Between 31 and 60 minutes	15	15	18	16	17
1 hour to less than 2 hours	13	17	20	15	15
2 hours to less than 4 hours	10	11	9	11	10
4 hours or more per week	12	11	10	13	10

Q13. How would you describe your relationship with your mother?**Description of results**

Sixty-six percent of participants would describe their relationship with their mother as very close, and 25% would describe their relationship as fairly close. Male participants are more likely than female participants (by 5%) to describe their relationship with their mother as fairly close. Younger participants are more likely than older participants (by 6%) to report a very close relationship with their mother. There is little statistical difference when analyzed by population density.

Question	N	Overall %	Female %	Male %
I do not know my mother	12	0	0	0
My mother is not alive	55	1	1	1
We are not close at all	173	3	3	3
We are not too close	275	5	6	5
We are fairly close	1,264	25	23	28
We are very close	3,329	66	67	63

Question	Urban %	Semi-Urban %	Rural %	Younger than 16 %	16 and Older %
I do not know my mother	0	0	0	0	0
My mother is not alive	1	1	1	1	1
We are not close at all	4	3	3	2	4
We are not too close	5	6	7	4	6
We are fairly close	24	25	26	24	26
We are very close	66	65	63	69	63

Q14. Indicate how frequently each of the following situations occurs. How often do you...

Scale: 1 = Almost Never to 4 = Frequently; A= Almost Never, N= Not often, S= Sometimes, F = Frequently

Description of results

Over 90% of participants sometimes or frequently feel proud of their mother (92%) and feel their mother shows her love for them (91%), and over 80% of participants sometimes or frequently show love for their mother (88%), seek advice from their mother and talk with their mother about their personal concerns (84%), and do something special with their mother that involves just the two of them (82%). Female participants are more likely than male participants to talk to their mother about personal matters, seek their mother's advice, do something special with their mother that involves just them, and show love for their mother. Younger participants are more likely than older participants to do something special with their mother that involves just the two of them and show love for their mother. There is little statistical difference when analyzed by population density.

Question	N	Mean	Overall %			
			A	N	S	F
a. Talk with your mother about your personal concerns?	5,041	3.3	6	10	35	49
b. Wonder whether or not your mother loves you?	5,041	1.7	61	15	13	11
c. Seek advice from your mother?	5,041	3.2	5	11	40	44
d. Feel proud of your mother?	5,041	3.5	3	5	31	61
e. Do something special with your mother that involves just the two of you?	5,041	3.2	6	12	39	43
f. Show your love for your mother?	5,041	3.4	3	9	33	55
g. Feel your mother shows her love for you?	5,041	3.5	3	6	25	66

Question	Female Mean	Male Mean
a. Talk with your mother about your personal concerns?	3.4	3.1
b. Wonder whether or not your mother loves you?	1.8	1.7
c. Seek advice from your mother?	3.3	3.1
d. Feel proud of your mother?	3.5	3.5
e. Do something special with your mother that involves just the two of you?	3.3	3.1
f. Show your love for your mother?	3.5	3.3
g. Feel your mother shows her love for you?	3.5	3.5

Question	Urban Mean	Semi-Urban Mean	Rural Mean
a. Talk with your mother about your personal concerns?	3.3	3.3	3.2
b. Wonder whether or not your mother loves you?	1.8	1.7	1.7
c. Seek advice from your mother?	3.2	3.2	3.2
d. Feel proud of your mother?	3.5	3.5	3.5
e. Do something special with your mother that involves just the two of you?	3.2	3.2	3.2
f. Show your love for your mother?	3.4	3.4	3.4
g. Feel your mother shows her love for you?	3.6	3.5	3.5

Question	Younger than 16 Mean	16 and Older Mean
a. Talk with your mother about your personal concerns?	3.3	3.2
b. Wonder whether or not your mother loves you?	1.7	1.8
c. Seek advice from your mother?	3.3	3.2
d. Feel proud of your mother?	3.5	3.5
e. Do something special with your mother that involves just the two of you?	3.3	3.1
f. Show your love for your mother?	3.5	3.3
g. Feel your mother shows her love for you?	3.6	3.5

Q15. In a typical week, about how much time do you spend talking with your mother about things that really matter to you?

Description of results

Sixty-five percent of participants spend an hour or more a week talking to their mothers about things that really matter to them; only 13% of participants spend 15 minutes or less talking with their mothers. Male participants are more likely than female participants (by 5%) to spend between 16 and 30 minutes in conversation with their mothers, and female participants are more likely than male participants (by 11%) to spend 4 hours or more per week in conversation with their mothers. There is little statistical difference when analyzed by population density and age.

Question	N	Overall %	Female %	Male %
No time	154	3	4	2
Less than 5 minutes	151	3	3	4
Between 5 and 15 minutes	370	7	7	8
Between 16 and 30 minutes	475	9	7	12
Between 31 and 60 minutes	662	13	12	15
1 hour to less than 2 hours	916	18	17	20
2 hours to less than 4 hours	859	17	17	17
4 hours or more per week	1,455	30	33	22

Question	Urban %	Semi-Urban %	Rural %	Younger than 16 %	16 and Older %
No time	3	3	4	1	4
Less than 5 minutes	3	3	3	3	3
Between 5 and 15 minutes	7	8	9	6	9
Between 16 and 30 minutes	10	9	8	9	10
Between 31 and 60 minutes	14	13	11	14	13
1 hour to less than 2 hours	18	18	18	19	18
2 hours to less than 4 hours	17	17	19	19	16
4 hours or more per week	28	29	28	29	27

Q16. Listed below are some situations that some teenagers face. Indicate how often this is true of you. "The adults in my family..."

Scale 1 = Almost Never to 4 = Frequently; A= Almost Never, N= Not often, S= Sometimes, F = Frequently

Description of results

Over 90% of participants feel that the adults in their family sometimes or frequently set good examples for them (93%), spend time with them (92%), and are interested in who they are (91%). Eighty-three percent of participants feel that the adults in their family sometimes or frequently demonstrate they love each other and admit when they are wrong. Urban and semi-urban participants are more likely rural participants to report their parents shout at them. There is little statistical difference when analyzed by gender or age.

Question	N	Mean	Overall %			
			A	N	S	F
a. They do not trust me	4,443	2.0	39	26	26	9
b. They shout at me	4,811	2.3	27	28	36	9
c. They fight with each other	4,579	2.1	35	28	29	8
d. They do not allow me to do things I want to do	4,872	2.5	20	25	43	12
e. They are very interested in who I am	4,875	3.6	3	6	19	72
f. They spend time with me	4,901	3.6	3	5	26	66
g. They admit when they are wrong or mistaken	4,909	3.1	5	12	47	36
h. They are too strict	4,881	2.6	15	29	41	15
i. They set good examples for me	4,886	3.6	2	5	26	67
j. They demonstrate that they really love each other	4,553	3.3	6	11	28	55
k. They expect more of me than is fair	4,890	2.5	18	29	36	17

Question	Female Mean	Male Mean
a. They do not trust me	2.1	2.0
b. They shout at me	2.3	2.2
c. They fight with each other	2.1	2.0
d. They do not allow me to do things I want to do	2.5	2.5
e. They are very interested in who I am	3.6	3.6
f. They spend time with me	3.6	3.5
g. They admit when they are wrong or mistaken	3.1	3.2
h. They are too strict	2.5	2.6
i. They set good examples for me	3.5	3.6
j. They demonstrate that they really love each other	3.3	3.3
k. They expect more of me than is fair	2.5	2.5

Question	Urban Mean	Semi- Urban Mean	Rural Mean
a. They do not trust me	2.1	2.0	2.0
b. They shout at me	2.3	2.3	2.1
c. They fight with each other	2.1	2.1	2.0
d. They do not allow me to do things I want to do	2.5	2.5	2.4
e. They are very interested in who I am	3.6	3.6	3.6
f. They spend time with me	3.5	3.6	3.6
g. They admit when they are wrong or mistaken	3.1	3.1	3.2
h. They are too strict	2.6	2.6	2.6
i. They set good examples for me	3.5	3.6	3.5
j. They demonstrate that they really love each other	3.3	3.4	3.4
k. They expect more of me than is fair	2.5	2.5	2.4

Question	Younger than 16 Mean	16 and Older Mean
a. They do not trust me	2.1	2.0
b. They shout at me	2.3	2.2
c. They fight with each other	2.1	2.1
d. They do not allow me to do things I want to do	2.5	2.4
e. They are very interested in who I am	3.6	3.6
f. They spend time with me	3.6	3.5
g. They admit when they are wrong or mistaken	3.2	3.1
h. They are too strict	2.6	2.5
i. They set good examples for me	3.6	3.5
j. They demonstrate that they really love each other	3.4	3.3
k. They expect more of me than is fair	2.5	2.5

Q17. My home is a place...**Description of results**

Sixty-six percent of participants feel that their home is a place where they feel safe and loved, 13% feel loved sometimes and at other times do not, and 10% feel their home is a place where everyone is trying to love each other. Rural (by 5%) and younger (by 8%) participants are more likely than urban and older participants to indicate their home is a place where they feel safe and loved. There is little difference when analyzed by gender.

Question	N	Overall %	Female %	Male %
Where I usually feel uncomfortable and would rather be elsewhere.	243	5	5	5
Where I feel comfortable, although we are not a close, loving family.	303	6	5	7
Where sometimes I feel loved and other times I do not.	676	13	13	14
Where each one of us trying to love each other.	514	10	10	10
Where I feel safe and loved.	3,372	66	67	64

Question	Urban %	Semi-Urban %	Rural %	Younger than 16 %	16 and Older %
Where I usually feel uncomfortable and would rather be elsewhere.	5	5	6	3	6
Where I feel comfortable, although we are not a close, loving family.	7	6	3	4	7
Where sometimes I feel loved and other times I do not.	13	13	13	12	14
Where each one of us trying to love each other.	10	10	8	10	10
Where I feel safe and loved.	65	66	70	71	63

Q18. Please select one answer for each statement below to indicate your reaction to the statement about marriage.

