

## **Spiritual State of the World's Children**

**Spain**





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

### **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY FOR MINISTRY**

#### **Spain**

October 2008

Prepared by:



©2008 OneHope  
600 S.W. Third Street, Pompano Beach, FL 33060  
[www.onehope.net](http://www.onehope.net)

© 2008 OneHope



### 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, visit [www.metadigmgroup.com](http://www.metadigmgroup.com) or email us at [info@metadigmgroup.com](mailto:info@metadigmgroup.com).

**When citing this report, please use the following reference:**

OneHope, Inc. (2008). *Spiritual state of the world's children: a quantitative study. Executive summary for ministry. Spain.* Retrieved from: <http://onehope.net/sswc/country-research/>

**Table of Contents**

	<b>Page</b>
<b>Section I: Key Issues Analysis</b>	<b>5</b>
Key Issues	5
Strengths & Opportunities	7
Weaknesses & Threats	7
Research Recommendations	9
<b>Section II: Project Description</b>	<b>10</b>
Acknowledgments	10
Overview	10
Research Methodology	10
Project Overview	11
Logistics	11
Implementation & Survey Administration	12
<b>Section III: Profile of Youth in Spain</b>	<b>13</b>
Data Qualifications	13
Demographic Profile	13
Family Relationships	13
Relationships with People of the Opposite Sex	14
Beliefs and Perspectives on Daily Life	15
Religious Background and Practice	16
<b>Section IV: Spain Secondary Data</b>	<b>18</b>

## Section I: Key Issues Analysis

### **Key Issues**

- Family composition
  - 80% - two parent family
  - 18% - parents are divorced or separated
  - 10% - live with natural mother or stepmother
  
- Perception of family
  - Definition of family
    - 61% define family as any person or group whom you love or care about deeply
    - 33% define family as those related by birth, adoption or marriage
  
- Function of family
  - Place for children:
    - 82% consider an unmarried man and woman with children a family
    - 73% consider a single woman with children a family
  - Relationship :
    - 52% consider an unmarried man and woman without children a family
    - 51% consider homosexual men a family
    - 49% consider homosexual women a family
  
- Relationship with parents
  - 28% spend less than 15 minutes a week talking with their father about things that really matter
  - 24% spend more than 4 hours a week talking with their father about things that really matter
  - 12% spend less than 15 minutes a week talking with their mother about things that really matter
  - 41% spend more than 4 hours a week talking with their mothers about things that really matter
  
- Safety and security of home
  - 59% feel their home is a place where they feel safe and loved
  - 9% are uncomfortable and rather be elsewhere
  
- Marriage
  - 73% feel that they will be happy in their marriage
  - 70% feel the traditional family does not play a significant role in the stability of society
  - 58% believe God intended marriage to last a life time
  - 57% admire single life
  - 43% report there is too much pressure to get married, would rather live together without being married
  - 26% would like to be a virgin at marriage
  - 25% indicate that anyone who gets married should anticipate divorce

- Sexuality
  - 55% have had sexual intercourse with a member of the opposite sex
  - Most likely to learn about sex from classmates/friends and TV/movies
  - They are least likely to learn about sex from the parents and textbooks
  
- Satisfaction
  - 46% of respondents indicate they are very satisfied and 40% somewhat satisfied with their lives
  - 14% are somewhat or very dissatisfied with their lives
  
- The percentage who indicate that the following have a lot of influence (over thoughts and actions)
  - 43% friends
  - 33% parents
  - 25% siblings
  - 25% music
  
- Moral behavior
  - Over the past three months:
    - 51% report cheating on an exam
    - 44% admit having lied to their peers and 58% indicate they have lied to an adult
    - 39% admit to watching a pornographic movie
    - 19% have had suicidal thoughts and 15% attempted suicide
  - 66% feel bending the rules is okay
  - 62% feel lying is sometimes a necessity
  - 62% believe truth to have different meanings for people in the area of morality and ethics
  - 54% believe that no one can be absolutely sure that they know the truth
  - 49% feel that breaking the law is okay if it does not hurt anyone
  - 43% are pragmatic indicating in several ways that moral behavior is relative and justified by whether or not it “works”
  
