

Spiritual State of the World's Children

Italy





**Spiritual State of the World's Children
A Quantitative Study**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY FOR MINISTRY

Italy

May 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: Key Issues Analysis

Key Issues

- Family composition
 - 86% indicate living in a two-parent family (includes 5% living in a two parent household where one is a step parent)
 - 15% indicate parents are divorced, separated, or remarried
 - 9% indicate living with their mother or stepmother only
- Perception of Family
 - Definition of family
 - 71% define family as any person or group whom you love or care about deeply
 - 21% define family as those related by birth, adoption or marriage
 - 4% define family as any group of people who live together
 - 4% define family as any group of people who shares the same set of values and goals in the life
 - Function of family
 - Place for children –
 - 89% consider an unmarried man and woman with children a family
 - 75% consider a single woman with children a family
 - Relationship –
 - 53% consider an unmarried man and woman a family
 - 39% consider homosexual women a family
 - 37% consider homosexual men a family
- Relationship with parents
 - 38% spend 15 minutes or less a week talking with their father about things that really matter
 - 30% spend 60 minutes or more a week talking with their father about things that really matter
 - 23% spend 15 minutes or less a week talking with their mother about things that really matter
 - 48% spend 60 minutes or more a week talking with their mothers about things that really matter
- Safety and Security of home
 - 58% feel their home is a place where they feel safe and loved
 - 15% feel only sometimes loved in their homes
 - 10% feel each person in their family is trying to love another
 - 9% feel comfortable in their home, but would not consider their family close
 - 8% are uncomfortable and would rather be elsewhere
- Marriage
 - 84% feel that they will be happy in their marriage
 - 65% approve of divorce even when children are involved
 - 58% believe God intended marriage to last a life time
 - 55% feel the traditional family does not play a significant role in the stability of society
 - 54% believe marriage problems have been exaggerated
 - 34% report there is too much pressure to get married, would rather live together
 - 17% indicate that anyone who gets married should anticipate divorce
 - 11% prefer to remain single

- Sexuality
 - 40% have had sexual intercourse
 - 13% would like to be a virgin at marriage; 17% would regain their virginity if it were possible
 - 65% consider sex to be always acceptable and 26% sometimes acceptable
 - Most likely to learn about sex from classmates/friends, internet and TV/movies
 - They are least likely to learn about sex from sex-related magazines and books, textbooks and parents
- Satisfaction with life
 - 35% are very satisfied and 46% are somewhat satisfied with their lives
 - 19% are somewhat or very dissatisfied with their lives
 - Over the past three months –
 - 81% report watching music television
 - 73% indicate they have lied to an adult
 - 51% admit having lied to their peers
 - 46% engaged in watching pornographic movie; 15% read a pornographic magazine
 - 40% have drunk enough to be considered legally drunk
 - 39% indicate that they have intentionally tried to emotionally hurt someone
 - 19% have had suicidal thoughts
 - 9% have attempted suicide
- Influences (cited as having *a lot* or *some* influence over thoughts and actions)
 - 68% Friends (23% a lot of influence)
 - 68% Parents (22% a lot of influence)
 - 45% Music (18% a lot of influence)
 - 37% Movies (10% a lot of influence)
- Moral behavior
 - 75% feel lying is sometimes a necessity
 - 69% feel bending the rules is okay
 - 57% are pragmatic indicating in several ways that moral behavior is relative and justified by whether or not it “works”
 - 51% feel that breaking the law is okay if it does not hurt anyone
- Factors providing future satisfaction (cited as having *a lot* of importance)
 - 85% having good physical health
 - 79% having close personal relationships
 - 74% having a high-paying job
 - 67% having a fulfilled sex-life within marriage
 - 67% having a clear purpose for living
 - 67% having one marriage partner for life
- Religious Practice
 - 27% religious affiliation is to believe in myself
 - 49% religion is very (15%) or somewhat (34%) important to them
 - 35% can recall a time when their religious beliefs affected their behavior
 - 20% report weekly or daily prayer
 - 17% participate in weekly or daily religious services
 - 12% participate in weekly or daily religious youth group
 - 4% report weekly or daily scripture reading