Description of results:

Ninety-two percent of participants indicate that they will be very happy in their marriage, and over 80% indicate their family experience has been positive (89%), do not believe people should expect their marriage to end in divorce (83%), and believe God intended for marriage to last a lifetime (82%). Seventy-six percent of participants condone divorce even when there are children are involved if the couple no longer loves each other.

Female participants are more likely than male participants to condone divorce when children are involved if the couple no longer loves each other (by 8%), feel that the traditional family does not stabilize society (by 5%), and believe their marriage will not end in divorce (by 5%). Male participants are more likely than female participants to desire a marriage like their parents' (by 6%) but not to desire being a virgin at marriage (by 16%). Furthermore, male participants are more likely than female participants not to desire to change the past to be a virgin at the time of marriage (by 15%).

Rural and semi-urban participants are more likely (by 6%) to believe the traditional family stabilizes society, urban and semi-urban participants are more likely than rural participants (by 5%) to believe it is very hard to have a successful marriage these days, rural participants are more likely than urban participants (by 5%) to condone divorce even when children are involved, urban participants are less likely than rural participants (by 5%) to want a marriage like their parents', and urban (by 7%) and semi-urban (6%) participants are more likely than rural participants to feel there is too much pressure to get married. Rural participants are more likely than urban participants to desire to be a virgin at marriage (by 9%) and to desire an opportunity to keep their virginity until marriage if they had already lost it (by 5%). Older participants are more likely than younger participants (by 5%) to believe it is hard to have a successful marriage these days, and younger participants are more likely than older participants to desire to be a virgin at marriage (by 10%), wait until after marriage to have sex (by 8%), and to want a marriage like their parents' (by 5%).

Question	Disagree %	Agree %
a. If there are children involved in the marriage, the parents should not get divorced, even if they do not love each other anymore	76	24
b. Overall, you feel that your family experience has been positive	11	89
c. If the traditional family falls apart our society would collapse	46	54
d. These days it is very hard to have a successful marriage	36	64
e. Anyone who gets married should expect that their marriage will end in divorce	83	17
f. Marriage problems have been exaggerated; most married couples have fulfilling, healthy marriages	45	55
g. I want a marriage like my parents	42	58
h. God intended for marriage to last a lifetime	18	82
i. I would like to be a virgin at marriage	39	61
j. If I wasn't a virgin and I could change the past, I would have sex after marriage	37	63

k. I will be very happy in my marriage	8	92
l. There is too much pressure to get married, would rather living together	71	29
m. I admire single life	77	23

Question	<u>Female</u>		<u>Male</u>	
	Disagree %	Agree %	Disagree %	Agree %
a. If there are children involved in the marriage, the parents should not get divorced, even if they do not love each other anymore	79	21	71	29
b. Overall, you feel that your family experience has been positive	11	89	11	89
c. If the traditional family falls apart our society would collapse	48	52	43	57
d. These days it is very hard to have a successful marriage	36	64	36	64
e. Anyone who gets married these days should expect that their marriage will end in divorce	85	15	80	20
f. Marriage problems have been exaggerated; most married couples have fulfilling, healthy marriages	44	56	46	54
g. I want a marriage like my parents	44	56	38	62
h. God intended for marriage to last a lifetime	19	81	17	83
i. I would like to be a virgin at marriage	32	68	48	52
j. If I wasn't a virgin now and I could change the past, I would wait to have sex after marriage	30	70	45	55
k. I will be very happy in my marriage	7	93	8	92
l. There is too much pressure to get married, would rather living together	72	28	69	31
m. I admire single life	77	23	77	23

Question	<u>Urban</u>		<u>Semi-Urban</u>		<u>Rural</u>	
	Disagree %	Agree %	Disagree %	Agree %	Disagree %	Agree %
a. If there are children involved in the marriage, the parents should not get divorced, even if they do not love each other anymore	74	26	76	24	79	21
b. Overall, you feel that your family experience has been positive	12	88	11	89	11	89
c. If the traditional family falls apart our society would collapse	49	51	43	57	43	57
d. These days it is very hard to have a successful marriage	36	64	36	64	41	59
e. Anyone who gets married these days should expect that their marriage will end in divorce	82	18	84	16	85	15
f. Marriage problems have been exaggerated; most married couples have fulfilling, healthy marriages	45	55	45	55	43	57
g. I want a marriage like my parents	43	57	40	60	38	62
h. God intended for marriage to last a lifetime	19	81	17	83	15	85
i. I would like to be a virgin at marriage	41	59	38	62	32	68
j. If I wasn't a virgin now and I could change the past, I would wait to have sex after marriage	38	62	36	64	33	67
k. I will be very happy in my marriage	8	92	7	93	8	92
l. There is too much pressure to get married, would rather living together	70	30	71	29	77	23
m. I admire single life	75	25	78	22	79	21

Question	<u>Younger than 16</u>		<u>16 and Older</u>	
	Disagree %	Agree %	Disagree %	Agree %
a. If there are children involved in the marriage, the parents should not get divorced, even if they do not love each other anymore	74	26	77	23
b. Overall, you feel that your family experience has been positive	10	90	12	88
c. If the traditional family falls apart our society would collapse	46	54	46	54
d. These days it is very hard to have a successful marriage	39	61	34	66
e. Anyone who gets married these days should expect that their marriage will end in divorce	85	15	82	18
f. Marriage problems have been exaggerated; most married couples have fulfilling, healthy marriages	43	57	46	54
g. I want a marriage like my parents	39	61	44	56
h. God intended for marriage to last a lifetime	16	84	20	80
i. I would like to be a virgin at marriage	33	67	43	57
j. If I wasn't a virgin now and I could change the past, I would wait to have sex after marriage	32	68	40	60
k. I will be very happy in my marriage	7	93	8	92
l. There is too much pressure to get married, would rather living together	73	27	69	31
m. I admire single life	77	23	77	23

Q19. Which of the following have you done with a member of the opposite sex?**Description of results**

Twenty-one percent of participants have had sexual intercourse, 42% report heavy kissing, and over 25% have participated in sexual fondling. Urban and older participants are more likely than rural and younger participants to engage in physical and sexual activities. There is little statistical difference when analyzed by gender.

Question	<u>Overall %</u>	
	No %	Yes %
a. Hold hands	26	74
b. Embracing and some kissing	36	64
c. Heavy "French" kissing	58	42
d. Fondling of breasts	67	33
e. Fondling of genitals	74	26
f. Sexual intercourse	79	21

Question	<u>Female</u>		<u>Male</u>	
	No %	Yes %	No %	Yes %
a. Hold hands	25	75	26	74
b. Embracing and some kissing	36	64	36	64
c. Heavy "French" kissing	58	42	58	42
d. Fondling of breasts	68	32	66	34
e. Fondling of genitals	73	27	74	26
f. Sexual intercourse	78	22	79	21

Question	<u>Urban</u>		<u>Semi-Urban</u>		<u>Rural</u>	
	No %	Yes %	No %	Yes %	No %	Yes %
a. Hold hands	26	74	25	75	27	73
b. Embracing and some kissing	35	65	37	63	39	61
c. Heavy "French" kissing	57	43	58	42	63	37
d. Fondling of breasts	66	34	68	32	73	27
e. Fondling of genitals	72	28	74	26	77	23
f. Sexual intercourse	78	22	79	21	83	17

Question	<u>Younger than 16</u>		<u>16 and Older</u>	
	No %	Yes %	No %	Yes %
a. Hold hands	36	64	18	82
b. Embracing and some kissing	52	48	24	76
c. Heavy "French" kissing	79	21	42	58
d. Fondling of breasts	85	15	54	46
e. Fondling of genitals	91	9	61	39
f. Sexual intercourse	94	6	67	33

Q20. For two people who are not married but are both in love with each other and are willing, please indicate whether the actions described below are morally acceptable or not.

N = Never, S = Sometimes, A = Always

Description of results

Ninety-seven percent of participants' state that without coercion holding hands is sometimes or always acceptable between two people who are in love, and 96% feel that embracing and some kissing is sometimes or always permissible between those in love. Fifty percent feel that sexual intercourse is never morally acceptable between two people in love and willing. Female participants are more likely than male participants (by 5%) to say they would not fondle genitals. Rural participants are more likely than urban or semi-urban participants not to approve of fondling and sexual intercourse, and older participants are more likely than younger participants to always condone sexual activities.

Question	Never %	<u>Overall</u>	
		Sometimes %	Always %
a. Hold hands	3	14	83
b. Embracing and some kissing	4	26	70
c. Heavy "French" kissing	17	43	40
d. Fondling of breasts	40	39	21
e. Fondling of genitals	48	34	18
f. Sexual intercourse	50	34	16

Question	<u>Female</u>			<u>Male</u>		
	N %	S %	A %	N %	S %	A %
a. Hold hands	3	12	85	3	15	82
b. Embracing and some kissing	5	23	72	3	30	67
c. Heavy "French" kissing	18	41	41	16	44	40
d. Fondling of breasts	42	37	21	37	43	20
e. Fondling of genitals	50	32	18	45	37	18
f. Sexual intercourse	51	33	16	48	36	16

Question	<u>Urban</u>			<u>Semi-Urban</u>			<u>Rural</u>		
	N %	S %	A %	N %	S %	A %	N %	S %	A %
a. Hold hands	3	14	83	2	13	85	3	10	87
b. Embracing and some kissing	5	26	69	3	27	70	6	23	71
c. Heavy "French" kissing	18	41	41	16	44	40	20	43	37
d. Fondling of breasts	38	40	22	40	40	20	47	36	17
e. Fondling of genitals	47	34	19	48	35	17	56	30	14
f. Sexual intercourse	48	35	17	51	34	15	58	30	12

Question	<u>Younger than 16</u>			<u>16 and Older</u>		
	N %	S %	A %	N %	S %	A %
a. Hold hands	2	15	83	3	12	85
b. Embracing and some kissing	5	31	64	4	23	73
c. Heavy "French" kissing	20	45	35	15	41	44
d. Fondling of breasts	43	40	17	37	40	23
e. Fondling of genitals	52	33	15	45	35	20
f. Sexual intercourse	55	33	12	46	35	19

Q21. If the opportunity presented itself today, how likely would you be to have sexual intercourse with another person if:

Scale 1 = No Difference to 4 = Very Likely; N = No difference, L = Less likely, M = More likely, V = Very likely

Description of results

Participants are most likely to engage in sexual intercourse if they intend to marry the person, followed by being in love with the person and having no fear of pregnancy. On average male, semi-urban, urban, and older participants are more likely than female, rural, and younger participants to engage in sexual intercourse for all the listed reasons.