- The percentage who indicate the following are factors are very important for future satisfaction
  - 79% good physical health
  - 75% close friendships
  - 65% having a high paying job
  - 65% having a high paying job
  
- Religious Practice
  - 42% religion is somewhat or very important to them
  - 18% report weekly or daily prayer
  - 17% participate in weekly or daily religious services
  - 11% report weekly or daily Bible reading
  - 11% participate in weekly or daily religious training class

### ***Strengths & Opportunities***

- 86% are somewhat or very satisfied with their lives
- 49% indicate that they are doing good in school, 15% report excellent performance, and 26% average performance
- 75% report their parents are married and 70% live with their natural mother and father
- 59% report feeling safe and loved in their homes
- 81% report a fairly or very close relationship with their fathers and 92% with their mother
- 24% spend more than four hours a week conversing with their fathers about things that really matter and 41% with their mothers; rural students are more likely to report their parents spend time with them
- 75% indicate that their family experience has been positive and that they expect to be happy in their own marriages
  - 83% report that their parents sometimes or frequently set good examples for them
  - 77% that their parents are interested in them
  - 73% that their parents spend time with them
  - 72% that parents demonstrate their love for each other
- 58% believe that God intended marriage to last a lifetime and 60% that most marriage problems have been exaggerated
- 54% report regular internet chatting
- 17% of all those taking this survey have made a commitment to Jesus Christ that is still important to them
- 17% report that their religion is very important to them and the same percentage attend weekly or daily services
- 25% that religion is somewhat important and 24% that they are very or somewhat likely to attend religious services after leaving home

### ***Weaknesses & Threats***

- 18% report that their parents are divorced; 10% live with a parent and step-parent and 10% live with their mother or stepmother
- 9% would rather be elsewhere than in their homes
- 28% spend less than fifteen minutes talking with their fathers a week and 12% with their mothers
- Urban students are more likely to report that their parents fight
- 70% feel the traditional family does not play a significant role in the stability of society
- About 50% accept unmarried heterosexual without children and homosexual couples as families
- Older students are 20% more likely to accept homosexual couples as families
- 55% of subjects report having engaged in sexual intercourse and fondling
- 70% of the older students have engaged in sexual intercourse
- 65% consider sexual intercourse and fondling acceptable and 21% sometimes acceptable for a couple who are in love and willing
- 78% indicate that they are more likely or very likely to have sexual intercourse if they were in love with the person
- Parents and textbooks are the least likely sources of information about sex
- 19 % reported having suicidal thoughts in the last three months
- 15% attempted suicide (males are 5% more likely than females) in the last three months

- 25% consider Christianity to be somewhat or always influential; the Bible and New Age religions are reported as being influential by about 15%
- 54% believe that no one can be sure that they know the truth
- 49% find law-breaking acceptable (as long as it does not hurt anyone) and 43% find things morally or ethically right if it works in their lives
  - 66% find rule-bending acceptable
  - 62% lying sometimes necessary
  - 62% truth to mean different things to different people
- Over the last three months:
  - 58% have lied to an adult (44% to a peer)
  - 51% have cheated on an exam
  - Approximately 40% have drunk enough to be legally intoxicated, smoked cigarettes, or watched pornographic movies
  - About 33% has used some type of illegal drug or gambled
  - Male subjects are significantly more likely (by 20-26%) to use pornography than females.
  - Males, by about 10%, are more likely than females to engage in violent and criminal behaviors: theft, illegal drug use, physical or emotional violence
  - Female are 18% more likely than males to watch MTV and 5% more likely to lie to adults
- 58% report that religion is not too or not at all important
- 31% believe there is no such thing as God and 25% of subjects are certain of God's existence
- 48% are certain that God and ghosts do not exist
- 21% report that they do not know what they believe about God
- 52% do not believe that Heaven and Hell are real places
- 63% do not believe that rejecting Christ as savior will result in an eternity in Hell, although 7% believe that confession of sin is necessary to go to Heaven and 52% believe that good works are enough
- 50% believe that Jesus Christ was a real person and 46% believe in his virgin birth
- 44% believe in Christ's redemption of sins
- 48% believe in the accuracy of the Bible
- 47% believe in the judgment of God
- 37% believe all religions adhere to the same principles and truths
- 78% report that they or their siblings only sometimes or rarely attend religious services and 76% indicated that they are not too or not at all likely to attend religious services after leaving home



