

Spiritual State of the World's Children

India – Andhra Pradesh





Spiritual State of the World's Children A Quantitative Study

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY FOR MINISTRY

India - Andhra Pradesh

March 2009

Prepared by:



Allen Reesor, D. Min.
Executive Director – Metadigm Group

Mindy Chandler, M.A.
Director of Operations – Metadigm Group

©2009 OneHope
600 S.W. Third Street, Pompano Beach, FL 33060
www.onehope.net



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 500 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.



The Metadigm Group is a non-profit research organization with the goal of equipping other organizations to conduct research and improve their efficacy. Processes necessary to achieve organizational priorities and embed research skills into day-to-day organizational operations are developed through seamless processes offered in data collection, strategic planning, market profiles, and outcomes development. For more information, please contact info@metadigmgroup.com.



Olive Technology is a service delivery organization providing full-service solutions in research work, technology development and process management in a diverse industry environment. Olive's goal is to be a key partner to customers by providing reliability and quality in an offshore environment. Olive has been serving since 1996, and has client relationships in ten countries. For more information, please visit www.olivetech.com.

When citing this report, please use the following reference:

OneHope, Inc. (2009). *Spiritual state of the world's children: a quantitative study. Executive summary for ministry. India-Andhra Pradesh.* Retrieved from: <http://onehope.net/sswc/country-research/>

Table of Contents

	Page
Section I: Key Issues Analysis	5
Key Issues	5
Weaknesses & Threat	7
Recommendations	7
Section II: Project Description	8
Acknowledgments	8
Overview	8
Research Methodology	8
Project Overview	9
Logistics	9
Implementation & Survey Administration	10
Section III: Profile of Youth in India – Andhra Pradesh	11
Demographic Profile	11
Family Relationships	11
Relationships with People of the Opposite Sex	13
Beliefs and Perspectives on Daily Life	13
Religious Background and Practice	14
Religious Practices	15
Section IV: India – Andhra Pradesh Secondary Data	17

Section I: Key Issues Analysis

Key Issues

- Family composition
 - 95 % - two parent family (includes 11% living in a two parent household where one is a step parent)
 - 6 % - one parent has died
 - 3 % - live with a grandparent
- Perception of Family
 - Definition of family
 - 43 % define family as those related by birth, adoption or marriage
 - 31 % define family as any group of people who shares the same set of values and goals in the life
 - 14 % define family as any group of people who live together
 - 11 % define family as any person or group whom you love or care about deeply
 - Function of family
 - Status of marriage –
 - 11 % consider an unmarried man and woman with children a family
 - 2 % consider a single woman with children a family
 - Relationship –
 - 5 % consider an unmarried man and woman a family
 - 3 % consider homosexual men a family
 - 2 % consider homosexual women a family
- Relationship with parents
 - 24 % spend less than 15 minutes a week talking with their father about things that really matter
 - 57 % spend more than 60 minutes a week talking with their father about things that really matter
 - 11 % spend less than 15 minutes a week talking with their mother about things that really matter
 - 77 % spend more than 60 minutes a week talking with their mothers about things that really matter
- Safety and Security of home
 - 45 % feel their home is a place where they feel safe and loved
 - 4 % are uncomfortable and rather be elsewhere
- Marriage
 - 90 % feel that they will be happy in their marriage
 - 95 % believe God intended marriage to last a life time
 - 24 % admire single life
 - 23 % approve of divorce even when children are involved
 - 16 % feel the traditional family does not play a significant role in the stability of society
 - 13 % report there is too much pressure to get married, would rather live together
 - 13 % indicate that anyone who gets married should anticipate divorce
- Sexuality
 - 13 % have had sexual intercourse
 - Most likely to learn about sex from Textbooks, TV/Movies, Friends, and the Internet
 - They are least likely to learn about sex from Parents followed by Magazines