- **Christian Theology**
 - 89% have heard about Jesus and the Bible from Church, 84% from family or relatives, 67% textbooks and 60% other
 - 79% believe that people who do not accept Jesus Christ as their savior can still go to heaven
 - 76% believe that Jesus Christ was a real person
 - 76% believe that truth can mean different things to different people and no one can be sure that they know the truth
 - 69% believe that Jesus was born to a virgin
 - 65% believe that spiritual development is not necessary for leading a satisfying life
 - 60% believe that if a person is generally good, or does enough good things for others during their life, they will earn a place in heaven
 - 57% consider Christianity relevant to the way they live
 - 56% believe that forgiveness of sins is only found through faith in Jesus Christ
 - 55% believe in a final judgment before God
 - 54% believe that prayer changes what happens in life
 - 49% believe the Bible is accurate in all of its teachings (59% believe that the miracles in the Bible took place)
 - 48% believe that God created the universe (27% believe that He rules the world today)
 - 39% feel they have a responsibility to share their faith with others
 - 37% believe the Bible provides a clear and indisputable description of moral truth (27% believe this truth is the same for all people)
 - 34% believe that church membership is important
 - 8% believe that only confession of sins and faith in Jesus Christ can gain access to Heaven

Strengths & Opportunities

- To be completed by the OneHope Europe team

Weaknesses & Threats

- To be completed by the OneHope Europe team

Recommendations

- To be completed by the OneHope Europe team

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 headmasters and staff of the schools included in the sample, the cooperation of students, and volunteers.

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 Italy.

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 Italy:

- 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 children. The survey was stratified by degree of urbanization and gender for Italy. Additional strata that permit analysis are: family composition, ethnicity, 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 Italian. Surveys were administered in randomly selected accessible¹ schools segregated by population density (proportional to national population distribution of urban-rural residents).

Students in the schools were 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 through January 2011-March 2011. Davide Bolognesi of Alma Mater Studiorum – Università di Bologna served as the local Research Coordinator for the Italy research project. Oversight was provided by Dr. Allen Reesor, Mindy Chandler, and Andrea Barquero of 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 as 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

Review

Educational leaders reviewed the survey and recommended minor edits.

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.

Cities were randomly selected and population density was interpreted as either urban or rural. Sixty secondary schools (20 schools plus 2 alternatives for each) were randomly selected based on city school listings provided through the Ministry of Education website. Only two of the twenty Italian cities randomly selected, Crotone (Filolao) and Chioggia (Veronese), were those on the original *Randomized Urban and Rural School Listing*². All other schools were selected based on a “public” or “government” school and their location from the originally selected site (6-10 km) and approached individually for sample inclusion.

To ensure that gender participation reflects the male/female ratio of the national population, schools were selected nationally in order to reflect the male/female ratio.

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 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 Research Coordinator in Italy 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, a OneHope representative will oversee the destruction of all hard copy surveys.

² All other schools from original list did not respond or denied our research request.

Implementation & Survey Administration

Data Collection

The survey was administered in the schools identified by randomization and previously contacted. The research agent identified 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 Italy.
- If the average class size at a school was more 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 Italy.

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.

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.

The following assisted with data collection:

- Olga Zhyvytsya
- Eliseo Tambone
- Giorgio De Angelis
- Marcella Martella
- Julia Bertaina
- Andrea Crocivera
- Joe Hunziker
- Davide Bolognesi

Data Entry

The local Research Coordinator was responsible for accurate input of the data into the web-based survey database. The following assisted with data entry:

- Marcella Martella
- Julia Bertaina
- Olga Zhyvytsya
- Davide Bolognesi

Section III: Profile of Youth in Italy

Data Qualifications

The total sample for this survey was 3,769 participants. Of the sample, 42% live in rural areas and 58% live in urban areas. Overall responses in this sample are weighted to male and over 16 year old participant's attitudes; 36% of participants are younger than 15 years of age, 66% 16 years of age or older, 57% male and 43% female. Urban participants are 22% more likely to be male.

Demographic Profile

In this sample participants were evenly distributed across the grade levels of 9th through 12th grades. School performance was self rated as poor or very poor by 11% of participants, average by 44%, good by 38% and excellent by 7%. Male participants are slightly more likely to rate their performance as poor or average than female participants and rural participants slightly more likely than urban participants to rate their performance as good or excellent

Parents are generally likely to be *other* employed for mothers 42% and for fathers 23%; this may mean that they work from home, are self-employed or unemployed. Fathers of participants are 24% and mothers 22% employed as *professionals*, fathers 19% and mothers 15% in *service industry*, fathers 18% and mothers 6% in *industrial* and fathers 13% with mothers 14% in *public sector* employment.

In this sample 79% of participants' parents are married and 15% divorced, separated or remarried. Rural participants are more likely than urban participants to report their parents are married and for urban participants parents are more likely to be divorced or separated.

Overall, 81% of participants report that they live with their natural mother and father, 9% with their natural mother or stepmother with no father and 5% report they live with two parents, one being a step parent. Rural participants are more likely than urban participants to live with their natural mother and father.