## **Research Recommendations**

*These recommendations are a product of church leadership review of these research findings.*

### **Strengthen families in a euro-secular setting.**

Ministry Strategy:

- Provide counseling for parents and children in conjunction with church plants.
- Establish a school for parents as a service to local government (ayuntamiento).
- Promote “tribal” youth leaders to mentor children in settings where both parents work.
- Create materials that are of European quality and in various new media presentation, including music, since 25% of youth decisions are influenced by music.

### **Help bridge the cultural youth outreach gap which exists in most churches and families.**

Ministry Strategy:

- Establish recreational groups as a way of reaching youth.
- Establish youth groups outside of the church building and encourage church leaders to accept these as legitimate.
- Establish seminars that would help the churches to transition to a new vision and ministry for youth.
- Establish churches started by youth leaders.
- Communicate God’s Word through music genres popular with teens.
- Establish contacts and consultations with national leaders that would result in them releasing the youth in innovative euro-secular ministry

**Minister to and mentor youth to promote a stronger self-esteem.** (The daily life of youth has negative symptoms because Spain has a culture that has usually focused on opposing bad behavior instead of building self-esteem.)

Ministry strategy:

- Establish sports groups to reach and form youth. Coaches can be “tribal leaders” who are approachable by Spanish youth.
- Offer “tribal church leaders” to hold events in conjunction with the local government (ayuntamiento). This encourages personal evangelism and mentoring in a natural and relevant manner.
- Develop cell based communities of faith for youth.

## **Section II: Project Description**

### ***Acknowledgments***

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

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

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.

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 Spain:

- 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 Spain. 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 Castilian Spanish, the language of school instruction. Surveys were administered in randomly selected accessible<sup>1</sup> schools segregated by population density (proportional to national population distribution of urban-rural

---

<sup>1</sup> Schools considered inaccessible are those where approval of survey administration could not be obtained.

residents) to students in the schools randomized by gender (proportional to the national ratio of male-female).

### ***Project Overview***

The time frame for data collection was January 2008 through July 2008. Dr. Fernando Filgueira served as the local Research Coordinator for the Spain research project. Oversight was provided by Mindy Chandler and Dr. Allen Reesor 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 Survey and assessed by Rene Paulson, Ph.D. The final report employs Dr. Paulson's analysis of the data and is supplemented with secondary data when applicable and primary qualitative data.

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

### ***Logistics***

#### Review

National 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.

The Spanish Ministry of Education provided a list of schools segregated by population density.

Population density was interpreted as either urban or rural. Additionally, the study population was further segregated into one of two classes: less than one hundred thousand or between one hundred thousand and one million. This list was used to select randomly identified schools at Book of Hope 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 students were selected for participation.

#### Verifying Access

Contact was made with the Heads of Schools, or their associates, prior to dates of interviews in order to prepare them to discuss the administration of survey instruments. Research Assistants then 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 SEFOVAN 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.

**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 Spain.
- 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 Spain.

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 assistants participated in data collection: Ruben Santana, Karina Casanova, Maite Larrañaga, Yolanda Garrido, German Collazo, Fernando Filgueira, Maria Jose Fernandez, and Pablo Cabrera.

Data Entry

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

### **Section III: Profile of Youth in Spain**

#### ***Data Qualifications***

With 61% of respondents 16 years and older, this survey is somewhat weighted to older subjects.

It should be noted that male subjects are somewhat more conservative in their attitudes and values in this sample set than females. This may be due to the influence of their religious background; males are 8% more likely than females to report that they are members of the aggregated group of Jehovah's Witnesses, Mormons, and Evangelical/Christians than female subjects, who are 4% more likely to be Roman Catholic and 6% more likely to practice a personal faith.