- Satisfaction with life
 - 65 % of respondents indicate they are very satisfied and 21 % somewhat satisfied with their lives
 - 14 % are somewhat or very dissatisfied with their lives
 - Over the past three months –
 - 62 % report watching MTV
 - 47 % admit having lied to their peers and 33 % indicate they have lied to an adult
 - 12 % have had suicidal thoughts and 6 % attempted suicide
 - 8 % admit to reading a pornographic magazine or watching a pornographic movie
- Influences (cited as having a lot of influence over thoughts and actions)
 - 56 % Teachers
 - 52 % Parents
 - 26 % Bible
 - 36 % Friends
- Moral behavior
 - 68 % feel lying is sometimes a necessity
 - 66 % are pragmatic indicating in several ways that moral behavior is relative and justified by whether or not it “works”
 - 51 % feel bending the rules is okay
 - 46 % feel that breaking the law is okay if it does not hurt anyone
- Factors providing future satisfaction (cited as having a lot of importance)
 - 75 % having one marriage partner for life
 - 74 % having a degree
 - 50 % relationship with God
 - 27 % good physical health
- Religious Practice
 - 47 % report weekly or daily prayer
 - 43 % religion is somewhat or very important to them
 - 21 % report weekly or daily scripture reading, including the Bible or Koran
 - 17 % participate in weekly or daily religious services
 - 17 % participate in weekly or daily youth or scripture study group
- Christian Theology
 - 77 % the Christian faith is the way I live
 - 73 % if a person is generally good, or does enough good things for others during their life, they will earn a place in Heaven
 - 59 % the Holy Spirit is a symbol of God’s presence or power, but not a living entity
 - 49 % have heard about Jesus and the Bible from family or relatives
 - 37 % People who do not accept Jesus Christ as their savior can still go to heaven

Strengths & Opportunities

- 95 % are in a two parent family home
- 57 % spend over 60 minutes a week talking to their father about things that really matter
- 77 % spend over 60 minutes a week talking to their mother about things that really matter
- 90 % believe they will be happy in their marriage
- 95 % believe that God intended marriage to last a lifetime
- 65 % of respondents indicated that that they are very satisfied with their life
- 40% spend more than 8 hours weekly of free time reading a book and studying
- 52 % of respondents indicate that their parents influence their thoughts a lot
- 50 % indicate that a relationship with God will provide future satisfaction
- 75 % having one marriage partner for life will provide future satisfaction
- 47 % report daily prayer
- 49 % have heard about Jesus and the Bible from family or relative
- 77 % (of those responding as Christians) the Christian faith is the way I live

Weaknesses & Threat

- 47 % admit lying to a peer and 33 % admit lying to an adult
- 46 % feel that breaking the law is ok if it doesn't hurt anyone
- 73 % feel that with good deeds they can earn a place in heaven
- 59 % feel that the Holy Spirit is not a living entity
- 31 % state that their school performance is average to very poor
- 59 % the Holy Spirit is a symbol of God's presence or power, but not a living entity
- 73 % if a person is generally good, or does enough good things for others during their life, they will earn a place in Heaven
- 68 % feel lying is sometimes a necessity
- 51 % feel bending the rules is okay
- 70% of urban subjects have not learned anything about the Bible or Jesus
- 42 % the Bible influences a little to none at all
- 86 % all religious faiths teach equally valid truths
- 40 % anyone who relies on the Bible for moral guidance is foolish

Recommendations

1. Use of Books and reading is far higher at this time than use of other media

Materials that are appealing should be offered in print format, while recognizing that use of this media will likely diminish

2. Provide parents with materials to shape their children's morals and values during family discussions.

Mothers should be especially empowered to do this

3. Youth are very interested in strong marriage relationships

Prepare training for youth on how they can have a strong marriage applying Biblical principles

Section II: Project Description

Acknowledgments

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

We acknowledge the cooperation of the Department of Education of the State of Andhra Pradesh, India, the headmasters and staff of the schools included in the sample, the cooperation of subjects, volunteers and Olive Technology.

The instrument administered in this study was made available by Josh McDowell Ministries.

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.

While the issues and challenges facing children and youth in developed countries are researched and documented, those in developing countries are not. Without an accurate analysis of their contexts these populations are treated as though they share a common reality. An awareness of the immediate reality of children is often discovered only after ministry has begun and resources have been committed to a project.