Question	N	Mean	Overall %			
			N	L	M	V
a. Your friends strongly encouraged you to do so	5,107	1.5	66	23	9	2
b. You were in love with the person	5,107	2.3	35	12	38	15
c. You really intended to marry that person	5,107	2.4	33	11	34	22
d. You were positive that a pregnancy would not result	5,107	2.1	46	15	27	12
e. You knew that your parents would not find out	5,107	1.9	53	15	24	8
f. You felt that your parents would not mind	5,107	1.9	52	17	23	8

Question	Female Mean	Male Mean
a. Your friends strongly encouraged you to do so	1.4	1.5
b. You were in love with the person	2.2	2.5
c. You really intended to marry that person	2.3	2.6
d. You were positive that a pregnancy would not result	1.9	2.2
e. You knew that your parents would not find out	1.8	2.0
f. You felt that your parents would not mind	1.7	2.0

Question	Urban Mean	Semi- Urban Mean	Rural Mean
a. Your friends strongly encouraged you to do so	1.5	1.5	1.4
b. You were in love with the person	2.4	2.3	2.1
c. You really intended to marry that person	2.5	2.4	2.2
d. You were positive that a pregnancy would not result	2.1	2.0	1.9
e. You knew that your parents would not find out	1.9	1.9	1.7
f. You felt that your parents would not mind	1.9	1.8	1.7

Question	Younger than 16 Mean	16 and Older Mean
a. Your friends strongly encouraged you to do so	1.4	1.5
b. You were in love with the person	2.1	2.5
c. You really intended to marry that person	2.2	2.6
d. You were positive that a pregnancy would not result	1.8	2.2
e. You knew that your parents would not find out	1.8	2.0
f. You felt that your parents would not mind	1.8	1.9

Q22. From which of the following have you learned about sex:

N = None, L = A Little, S = Some, A = A lot

Description of results

Participants learn about sex most often through parents, classmates/friends, textbooks, and TV/Movies; the internet and sex-related magazines and books are the least reported sources. Findings suggest that more male participants than female participants learned about sex on the internet and through sex-related magazines and books. Semi-urban participants are more likely than rural participants to learn about sex from TV/Movies. Older participants are more likely than younger participants to learn about sex from the internet, sex-related books and magazines, and classmates/friends.

Question	N	Mean	Overall %			
			N	L	S	A
a. TV or Movies	5,108	2.4	12	45	31	12
b. Internet	5,108	2.1	36	31	22	11
c. Parents	5,108	2.9	10	24	36	30
d. Textbooks	5,108	2.5	17	32	40	11
e. Sex-related magazines and books	5,108	1.8	51	25	17	7
f. Classmates or friends	5,108	2.7	11	30	37	22

Question	Female Mean	Male Mean
a. TV or Movies	2.4	2.4
b. Internet	2.0	2.2
c. Parents	2.9	2.8
d. Textbooks	2.4	2.5
e. Sex-related magazines and books	1.7	1.9
f. Classmates or friends	2.7	2.7

Question	Urban Mean	Semi- Urban Mean	Rural Mean
a. TV or Movies	2.4	2.5	2.3
b. Internet	2.1	2.1	2.0
c. Parents	2.8	2.9	2.8
d. Textbooks	2.5	2.5	2.4
e. Sex-related magazines and books	1.8	1.8	1.8
f. Classmates or friends	2.7	2.7	2.6

Question	Younger than 16 Mean	16 and Older Mean
a. TV or Movies	2.4	2.5
b. Internet	1.9	2.2
c. Parents	2.9	2.8
d. Textbooks	2.5	2.5
e. Sex-related magazines and books	1.7	1.9
f. Classmates or friends	2.6	2.8

Q23. Think about your life during the past three months. Please indicate which, if any, of these activities you did during that period of time.

Description of results

Sixty-nine percent of participants report having watched MTV on a weekly basis within the past three months. During the same time, 51% report having lied to a parent and 50% report having lied to their friends or peers. Ten percent have considered suicide, and 5% have attempted to take their lives in the past three months. Female participants are more likely than male participants (by 5%) to have lied to their friends or peers; whereas, male participants are more likely than female participants to have gambled (by 5%), watched an x-rated movie (by 10%), and read a pornographic magazine (by 13%). Older participants are more likely than younger participants to report having used an illegal drug (6%), gambled their money (by 7%), read a pornographic magazine (by 8%), smoked a tobacco product (by 11%), watched an x-rated movie (by 13%), and been drunk (by 14%). There is little statistical difference when analyzed by population density.

Question	Overall %	
	No %	Yes %
a. Watched an x-rated or pornographic movie	84	16
b. Used some type of illegal, non-prescription drug	92	8
c. Cheated on an exam or other evaluation	88	12
d. Stole money or some other material possession	90	10
e. Lied to a parent, teacher or other older person	49	51
f. Lied to one of your friends or peers	50	50
g. Attempted suicide	95	5
h. Read a pornographic magazine	87	13
i. Drank enough alcohol to be legally drunk	86	14
j. Intentionally tried to physically hurt someone	91	9
k. Intentionally tried to emotionally hurt someone	83	17
l. gambled or bet your money on something	90	10
m. Smoked a cigarette or used another tobacco product	85	15
n. Had suicidal thoughts	90	10
o. Watched MTV at least once a week	31	69

Question	<u>Female</u>		<u>Male</u>	
	No %	Yes %	No %	Yes %
a. Watched an x-rated or pornographic movie	88	12	78	22
b. Used some type of illegal, non-prescription drug	92	8	91	9
c. Cheated on an exam or other evaluation	89	11	87	13
d. Stole money or some other material possession	90	10	89	11
e. Lied to a parent, teacher or other older person	49	51	48	52
f. Lied to one of your friends or peers	48	52	53	47
g. Attempted suicide	96	4	95	5
h. Read a pornographic magazine	93	7	80	20
i. Drank enough alcohol to be legally drunk	85	15	88	12
j. Intentionally tried to physically hurt someone	92	8	89	11
k. Intentionally tried to emotionally hurt someone	84	16	83	17
l. gambled or bet your money on something	92	8	87	13
m. Smoked a cigarette or used another tobacco product	85	15	86	14
n. Had suicidal thoughts	89	11	91	9
o. Watched MTV at least once a week	30	70	31	69

Question	<u>Urban</u>		<u>Semi-Urban</u>		<u>Rural</u>	
	No %	Yes %	No %	Yes %	No %	Yes %
a. Watched an x-rated or pornographic movie	83	17	85	15	85	15
b. Used some type of illegal, non-prescription drug	91	9	92	8	92	8
c. Cheated on an exam or other evaluation	87	13	89	11	90	10
d. Stole money or some other material possession	89	11	91	9	89	11
e. Lied to a parent, teacher or other older person	48	52	49	51	49	51
f. Lied to one of your friends or peers	50	50	49	51	53	47
g. Attempted suicide	95	5	95	5	97	3
h. Read a pornographic magazine	86	14	88	12	88	12
i. Drank enough alcohol to be legally drunk	86	14	86	14	87	13
j. Intentionally tried to physically hurt someone	90	10	91	9	89	11
k. Intentionally tried to emotionally hurt someone	83	17	84	16	85	15
l. gambled or bet your money on something	89	11	91	9	90	10
m. Smoked a cigarette or used another tobacco product	86	14	85	15	84	16
n. Had suicidal thoughts	89	11	90	10	89	11
o. Watched MTV at least once a week	30	70	31	69	32	68

Question	<u>Younger than 16</u>		<u>16 and Older</u>	
	No %	Yes %	No %	Yes %
a. Watched an x-rated or pornographic movie	92	8	79	21
b. Used some type of illegal, non-prescription drug	95	5	89	11
c. Cheated on an exam or other evaluation	89	11	87	13
d. Stole money or some other material possession	90	10	89	11
e. Lied to a parent, teacher or other older person	46	54	50	50
f. Lied to one of your friends or peers	49	51	50	50
g. Attempted suicide	96	4	94	6
h. Read a pornographic magazine	92	8	84	16
i. Drank enough alcohol to be legally drunk	94	6	80	20
j. Intentionally tried to physically hurt someone	92	8	90	10
k. Intentionally tried to emotionally hurt someone	83	17	83	17
l. gambled or bet your money on something	94	6	87	13
m. Smoked a cigarette or used another tobacco product	92	8	81	19
n. Had suicidal thoughts	91	9	89	11
o. Watched MTV at least once a week	31	69	30	70

Q24. Overall, how satisfied are you with your life these days?

Scale 1 = Not at all Satisfied to 4 = Very Satisfied; N = Not at all satisfied, T = Not too satisfied,

S = Somewhat satisfied, V = Very Satisfied

Description of results

Forty-nine percent of participants are somewhat satisfied with their life, 41% are very satisfied, and 10% are either not at all or not too satisfied with life. Younger participants are more likely than older participants to be satisfied with their life. There is little statistical difference when analyzed by gender and population density.

Question	N	Mean	<u>Overall %</u>			
			N	T	S	V
Overall, how satisfied are you with your life these days	5,108	3.3	2	8	49	41

Question	Female Mean	Male Mean
Overall, how satisfied are you with your life these days	3.3	3.3

Question	Urban Mean	Semi-Urban Mean	Rural Mean
Overall, how satisfied are you with your life these days	3.3	3.3	3.3

Question	Younger than 16 Mean	16 and Older Mean
Overall, how satisfied are you with your life these days	3.4	3.2

Q25. During a normal week in your life, how much time is dedicated to...**Description of results**

Participants report spending the greatest amount of their free time watching TV, followed by listening to music, studying, looking for information on the web, and chatting on the internet. Male participants are more likely than female participants to spend their free time watching TV, and female participants are more likely than male participants to spend their free time reading a book. Semi-urban participants are more likely than rural participants to report listening to music and chatting on the internet or SMS. Urban and semi-urban participants are more likely than rural participants to report studying from school materials, and urban participants are more likely than rural participants to report sleeping while on break. Older participants are more likely than younger participants to report spending their free time looking for information on the web and chatting on the internet or SMS.