In matters of religion and religious practice, only 40% of those surveyed responded. This means that the data on religious attitudes represents the view of a minority of those in the sample set.

Note: When reviewed by Spanish ecclesial leaders, there were questions regarding the marriage and divorce statistics reported by respondents. According to their knowledge and certain news sources<sup>2</sup>, the divorce rate currently stands at 51% (skyrocketing 277% over the past five years) due to less-strict divorce laws enacted in 2005.

#### ***Demographic Profile***

Within the sample set, the subjects are 53% male and 47% female. Fifty percent are 17 or older, of these, half are over 18 years of age. Twenty-six percent are ages 15-16 and 21% are ages 13-14. Nineteen percent report having graduated from high school; 34% report being in 11-12<sup>th</sup> grade, which in Spain is not considered compulsory. Sixteen percent of students are in the state-mandatory ESO levels of 9-10<sup>th</sup> grades. One-third of students selected "other" within this category that could include those enrolled in lower levels (classes below 9th) or alternate forms of education.

Overall, 49% indicate that they are doing good in school; 15% report excellent performance and 26% average performance. Nine percent report poor or very poor school performance. Female students are 10% more likely to indicate average and younger students excellent performance.

Fathers are most likely employed in the industrial sector (28%) or service industry (25%). Additionally, 18% report that their fathers are professionals or public sector workers. Forty-nine percent report that their mothers are employed in the service industry or at 19% each professional and public sectors. Mothers of urban students are more likely (by 7%) to be employed in the service industry.

Approximately three-quarters of students' parents are married, 18% report that their parents are divorced, 4% that one parent is dead, 3% that their parents are "other" (which may indicate that they are not legally married), and 1% that their parents are remarried.

Seventy percent live with their natural mother and father, 10% with a parent and step-parent, and 10% with their mother or stepmother only.

<sup>2</sup> Source: <http://www.20minutos.es/noticia/238171/0/numero/divorcios/crecio/> (May 2007)

### ***Family Relationships***

Fifty-nine percent of subjects report feeling safe and loved in their homes, 13% feel comfortable in their homes, although they are not a close family, and almost as many only sometimes feel loved in their homes. However, 9% would rather be elsewhere than in their homes. Younger and rural students are more likely to indicate a closer relationship with their families. Females and younger students are more likely to feel unloved in their homes, though younger students are also more likely to report feeling safe and loved in their homes.

Eighty-one percent of subjects report a fairly or very close relationship with their fathers. Males (by 7%) and younger students (by 10%) are more likely to indicate having a very close relationship with their fathers than female and older subjects, although older students are more likely (by 5%) to report a fairly close relationship. Eighty-one percent report that their fathers sometimes or frequently show love for them, and that they feel proud of their fathers. Sixty-four percent report spending one-on-one time with their fathers; 24% spend more than four hours a week conversing with their fathers about things that really matter, although 28% spend less than fifteen minutes. Older students are more likely to report talking about their personal concerns with their fathers. Sixty-one percent of subjects report showing love for their fathers. Males and younger students are more likely to seek advice from their fathers. Younger students are also more likely to report feeling proud of their fathers, spending one-on-one time with their fathers, and feeling their fathers show them love; they are significantly more likely to indicate that they show love for their fathers.

Ninety-two percent report a fairly close or very close relationship with their mother; females (by 5%) and younger students (by 7%) are more likely to report a very close relationship than male and older students. Ninety-one percent of students sometimes or frequently feel their mothers show love for them and 90% feel proud of their mothers. Seventy-seven percent indicate spending one-on-one time with their mothers; 41% spend more than four hours a week in conversation with their mothers, and 12% spend less than fifteen minutes. Females are far more likely to spend more than 4 hours per in weekly conversation with their mothers, and younger or rural students are more likely to spend the greatest amount of time interacting with their mothers. Seventy-three percent of subjects report showing love for their mothers, with females significantly more likely to share personal concerns, seek advice, and spend one-on-one time with their mothers. Older students are more likely to talk with their mothers about personal concerns; younger students are more likely to spend one-on-one time with their mothers, show love for their mothers, and feel their mothers show love for them.