The Spiritual State of the World's Children (SSWC) project will capture the following information about children in Andhra Pradesh:

- 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 SSWC survey is a stratified random survey of secondary school children. The survey was stratified by degree of urbanization and gender for Andhra Pradesh. Additional strata that permit analysis are: family composition, age, 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 in secondary schools in Telegu. Surveys were administered in randomly selected accessible¹ schools segregated by population density (proportional to the area's population distribution of urban-rural residents) to subjects in the schools randomized by gender (proportional to the national ratio of male-female).

¹ Schools considered inaccessible are those that are in conflict zones, areas of extremely low population or that cannot be reached by public transportation.

Project Overview

The time frame for data collection was October 2008 through December 2008. Rishi Paul of Olive Technology served as the local Research Coordinator for the Andhra Pradesh research project. Analysis was conducted by Mindy Chandler and Dr. Allen Reesor of Metadigm Group in Pompano Beach, Florida. The research followed project design instructions (see below under Logistics).

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

Logistics

Review

Olive Technology staff reviewed the survey and recommended minor edits. Olive Technology oversaw the translation of the survey into Telegu.

Randomization

Reliability of the survey results depends upon consistent randomization of the participants. Two strata of randomization that govern participant selection employed in this project were gender and population density distributions.

The Department of Education in Andhra Pradesh provided a list of secondary schools. Population density was interpreted as either urban or rural. This list was used to select randomly identified schools at Metadigm Group Headquarters. The list of randomized schools was returned to the local Research Coordinator for review. Schools that were inaccessible (see footnote on inaccessibility above) were replaced by following randomization procedures.

To ensure that gender participation reflects the male/female ratio of the national population, randomization by gender was finalized when subjects were selected for participation.

Verifying Access

Research Assistants met with the administration of each school to explain the survey and obtain school consent for participation.

Survey Printing

A master copy of the survey response form was forwarded electronically to the local Research Coordinator who received bids for the printing of 5,000 collated and stapled copies.

Quality Control

Hard copies of the survey response form were randomly assessed to evaluate survey validity. Hard copy survey response forms will be retained by the local OneHope office in Andhra Pradesh for one year to verify the accuracy of data entry if needed and as a back up to electronic data files. The surveys are kept confidential and will be turned over to a designated OneHope Headquarters representative on or about 12 months following the close of data collection. After 12 months, an OneHope representative will oversee the destruction of all hard copy surveys.

Implementation & Survey Administration

Data Collection

The survey was administered in the schools identified by randomization and previously contacted. The research agent will identify the number of classes in session on the day of the survey.

- If the average class size at a school was less than 30 students, 15 classes were randomly selected for inclusion in the study. 15 students from each class were randomly selected proportional to the male/female ratio for Andhra Pradesh.
- If the average class size at a school was than 30 students, 10 classes were randomly selected for inclusion in the study. 22 students from each class were randomly selected proportional to the male/female ratio for Andhra Pradesh.

Students were asked to voluntarily participate. Participants were administered the survey in groups that could be accommodated in a classroom. Approximately 200 students were surveyed at each school, unless the school had fewer than 200 but more than 150 students, in this case all students were surveyed.

The surveys were conducted by two people. A brief scripted introduction was read aloud and students were given the opportunity to ask questions. Administrators took turns reading each question aloud to students.

Data Entry

The local Research Coordinator was responsible for accurate input of the data into the web-based survey database. Olive Technology contractors and personnel undertook the data collection and contracted personnel and Olive Technology staff completed the data entry.

Section III: Profile of Youth in India – Andhra Pradesh

Demographic Profile

A total of 3,700 subjects were surveyed; 52% were female and 48% male with 21% urban and 79% rural. Of the rural respondents, 52% were female and 48% male. Fifty-five percent of subjects over the age of 15 years were female, while 45% were male. Due to the population distribution, overall attitudes will skew towards rural attitudes; while, older attitudes will skew towards female attitudes.

Almost all (89%) of the subjects were between 13-15 years old. Thirty-five percent of subjects report that they are in the 9th grade, 33% in the 8th grade, and 32% in the 10th grade. Rural subjects are 7% more likely to report that they are in the 9th grade and urban subjects are 6% to report that they are in the 10th grade.

