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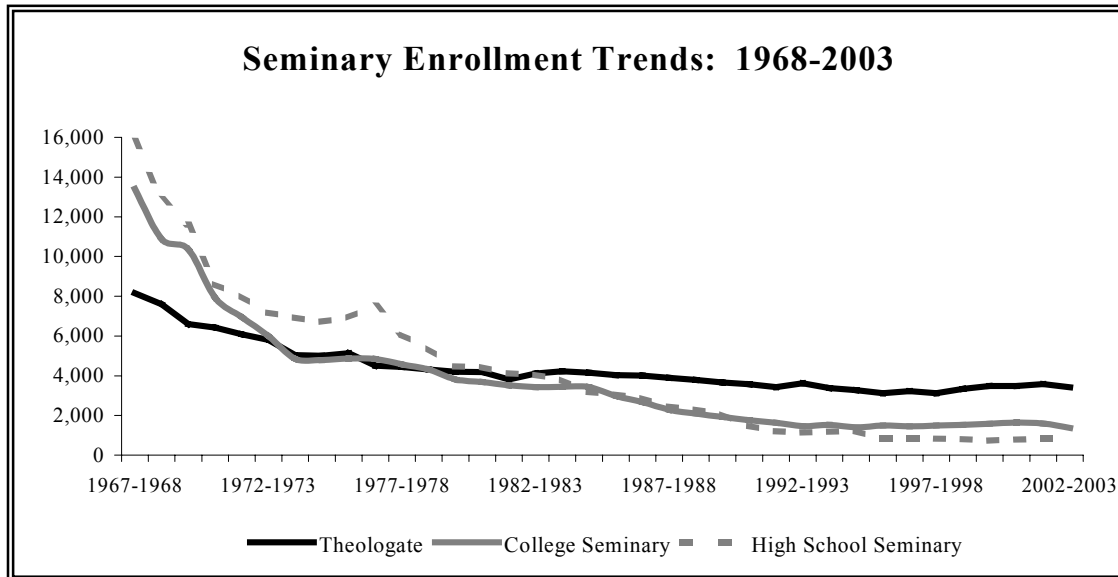
Catholic Ministry Formation Enrollments: Statistical Overview for 2002–2003

Priestly Formation

During the 2002–2003 academic year, enrollments in the post-baccalaureate level of priestly formation totaled 3,414, a decline of 5 percent from last year’s enrollments. Of these, 73 percent (2,489) were candidates for dioceses, and 27 percent (925) were from religious orders. Diocesan seminarians are 5 percent lower and religious seminarians have decreased approximately 4 percent from last year’s enrollment. These totals include pre-theology students who may have undergraduate degrees in another academic discipline but need additional work in philosophy or theology to qualify for theology enrollment.

College seminary enrollments have also declined this year as another college seminary closed its doors at the end of the 2001–2002 academic year, with plans announced for two more to close at the end of this academic year. College-level seminary enrollments are down by nearly 14 percent from last year, to approximately the same level as in 1994–1995.

Overall Seminary Enrollment Trends, 1968–2003



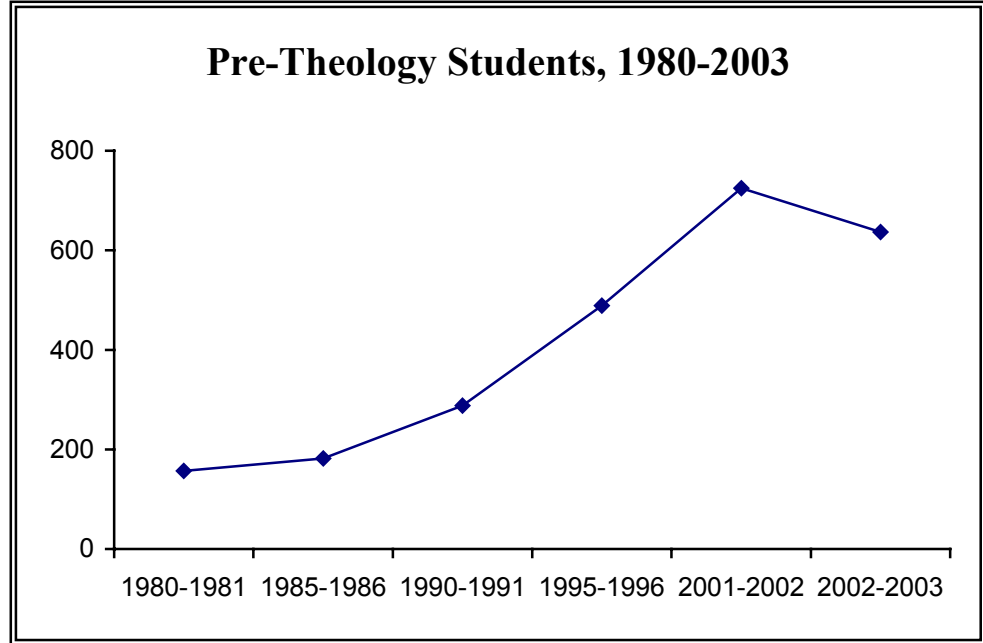
Since the 1967–1968 academic year, CARA has collected enrollment data for priesthood formation programs at the theologate, college, and high school levels in the United States. CARA also collects data on the two priesthood formation programs abroad that are sponsored by the hierarchy of the United States – the North American College in Rome and the American College in Louvain, Belgium, as well as the Seminario Hispano de Santa Maria de Guadalupe in Mexico City. This seminary was established in 2001 by the Archdiocese of Mexico City and accepts Hispanic students from dioceses in the United States who have a particular ministry to Hispanic Catholics in the United States.