Question	N	Mean	Overall %			
			<1	1-3	4-8	>8
a. Watching TV	5,065	2.9	8	29	33	30
b. Listening to music	5,069	2.8	9	29	32	30
c. Reading a book	4,942	2.2	28	40	22	10
d. Reading the Bible	3,717	1.4	70	20	7	3
e. Studying from school materials	4,860	2.7	12	33	34	21
f. Sleeping while on break	3,658	2.1	40	29	16	15
g. Looking for information on the web	4,996	2.5	12	42	29	17
h. <i>Chatting</i> on the Internet or SMS	4,607	2.4	23	34	25	18

Question	Female Mean	Male Mean
a. Watching TV	2.8	3.0
b. Listening to music	2.9	2.8
c. Reading a book	2.2	2.0
d. Reading the Bible	1.4	1.4
e. Studying from school materials	2.7	2.6
f. Sleeping while on break	2.1	2.0
g. Looking for information on the web	2.5	2.5
h. <i>Chatting</i> on the Internet or SMS	2.4	2.3

Question	Urban Mean	Semi- Urban Mean	Rural Mean
a. Watching TV	2.8	2.9	2.8
b. Listening to music	2.8	2.9	2.7
c. Reading a book	2.2	2.2	2.1
d. Reading the Bible	1.4	1.4	1.4
e. Studying from school materials	2.7	2.7	2.5
f. Sleeping while on break	2.1	2.0	1.9
g. Looking for information on the web	2.5	2.5	2.4
h. <i>Chatting</i> on the Internet or SMS	2.3	2.4	2.2

Question	Younger than 16 Mean	16 and Older Mean
a. Watching TV	2.9	2.8
b. Listening to music	2.8	2.8
c. Reading a book	2.2	2.1
d. Reading the Bible	1.4	1.4
e. Studying from school materials	2.7	2.6
f. Sleeping while on break	2.0	2.1
g. Looking for information on the web	2.3	2.6
h. <i>Chatting</i> on the Internet or SMS	2.2	2.5

Q26. How much do the following sources influence your thoughts and actions

Scale 1 = None to 4 = A lot N = None, L = A Little, S = Some, A = A lot.

Description of results

Parents, friends and teachers are reported as having a very significant influence on participants' lives. Urban and semi-urban participants are more likely than rural participants to report being influenced by television; whereas, rural participants are more likely than urban and semi-urban participants to be more influenced by the Bible and the Christian faith. Semi-urban participants are more likely than rural participants to be influenced by friends. Younger participants are more likely than older participants to report being influenced by their teachers. There is little statistical difference when analyzed by gender.

Question	N	Mean	Overall %			
			N	L	S	A
a. Television	5,108	2.2	23	44	27	6
b. The Bible	5,108	2.2	39	20	21	20
c. Your brothers and sisters	5,108	2.3	27	26	33	14
d. Buddhist faith	5,108	1.2	89	5	4	2
e. New Age Religions	5,108	1.2	88	6	4	2
f. Your parents	5,108	3.2	6	14	31	49
g. Your teachers	5,108	2.7	11	27	44	18
h. Your friends	5,108	2.8	7	24	47	22
i. The music that you listen to	5,108	2.2	25	39	28	8
j. Movies	5,108	2.1	26	45	24	5
k. The Christian faith	5,107	2.4	35	18	21	26
l. The information that you get from the Internet	5,108	2.1	25	47	24	4
m. Religious leaders in my community	5,106	1.8	55	20	16	9
n. Islamic faith	5,108	1.2	90	5	3	2
o. Your textbooks	5,108	2.0	34	40	21	5
p. Indigenous faith / traditional ancestor worship	5,105	1.3	84	8	6	2
q. Hinduism faith	5,105	1.2	90	5	3	2
r. National political leaders	5,105	1.4	69	22	7	2
s. Other religious faiths	5,105	1.3	83	10	5	2

Question	Female Mean	Male Mean
a. Television	2.2	2.2
b. The Bible	2.3	2.2
c. Your brothers and sisters	2.4	2.3
d. Buddhist faith	1.2	1.2
e. New Age Religions	1.2	1.2
f. Your parents	3.3	3.2
g. Your teachers	2.7	2.7
h. Your friends	2.9	2.8
i. The music that you listen to	2.2	2.1
j. Movies	2.1	2.1
k. The Christian faith	2.4	2.3
l. The information that you get from the Internet	2.1	2.1
m. Religious leaders in my community	1.8	1.9
n. Islamic faith	1.1	1.2
o. Your textbooks	1.9	2.0
p. Indigenous faith / traditional ancestor worship	1.2	1.3
q. Hinduism faith	1.1	1.2
r. National political leaders	1.4	1.5
s. Other religious faiths	1.2	1.3

Question	Urban Mean	Semi- Urban Mean	Rural Mean
a. Television	2.2	2.2	2.0
b. The Bible	2.2	2.2	2.4
c. Your brothers and sisters	2.4	2.3	2.3
d. Buddhist faith	1.2	1.2	1.1
e. New Age Religions	1.2	1.2	1.2
f. Your parents	3.2	3.3	3.2
g. Your teachers	2.7	2.7	2.6
h. Your friends	2.8	2.9	2.7
i. The music that you listen to	2.2	2.2	2.1
j. Movies	2.1	2.1	2.0
k. The Christian faith	2.3	2.4	2.6
l. The information that you get from the Internet	2.1	2.1	2.0
m. Religious leaders in my community	1.8	1.8	1.9
n. Islamic faith	1.2	1.2	1.1
o. Your textbooks	2.0	2.0	1.9
p. Indigenous faith / traditional ancestor worship	1.3	1.3	1.2
q. Hinduism faith	1.2	1.2	1.1
r. National political leaders	1.4	1.4	1.4
s. Other religious faiths	1.3	1.3	1.2

Question	Younger than 16 Mean	16 and Older Mean
a. Television	2.2	2.2
b. The Bible	2.3	2.2
c. Your brothers and sisters	2.4	2.3
d. Buddhist faith	1.2	1.2
e. New Age Religions	1.2	1.2
f. Your parents	3.3	3.2
g. Your teachers	2.8	2.6
h. Your friends	2.9	2.8
i. The music that you listen to	2.2	2.2
j. Movies	2.1	2.1
k. The Christian faith	2.4	2.3
l. The information that you get from the Internet	2.0	2.1
m. Religious leaders in my community	1.9	1.8
n. Islamic faith	1.1	1.2
o. Your textbooks	2.0	1.9
p. Indigenous faith / traditional ancestor worship	1.2	1.3
q. Hinduism faith	1.1	1.2
r. National political leaders	1.4	1.4
s. Other religious faiths	1.2	1.3

Q27. Please select one answer next to each statement to indicate whether you agree or disagree with that statement.

Description of results

Just over 70% of the participants agree that God originally created the universe and indicate that the Bible/Koran provide practical standards for life. They also strongly disagree at more than 80% with negative statements about scripture's value and God's involvement in life. Eighty-one percent of participants do not condone breaking the law even when no one is harmed. However, despite 61% agreeing that their faith is very important to them, at least 45% report that absolute truth is not a reality, bending rules or lying is sometimes necessary, spiritual formation is not needed for fulfillment, and the influence of religion in their own lives does not alter their behavior. Male participants are more likely than female participants to agree that spiritual formation is not necessary for fulfillment in life and the God created humans but is not currently involved in their lives. Rural participants are somewhat more likely than semi-urban or urban participants to feel that religion is important and that the Bible is important to them; urban and semi urban participants are more likely to agree that scriptures, spiritual development, and moral absolutes are unimportant. While younger participants are more likely to value faith influence and believe that God is at work in their lives, older participants are more likely to indicate that breaking rules or lying are acceptable.

Question	Overall %	
	Disagree %	Agree %
a. I can think of a specific time recently when my religious beliefs actually changed the way I behaved	53	47
b. People may define truth in contradictory ways and still be correct	44	56
c. The Bible/Koran does not provide today's people with practical standards for living	72	28
d. To get by these days, sometimes you have to bend the rules to your own benefit	53	47
e. It's OK to break the law as long as it doesn't hurt anybody	81	19
f. The way things are these days, lying is sometimes necessary	55	45
g. The Bible provides a clear and indisputable description of moral truth	46	54
h. A person can lead a full and satisfying life even if they do not pursue spiritual development or maturity	48	52
i. When it comes to matters of morals and ethics, truth means different things to different people; no one can be absolutely positive that they have the truth	35	65
j. The Bible provides absolute moral truths that are the same for all people in all situations, without exception	54	46
k. I feel that it is important to be a member of a church	54	46
l. all religions teach equally valid truths	66	34
m. You know that something is morally or ethically right if it works in your life	52	48
n. God created humans, but he is no longer personally involved in their lives or experiences	83	17
o. Anyone who relies upon the Bible for moral guidance is foolish	84	16
p. My faith is very important in my life	39	61
q. The universe was originally created by God	28	72

Question	<u>Female</u>		<u>Male</u>	
	Disagree %	Agree %	Disagree %	Agree %
a. I can think of a specific time recently when my religious beliefs actually changed the way I behaved	53	47	53	47
b. People may define truth in contradictory ways and still be correct	44	56	43	57
c. The Bible/Koran does not provide today's people with practical standards for living	71	29	73	27
d. To get by these days, sometimes you have to bend the rules to your own benefit	54	46	51	49
e. It's OK to break the law as long as it doesn't hurt anybody	81	19	82	18
f. The way things are these days, lying is sometimes necessary	55	45	55	45
g. The Bible provides a clear and indisputable description of moral truth	47	53	46	54
h. A person can lead a full and satisfying life even if they do not pursue spiritual development or maturity	50	50	45	55
i. When it comes to matters of morals and ethics, truth means different things to different people; no one can be absolutely positive that they have the truth	35	65	37	63
j. The Bible provides absolute moral truths that are the same for all people in all situations, without exception	56	44	52	48
k. I feel that it is important to be a member of a church	54	46	54	46
l. all religions teach equally valid truths	66	34	66	34
m. You know that something is morally or ethically right if it works in your life	52	48	52	48
n. God created humans, but he is no longer personally involved in their lives or experiences	85	15	80	20
o. Anyone who relies upon the Bible for moral guidance is foolish	85	15	82	18
p. My faith is very important in my life	38	62	40	60
q. The universe was originally created by God	27	73	30	70