Seventy percent of subjects report that they are doing *good* (36%) or *average* (34%) in school; roughly one-quarter of respondents report *average* performance. Younger subjects are 9% more likely to report *average* and 5% more likely to report *good* school performance than their older counterparts; older subjects, on the other hand, are 14% more likely to say that they are doing *excellent*.

It is likely due to the fact that 79% of the subjects are in rural areas, 58% report that their fathers' profession and 37% of mothers are in the agricultural sector and 19% for fathers and 51% of mothers as *other*, which may indicate home work, self-employment or unemployment. Rural subjects are significantly more likely to report their fathers and mothers working in the *agricultural* sector, where as urban subjects are far more likely to report *other* employment for fathers. Urban subjects are also more likely to report *professional* for fathers and *service industry* for both their fathers' and mothers' employment than rural subjects.

Eighty-eight percent of subjects indicate that their parents are married, 6% that one parent has died, and 4% *other*. Similarly 94% report living with their natural mother and father.

Family Relationships

Overall, 44% define a family as those who are related by blood or marriage, with rural subjects much more likely to select this definition than urban counterparts. Conversely, with 31% indicating that shared values and goals are defining factors for family overall, urban students are much more likely to select this option than rural subjects. Subjects overwhelmingly reject unmarried and particularly childless groups as family. Urban subjects are more likely by 7% to accept unmarried heterosexual couples as family than rural subjects, but 90% still reject this arrangement as family.

Subjects are overall positive about marriage and family, with 84% indicating that society would collapse if the tradition family fell apart. Their family experience has been good (95%), they want a marriage like their parents' (91%), believe marriage is intended to be for life and intend to marry as virgins. They generally feel divorce is unacceptable (77%) and that marriage problems are exaggerated. They do not admire those who remain single and expect their own marriages to be happy (90%). Older and urban subjects tend to be slightly more positive about marriage than their younger and rural counterparts, and there are no statistically significant differences when analyzed by gender.

Overall 95% of subjects indicate that adults sometime or frequently expect too much of them, although they acknowledge that adults are interested in them, set good examples and demonstrate genuine love for the other adult(s) in the home. Adults do not generally fight with each other and are not perceived as being overly strict. Females subjects are less likely to report that adults fight, restrict their freedoms or are too strict than males, however, males are more likely to feel that adults set a good example. Urban subjects are more likely to feel that adults are interested in them but less likely to feel trusted than rural subjects. Younger subjects are more likely to feel they are restricted and in conflict with parents but much more likely to note that adults admit when they are wrong than the older subjects.

Subjects appear to be very close to their parents and to have a good relationship. Overall, 72% indicate that they have a very close relationship with their father and 91% with their mother. For fathers, 11% report they are fairly close. Nine percent indicate that their father and 4% that their mother has died or is unknown. Male, urban and younger subjects are far more likely to have a very close relationship with their fathers than females. Female and rural subjects are more likely to report that they are not too close or fairly close to fathers than those who are male or urban and urban subjects are more likely to report a very close relationship to mothers within the combined categories of fairly and very close than rural subjects.

Half of the subjects spend 2 or more hours a week in meaningful conversation with fathers and 71% with their mothers. Older, rural and male subjects are more likely to spend time in conversation with fathers than younger, urban and female subjects. Male, younger and rural subjects are somewhat less likely to spend time talking with mothers than their female, older and urban counterparts.

Subjects are very likely to report that they are sometimes or frequently shown love by fathers, seek their advice, are proud of them, show love and, talk with them about personal concerns. They are least likely to do something special involving the two of them although 57% sometimes and 25% frequently report this occurs. Female subjects are somewhat more likely to seek advice and less likely to do something with their father than male counterparts. Rural subjects report much closer relationships with father than urban subject although those in urban settings are somewhat more likely to do something special with their fathers. Older subjects are more likely to be close but less likely to indicate that their father shows his love than those who are younger.