Eighty-three percent of subjects report that their parents sometimes or frequently set good examples for them, 77% that they are interested in them, 73% spend time with them, and 72% demonstrate their love for the other parent. However, 67% percent believe that their parents sometimes or frequently expect more of them than what is fair. Female students are more likely to report feeling that their parents do not trust them, shout at them, fight, and do not allow them to do what they want to do; they are also, however, more likely to report that their parents are interested in them, spend time with them, and set good examples. Urban students are more likely to report that their parents fight, while rural students are more likely to report their parents spend time with them. Younger students are more likely to indicate that their parents do not trust them, admit when they are wrong, set good examples, and demonstrate love; they are also far more likely than older students to feel that their parents do not allow them to do what they want to do or to report feeling their parents expect more than what is fair.

About three-quarters of youth in this sample indicate that their family experience has been positive and that they expect to be happy in their own marriages. Although 70% feel divorce is permissible even when children are present in the home and 25% expect marriage to end in divorce, 58% believe that God intended marriage to last a lifetime and 60% that most marriage problems have been exaggerated. Fifty-three percent report the desire to have a marriage similar to their parents, while 57% admire single life. Only 30% believe the traditional family is important to the stability of society.

Sixty-one percent of students define family as *any group of people whom you care about deeply*; only one-third as *relationship through birth, adoption, or marriage*. Females are 12% more likely to define family as a group of those whose relationship is characterized by love, while males are 8% more likely to hold a more traditional definition. When analyzed by population density and age, younger and urban students are far more likely to uphold the more traditional definition; conversely, older and rural students are more likely to define family ties by love.

Eighty-two percent of those surveyed define a cohabiting couple with children as a family, and 73% would consider an unmarried woman and her children to be family. Roughly half of students accept childless cohabiting heterosexual and homosexual couples (gay and lesbian) as families. Older students are significantly more likely to accept all groups as family – and are more than 20% more likely to accept homosexual couples – than their younger counterparts.

### ***Relationships with People of the Opposite Sex***

Overall 55% of subjects report having engaged in sexual intercourse and fondling (30% of younger students have engaged in sexual intercourse and 50% in fondling), although sexual activity decreases with intensity. For a couple who are in love and willing, sexual intercourse and fondling is considered by 65% of those surveyed to be always acceptable and sometimes acceptable by 21%. Females are about 10% more likely to approve of these activities than males, although males are far more likely than females to engage in more intense sexual activities. Urban subjects are more likely to report fondling and intercourse than their rural counterparts. Older students are significantly more likely to engage in all activities with 70% having had sex.

In this sample, the most likely reason given to engage in sexual intercourse is if two people are in love with each other and willing; 78% indicate that they are more likely or very likely to have sexual intercourse for this reason. When asked what conditions would influence a decision to engage in sexual intercourse, 61% indicate that they would if they were sure that pregnancy would not occur, 48% if their parents would not find out, and 47% if they intended to marry. Although peer influence is the lowest of the factors considered, males are 30% more likely to respond to the encouragement of their friends than females and somewhat more likely if they knew their parents would not find out or that their parents would not mind.

Overall, youth are most likely to learn about sex from their classmates/friends, followed by TV/movies. Parents and textbooks are the least likely sources of information about sex. Males are significantly more likely to learn about sex from TV/movies, sex-related magazines/books, and the internet; females are more likely to learn about sex from their parents and textbooks. Older students are more likely to learn about sex from sex-related magazines/books and their classmates/friends. Textbooks are more likely to be educational tools for rural students.

### ***Beliefs and Perspectives on Daily Life***

Approximately 53% of respondents indicate that they are very or somewhat satisfied with their lives; Eighty-six percent of youth surveyed in this sample are somewhat or very satisfied with their lives; males and rural youth are more likely report that this is the case. Nineteen percent of subjects reported having suicidal thoughts and 15% attempted suicide. Males are more likely (by 5%) to have attempted suicide. Urban students are more likely (by 5%) to have suicidal thoughts and attempted suicide.