Family Relationships

In their own homes, 8% are uncomfortable and would rather be somewhere else, 58% say it is a place where they feel safe and loved, 15% a place where sometimes they feel loved and other times they do not and 10% feel their home is a place where everyone is trying to love one another. Younger participants more likely than older participants to feel that home is a place where they feel safe and loved.

Overall, 71% of participants define family as an emotional relationship "people for whom you love or care about deeply", with female participants more likely than male participants to define family this way. Family is defined as a legal relationship "people related by birth, adoption or marriage" by 21% with male participants are more likely than female participants to define family this way.

For groups of people living together, 89% consider an unmarried man and woman who have children a family, 75% consider an unmarried woman and her children family and 53% consider an unmarried man and woman who live together and do not have children to be a family. Just under 40% consider homosexuals couples to be family but for both male and female participants only 17% accept two single women living together to be family. For all other groups, female participants are more likely than male participants to agree that they are family. Urban and older participants are more likely than rural and younger participants to consider the following groups a family: unmarried man and woman who live together and do not have children, homosexual couples and unmarried women and their children.

Overall 86% feel that their family life has been good and 62% would like to have a marriage like their parents'. In their families, participants are most likely to feel that adults spend time with them and show they really love each other with about 4 out of five indicating that this is at least sometimes true. Over 70% feel adults at home are sometimes or frequently are very interested in who they are, set good examples for them yet expect more from them than is fair. Female participants are more likely than male participants to report that the adults in their home fight with each other but also that they spend time with them. Younger participants are more likely than older participants to feel the adults in their family spend time with them, admit when they are wrong and show that they really love each other.

Participants are more likely to describe the relationship with their mothers as very close (53%) or fairly close (37%) compared to fathers very close (39%) and fairly close (39%). Younger participants are more likely than older participants to describe their relationship with their parents as very close; male participants are closer to fathers than female participants who are closer to mothers than male participants.

Although participants are more likely to feel proud of their fathers (86%) than their mothers (79%), they are more likely to feel their mother shows her love (92%) than fathers (83%). They are also more likely to talk with their mother and seek her advice than with their father although they are more likely to seek his advice than to talk with him.

In a typical week 38% spend 15 minutes or less talking with fathers about things that really matter to them and 23% as little time with mothers. While 17% converse with their fathers more than two hours a week 38% spend this much time talking to mothers. Female and younger participants are more likely than male and older participants to talk with their parents.

Marriage Attitudes and Relationships with People of the Opposite Sex

Generally participants are positive about marriage, 84% expect to be very happy in their marriage, 83% do not expect marriage to end in divorce and 89% would prefer not to remain single. However, 63% of participants believe that it is very hard to have a successful marriage, 65% approve of divorce when parents do not love each other anymore even if children are involved, 55% of participants do not feel the traditional family stabilizes society and 42% do not believe God intended marriage to last a lifetime. Most do not value virginity as a condition for marriage, 84% do not expect to be a virgin at marriage and 81% do not want to be a virgin. Although male participants are more likely than female participants to see value in marriage and family, female participants are more likely to value virginity and to agree that God intended marriage to last a lifetime. Rural participants are more likely than urban participants to value marriage and family. Younger participants are more likely than older participants to value marriage and family, feel that divorce is wrong and value virginity.

Participants are most likely to have learned about sex from classmates or friends, internet and TV/movies; they are least likely to learn about sex from sex-related magazines and books, textbooks and parents. Male participants are more likely than female participants to have learned about sex from the internet, TV/movies and sex-related magazines and books; while, female participants are more likely than male participants to have learned about sex from textbooks. Urban participants are more likely than rural participants to have learned about sex from their parents.

When asked what is permissible sexual activity for two people who are not married but are both in love with each other and are willing, over 90% of participants felt all types of sexual activity including sexual intercourse are sometimes or always permissible. Male, older and urban participants are more likely to have permissive attitudes about intense sexual activity than female, younger and rural participants.

When asked how likely they would be to engage in sexual intercourse and for what reasons, the strongest influences were if they were in love with the person, intended to marry the person or had no fear of pregnancy. Male participants are more likely than female participants to acquiesce if their friends strongly encouraged them to do so, had no fear of pregnancy or felt that their parents would not mind. Urban participants are more likely than rural participants to engage in sexual intercourse if their friends strongly encouraged them to do so; whereas, rural participants are more likely than urban participants to engage in sexual intercourse if they intended to marry the person. Older participants are more likely than younger participants to engage in sexual intercourse if they were in love with the person, while younger participants are more likely than older participants to engage in sexual intercourse if they knew their parents would not find out or if they knew their parents would not mind.