Seminary Enrollments: 1968–2003					
Year	Theology Diocesan	Theology Religious	Theology Total	College	High School
1967-1968	4,876	3,283	8,159	13,401	15,823
1968-1969	4,561	3,045	7,606	10,889	12,875
1969-1970	3,978	2,624	6,602	10,362	11,603
1970-1971	3,874	2,552	6,426	7,917	8,611
1971-1972	3,864	2,225	6,089	6,943	8,029
1972-1973	3,640	2,162	5,802	5,996	7,172
1973-1974	3,336	1,699	5,035	4,856	6,928
1974-1975	3,299	1,708	5,007	4,796	6,712
1975-1976	3,385	1,752	5,137	4,871	6,920
1976-1977	3,005	1,538	4,504	4,844	7,517
1977-1978	2,941	1,506	4,447	4,574	6,069
1978-1979	2,844	1,469	4,313	4,316	5,380
1979-1980	2,811	1,386	4,197	3,816	4,474
1980-1981	2,872	1,315	4,187	3,689	4,448
1981-1982	2,649	1,164	3,813	3,514	4,117
1982-1983	2,742	1,361	4,103	3,430	4,039
1983-1984	2,793	1,431	4,224	3,437	3,807
1984-1985	2,799	1,351	4,150	3,430	3,186
1985-1986	2,719	1,314	4,033	2,978	3,051
1986-1987	2,736	1,275	4,011	2,670	2,872
1987-1988	2,729	1,167	3,896	2,285	2,448
1988-1989	2,724	1,064	3,788	2,091	2,295
1989-1990	2,607	1,051	3,658	1,923	2,051
1990-1991	2,516	1,057	3,573	1,760	1,476
1991-1992	2,536	896	3,432	1,634	1,210
1992-1993	2,695	921	3,616	1,459	1,140
1993-1994	2,545	826	3,371	1,529	1,178
1994-1995	2,396	884	3,280	1,395	1,221
1995-1996	2,348	774	3,122	1,488	817
1996-1997	2,331	898	3,229	1,445	816
1997-1998	2,343	771	3,114	1,490	841
1998-1999	2,551	793	3,344	1,527	810
1999-2000	2,536	938	3,474	1,576	732
2000-2001	2,549	934	3,483	1,647	787
2001-2002	2,621	963	3,584	1,594	816
2002-2003	2,489	925	3,414	1,376	808

The data are gathered in the fall of each year. The total number of seminarians enrolled, shown in the table above, includes pre-theology students studying at theologates, college seminaries, and other sites.

Pre-Theology

Since 1994, CARA has counted pre-theology students studying at theologates, college seminaries, and other sites in its totals of theology-level seminarians. In academic year 2002–2003, there were 637 pre-theology students, almost 19 percent of all theology-level seminarians. The accompanying graph shows the



increase in pre-theology students since 1980, the first year CARA began tracking this phenomenon. The table below follows the change in pre-theology students as a percentage of theologate students from 1980 to the present. Academic year 2002–2003 had somewhat of a decline in both the number and percentage of pre-theology students, approximately equal to 1998–1999 numbers.

Academic Year	Pre-Theology	Total Theologate	Percentage
1980-1981	157	4,187	4%
1985-1986	182	4,033	5%
1990-1991	288	3,573	8%
1995-1996	489	3,122	16%
1996-1997	551	3,229	17%
1997-1998	536	3,114	17%
1998-1999	635	3,344	19%
1999-2000	577	3,474	17%
2000-2001	680	3,483	20%
2001-2002	725	3,584	20%
2002-2003	637	3,414	19%

Theologate	Room				Total
	Tuition	& Board	Diocesan	Religious	
The American College of Louvain, Belgium	\$12,500	\$ —	10	0	10
Aquinas Institute of Theology, MO	10,852	—	0	33	33
Blessed John XXIII National Seminary, MA	16,500	—	72	0	72
Catholic Theological Union, IL	10,620	9,000	0	157	157
The Catholic University of America, DC	21,050	10,000	49	15	64
Christ the King Seminary, NY	7,200	7,540	26	0	26
Dominican House of Studies, DC	6,500	—	8	25	33
Dominican School of Philosophy and Theology, CA	9,000	—	1	50	51
Franciscan School of Theology, CA	8,900	13,000	0	15	15
Holy Apostles Seminary, CT	8,160	6,600	33	26	59
Immaculate Conception Seminary, NJ	7,311	7,616	126	19	145
Jesuit School of Theology, CA	10,400	—	0	38	38
Kenrick School of Theology, MO	12,500	6,000	73	4	77
Moreau Seminary, IN	21,500	5,500	0	30	30
Mount Angel Seminary, OR	9,650	4,900	75	13	88
Mount St. Mary's of the West Seminary, OH	12,000	6,300	42	0	42
Mount St. Mary's Seminary, MD	10,500	7,300	158	4	162
Mundelein Seminary, IL	13,647	5,832	208	2	210
North American College, Rome	9,050	4,750	172	0	172
Notre Dame Seminary, LA	8,776	6,450	100	25	125
Oblate School of Theology, TX	8,892	6,870	54	27	81
Our Lady of Guadalupe Seminary, NE	3,100	2,900	1	62	63
Pontifical College Josephinum, OH	12,800	6,592	65	2	67
Sacred Heart Major Seminary, MI	9,254	5,306	43	1	44
Sacred Heart School of Theology, WI	10,250	6,800	79	13	92
St. Anthony's Seminary, TX	—	—	0	11	11
St. Charles Borromeo Seminary, PA	9,965	6,260	69	6	75
St. Francis Seminary, WI	8,400	7,600	20	0	20
St. John's Seminary, CA	9,500	6,000	78	13	91
St. John's Seminary School of Theology, MA	8,000	4,000	58	13	71
St. John's School of Theology, MN	10,168	6,750	0	10	10
St. John Vianney Theological Seminary, CO	16,500	—	79	0	79
St. Joseph's Seminary, NY	—	—	61	16	77
St. Mary's Seminary, OH	7,665	5,565	29	0	29
St. Mary's Seminary, TX	11,038	6,672	46	4	50
St. Mary's Seminary and University, MD	10,900	8,620	74	0	74
St. Meinrad School of Theology, IN	12,095	6,145	68	11	79
St. Patrick's Seminary, CA	8,500	7,200	103	0	103
St. Paul Seminary School of Divinity, MN	13,150	7,792	63	1	64
St. Vincent de Paul Regional Seminary, FL	9,500	6,000	81	0	81
St. Vincent Seminary, PA	10,752	6,624	54	22	76
SS. Cyril & Methodius School of Theology, PA	6,250	6,250	3	0	3
SS. Cyril & Methodius Seminary, MI	7,950	7,800	34	5	39
Seminario Hispano de Santa Maria de Guadalupe, MX	8,000	—	4	0	4
Seminary of the Immaculate Conception, NY	12,000	7,500	33	7	40
Washington Theological Union, DC	14,700	—	0	70	70
Weston Jesuit School of Theology, MA	12,600	10,000	8	56	64
Average Costs and Total Enrollments	\$10,745	\$6,834	2,360	806	3,166

Theologate Profile

The table on the preceding page lists the 47 theologates that train seminarians for the priesthood in the United States. For institutions that have both a theologate and college-level program, enrollment figures for pre-theology seminarians are reported the way the institution reports them. For example, Holy Apostles College and Seminary in Connecticut treats its seven pre-theology seminarians as part of the theologate division, and so these students are counted in its theologate enrollment figure of 59. The pre-theology program at St. Charles Borromeo Seminary in Philadelphia is administered under the college division, so its nine pre-theology students are included with its college enrollments rather than in its theologate enrollment figure of 75. However, all pre-theology students are included in the CARA totals for theology-level enrollments provided elsewhere in this report.