Subjects are most likely to report that their mothers show their love to them, followed by the frequency of talking with mothers, feeling proud of and seeking advice from them. They are also very likely to show their own love for their mothers and seldom are unsure that their mothers love them. They are least likely to do something special with their mothers although 65% sometimes or frequently are able to do some activity with their mothers. Female subjects are closer to their mothers and are more likely receive demonstration of love from mothers and seek advice while males are more likely to be unsure of their mothers love. Although urban subjects are more likely to report that they seek advice and do something special with mothers, rural subjects are more certain that their mothers show their love to them. While older students are less likely to interact with their mothers they are also more certain of their love than younger subjects.

Overall, 44% indicate that their home is a place where they feel safe and loved. Twenty-eight percent indicate that family members are trying to get along and a total of 28% indicate that they either feel sometimes unloved (13%), are not a close family (11%) or they would rather be somewhere else (4%). Female, urban and older subjects are more likely to indicate that they feel safe and loved than their counterparts although when analyzed by gender, population density or age there is little difference when considering those in the least productive environments.

Relationships with People of the Opposite Sex

The subjects in this study report that they learn most about sex from TV or movies, textbooks and friends. They have been given the least information by parents with only 11% indicating they have learn some or a lot from parents and 63% that they have learned nothing about sex from their parents. Female, older and urban subjects are significantly more likely to learn about sex on the internet than their male, younger and rural counterparts. Urban subjects are also far more likely to learn from movies while rural subjects from textbooks. Younger subjects are more likely to learn from friends and older subjects from TV/movies than their counterparts.

Overall less than 20% report that they are sexually active at any level although 13% indicate that they have already engaged in sexual intercourse. This indicates that when they begin to hold hands or kiss that only 4% do not also engage in sexual intercourse. Males are generally twice as likely to be sexually active than females and rural subjects are far more sexually active than urban counterparts with 16% indicating that they have engaged in sexual intercourse. Younger children are more likely to report by about 5% that they are sexually active than do older subjects.

While about 90% indicate that they would not participate in sexual intercourse for any reason, there is evidence that fear of pregnancy is most likely to discourage those who might engage in sexual intercourse. Males are slightly more likely than females to take advantage of an opportunity for sexual activity if they are in love or intend to marry and rural and younger subjects if pregnancy would not occur.

When asked if it was permissible for unmarried people who intend to marry to engage in various sexually charged activities, over 80% feel it is always wrong and about 10% think it may sometimes be acceptable. Rural and male subjects are somewhat more likely to condone sexual activity under these conditions.

Beliefs and Perspectives on Daily Life

Overall 65% of those surveyed are very satisfied with life and 21% somewhat satisfied with life. A total of 14% are not all or not too satisfied with life. Females are significantly, and rural and younger subjects somewhat more satisfied than their counterparts.

They indicate that education, family, friends, good job, comfort and a purpose for life are necessary for a fulfilling future. A large home, integrity and sexual satisfaction are also perceived as important. Female subjects are more likely to value influence and male subjects their health, sexual satisfaction and children than their counterparts. Rural subjects value health, one marriage partner, religious activity and clear purpose more than urban subjects who are more likely to value making a difference in the world. By age, those who are younger indicate physical health is more valued, while older subjects are somewhat more likely to value religious activity, influence and one marriage than the younger subjects.

They are most likely to report that they use their free time reading a book or studying, over 40% indicating that they use more than 8 hours weekly of free time to do each of these activities. Males are more likely to report watching TV or listening to music than females but females are more likely to chat or SMS. Rural subjects are more likely to report higher free time participation in all of these activities than their urban counterparts. Younger subjects are more likely to sleep or engage in internet and SMS/messaging activities than older subjects.

The survey respondents report they are most influenced by parents, then siblings, teachers and textbooks. They are also influenced by friends, the Bible and Hinduism to a lesser degree. Subjects are most interested in new technology, but also music and fashion.