When asked about their sexual experience, 40% of participants indicated they had engaged in sexual intercourse and more than half have engaged in sexual fondling. Male participants are far more likely than female participants to have touched breasts and genitals. Urban participants are more likely than rural participants to have touched genitals and older participants are more likely than younger participants to have engaged in all the listed behaviors with the opposite sex.

Beliefs and Perspectives on Daily Life

Asked about their degree of satisfaction with life, 35% are very satisfied and 46% somewhat satisfied with 19% either not at all or not too satisfied. Participants also report that 19% have had suicidal thoughts during the previous 90 days and 9% had attempted suicide.

During a normal week the greatest amount of their free time is spent looking for information on the internet, chatting on the internet/SMS, studying for school and listening to music with over 24% spending more than eight hours a week in at least one of these activities (81% watch music videos at least once a week). About half spend less than an hour a week reading a book and three quarters spend little or no time reading the Bible or Koran. Male participants are more likely than female participants to watch TV and look for information on the internet and female participants are more likely to read a book, study or chat on the internet and SMS. Urban participants are more likely than rural participants to read a book and older participants are more likely than younger participants to sleep when they have a break.

Of the media listed, electronic media (MP3, cell phone, laptop computer) and facebook/blogging are the most appealing for participants in this sample. Female and rural participants are more likely than male and urban participants to read fashion magazines. Younger participants are more likely than older participants to find facebook and electronic media appealing.

When asked how much influence various people and activities have on their thoughts and actions, it was parents, friends, music they listen to and movies which are most influential. Television, teachers, internet, siblings and Christianity were less influential but still of significance for participants. Female participants are more likely male participants to be influenced by teachers and male participants are more likely than female participants to be influenced by information they receive from the internet. Rural participants are more likely than urban participants to be influenced by Christianity and younger participants are more likely than older participants to be influenced by television.

When asked which conditions were the most important achievements for the future, in descending order of importance participants regard good physical health, close friendships, a high-paying job, a clear purpose for life and sexual fulfillment in marriage as very important to achieving satisfaction in life. Having one marriage partner in life, earning a degree, a comfortable lifestyle, having children, owning a large home and living with integrity are also important though less significant accomplishments in life. Female participants are more likely than male participants to desire being active in a church, having children and obtaining a degree. Rural and younger participants are more likely than urban and older participants to desire being active in church.

In moral and ethical matters, about 3 out of every four participants believe that truth means different things to different people, no one can be sure they have the truth, and truth can be defined in contradictory ways yet still be correct, and accept that lying is sometimes necessary. However, 74% of participants do not consider someone who relies on the Bible for moral guidance to be foolish but 63% do not believe the Bible provides a clear and indisputable description of moral truth. Generally participants are pragmatists, 69% of participants believe that sometimes you have to bend the rules to your own benefit, 57% that something is morally or ethically right if it works in their life and 51% condone law-breaking so long as no one is hurt.

About two out of three participants think that pursuit of spiritual development is unimportant, cannot recall a time when their religious beliefs affected their behavior and do not feel that church membership is important, that faith is important in their lives or that the universe was created by God.

While female participants are more likely to accept the possibility of contradictory truths than their male counterparts, they value religion and faith more highly. Rural and younger participants are more likely than urban and older participants to accept religious values and to have been influenced by them.

When asked about behaviors and actions over the previous three months, 73% of participants report having lied to an older person, 51% lied to a peer, about 45% have watched a pornographic movie, cheated on an exam, smoked a tobacco product and drunk enough alcohol to be legally drunk. Thirty-nine percent intentionally tried to emotionally hurt someone, 20% used illegal drugs or stole money or material possessions. Male participants are much more likely than female participants to have watched a pornographic movie or gambled and more likely to read a pornographic magazine, intentionally tried to physically hurt someone, steal money or material possession, use illegal drugs, cheat on an exam, lie to a peer or an adult and to become legally drunk. Older participants are more likely than younger participants to have used some type of illegal drug, been legally drunk, and cheated on an exam, while younger participants are somewhat more likely than older participants to have read a pornographic magazine and lied to peers.

Religious Background and Practice

In this sample, 31% of participants are non-practicing Catholic, 29% practicing Catholic, 27% have a personal religion and other religious affiliations each have fewer than 5% representation. Rural participants are more likely than urban participants to be practicing Catholics.