Diocesan priesthood candidates typically live at the seminary and get their education and priestly formation at the theologate they attend.¹ For 2002–2003, the average tuition for the 45 programs that reported tuition was \$10,745, while the average room and board was \$6,834. The American College of Louvain, the Blessed John XXIII National Seminary, and the Seminario Hispano de Santa Maria de Guadalupe are excluded from these calculations since they have a single fee that covers the costs of both tuition and room and board. Religious priesthood candidates usually live in a house sponsored by their order and attend a nearby theologate for academic training, as is the case with St. Anthony’s Seminary in El Paso, Texas.

CARA has identified a total of 69 residences that currently house seminarians who are studying at theologates. Apart from the few exceptions listed below, all of the theology-level priesthood candidates at these residences are enrolled in one of the theologate programs listed in the 2002-2003 theologate profile table. The exceptions include the following houses.

- Two Benedictines at St. Anselm’s Abbey in New Hampshire
- Six Norbertines at St. Michael’s Norbertine Postulancy in California
- Sixteen Jesuits – 14 in the Jesuit Collegian House studying theology at Loyola University in Illinois and two at Bellarmine House of Studies studying theology at St. Louis University.

Theologates with the Highest Enrollments

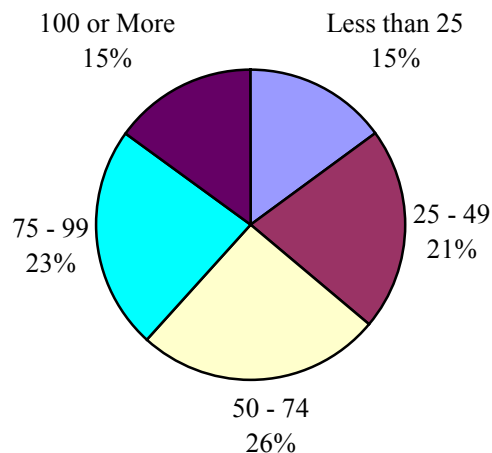
¹ In the case of The Catholic University of America, Latin Rite diocesan seminarians reside at Theological College, the official house of formation of The Catholic University of America. Because room and board for most seminarians at Catholic University is provided at Theological College, room and board charges are reported with Catholic University’s tuition. In the case of the Oblate School of Theology, diocesan seminarians reside at Assumption Seminary, so their room and board charges are reported with Oblate’s tuition. In the case of St. Joseph’s Seminary, students of the Archdiocese of New York are subsidized through scholarships and endowments, while non-Archdiocesan students pay \$12,600 per annum for tuition and room and board. In the case of Washington Theological Union and Aquinas School of Theology, the cost is based on an average M.Div. priesthood candidate living in a religious community.

The theologates with the ten highest enrollments account for 1,345 or 40 percent of total theologate enrollments. The table below lists these institutions in terms of enrollments of diocesan or religious priesthood candidates. New to the list this year is St. John’s Seminary School of Theology in Los Angeles, CA, whose 91 seminarians are an increase of 8 percent over last year’s 84.

Theologates with Highest Enrollments, 2002–2003				
Theologate	Diocesan Priesthood Candidates	Religious Priesthood Candidates	Total	Change 2001-2002
Mundelein Seminary, IL	208	2	210	-15
North American College, Rome	172	0	172	+2
Mount St. Mary’s Seminary, MD	158	4	162	+5
Catholic Theological Union, IL	0	157	157	-6
Immaculate Conception Seminary, NJ	126	19	145	+36
Notre Dame Seminary, LA	100	25	125	-24
St. Patrick’s Seminary, CA	103	0	103	+4
Sacred Heart School of Theology, WI	79	13	92	-13
St. John’s Seminary School of Theology, CA	78	13	91	+7
Mount Angel Seminary, OR	75	13	88	-3

Theologates by Size of Enrollment

The graph at right groups the theologates according to their reported enrollment for the 2002-2003 academic year. About half of the 47 theologates have between 50 and 99 priesthood candidates enrolled. Seven theologates (15 percent) are quite large, enrolling 100 or more priesthood candidates, but more than a third of all theologates have fewer than 50 priesthood candidates enrolled this year.



Pontifical Degree Granting Theologates

Some theologates, as well as some other universities or academic departments, have special approval of the Vatican to operate under norms established by the Vatican. These include the requirement that faculty members must meet particular qualifications, including an upper-level pontifical degree, and that the president, rector, or dean must be appointed or confirmed by the Vatican. These faculties are entrusted with “the task of preparing with special care students for the priestly ministry, for teaching the sacred sciences, and for the more arduous tasks of the apostolate.”²

Theologate	Year Established	Pontifical Faculty	
		Full-time	Part-time
Dominican House of Studies, DC	1941	10	3
Jesuit School of Theology, CA	1945	10	2
Mundelein Seminary, IL	1936	21	2
St. Mary’s Seminary and University, MD	1822	13	2
The Catholic University of America, DC	1900	18	9
The Pontifical Theological Institute at St. Charles Seminary, PA	2000	12	1
Weston Jesuit School of Theology, MA	1994	11	5

CARA has identified 14 theologates that offer a pontifical degree in theology to seminarians. Seven of these institutions grant pontifical degrees under the authority of their own pontifical faculty, as shown in the table above, and the other seven grant their pontifical degrees through affiliation with the pontifical faculty at another institution.