Question	<u>Urban</u>		<u>Semi-Urban</u>		<u>Rural</u>	
	Disagree %	Agree %	Disagree %	Agree %	Disagree %	Agree %
a. I can think of a specific time recently when my religious beliefs actually changed the way I behaved	54	46	53	47	48	52
b. People may define truth in contradictory ways and still be correct	42	58	45	55	50	50
c. The Bible/Koran does not provide today's people with practical standards for living	71	29	72	28	77	23
d. To get by these days, sometimes you have to bend the rules to your own benefit	51	49	54	46	55	45
e. It's OK to break the law as long as it doesn't hurt anybody	80	20	82	18	82	18
f. The way things are these days, lying is sometimes necessary	54	46	55	45	58	42
g. The Bible provides a clear and indisputable description of moral truth	48	52	45	55	39	61
h. A person can lead a full and satisfying life even if they do not pursue spiritual development or maturity	46	54	48	52	57	43
i. When it comes to matters of morals and ethics, truth means different things to different people; no one can be absolutely positive that they have the truth	35	65	36	64	39	61
j. The Bible provides absolute moral truths that are the same for all people in all situations, without exception	55	45	54	46	48	52
k. I feel that it is important to be a member of a church	54	46	54	46	53	47
l. all religions teach equally valid truths	64	36	67	33	70	30
m. You know that something is morally or ethically right if it works in your life	50	50	53	47	59	41
n. God created humans, but he is no longer personally involved in their lives or experiences	82	18	83	17	87	13
o. Anyone who relies upon the	82	18	84	16	89	11

Bible for moral guidance is foolish						
p. My faith is very important in my life	40	60	39	61	37	63
q. The universe was originally created by God	30	70	28	72	22	78

Question	<u>Younger than 16</u>		<u>16 and Older</u>	
	Disagree %	Agree %	Disagree %	Agree %
a. I can think of a specific time recently when my religious beliefs actually changed the way I behaved	51	49	54	46
b. People may define truth in contradictory ways and still be correct	46	54	43	57
c. The Bible/Koran does not provide today's people with practical standards for living	74	26	70	30
d. To get by these days, sometimes you have to bend the rules to your own benefit	57	43	49	51
e. It's OK to break the law as long as it doesn't hurt anybody	87	13	77	23
f. The way things are these days, lying is sometimes necessary	58	42	53	47
g. The Bible provides a clear and indisputable description of moral truth	45	55	48	52
h. A person can lead a full and satisfying life even if they do not pursue spiritual development or maturity	47	53	48	52
i. When it comes to matters of morals and ethics, truth means different things to different people; no one can be absolutely positive that they have the truth	35	65	36	64
j. The Bible provides absolute moral truths that are the same for all people in all situations, without exception	52	48	56	44
k. I feel that it is important to be a member of a church	48	52	58	42
l. all religions teach equally valid truths	67	33	65	35
m. You know that something is morally or ethically right if it works in your life	51	49	53	47
n. God created humans, but he is no longer personally involved in their lives or experiences	85	15	81	19
o. Anyone who relies upon the Bible for moral guidance is foolish	86	14	82	18
p. My faith is very important in my life	37	63	41	59
q. The universe was originally created by God	25	75	31	69

Q28. Read the list of life conditions described below. If each of these conditions were possible for you to achieve in your future, please indicate how much you desire that condition for your future:

Scale 1 = Not at all to 4 = A lot; N = Not at all, L = A Little, S = Some, A = A lot

Description of results

Participants indicate a high importance is attached to satisfaction in life when they have good physical health (78%), close relationships (64%), one marriage partner for life (64%), a clear purpose for living (62%), live with high integrity (62%), and have a comfortable lifestyle (61%). Female participants are more likely than male participants to desire good physical health, children, and a degree. Rural participants are more likely than urban participants to value being active in a church, and urban participants are more likely than rural participants to want public recognition. Urban and semi-urban participants are more likely than rural participants to desire to make a difference in the world. Younger participants are more likely than older participants to want to be active in a church, have a close relationship with God, live close to family, and achieve fame and public recognition.

Question	N	Mean	Overall %			
			N	L	S	A
a. Good physical health	5,108	3.7	1	5	16	78
b. Working in a high-paying job	5,108	3.4	4	9	28	59
c. Being active in a church	5,108	2.5	28	23	24	25
d. Influence other people's lives	5,108	2.9	8	21	41	30
e. Having a close relationship with God	5,108	2.8	22	17	22	39
f. Live close to family and relatives	5,108	3.2	5	15	34	46
g. Achieve fame or public recognition	5,108	2.4	23	30	29	18
h. Having a comfortable lifestyle	5,108	3.5	2	8	29	61
i. Having close, personal friendships	5,108	3.5	2	7	27	64
j. Having a fulfilled sex life within marriage	5,108	3.3	5	12	28	55
k. Having a clear purpose for living	5,108	3.5	3	7	28	62
l. Living with a high degree of integrity	5,108	3.5	3	8	27	62
m. To make a difference in the world	5,108	3.3	4	13	34	49
n. Having children	5,108	3.1	8	18	29	45
o. Having one marriage partner for life	5,108	3.5	5	8	23	64
p. Having a degree	5,108	3.4	6	10	25	59
q. Owning a large house	5,107	3.0	7	23	35	35

Question	Female Mean	Male Mean
a. Good physical health	3.8	3.6
b. Working in a high-paying job	3.5	3.4
c. Being active in a church	2.5	2.4
d. Influence other people's lives	3.0	2.9
e. Having a close relationship with God	2.8	2.7
f. Live close to family and relatives	3.2	3.2
g. Achieve fame or public recognition	2.4	2.5
h. Having a comfortable lifestyle	3.5	3.4
i. Having close, personal friendships	3.6	3.5
j. Having a fulfilled sex life within marriage	3.3	3.3
k. Having a clear purpose for living	3.5	3.4
l. Living with a high degree of integrity	3.5	3.4
m. To make a difference in the world	3.3	3.2
n. Having children	3.2	3.0
o. Having one marriage partner for life	3.5	3.4
p. Having a degree	3.5	3.3
q. Owning a large house	3.0	3.0

Question	Urban Mean	Semi-Urban Mean	Rural Mean
a. Good physical health	3.7	3.7	3.7
b. Working in a high-paying job	3.4	3.5	3.4
c. Being active in a church	2.4	2.5	2.6
d. Influence other people's lives	2.9	2.9	2.9
e. Having a close relationship with God	2.8	2.8	2.9
f. Live close to family and relatives	3.2	3.2	3.2
g. Achieve fame or public recognition	2.5	2.4	2.3
h. Having a comfortable lifestyle	3.5	3.5	3.4
i. Having close, personal friendships	3.5	3.5	3.5
j. Having a fulfilled sex life within marriage	3.3	3.3	3.2
k. Having a clear purpose for living	3.5	3.5	3.4
l. Living with a high degree of integrity	3.5	3.5	3.4
m. To make a difference in the world	3.3	3.3	3.1
n. Having children	3.1	3.1	3.0
o. Having one marriage partner for life	3.5	3.5	3.4
p. Having a degree	3.4	3.4	3.3
q. Owning a large house	3.0	3.0	2.9

Question	Younger than 16 Mean	16 and Older Mean
a. Good physical health	3.8	3.7
b. Working in a high-paying job	3.5	3.4
c. Being active in a church	2.6	2.4
d. Influence other people's lives	3.0	2.9
e. Having a close relationship with God	2.9	2.7
f. Live close to family and relatives	3.3	3.1
g. Achieve fame or public recognition	2.5	2.3
h. Having a comfortable lifestyle	3.5	3.5
i. Having close, personal friendships	3.6	3.5
j. Having a fulfilled sex life within marriage	3.3	3.3
k. Having a clear purpose for living	3.5	3.5
l. Living with a high degree of integrity	3.5	3.4
m. To make a difference in the world	3.3	3.2
n. Having children	3.1	3.1
o. Having one marriage partner for life	3.5	3.4
p. Having a degree	3.4	3.3
q. Owning a large house	3.0	3.0

Q29. Do you like the new cultural products as follows?

Scale 1 = Rarely to 5 = Daily; R = Rarely, S = Sometimes, M = Monthly, W = Weekly, D = Daily

Description of results

Electronic media (MP3, cell phone, laptop computer), followed by blogging are the most significant new media among participants. Female participants appear to like the listed cultural products more than male participants. Urban participants are more likely than male participants to like Hip Hop, and urban and semi-urban participants are more likely than rural participants to desire fashion magazines. There is little statistical difference when analyzed by age.

Question	N	Mean	<u>Overall %</u>				
			R	S	M	W	D
a. Blogging	5,107	3.8	12	5	16	28	39
b. Hip Hop	5,107	2.9	28	6	31	21	14
c. Fashion Magazine	5,105	2.6	35	9	28	17	11
d. MP3, cell phone, laptop computer	5,105	4.3	4	3	10	26	57

Question	Female Mean	Male Mean
a. Blogging	4.0	3.5
b. Hip Hop	3.0	2.7
c. Fashion Magazine	3.1	1.9
d. MP3, cell phone, laptop computer	4.4	4.2

Question	Urban Mean	Semi-Urban Mean	Rural Mean
a. Blogging	3.7	3.8	3.7
b. Hip Hop	2.9	2.8	2.7
c. Fashion Magazine	2.7	2.6	2.3
d. MP3, cell phone, laptop computer	4.3	4.3	4.2

Question	Younger than 16 Mean	16 and Older Mean
a. Blogging	3.7	3.8
b. Hip Hop	2.9	2.8
c. Fashion Magazine	2.6	2.7
d. MP3, cell phone, laptop computer	4.3	4.3

Q30. What do you believe?