Analysis by subpopulation shows that females report a much higher influence of religion and somewhat higher influence of siblings, while males report higher influence by media, fashion, technology and political leaders. Rural subjects are significantly more influenced by social relationships and somewhat more by media (blogging, magazines, SMS and other technology) than urban subjects. By age, younger subjects tend to report much higher influence of New Age religion and somewhat higher by national leaders than older subjects. However, older subjects are significantly more likely to report that religious leaders and traditional religions have influence and somewhat more likely to report that media, technology, blogging and other religious faith than their younger counterparts. The trends implied by these numbers, for age comparison, may have significance.

Over the past 3 months 62% have watched MTV weekly. Forty-seven percent report they have lied to peers and 33% to adults. Twenty one percent have attempted to hurt someone physically and 15% emotionally. Overall 12% have thought about suicide and 6% have attempted to kill themselves.

Male subjects report that they are three times as likely to cheat or gamble, twice as likely to watch or read pornography and half again as likely to lie as female subjects. Rural subjects are 10% more likely to watch MTV (64%) weekly and twice as likely to attempt to hurt someone psychologically as urban subjects. Urban subjects are twice as likely to read or watch pornography, or to cheat and half again as likely to lie as their rural counterparts. By age, the younger subjects are twice as likely to report that they have attacked others either physically or psychologically as their older counterparts.

Overall, about 80% of subjects responding feel that the Bible provides clear truths, that humans are created by God, faith is a significant influence and at the same time that all religions are equally valid. About 60% feel religion offers guidance but that these morals are general guidelines and that although God created the universe is not really involved in human life.

Female subjects tend to be more skeptical of the value of religion and morally more likely to go with what works than males. While rural students are more likely to acknowledge the influence of religion they are also less likely to follow moral guidelines and are far more likely to approve an activity based on its benefit rather than conformity to moral standards. Urban subjects are more likely to hold pluralistic views that religions are very similar. Older students acknowledge the influence of religion in their own lives yet are more likely to feel that religion is not a good guide to behavior.

Religious Background and Practice

In this sample set 68% are Hindu, 12% Protestant, 11% Islamic and 3% Roman Catholic or Buddhist. Urban subjects (18%) are twice as likely to be Islamic; older students (76%) compared to younger (67%) more likely Hindu and younger subjects 6% more likely Protestant.

Subjects are generally certain of God's existence and most likely (64%) to believe that God is the all-powerful, all-knowing, perfect creator of the universe who rules the world today. However, although 17% prefer to define God as "everyone is God" and 10% that God refers to the realization of the concept of human potential.

They are certain of continuity of life after death and heaven and hell at about 65%, although they are not as certain of help from other religious practice and not at all sure of the existence and influence of ghosts. Female subjects are more certain of God's existence, continuity of life after death and the reality of heaven and hell than male subjects. Rural and older subjects are significantly more likely to feel other religious practices are helpful.

Overall, 35% believe you do not know what happens after death; while, 20% believe you go to heaven because you are good, 15% because you have accepted Christ and confessed sins and 12% because God loves all people. Female, rural and older subjects are much more likely to believe that you do not know what happens after death than their counterparts. Male subjects in this sample are more likely to hold you go to heaven because you are a good person; urban subjects because you have kept the rites of religion and have accepted Christ as Savior and younger subjects because God loves all people or you have accepted Christ as Savior.

Religious Practices

With 90% responding to the question of how important their religion is to them today, 43% indicate that their religion is very important to them and 36% somewhat important. Only 21% indicate that it is not too or not at all important. Similarly, 14% indicate they are very likely to continue religious service attendance after leaving home and 58% that they are somewhat likely. Rural subjects report that their religion is significantly more important and that they are likely to attend religious services than do the urban subjects.

At this time 66% rarely or seldom attend religious services and 21% attend weekly. There is no statistically significant difference compared to other family members. Rural subjects and their families are significantly more likely to attend religious services than urban counterparts.

With 11% of subjects not responding as to their religious practice, the most frequently practiced religious discipline is prayer; 31% report daily prayer and 9% weekly although 48% report that they rarely or seldom pray. Seventy-five percent rarely or seldom read religious writings; with 12 percent reading some holy writings daily and 9% weekly. All other religious activities are less frequent with attendance at religious training class the least frequent. Female subjects are more likely to read holy texts and males more likely to attend religious training. Rural subjects are generally more likely to observe all religious practices than their urban counterparts. Older subjects are somewhat more likely to practice these religious observances than the younger subjects, especially leading a training class.