- The American College at Louvain, affiliated with the Catholic University of Louvain since 1857, awards its pontifical degrees through that faculty.
- The North American College in Rome was established in 1859 and has been awarding pontifical degrees since that time through its affiliation with the Gregorian University and the Pontifical University of St. Thomas Aquinas (Angelicum) in Rome.
- Sacred Heart Major Seminary in Detroit, Michigan, and St. Joseph’s Seminary in Yonkers, New York, are affiliated with the Angelicum in Rome since 1988 and 1994, respectively.
- St. Patrick Seminary in Menlo Park, California, has been affiliated with the pontifical faculty at St. Mary’s Seminary and University in Baltimore, Maryland, since 1997 and St. Vincent

² Apostolic Constitution *Sapientia Christiana*, April 29, 1979, Foreword III

Seminary in Latrobe, Pennsylvania, has had a similar affiliation with the Dominican House of Studies in Washington, DC, since 2000.

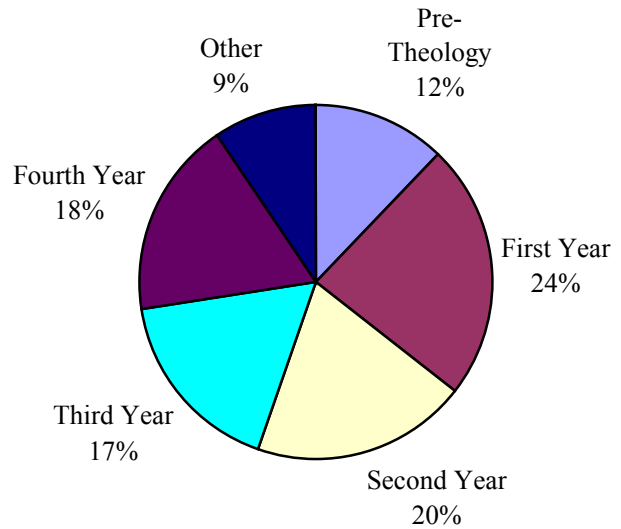
- Most recently, St. John Vianney Seminary in Denver, Colorado, has been awarding pontifical degrees since 2001 through its affiliation with the Pontifical Lateran University in Rome.

Seminarians Enrolled in Pontifical Degree Programs at Theologates, 2002–2003			
Theologate	Seminarians Enrolled		Expected to Earn the Degree in 2003
	STB	STL	
American College at Louvain, Belgium	1	3	1
Dominican House of Studies, DC	1	3	1
Jesuit School of Theology, CA	0	7	0
Mundelein Seminary, IL	54	20	12
North American College, Rome	116	39	33
St. John Vianney Seminary, Denver, CO	54	0	12
St. Mary’s Seminary and University, MD	74	0	16
St. Patrick Seminary, Menlo Park, CA	0	0	0
St. Vincent Seminary, Latrobe, PA	1	0	1
The Catholic University of America, DC	26	2	7
The Pontifical Theological Institute at St. Charles Seminary, PA	67	0	12
Weston Jesuit School of Theology, MA	0	16	0

Theologate Enrollments by Year of Study for the Priesthood

The accompanying graph shows enrollments in theologates by different levels of study. “Other” in the graph combines theologate students who are reported to be on their pastoral year or in other special circumstances, including leaves of absence.

Students Enrolled in Theologates by Level of Study	
Pre-Theology	389
First Year	738
Second Year	625
Third Year	543
Fourth Year	576
Pastoral Year	177
Leave of Absence	35
Other	83
TOTAL	3,166



Pre-Theology Enrollments

Pre-theology seminarians are typically enrolled at theologates, but are also enrolled at a variety of other formation sites designed for college-level seminarians. Free-standing and collaborative college seminaries enroll nearly as many pre-theology seminarians as theologates.

In addition to the seminarians reported in the table on seminary enrollments, there are also the 24 seminarians noted earlier, two Benedictines and six Norbertines, who are receiving their training at their respective abbeys, as well as 16 Jesuits studying theology at Loyola University and St. Louis University.

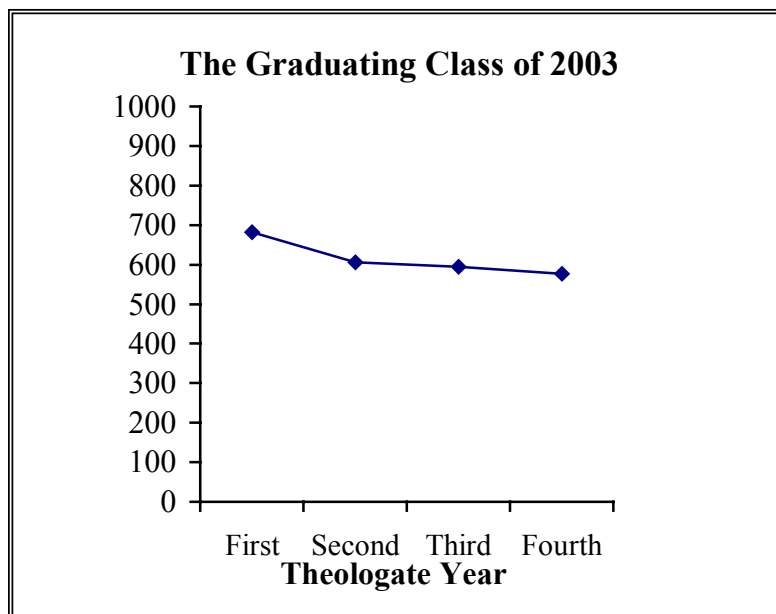
Theology-Level Enrollments by Type of Program and Institution, 2002–2003	
Theologates	
Theologate, excluding pre-theology	2,777
Theologate, pre-theology only	389
Pre-theology at College Priesthood Formation Programs	
Free-Standing College Seminaries	116
Collaborative College Seminaries	50
Other Seminary Residences	82
Other Houses of Formation	24
Total Enrollments	3,438

Retention of Seminarians at Theologates

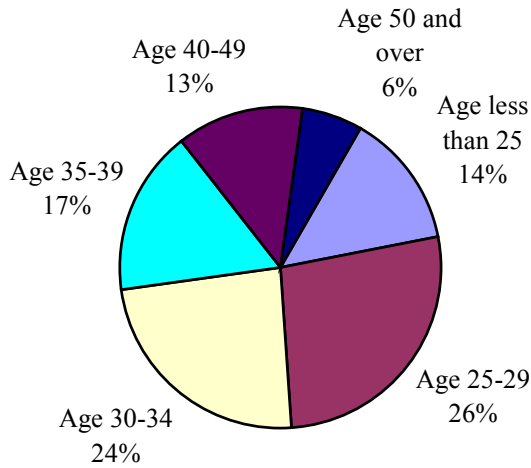
Although many individual exceptions occur, the typical pattern for seminarians in their first year of theology is to have completed an undergraduate degree from a college seminary or a pre-theology program in the case of those who do not have the prerequisite philosophy studies required before the first year of theology. The table below highlights the class of 2002-2003 seminarians throughout their four years of theologate. Each class of seminarians in theologate can also be compared to its corresponding cohort in the preceding academic year by following the same diagonal.