Religion is not at all or not too important for 51% of participants, somewhat important for 34% and very important for 15%; although 57% indicate that Christianity has relevance in their lives. However, 63% of participants believe that all major religions pray to the same God and 40% believe that it does not matter what religion you practice as all teach the same principles and truths. Sixty-two percent do not believe other popular religious practices are helpful with 28% uncertain of the value of other religions and 61% do not feel a responsibility to share their religious beliefs with others.

When asked how often participants and family members attend religious services, 78% of participants indicated that they rarely or only sometimes attend religious services and 17% attend weekly or daily services. Mothers and siblings are more likely to attend religious services than participants who attend at about the same rate as their fathers. For 35% of participants they are not at all likely to attend services on a regular basis after they graduate from high school or leave home and 34% are not too likely, although 7% are very likely and 24% somewhat likely.

With regard to religious practices such as prayer, scripture reading or attending religious study groups, 20% of participants report weekly or daily prayer, 12% attend weekly or daily religious youth groups and 5% or less participate in other practices weekly. With 67% response from participants that attendance at religious youth group meetings did not apply to them, 11% report attendance at religious youth groups with 1-9 participants and 9% report attending religious youth groups with 10 to 19 in attendance.

Participants are most likely to have heard about the Bible or Jesus in church or from family and about half from textbooks, friends or other sources such as TV and radio. Urban participants are more likely than rural participants to have heard from a missionary and younger participants are more likely than older participants to have heard about the Bible or Jesus from Western literature. While 59% of participants believe Biblical miracles really happened, fewer at 51% believe the Bible to be completely accurate in all of its teachings.

When asked about God, 21% of participants do not believe that God exists, 34% do not know what they believe about God, and 45% think God exists; 27% define God as the omnipotent, omniscient, Creator who rules the world today. Regarding Jesus Christ, although 76% believe he was a real person, 43% believe that he did not actually come back to life after crucifixion, 38% believe he sinned like others, and 31% discount the virgin birth.

When asked what happens after death, 38% of participants believe that human souls do not die with the body although 41% are uncertain, and only 19% believe heaven and hell are real places. For themselves, 51% of participants do not know what will happen after they die, 13% believe when they die they cease to exist and 8% believe they will go to heaven because they confessed their sins and accepted Christ as their savior. This uncertainty is reflected in the beliefs by about half of participants for each of the following: that God judges all people, faith in Jesus is the only way to be forgiven, that what we do for other people is more important than faith in Jesus and that if people are generally good they will go to heaven. However, three quarters reject the idea that you go to hell if you do not accept Jesus as savior and a similar percentage believe that people are reincarnated.

Female, younger and rural participants are more likely than male, older and urban participants to believe in the supernatural, although male participants are more likely than female participants to believe in judgment after death.

When asked whether they had made a personal commitment to Jesus Christ that is still important, just over half of the total sample responded, and of these 51% had made such a commitment with older participants less likely than younger participants to have done so. When asked at what age this commitment had been made about 30% responded and of these 29% report it was made between 9 and 12 years of age and 29% between 13 and 15 years of age.

Section IV: Italy Secondary Data

Secondary Research Profile



DEMOGRAPHICS & POPULATION	
Est. Population (2010)	59,983,205
Population (under 15 yrs)	14.02%
Life Expectancy	72 yrs
Birth Rate (per 1,000 people)	9.5
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	6.07
Estimated Urban / Rural Population	39,618,360 / 18,988,680
Largest City / Population	Rome / 2,473,972
EDUCATION & LITERACY	
Literacy Rate (over 15 yrs)	98.42%
Primary Enrollment	99%
Literacy Rate youth male (15 – 24 yrs.)	99.8%
Literacy Rate youth female (15-24 yrs.)	99.82%
ECONOMICS	
GDP (purchasing power parity) (per capita)	\$27,905.13
GDP (official exchange rate) 2010 est.	\$2.037 trillion
Poverty Rate (% below poverty line)	Not Available

SOCIAL			
Human Development Index ³ (out of 177)	23	Prisoners (per capita) 100,000	100
Unemployment Rate	8.4%	Adult prevalence rate 15-49 with HIV AIDS	0.4
Murder committed by youths (per capita)	1.4	Children Orphaned <i>due to all causes</i>	Not Available
Rapes reported	Not Available	Homelessness	Not Available
Suicide Rates (Age 15-24 per 100,000 people)	4.3	Teen Pregnancy (15-19 yrs)	Not Available
ETHNIC GROUPS & RELIGIONS			
Italian	95%	Roman Catholic	98%
German	1%	Other	2%
French	1%		
Albania	1%		
Slovenian	1%		
Greek	1%		
LANGUAGES			
Italian (official); German, French, Slovene and several other languages			

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.

³ 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.