About half indicate they have heard of the Bible or Jesus from any of the sources listed. Female and rural subjects are more likely to report having heard of the Bible or Jesus from all sources listed than male or urban subjects; of urban subjects fewer than 30% report that they have heard from any source listed.

With 12% responding to with opinions on Christian beliefs, presumably all Christians, 83% feel the Bible is correct in its teaching and 80% that the miracles reported in the Bible happened. They feel that they have a responsibility (78%) to tell others about their faith, that prayer changes what happens in life (77%) and that Christian faith is relevant to their life. Data shows that 76% accept the virgin birth, 75% that sins can only be forgiven through faith in Christ, 73% that angels influence life, that someone who is generally good can go to heaven and that some sins cannot be forgiven since they are so bad and 71% that God judges all people.

They are less certain (69%) that Jesus was a real person, returned to life after crucifixion (50%), that Jesus sinned like other people (44%) and that people must accept Jesus or spend eternity in hell (63%). Over half believe all religions are the same, that the idea of sin is outdated and that people are reincarnated after death.

Female subjects responding are more likely to accept and understand Christian doctrine while males are more likely to believe all religions are the same and that the idea of sin is outdated. Rural subjects are somewhat more likely to believe the Bible's authority and urban to accept reincarnation, that some sin cannot be forgiven and that Christian faith is relevant to them personally. Younger students accept the accuracy of the Bible, God's judgment and the reality of Jesus as a real person but also that the idea of sin is outdated than older subjects who are somewhat more pluralistic.

Of the 12%, presumably by those who are Christian, who respond a question about their commitment to Jesus Christ, 80% indicate they have made a personal commitment to Christ that is important to them today. Female and older subjects are more likely to report having made this decision than males. Of these who have made this commitment, 35% did so between 13 and 15 years of age, 29% between 5 and 8 years of age and 18% below the age of 5 years.

Section IV: India – Andhra Pradesh Secondary Data

Secondary Research Profile



DEMOGRAPHICS & POPULATION	
Population	1,152,342,278
Population (under 15 yrs)	31%
Life Expectancy	69.89 yrs
Birth Rate (per 1,000 people)	22.22
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	30.15
Estimated Urban / Rural Population	315,276,000 / 781,641,000
Largest City / Population	Bombay / 13,662,885
EDUCATION & LITERACY	
Literacy Rate (over 15 yrs)	60%
Primary Enrollment (2006)	84%
Literacy Rate – Males	70%
Literacy Rate – Females	48%
ECONOMICS	
GDP (PPP) Per Capita (2008)	\$2,900 USD
GDP official exchange rate (2008)	\$1.237 trillion
Poverty Rate (% below poverty line)	34%

SOCIAL			
Human Development Index ² (out of 177)	128	Prisoners (per capita)	29/100,000
Divorce Rate <i>as percent of Marriages</i>	Not Available	People living with HIV/Aids (2007 est.)	2.4 million
Unemployment Rate	6.8%	All registered NGOs	Not Available
Murder Rate (per capita)	0.0344083 per 1,000 people	Homelessness	Not Available
Rape Rate (per capita)	0.0143187 per 1,000 people	Teen Pregnancy (15-19 yrs)	Not Available
Theft Rate (per capita)	0.103027 per 1,000 people	Child Prostitution (% of 1 million prostitutes)	30%
Children Orphaned <i>due to all causes (0-17yrs)</i>	25,700	Child/Teen Soldiers	Not Available
ETHNIC GROUPS & RELIGIONS			
Indo-Aryan	72%	Hindu	80%
Dravidian	25%	Muslim	14%
Mongoloid and Other	3%	Christian	2%
		Sikh	2%
		Buddhist	1%

² 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.

	Jains	1%
LANGUAGES		
English, Hindi, Bengali, Telugu, Marathi, Tamil, Urdu, Gujarati, Malayalam, Kannada, Oriya, Punjabi, Assamese, Kashmiri, Sindhi, Sanskrit		