Good physical health (79%) and close friendships (75%) are listed as the most desired conditions for the future, followed by a high-paying job (65%) and having a degree (65%). Friends are reported as the most influential factor in students' lives, followed by their parents, siblings, and music. Fewer than 25% considered Christianity to be somewhat or always influential, while the Bible and New Age religions are only reported as being influential by about 15%. Females are more likely to cite their siblings, friends, parents, and music as influences; males are more likely to be influenced by information from the internet, religious leaders, and new age religions. Rural students are more likely to be influenced by their parents than urban subjects, and younger students by television, parents, teachers, music, Christianity, religious leaders, and textbooks. In a given week, subjects are most likely to spend their free time sleeping, followed by listening to music and watching TV.

Seventy-eight percent of subjects report weekly or daily use of electronic media (specifically MP3 players, cell phones, and laptop computers) and 66% have watched MTV at least weekly. Internet chatting is reported as a regular activity by 54%. Females are far more likely to report use of media, but are significantly more likely to report reading fashion magazines than males. Younger students are also more likely to use media and are especially engaged in internet chat.

Fifty-four percent of subjects believe that no one can be sure that they know the truth, and 43% find things morally or ethically right if it works in their lives. This relativistic view of morality is supported by their attitudes: 66% find rule-bending acceptable, 62% that lying is sometimes necessary, and 62% that truth means different things to people. Law-breaking is seen as acceptable by 49%, as long as it does not hurt anyone. These attitudes are borne out by their behaviors; over the last three months, 58% have lied to an adult (44% to a peer), 51% have cheated on an exam, approximately 40% have drunk enough to be legally intoxicated, smoked cigarettes, or watched pornographic movies, and about one-third of subjects has used some type of illegal drug or gambled. Male subjects are significantly more likely (by 20-26%) to use pornography than females. Males are also more likely to engage in violent and criminal behaviors (steal by 12%, use illegal drugs by 11%, intentionally hurt someone physically or emotionally by about 10%), and slightly more likely to gamble, drink, or lie to their peers than females. However, female subjects are significantly more likely (by 18%) to watch MTV and slightly more likely (by 5%) to lie to adults.

### ***Religious Background and Practice***

Of those responding to this survey, 39% are confessing Roman Catholics, 31% profess no faith, 11% are Evangelical/Christian, and 8% practice personal faith. In this sample set, males are 8% more likely than females to report that they are members of the aggregated group of Jehovah's Witnesses, Mormons, and Evangelical/Christian than female subjects, who are 4% more likely to be Roman Catholic and 6% more likely to practice a personal faith. Younger students tend to be more likely to confess a religious faith by 7% to be Evangelical/Christian and 16% to be Roman Catholic than older students (who are 22% more likely to state that they do not practice any faith). Those surveyed are most likely to report having learned about the Bible or Jesus from the Church (70%), followed by textbooks (58%), and their family (52%).



Only 25% of subjects are certain of God's existence, 48% are certain that God and ghosts do not exist, and 31% believe there is no such thing as God. Twenty-one percent report that they do not know what they believe about God and less than 20% of those surveyed believe God to be the omniscient, omnipotent Creator; almost as many uphold the belief that everyone is god.

Thirty-five percent of subjects are uncertain of what follows death, 23% believe that people cease to exist after death, and 52% do not believe that Heaven and Hell are real places. Religious rites and good works are believed by 10% to make some difference in the afterlife. Seven percent of those surveyed believe that confession of sin is necessary for entry to Heaven. Younger subjects are more likely to be certain of God's existence, the afterlife, Heaven and Hell, and that other religious practices are helpful. Fourteen percent of males and younger subjects believe that good works and religious rites will gain access to Heaven. On the other hand, female subjects are significantly more likely to be uncertain of what happens after death, and older students are far more likely to believe that people cease to exist after death.

