One of the most widespread and persistent stereotypes about U.S. teenagers is that they are alienated from “established” or “organized” religion and that this alienation is increasing. Much popular writing about adolescents assumes this view; however, empirical data suggest that this stereotype has little basis in fact. The majority of 12th graders in the United States — about two-thirds — do not appear to be alienated from or hostile toward organized or established religion. Only about 15 percent appear to be alienated from religion, a number comparable to the percentage of U.S. adults who are alienated
Muslim youth often react to perceived discrimination by becoming alienated from society. Alienation Within Muslim Communities. Muslim youth, in addition to feeling the pressures of external alienation, often have no clear role models or authority figures to follow within their community. Lack of structure in terms of religious and secular organizations, as well as pressure from within families, can lead to the alienation of Muslim youth. Muslims in Europe are rarely unified by authority structures transferred from their countries of origin. Yet non-youth oriented Muslim organizations, as well as the state, could also be involved in the lives of Muslim youth. Muslim organizations could reach out to youth through schools and form mentoring relationships. African-American youth are less likely to be alienated from organized religion than white youth. Teens 4 God. By the end of his life, Melville was so alienated from American culture that his death was barely noticed. Rock and roll entrepreneur: Frank Zappa's true legacy. After their pleasure peaks, they return to their own separate spheres, alienated from each other and the world. Will you still love me tomorrow? The National Study of Youth and Religion found that about two-thirds of American 12th-graders say they do not feel alienated from organized religion. Study refutes teen stereotyp. The “American Religious Identification Survey 2001,” by The Graduate Center of the City University of New York followed up their earlier study done in 1990: the National Survey of Religious Identification (NSRI). The 2001 survey sampled 50,281 American adults by telephone among the contiguous 48 states between 2001-FEB to JUN. 81% of American adults identify themselves with a specific religion: 76.5% (159 million) of Americans identify themselves as Christian. A USA Today/Gallup Poll in 2002-JAN showed that almost half of American adults appear to be alienated from organized religion. If current trends continue, most adults will not call themselves religious within a few years. Results include: About 50% consider themselves religious (down from 54% in 1999-DEC).