Description of results

Sixty-eight percent are certain of the existence of God, 23% are uncertain and 9% reject the existence of God. Fifty-five percent think that heaven and hell are real places, and 49% believe that physical death does not cause the death of the human soul. Nineteen percent believe that ghosts exist and influence life, and 18% believe that other religious practices are helpful. Male participants are more likely than female participants to believe ghosts do not exist. Rural participants are more likely than urban and semi-urban participants to believe that heaven and hell are real places, and urban participants are more likely than rural participants to believe that other religious practices are helpful. Younger participants are more likely than older participants to believe heaven and hell are real places (by 7%), God exists (by 5%), and human souls do not die with the body (by 5%).

Question	No %	Maybe %	Yes %
a. God exists	9	23	68
b. Ghosts exist and influence life	31	50	19
c. Human souls do not die with the body	15	36	49
d. Heaven and Hell are real places	15	30	55
e. Other popular religious practices are helpful	31	51	18

Question	Female			Male		
	N %	M %	Y %	N %	M %	Y %
a. God exists	9	23	68	9	23	68
b. Ghosts exist and influence life	29	51	20	34	47	19
c. Human souls do not die with the body	17	34	49	13	38	49
d. Heaven and Hell are real places	15	29	56	16	31	53
e. Other popular religious practices are helpful	32	50	18	31	50	19

Question	<u>Urban</u>			<u>Semi-Urban</u>			<u>Rural</u>		
	N	M	Y	N	M	Y	N	M	Y
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
a. God exists	10	22	68	9	23	68	7	22	71
b. Ghosts exist and influence life	31	49	20	31	50	19	32	52	16
c. Human souls do not die with the body	16	35	49	14	36	50	14	36	50
d. Heaven and Hell are real places	17	29	54	14	31	55	13	26	61
e. Other popular religious practices are helpful	30	51	19	32	50	18	31	55	14

Question	<u>Younger than 16</u>			<u>16 and Older</u>		
	N	M	Y	N	M	Y
	%	%	%	%	%	%
a. God exists	8	20	72	10	25	65
b. Ghosts exist and influence life	31	49	20	31	50	19
c. Human souls do not die with the body	14	34	52	16	37	47
d. Heaven and Hell are real places	13	28	59	17	31	52
e. Other popular religious practices are helpful	30	51	19	32	50	18

Q31. Which one of the following descriptions comes closest to describing your view of God?**Description of results**

Overall, 55% of participants consider God to be omnipotent, omniscient, Creator who rules the world today, with younger (by 6%) and rural (by 9%) participants more likely than older and urban participants to hold that view. Nineteen percent of participants do not know what they believe about God. There is little statistical difference when analyzed by gender.

Question	N	Overall %	Female %	Male %
Everyone is god.	163	3	3	4
God is the all-powerful, all-knowing, perfect creator of the universe who rules the world today.	2,795	55	55	55
God refers to the total realization of personal, human potential.	299	6	5	8
There are many gods, each with different power and authority.	159	3	3	3
God represents a state of high consciousness that a person may reach.	335	7	7	6
There is no such thing as God.	366	7	7	7
I don't know what I believe about God.	977	19	20	17

Question	Urban %	Semi-Urban %	Rural %	Younger than 16 %	16 and Older %
Everyone is god.	3	3	2	3	3
God is the all-powerful, all-knowing, perfect creator of the universe who rules the world today.	54	55	63	58	52
God refers to the total realization of personal, human potential.	6	6	3	6	6
There are many gods, each with different power and authority.	3	3	2	4	3
God represents a state of high consciousness that a person may reach.	7	7	5	6	7
There is no such thing as God.	8	7	6	6	8
I don't know what I believe about God.	19	19	19	17	21

Q32. Which one of the following statements best describes what I believe will happen to me after I die?**Description of results**

Thirty-three percent of participants believe when they die they will go to Heaven because they have confessed their sins and accepted Jesus as Savior, with rural (by 12%) and semi-urban (by 7%) participants more likely than urban participants to hold this view. Overall 26% of participants do not know what will happen after they die, 12% believe they will go to Heaven because they are a good person and 10% because they have tried to follow the rites of religion. Older and urban participants are more likely than younger (by 6%) and rural (by 5%) participants to report they do not know what will happen after death. There is little statistical difference when analyzed by gender.

Question	N	Overall %	Female %	Male %
When you die you will go to Heaven because you have tried to follow the rites of a religion. (Ten Commandments, Five Pillars, Baptism, etc.)	492	10	9	11
When you die you will go to Heaven because you are basically a good person.	590	12	11	12
When you die you will go to Heaven because you have confessed your sins and have accepted Jesus Christ as your savior.	1,684	33	34	32
When you die you will go to Heaven because God loves all people?	357	7	7	7
When you die you cease to exist.	328	6	6	6
When you die you will not go to Heaven.	40	1	1	1
When you die you will be reincarnated.	265	5	5	5
You do not know what will happen after you die.	1,338	26	27	26

Question	Urban %	Semi- Urban %	Rural %	Younger than 16 %	16 and Older %
When you die you will go to Heaven because you have tried to follow the rites of a religion. (Ten Commandments, Five Pillars, Baptism, etc.)	10	10	8	11	9
When you die you will go to Heaven because you are basically a good person.	13	11	11	12	12
When you die you will go to Heaven because you have confessed your sins and have accepted Jesus Christ as your savior.	29	36	41	35	31
When you die you will go to Heaven because God loves all people?	7	6	9	8	6
When you die you cease to exist.	7	6	4	5	7
When you die you will not go to Heaven.	1	1	1	0	1
When you die you will be reincarnated.	5	5	3	6	5
You do not know what will happen after you die.	28	25	23	23	29

Q33. Select the most appropriate affiliation for your religious faith.**Description of results**

Overall, religious affiliation is indicated as follows: 53% Protestant, 20% Roman Catholic, 10% practice personal faith, and 10% have no religion. Female (by 7%) and younger (by 5%) are more likely than male and older participants to be Protestant. Urban (by 10%) and semi-urban (by 9%) participants are more likely than rural participants to be Roman Catholic, and rural participants are more likely than urban (by 16%) and semi-urban (by 13%) participants to be Protestant.

Question	N	Overall %	Female %	Male %	
Roman Catholic	1,015	20	19	22	
Islamic	25	0	0	1	
Buddhist	58	1	1	2	
Jewish	145	3	2	4	
Hinduism	65	1	1	1	
Protestants	2,644	53	55	48	
Indigenous faith	122	2	2	3	
I practice personal faith	486	10	10	9	
None	521	10	10	10	
Question	Urban %	Semi- Urban %	Rural %	Younger than 16 %	16 and Older %
Roman Catholic	21	20	11	19	21
Islamic	1	0	0	1	0
Buddhist	1	1	0	1	1
Jewish	3	2	3	3	3
Hinduism	1	1	1	1	1
Protestants	50	53	66	55	50
Indigenous faith	2	3	4	3	2
I practice personal faith	10	10	8	9	10
None	11	10	7	8	12

Q34. How often do you and others in your life attend religious services?

Scale 1 = Rarely to 4 = Daily; R = Rarely, S = Sometimes, M = Monthly, W = Weekly, D = Daily

Description of results

Sixty percent of participants indicated they rarely or sometimes attend religious services, 32% report daily or weekly attendance of religious service. Of family members, participants report their mothers (35% daily/weekly) and siblings (33% daily/weekly) as most likely to attend services and their fathers as least likely (30% daily/weekly) to attend. Younger participants are more likely than older participants to indicate themselves and their siblings as regular attendees. There is little statistical difference when analyzed by gender and population density.

Question	N	Mean	Overall %				
			R	S	M	W	D
a. You	5,092	2.3	41	19	8	31	1
b. Your father	4,427	2.2	48	16	6	28	2
c. Your mother	4,907	2.4	40	18	7	33	2
d. Brother/sisters living at my home	4,212	2.3	42	19	6	31	2

Question	Female Mean	Male Mean
a. You	2.3	2.3
b. Your father	2.2	2.3
c. Your mother	2.4	2.4
d. Brother/sisters living at my home	2.3	2.4

Question	Urban Mean	Semi- Urban Mean	Rural Mean
a. You	2.3	2.3	2.4
b. Your father	2.2	2.2	2.2
c. Your mother	2.4	2.4	2.4
d. Brother/sisters living at my home	2.3	2.3	2.4

Question	Younger than 16 Mean	16 and Older Mean
a. You	2.5	2.2
b. Your father	2.3	2.2
c. Your mother	2.5	2.4
d. Brother/sisters living at my home	2.5	2.2

Q35. How often do you do each of the activities listed below?

R = Rarely, S = Sometimes, M = Monthly, W = Weekly, D = Daily

Description of results

Of religious practices, participants are most likely to report that they pray, with 29% reporting daily prayer. Twenty percent of participants daily or weekly read the Bible, Koran, or other religious scriptures, and 20% attend a religious youth group. Female and younger participants are more likely than male and older participants to pray, and rural and younger participants are more likely than urban, semi-urban and older participants to attend a religious youth group. Rural participants are more likely than semi-urban participants to read religious scripture.