	Theologate			
	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year
1999-2000	681	687	582	625
2000-2001	704	606	573	570
2001-2002	716	670	595	536
2002-2003	738	625	543	576

Of the 681 seminarians that began theologate study in 1999, 576 will be completing their fourth year in 2003. Thus, the retention rate for the class of 2002-2003 throughout their four years of theologate study is expected to be 85 percent.



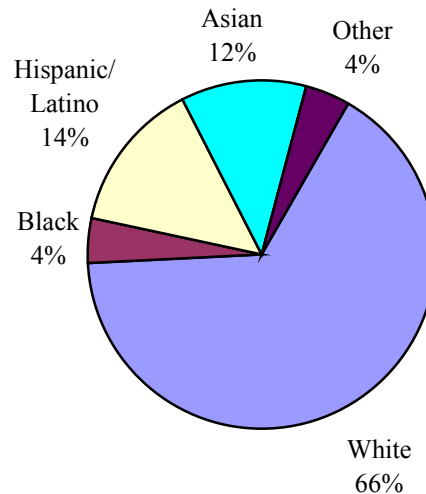
Age Distribution of Theologate Students



The age distribution for theologate students preparing for the priesthood is shown at left. Half of all graduate-level seminarians are between the ages of 25 and 34. Another 14 percent are in their early twenties. On the other hand, 17 percent are in their late thirties and nearly one in five are age 40 and above. Thus, more than a third of all seminarians enrolled in theologates are over age 35.

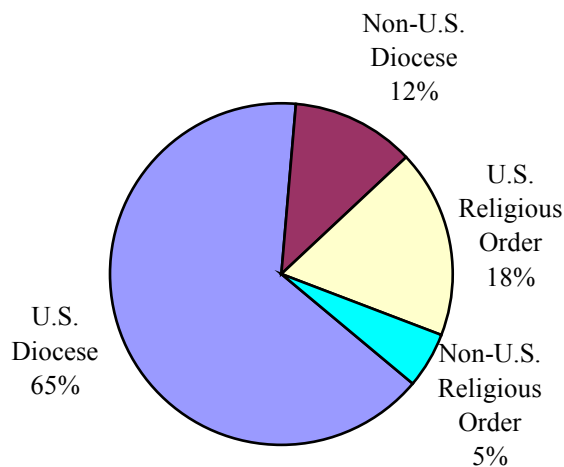
Racial and Ethnic Background of Theologate Students

Whites account for 66 percent of priesthood candidates enrolled in theologates. Fourteen percent are Hispanic/Latino, 12 percent are Asian, and 4 percent are black. Another 4 percent are listed as “other,” a category that includes Native Americans and others that are not easily classified, such as multi-racial or foreign-born students.



The racial and ethnic distribution of theologate students has become somewhat more diverse over the last ten years. In 1993, the first year CARA collected racial and ethnic data, 79 percent of theologate seminarians were white, 11 percent were Hispanic/Latino, 8 percent were Asian, and 2 percent were black.

Foreign-born Seminarians in Theologates



In 2002–2003, some 744 seminarians, nearly a quarter of all seminarians in theologates, are from countries other than the United States. A total of 72 foreign countries are represented by these seminarians. Some 65 percent of these seminarians are preparing to be ordained for a diocese in the United States. Another 11 percent are studying for a diocese outside the United States. Seminarians from religious orders, 159 in all, comprise 21 percent of these foreign-born seminarians. Some 18

percent of all foreign-born seminarians are studying for a U.S.-based religious order, while another 5 percent are studying for a religious order based outside the United States.

College Seminaries

In 2002–2003, there were 1,376 seminarians enrolled in 39 college-level priesthood formation programs and 82 college-level seminary residence programs. This number does not include the 166 pre-theology students enrolled in college seminary programs, since pre-theology students are calculated in the theology-level counts. College-level priesthood formation programs may be divided into three categories: free-standing seminaries, collaborative seminaries, and seminary residence programs.

Free-Standing College Seminaries

Free-standing college seminaries are accredited to independently grant a college degree. They combine all aspects of a seminary program in one institution. There are 15 such institutions.

- Nine of the free-standing college seminaries are diocesan-administered. Five of these diocesan institutions have a combined college and theologate seminary program.
- There are five religious-sponsored programs, of which two are Benedictine. The other three free-standing college seminaries sponsored by religious orders are Divine Word College Seminary in Iowa, Holy Apostles Seminary in Connecticut, and the Legionaries of Christ Center for Higher Studies in New York.
- The Pontifical College Josephinum, in Ohio, which also has both a free-standing

college and a theologate, is not sponsored directly by either a diocese or a religious order but is operated instead by an independent board of trustees.

St. Gregory the Great Seminary in Nebraska, founded in 1997 as the seminary of the Diocese of Lincoln, is also included in the list of free-standing college seminaries although it is still undergoing the accreditation process.

New to the list last year was the Seminario Hispano de Santa Maria de Guadalupe, founded in 2001. As mentioned above in the Theologate section, this seminary in Mexico City was established for the formation of Hispanic priests who have a particular vocation to minister to Hispanic Catholics. It accepts students at both the college and theologate level from dioceses in the United States.

Wadhams Hall Seminary-College in Ogdensburg, New York closed its doors at the end of June 2002. Two other free-standing college seminaries have also announced they will close at the end of this academic year: St. John's Seminary College in Brighton, Massachusetts, and St. John's Seminary College in Camarillo, California.