In a question dealing specifically with the students' understanding of Christian doctrine, about 40% of those taking the survey responded. Overall, those who responded exhibit uncertainty in their comprehension and perspective of Christian theology. It can be noted that 63% do not believe that rejecting Christ as savior will result in an eternity in Hell and 52% believe that good works would gain access into Heaven. Half believe that Jesus Christ was, in fact, a real person, but that Satan is only a symbol of evil not an actual being. Fewer than half believe in the accuracy of the Bible (48%), the judgment of God (47%), Christ's virgin birth (46%), and Christ's redemption of sins (44%).

Although 42% indicate their treatment of others is more important than their faith in Jesus Christ, an equal percentage indicates that their faith is relevant to their lives and believe that prayer is able to change things in life. Forty percent believe that the idea of sin is outdated and 38% believe Muslims, Buddhists, Christians, and Jews all pray to the same God although describing God differently; similarly, 37% believe all religions adhere to the same principles and truths.

Seventy-one percent of subjects responded to the question of the importance of religion; 58% report that religion is not too or not at all important, 17% that it is very important to them and 25% that it is somewhat important. Rural and younger subjects are more likely to give importance to their religion. Eighteen percent of subjects report weekly or daily prayer, 12% youth group attendance, and 11% Bible reading. Males are more likely to report Bible-reading, prayer, youth group attendance, and small group leading. Rural subjects are more likely to report prayer and youth group attendance.

Seventy-eight percent report that they or their siblings only sometimes or rarely attend religious services; 17% report weekly or daily attendance. Twenty-one percent report that their mothers attend weekly or daily religious services. In this sample set, male subjects are significantly more likely to report more frequent attendance for all members of their family, including themselves, than females. Younger students are more likely to report their own regular attendance, as are rural students and their fathers. Regarding the question of whether or not subjects would attend religious services after leaving home, of the 69% who responded to this question, 76% indicated that they are not too or not at all likely and 24% that they are very or somewhat likely. Rural subjects are more likely to state that they will attend services after high school.

Most of those who indicate that they attend a youth group are likely to attend small youth groups of between 1-9 people (27%-groups of 10-19 and 9%-groups of 20-29). However, 34% did not respond to this question and an additional 3% indicate that the question does not apply to them.

**Section IV: Spain Secondary Data**

**Secondary Research Profile  
SPAIN**



DEMOGRAPHICS & POPULATION	
Population	45,924,800
Population (under 15 yrs)	14.40
Population Rank	29
Personal computers (per capita)	276.509 per 1 million people
Mobile phone subscribers (per capita)	952.297 per 1 million people
Radios per capita	324.732 per 1,000 people
Life Expectancy	79.78yrs
Birth Rate (per 1,000 people)	10.73
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	4.31
Estimated Urban / Rural Population	31573000.00/9611000.00
Largest City / Population	Madrid (3,108,461)
EDUCATION & LITERACY	
Literacy Rate (over 15 yrs)	97.9%
Primary Enrollment	99%
Literacy Rate – Males	98.7%
Literacy Rate – Females	97.2%
ECONOMICS	
GDP (purchasing power parity) (per capita)	\$25,935.13 per capita
GNI (per capita)	\$27,570
Poverty Rate (% below poverty line, 2001)	19.8%

SOCIAL			
Human Development Index <sup>3</sup> (out of 177)	21	Unemployment Rate	8.1%
Divorce Rate as percent of Marriages *Some news sources claim that divorces grew to 51% during 2006 (skyrocketing 277% in the past five years) due to new, less-strict divorce laws enacted in 2005.	15.2%  *51%	People living with HIV AIDS	3.438 per 1,000
All registered NGOs	72	Population below Poverty Line	Not available
Murder (per capita) 1,000 people	0.8	Murders committed by youths per capita	0.8

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.

<sup>3</sup> 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.

Child maltreatment deaths	0.1 per 100,000 children	Teen Pregnancy (15-19 yrs) per 1000	279.22
<b>ETHNIC GROUPS &amp; RELIGIONS</b>			
Composite of Mediterranean and Nordic types		Roman Catholic Various others	94% 6%
<b>LANGUAGES</b>			
Castilian Spanish, Catalan, Galician, Euskera (Basque), Valencian, Majorcan			