Question	N	Mean	Overall %				
			R	S	M	W	D
a. Read part of the Bible, Koran or other religious scriptures	5,089	2.0	56	20	4	13	7
b. Pray	5,088	2.8	31	26	4	10	29
c. Attend a religious youth group	5,088	1.9	58	15	7	19	1
d. Attend a religious scripture study group	5,088	1.6	71	12	4	12	1
e. Attend a religious training class	5,088	1.5	74	12	4	9	1
f. Lead a small group to discuss religion	5,088	1.3	82	9	4	4	1

Question	Female Mean	Male Mean
a. Read part of the Bible, Koran or other religious scriptures	2.0	2.0
b. Pray	2.9	2.7
c. Attend a religious youth group	1.9	1.9
d. Attend a religious scripture study group	1.7	1.6
e. Attend a religious training class	1.5	1.5
f. Lead a small group to discuss religion	1.3	1.3

Question	Urban Mean	Semi- Urban Mean	Rural Mean
a. Read part of the Bible, Koran or other religious scriptures	2.0	1.9	2.1
b. Pray	2.8	2.8	2.9
c. Attend a religious youth group	1.9	1.9	2.1
d. Attend a religious scripture study group	1.6	1.6	1.7
e. Attend a religious training class	1.5	1.5	1.5
f. Lead a small group to discuss religion	1.3	1.3	1.2

Question	Younger than 16 Mean	16 and Older Mean
a. Read part of the Bible, Koran or other religious scriptures	2.0	1.9
b. Pray	2.9	2.7
c. Attend a religious youth group	2.0	1.8
d. Attend a religious scripture study group	1.7	1.6
e. Attend a religious training class	1.5	1.5
f. Lead a small group to discuss religion	1.3	1.3

Q36. About how many youth attend your religious youth group meetings regularly?**Description of results**

Fifty-one percent of participants indicated that this question does not have relevance to them. Sixteen percent of participants report that they do attend religious group meetings regularly with 10-19 people, 14% with 1-9 people, and 12% with 20-39 people. Rural participants are more likely than urban (by 8%) and semi-urban (by 9%) participants to attend youth groups with 1-9 people. Urban and older participants are more likely than rural (by 6%) and younger (by 7%) participants to respond that the question is irrelevant to them. There is little statistical difference when analyzed by gender.

Question	N	Overall %	Female %	Male %
Does not apply to me	2,617	51	50	51
1-9	698	14	14	14
10-19	809	16	15	16
20-39	603	12	13	11
40-59	171	3	4	3
60-79	71	1	1	2
80-100	38	1	1	1
Over 100	81	2	2	2

Question	Urban %	Semi-Urban %	Rural %	Younger than 16 %	16 and Older %
Does not apply to me	53	49	47	47	54
1-9	14	13	22	14	14
10-19	15	17	17	18	14
20-39	12	12	11	13	11
40-59	3	4	2	3	4
60-79	1	2	0	2	1
80-100	1	1	0	1	1
Over 100	1	2	1	2	1

Q37. Overall, how important is your religion these days?

Scale 1 = Not at all important to 4 = Very important; N = Not at all important, T = Not too important,

S = Somewhat important, V = Very important

Description of results

Sixty-four percent of participants responded that their religion is somewhat (31%) or very important (33%) to them, with younger participants more likely than older participants to respond this way. There is little statistical difference when analyzed by gender and population density.

Question	N	Mean	<u>Overall %</u>			
			N	T	S	V
Overall, how important is your religion these days?	5,088	2.8	21	15	31	33

Question	Female Mean	Male Mean
Overall, how important is your religion these days?	2.8	2.7

Question	Urban Mean	Semi-Urban Mean	Rural Mean
Overall, how important is your religion these days?	2.8	2.8	2.8

Question	Younger than 16 Mean	16 and Older Mean
Overall, how important is your religion these days?	2.9	2.7

Q38. When you graduate from high school or move away from home, how likely is it that you will attend religious services on a regular basis?

Scale 1 = Not at all likely to 4 = Very likely; N = Not at all likely, T = Not too likely, S = Somewhat likely, V = Very likely

Description of results

Fifty-five percent of participants responded that they are somewhat likely (30%) or very likely (25%) to attend religious services after high school graduation. Younger participants are more likely than older participants to anticipate attending religious services. There is little statistical difference when analyzed by gender and population density.

Question	N	Mean	Overall %			
			N	T	S	V
When you graduate from high school or move away from home, how likely is it that you will attend religious services on a regular basis?	5,088	2.6	24	21	30	25

Question	Female Mean	Male Mean
When you graduate from high school or move away from home, how likely is it that you will attend religious services on a regular basis?	2.6	2.5

Question	Urban Mean	Semi-Urban Mean	Rural Mean
When you graduate from high school or move away from home, how likely is it that you will attend religious services on a regular basis?	2.5	2.6	2.6

Question	Younger than 16 Mean	16 and Older Mean
When you graduate from high school or move away from home, how likely is it that you will attend religious services on a regular basis?	2.7	2.5

Q39. If you have ever heard of the Bible or Jesus, where then did you hear of them? Please mark your answer.

Description of results

Participants reported hearing of the Bible or Jesus mostly from their family (89%), churches (82%), western literature (73%), and friends (71%); and the least likely source are missionaries (28%). Older participants are more likely than younger participants to report hearing about the Bible or Jesus from textbooks (by 9%) and missionaries (by 6%). Urban participants are more likely than rural participants (by 5%) to have heard about the Bible or Jesus from textbooks. There is little statistical difference when analyzed by gender.

Question	<u>Overall %</u>	
	No %	Yes %
a. Family or relatives	11	89
b. Churches	18	82
c. Western literature	27	73
d. Friends	29	71
e. Textbook	50	50
f. Missionary	72	28
g. Other	47	53

Question	<u>Female</u>		<u>Male</u>	
	No %	Yes %	No %	Yes %
a. Family or relatives	11	89	11	89
b. Churches	17	83	19	81
c. Western literature	28	72	27	73
d. Friends	29	71	29	71
e. Textbook	50	50	49	51
f. Missionary	73	27	71	29
g. Other	49	51	46	54

Question	Urban		Semi-Urban		Rural	
	No %	Yes %	No %	Yes %	No %	Yes %
a. Family or relatives	12	88	10	90	9	91
b. Churches	19	81	16	84	16	84
c. Western literature	28	72	27	73	27	73
d. Friends	30	70	28	72	30	70
e. Textbook	48	52	50	50	53	47
f. Missionary	72	28	73	27	73	27
g. Other	48	52	48	52	44	56

Question	<u>Younger than 16</u>		<u>16 and Older</u>	
	No %	Yes %	No %	Yes %
a. Family or relatives	9	91	13	87
b. Churches	17	83	18	82
c. Western literature	30	70	26	74
d. Friends	28	72	30	70
e. Textbook	55	45	46	54
f. Missionary	76	24	70	30
g. Other	49	51	47	53

Q40. Please mark one answer next to each statement to indicate whether you agree or disagree with that statement.

Description of results

With about 70% of all participants responding to this question, 91% of these believe that Jesus was a real person; however, 38% believe he did not return to life after his crucifixion, and 36% believe that he committed sins like other people. About four out of every five, about 80%, believe Jesus was virgin born, that Christian faith is relevant to their life, prayer changes things, angels exist, and people will be judged by God after death. Three out of five, around 60%, believe the Bible is totally accurate, forgiveness of sins is only possible through Jesus, a person who does good things for others will go to Heaven, and all of the miracles recounted in the Bible are true; although 76% also believe the Holy Spirit is a symbol rather than a person. Female participants are more likely than male participants (by 5%) to believe that the Holy Spirit is only a symbol and that angels exist and influence life, and male participants are more likely than female participants (by 5%) to believe that their actions are more important than their belief about Jesus. Rural participants are generally more likely by 5% or more than urban and semi urban participants to feel that Christianity is relevant, Jesus was a real person, Jesus was virgin born, the Bible is accurate, the devil is a living being, angels exist, good works don't guarantee heaven, belief in Christ is more important than actions, prayer is effective, forgiveness is only possible through Christ, and they have a responsibility to tell others about their faith. However, rural participants are also more likely than semi-urban participants to believe in reincarnation. Urban and semi-urban participants are more likely than rural participants to believe all religions are the same. Younger participants are about 5% more likely than older participants to feel Christianity is relevant, the Bible is accurate, the Holy Spirit is a living being, prayer is effective, the miracles in the Bible actually occurred, forgiveness is only possible through Christ, and they have a responsibility to tell others about Christ. Older participants are more likely than younger participants to believe the idea of sin is outdated.

Question	N	<u>Overall</u>	
		Disagree %	Agree %
a. The Christian faith is relevant to the way I live today	3,625	19	81
b. The Holy Spirit is a symbol of God's presence or power, but not a living entity	3,624	24	76
c. The Bible is totally accurate in all of its teachings	3,620	41	59
d. I, personally, have a responsibility to tell other people about my religious beliefs	3,616	50	50
e. The devil, or Satan, is not a living being, but is a symbol of evil	3,615	45	55
f. After he was crucified and died, Jesus Christ did not return to life physically	3,615	62	38
g. If a person is generally good, or does enough good things for others during their life, they will earn a place in Heaven	3,615	43	57
h. What I do for other people is more important than what I believe about Jesus Christ	3,615	66	34
i. Prayer can change what happens in life	3,615	18	82
j. People who do not consciously accept Jesus Christ as their savior will be condemned to hell	3,615	57	43
k. When Jesus Christ lived on earth he committed sins, like other	3,615	64	36

people			
l. It does not matter what religious faith you associate with because they all believe the same principles and truths	3,615	63	37
m. After death, people are reincarnated – that is, they return to earth in another life form	3,615	80	20
n. Jesus Christ was a real person	3,615	9	91
o. Muslims, Buddhists, Christians, Jews and all other people pray to the same God, even though they use different names for their god	3,607	47	53
p. There are some crimes, sins or other behaviors people do that are so terrible that they cannot be forgiven by God	3,607	67	33
q. The whole idea of sin is outdated	3,607	85	15
r. Angels exist and influence people's lives	3,607	20	80
s. Forgiveness of sins is only possible through faith in Jesus Christ	3,607	28	72
t. All people will be judged by God after they die, regardless of their religious beliefs	3,607	20	80
u. Jesus Christ was born to a virgin	3,607	16	84
v. All of the miracles described in the Bible actually took place	3,607	25	75