Free-Standing College Seminary Enrollments, 2002–2003					
Free-Standing College Seminary	Diocesan	Religious	Total	Pre-Theology	College Level
Conception Seminary College, MO	79	15	94	11	83
Divine Word College Seminary, IA	2	80	82	30	52
Holy Apostles College and Seminary, CT*	5	2	7	0	7
Legionaries of Christ Center for Higher Studies, NY	0	54	54	0	54
Mount Angel Seminary, OR*	61	25	86	22	64
Pontifical College Josephinum, OH*	67	2	69	12	57
Sacred Heart Major Seminary College, MI*	30	0	30	1	29
Saint Joseph Seminary College, LA	73	9	82	0	82
Seminario Hispano de Santa Maria, MX*	16	0	16	0	16
St. Basil College, CT	14	0	14	0	14
St. Charles Borromeo Seminary College, PA*	88	2	90	9	81
St. Gregory the Great Seminary, NE	29	0	29	7	22
St. John's Seminary College, CA*	71	7	78	7	71
St. John's Seminary College of Liberal Arts, MA*	35	5	40	15	25
St. John Vianney College and Seminary, FL	52	4	56	2	54
Total Enrollments	622	205	827	116	711

* Also has a theologate division.

Collaborative College Seminaries

Collaborative programs usually have a formal relationship with an accredited undergraduate program at a Catholic college or university. They tend to be well-established programs, are typically diocesan-administered, and in many cases had originally been separate, stand-alone programs. CARA includes 24 programs this year in the category of collaborative college seminaries. Borromeo Pre-Seminary Program at Carroll College in Helena, Montana, has suspended its program this year and transferred its students to Sacred Heart Major Seminary in Detroit, Michigan.

The pre-theologate program at both the Franciscan University of Steubenville and Ave Maria College are unique. Neither is a seminary but both prepare men for theologate level formation in ways similar to college seminary programs and both follow the U.S. Bishops' *Program for Priestly Formation*. Although neither college strictly meets the criteria for a collaborative college program, they most closely resemble this model.

With 71 students, St. John Vianney College Seminary in St. Paul, Minnesota, is the largest program in this category.

Collaborative College Seminary Enrollments, 2002–2003					
Collaborative College Seminary	Diocesan	Religious	Total	Pre- Theology	College Level
Ave Maria College, MI	11	4	15	0	15
Bishop White Seminary, WA	13	0	13	3	10
Borromeo Seminary, OH	18	4	22	0	22
Cardinal Glennon College, MO*	30	0	30	0	30
Cardinal Muench Seminary, ND	13	0	13	2	11
Cathedral Residence of the Immaculate Conception, NY	15	0	15	2	13
College Seminary of the Immaculate Conception, NJ*	24	0	24	0	24
Franciscan University of Steubenville, OH	47	18	65	0	65
Holy Trinity Seminary, TX	48	0	48	12	36
Immaculate Heart of Mary Seminary, MN	62	2	62	2	60
Moreau Seminary College Program, IN*	0	13	13	0	13
Our Lady of Providence Seminary, RI	17	0	17	3	14
SS. Cyril and Methodius Seminary College, PA*	0	0	0	0	0
St. Ambrose University Seminary, IA	5	0	5	1	4
St. Francis Seminary, CA	14	0	14	1	13
St. John Fisher Seminary Residence, CT	12	0	12	4	8
St. John Neumann Residence and Hall, NY	18	4	22	6	16
St. John Vianney College Seminary, MN	71	0	71	0	71
St. Joseph and St. Peter Seminary, TX	16	0	16	0	16
St. Joseph College Seminary, IL	35	10	45	0	45
St. Mark Seminary, PA	16	0	16	2	14
St. Paul Seminary, PA	14	0	14	7	7
St. Pius X Seminary, IA	5	1	6	2	4
St. Pius X Seminary College, PA	14	0	14	3	11
Total Enrollments	518	56	572	50	522
* Also has a theologate division.					

Other College Level Formation Programs

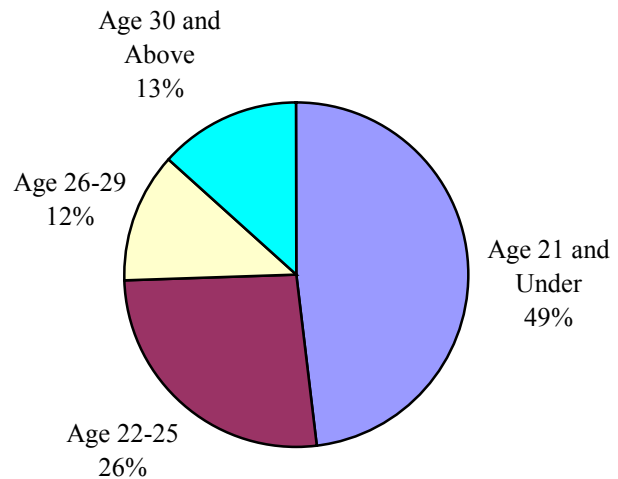
Other college seminary residences generally have much smaller numbers of students than free-standing or collaborative college seminaries. They tend to be conducted by religious communities for their candidates completing college degrees. CARA has identified 82 college-level programs that fit this model. Forty-eight of these house only college-level candidates; the other 34 currently function as joint college and theology residences. In 2002–2003, the combined number of priesthood candidates pursuing college-level studies in these residences was 145, excluding pre-theology. Another 82 were enrolled in pre-theology course work. In

both cases, these seminarians were not enrolled in programs reported here as theologates, free-standing colleges, or collaborative colleges, and therefore are not double-counted when added to the enrollment totals from these institutions.

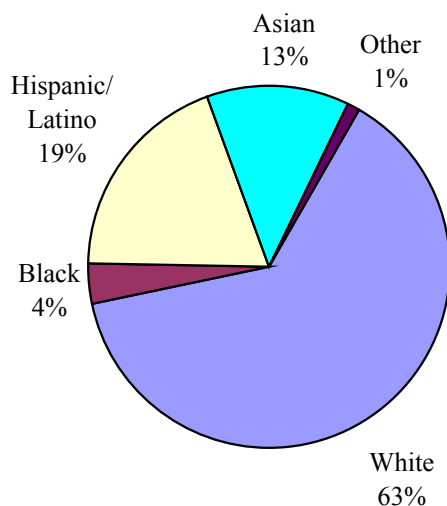
Age Distribution of College Seminarians

The age distribution of priesthood candidates at college seminaries largely mirrors the traditional ages of college enrollment. But it also includes substantial numbers of men in their late twenties and above, in part because of the pre-theology programs at many of these seminaries that prepare men who already have undergraduate degrees in other fields.

The figure at right depicts the age distribution of seminarians enrolled in free-standing or collaborative college seminaries during the 2002–2003 academic year.



Racial and Ethnic Background of College Seminarians



Nearly two-thirds of college seminarians are white, as are two-thirds of theologate seminarians, although Hispanics/Latinos and Asians comprise larger percentages of college seminary enrollments. Together, members of these two racial/ethnic categories constitute a third of the priesthood candidates at free-standing and collaborative college seminaries during the 2002–2003 academic year.

High School Seminaries

In 1967, there were 36 diocesan and 86 religious high school seminaries, for a total of 122 institutions. In addition, there were 17 junior college seminaries, 38 combined high school and junior college seminaries, and a few others that also provided a high school education in a seminary context. Historically, seminaries at this entry level provided important training in Latin, Greek, and other subjects formerly essential for advanced seminary studies.

Today, only seven active high school seminary programs remain, with a combined enrollment of 808 students. Of these, four are independent, free-standing institutions. Two of the four are diocesan (Archbishop Quigley in Chicago and Cathedral Preparatory Seminary in Elmhurst, New York) and two are religious (St. Lawrence Seminary in Wisconsin is sponsored by the Order of Friars Minor, Capuchin, and Immaculate Conception Apostolic School in New Hampshire is sponsored by the Legionaries of Christ). The other three programs collaborate with local Catholic high schools.

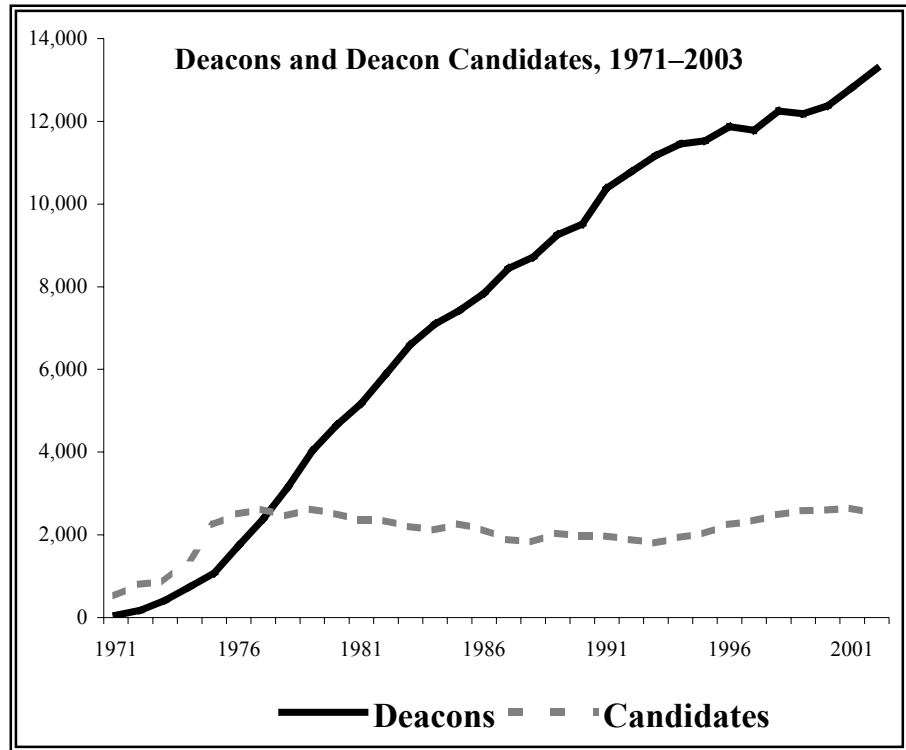
The two free-standing diocesan high school seminaries (Archbishop Quigley in Chicago and Cathedral Preparatory Seminary in the Brooklyn Diocese) do not have residential programs. The two religious free-standing high school seminaries do have residential programs. All three collaborative high school programs (Mount St. Joseph Preparatory Seminary in Loomis, California, sponsored by the Oblates of St. Joseph, Cathedral Preparatory in Yonkers, New York, and Holy Cross Seminary in La Crosse, Wisconsin) have residential programs. Room and board at institutions with separate charges for a residential program averages \$1,430. Tuition, for the six programs that reported the information, averages \$4,605.

High School Seminary Enrollments, 2002 – 2003			
Free-standing High School Seminaries	Sponsorship	Tuition	Enrollment
St. Lawrence Seminary, Mount Calvary, WI	Religious	\$3,530	238
Archbishop Quigley Preparatory Seminary, Chicago, IL	Diocesan	5,300	233
Cathedral Preparatory Seminary, Elmhurst, NY	Diocesan	4,800	183
Immaculate Conception Apostolic School, Center Harbor, NH	Religious	6,400	124
Collaborative High School Seminary Programs			
Cathedral Preparatory Seminary House of Formation, Yonkers, NY	Diocesan	—	20
Holy Cross Seminary House of Formation, La Crosse, WI	Diocesan	3,600	6
Mount St. Joseph Preparatory Seminary, Loomis, CA	Religious	4,000	4
Total High School Seminary Enrollments			808

Diaconate Formation

Trends

The number of permanent deacons in the United States has grown steadily since the restoration of this ministry in the aftermath of the Second Vatican Council. The accompanying graph illustrates this dramatic increase over the past 30 years to the 2002-2003 total of 13,277 permanent deacons.



CARA completed the first-ever study of diaconate formation programs in 1996-1997, and this information has been updated at the beginning of each subsequent academic year. This year, CARA obtained enrollment data from every diocese that has a formation program for candidates to the diaconate. The following table summarizes these results.