Question	<u>Female</u>		<u>Male</u>	
	Disagree %	Agree %	Disagree %	Agree %
a. The Christian faith is relevant to the way I live today	18	82	19	81
b. The Holy Spirit is a symbol of God's presence or power, but not a living entity	22	78	27	73
c. The Bible is totally accurate in all of its teachings	40	60	42	58
d. I, personally, have a responsibility to tell other people about my religious beliefs	50	50	52	48
e. The devil, or Satan, is not a living being, but is a symbol of evil	43	57	47	53
f. After he was crucified and died, Jesus Christ did not return to life physically	63	37	62	38
g. If a person is generally good, or does enough good things for others during their life, they will earn a place in Heaven	42	58	45	55
h. What I do for other people is more important than what I believe about Jesus Christ	68	32	63	37
i. Prayer can change what happens in life	16	84	20	80
j. People who do not consciously accept Jesus Christ as their savior will be condemned to hell	56	44	58	42
k. When Jesus Christ lived on earth he committed sins, like other people	63	37	65	35
l. It does not matter what religious faith you associate with because they all believe the same principles and truths	61	39	65	35
m. After death, people are reincarnated – that is, they return to earth in another life form	78	22	82	18
n. Jesus Christ was a real person	7	93	11	89
o. Muslims, Buddhists, Christians, Jews and all other people pray to the same God, even though they use different names for their god	47	53	48	52
p. There are some crimes, sins or other behaviors people do that are so terrible that they cannot be forgiven by God	68	32	66	34
q. The whole idea of sin is outdated	85	15	84	16
r. Angels exist and influence people's lives	18	82	23	77
s. Forgiveness of sins is only possible through faith in Jesus Christ	26	74	29	71
t. All people will be judged by God after they die, regardless of their religious beliefs	20	80	19	81
u. Jesus Christ was born to a virgin	16	84	18	82
v. All of the miracles described in the Bible actually took place	25	75	26	74

Question	<u>Urban</u>		<u>Semi-Urban</u>		<u>Rural</u>	
	Disagree %	Agree %	Disagree %	Agree %	Disagree %	Agree %
a. The Christian faith is relevant to the way I live today	20	80	19	81	11	89
b. Holy Spirit a symbol of God's presence or power, not a living entity	24	76	24	76	25	75
c. The Bible is totally accurate in all of its teachings	44	56	39	61	36	64
d. I have a responsibility to tell other people about my religious beliefs	53	47	49	51	46	54
e. The devil, or Satan, is not a living being, but is a symbol of evil	44	56	45	55	51	49
f. After Jesus was crucified and died, he did not return to life physically	62	38	62	38	65	35
g. If a person is generally good, or does enough good things for others in life, they will go to Heaven	42	58	44	56	47	53
h. What I do for other people is more important than what I believe about Jesus Christ	64	36	68	32	70	30
i. Prayer can change what happens in life	19	81	17	83	14	86
j. People who do not accept Jesus Christ as savior will go to hell	59	41	56	44	50	50
k. When Jesus Christ lived on earth he committed sins, like other people	63	37	65	35	71	29
l. It does not matter what religious faith you associate with; they all believe the same principles and truths	62	38	64	36	67	33
m. After death, people are reincarnated – that is, they return to earth in another life form	78	22	81	19	76	24
n. Jesus Christ was a real person	10	90	9	91	4	96
o. Muslims, Buddhists, Christians, Jews and other people pray to the same God, but use different names	46	54	48	52	52	48
p. There are some crimes, sins or other behaviors are so terrible that they cannot be forgiven by God	66	34	68	32	67	33

q. The whole idea of sin is outdated	83	17	86	14	89	11
r. Angels exist and influence people's lives	21	79	19	81	15	85
s. Forgiveness of sins is only possible through faith in Jesus Christ	29	71	27	73	22	78
t. All people will be judged by God after they die, whatever their beliefs	20	80	20	80	16	84
u. Jesus Christ was born to a virgin	17	83	17	83	9	91
v. All of the miracles described in the Bible actually took place	26	74	25	75	22	78

Question	<u>Younger than 16</u>		<u>16 and Older</u>	
	Disagree %	Agree %	Disagree %	Agree %
a. The Christian faith is relevant to the way I live today	15	85	21	79
b. The Holy Spirit is a symbol of God's presence or power, but not a living entity	21	79	27	73
c. The Bible is totally accurate in all of its teachings	36	64	45	55
d. I, personally, have a responsibility to tell other people about my religious beliefs	47	53	53	47
e. The devil, or Satan, is not a living being, but is a symbol of evil	46	54	44	56
f. After he was crucified and died, Jesus Christ did not return to life physically	62	38	63	37
g. If a person is generally good, or does enough good things for others during their life, they will earn a place in Heaven	41	59	45	55
h. What I do for other people is more important than what I believe about Jesus Christ	67	33	65	35
i. Prayer can change what happens in life	15	85	20	80
j. People who do not consciously accept Jesus Christ as their savior will be condemned to hell	55	45	58	42
k. When Jesus Christ lived on earth he committed sins, like other people	66	34	63	37
l. It does not matter what religious faith you associate with because they all believe the same principles and truths	62	38	63	37
m. After death, people are reincarnated – that is, they return to earth in another life form	80	20	79	21
n. Jesus Christ was a real person	7	93	10	90
o. Muslims, Buddhists, Christians, Jews and all other people pray to the same God, even though they use different names for their god	48	52	47	53
p. There are some crimes, sins or other behaviors people do that are so terrible that they cannot be forgiven by God	66	34	67	33
q. The whole idea of sin is outdated	88	12	82	18
r. Angels exist and influence people's lives	20	80	20	80
s. Forgiveness of sins is only possible through faith in Jesus Christ	25	75	30	70
t. All people will be judged by God after they die, regardless of their religious beliefs	19	81	20	80
u. Jesus Christ was born to a virgin	15	85	18	82
v. All of the miracles described in the Bible actually took place	22	78	28	72

Q41. Have you ever made a personal commitment to Jesus Christ that is still important in your life today?

Description of results

Almost 70% of the total sample answered this question, and of those who responded, 65% indicated making a personal commitment to Jesus that is still important to them. Male (by 7%), urban (9%), and semi-urban (by 6%) participants are more likely than female and rural participants to report not having made a decision for Christ. There is little statistical difference when analyzed by age.

Question	N	Overall %	Female %	Male %
No	1,268	35	32	39
Yes	2,335	65	68	61

Question	Urban %	Semi-Urban %	Rural %	Younger than 16 %	16 and Older %
No	37	34	28	35	36
Yes	63	66	72	65	64

Q42. If so, what age did you make that commitment?**Description of results**

Of the 2,326 of participants that answered this question, 37% report having made such a decision between 9-12 years, 27% between 13-15 years, and 21% between 5-8 years. Rural participants are more likely than urban and semi-urban participants (by 7%) to have made a commitment between 5-8 years. However, rural participants are less likely than urban (by 7%) and semi-urban (by 5%) participants to have made a commitment between the ages of 16 and 18. There is little statistical difference when analyzed by gender.

Question	N	Overall %	Female %	Male %
Younger than 5	153	7	8	4
5 – 8	496	21	21	22
9 – 12	868	37	36	40
13 – 15	629	27	26	28
16 – 18	180	8	9	6

Question	Urban %	Semi-Urban %	Rural %	Younger than 16 %	16 and Older %
Younger than 5	6	7	6	8	6
5 - 8	21	21	28	25	19
9 - 12	37	38	36	46	30
13 - 15	27	27	28	21	31
16 - 18	9	7	2	0	14

Section IV: United States Secondary Data

Secondary Research Profile United States



DEMOGRAPHICS & POPULATION	
Est. Population	309,473,626
Population (under 15 yrs)	20.4%
Life Expectancy	69.3 yrs
Birth Rate (per 1,000 people)	14
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	6.3
Estimated Urban / Rural Population	244,525,461 / 58,262,060
Largest City / Population	New York/8.459.026
EDUCATION & LITERACY	
Literacy Rate (over 15 yrs)	99%
Primary Enrollment ratio	94%
Literacy Rate – Males	99%
Literacy Rate – Females	99%
ECONOMICS	
GDP (purchasing power parity) per capita	\$45,759.46
GDP (official exchange rate) per capita	\$45,958.70
Poverty Rate (% below poverty line)	12%

SOCIAL			
Human Development Index ⁵ (out of 182)	10	Prisoners (per capita) 100,000	715
Divorce Rate (<i>per 1,000 people</i>)	4.95	Adult prevalence rate 15-49 HIV AIDS	0.6%
Unemployment Rate	4.6%	Children Orphaned <i>due to all causes (0-17yrs) 2007, estimate (thousands)</i>	2800
Youth Unemployment Rate	9.3%	Teen Pregnancy (per capita) 1 million	1,671.63
Executions (per capita) 1 million	0.229936	Women Contraceptive prevalence %	76%
Murders (per capita) 1 thousand	0.042802		
Burglaries (per capita) 1 thousand	7.09996		

LANGUAGES
Hundreds of languages are spoken in the United States. English and Spanish are the major spoken languages in the United States today: Hawaiian is spoken in Hawaii; Cajun is spoken in Louisiana; Creole dialects are spoken in the southern States. In addition, there are several indigenous languages spoken throughout the United States rooted in the native history of the land. Other spoken languages are derived from immigrant populations such as German, Italian and Chinese. Bilingualism is commonplace.

This data is drawn from CountryWatch.com, World Health Organization, and public domain data. Statistics are generally from 2005 but may be earlier if none more recent are available.

⁵ Human Development Index (HDI) is a composite index that measures the level of well-being in 177 nations in the world. It uses factors such as poverty, literacy, life expectancy, education, gross domestic product, and purchasing power parity to assess the average achievements in each nation. It has been used in the UN's Human Development Report since 1993.

ETHNIC GROUPS & RELIGIONS			
European descent	79.9%	Protestant	56%
African descent	12.85%	Roman Catholic	28%
Asian descent	4.43%	None	10%
Amerindian and Alaska native	0.97%	Other	4%
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	0.18%	Jewish	2%
Two or more races	1.61%		
<i>note:</i> a separate listing for Hispanic is not included because the US Census Bureau considers Hispanic to mean persons of Spanish/Hispanic/Latino origin including those of Mexican, Cuban, Puerto Rican, Dominican Republic, Spanish, and Central or South American origin living in the US who may be of any race or ethnic group (white, black, Asian, etc.); about 15.1% of the total US population is Hispanic			