Diaconate Formation Programs and Candidates, 1996-2003			
	1996-1997	1999-2000	2002-2003
Dioceses with formation programs*	122	135	138
States with formation programs**	45	46	48
Programs reporting enrollments	117	116	134
Total enrollment	2,183	2,582	2,514
Average enrollment per program	19	20	19
* Includes Eparchies			
** Includes the District of Columbia			

Diaconate formation programs of some kind currently exist in 47 of the 50 states and the District of Columbia. They are found in 130 of the 178 Latin Rite dioceses, and in 8 of the 16 eparchies of the Eastern Churches. Several of these dioceses are beginning, redesigning, or reactivating

diaconate formation programs and consequently do not currently have candidates but plan to start classes within the next year or two.

CARA received 2002–2003 enrollment information from all 134 identified programs that select and prepare candidates for the diaconate. Of those, 19 programs report that they have no active deacon candidates in formation at present, although six of the 19 report aspirants that will enter deacon formation in the near future. The total number of candidates in the 115 diaconate formation programs that reported candidates in formation at the beginning of the 2002–2003 academic year is 2,514.

Diaconate formation programs vary considerably by local needs and situations. Several dioceses, such as the Archdiocese of Mobile and the Diocese of Biloxi, jointly offer a single program for their candidates. Five dioceses operate two administratively separate diaconate formation programs each:

- The Archdiocese of Chicago and the Dioceses of Galveston-Houston, Santa Rosa, and Spokane have administratively separate English and Spanish language programs.
- The Archdiocese of Omaha has separate urban and rural programs.

A total of 35 programs are offered both in Spanish and English. Some provide separate English-language and Spanish-language tracks within the same program and others conduct some of their classes in Spanish. A few provide instruction in other languages or train candidates to serve particular ethnic or cultural groups. The Diocese of Stamford, for Ukrainian Catholics, conducts about 5 percent of its instruction in Ukrainian. The Archdiocese of Milwaukee conducts its program in English, Spanish, and American Sign Language. And the Native Deacon Formation program in the Diocese of Fairbanks conducts its program in Yupik. The Diocese of Grand Rapids will add Spanish to its program in 2003.

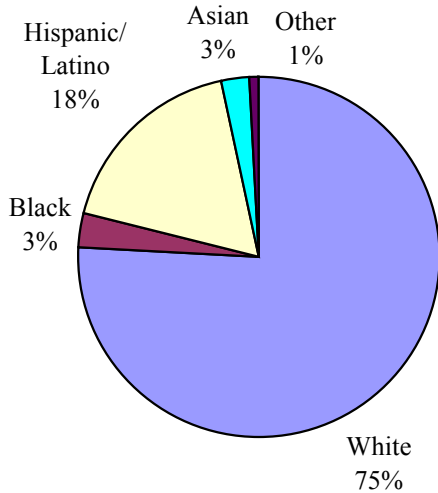
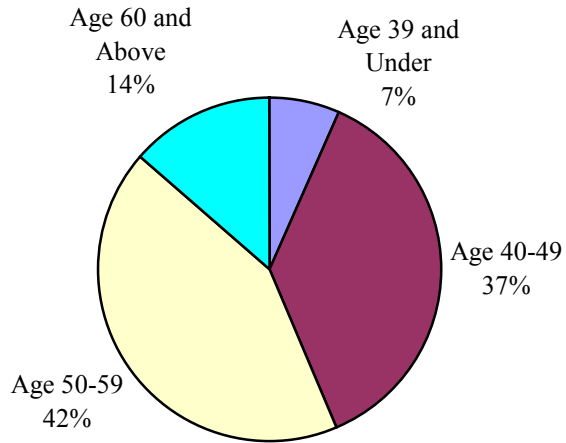
Diaconate formation programs differ in their requirements for admission, program duration and number of required courses, the frequency with which candidates meet, and tuition and fees. Typical admission requirements include a period of discernment, recommendation by the candidate's pastor and the support of the candidate's wife, letters of reference, psychological testing, and multiple interviews. Although many programs do not specify academic prerequisites, some stipulate high school, college, or even graduate degrees.

Diaconate candidates typically meet one or two evenings or weekends a month over the course of four years, for an average of 153 hours annually. Program length ranges from three years to six years. Shorter programs typically stipulate the prior completion of a lay ministry formation program. Program costs are often shared by participants, parishes, and dioceses, with the largest share typically paid by the diocese.

Age Distribution and Marital Status of Diaconate Candidates

As the chart at right illustrates, nearly 80 percent of candidates for the permanent diaconate are in their forties and fifties. Less than one in ten is under age 40 and 14 percent are over 60.

The vast majority of candidates, 96 percent, are married men.



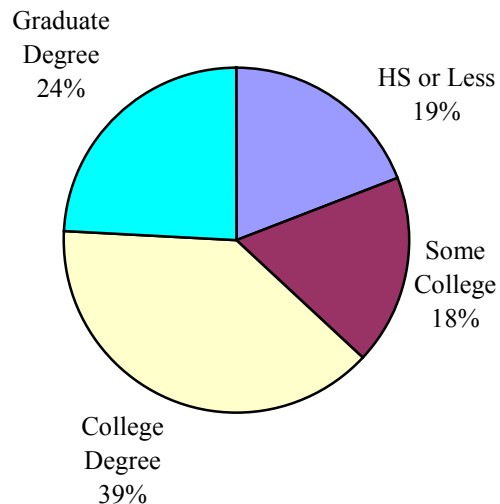
Racial and Ethnic Background of Diaconate Candidates

Although three in four candidates are white, other racial and ethnic groups represent nearly a quarter of total enrollments in permanent diaconate programs. Hispanics/Latinos form the largest minority group with 18 percent of enrollments. Blacks and Asians comprise 3 percent each. In general, the ethnic/racial background of candidates is roughly comparable to the ethnic/racial composition of the overall adult Catholic population in the United States.

States.

Educational Attainment of Diaconate Candidates

Eighty percent of all diaconate candidates have attended at least some college. Nearly 40 percent have bachelor’s degrees and almost one in four has a graduate degree.



Lay Ecclesial Ministry Formation

Trends

In a 1999 document, entitled *Lay Ecclesial Ministry: The State of the Questions*, the Bishops' Subcommittee on Lay Ministry of the USCCB Committee on the Laity set forth the following framework for understanding the term "lay ecclesial minister":

- The word "lay" underscores the fact that persons in this group remain first, foremost, and always members of the laity. Their work is a specific and legitimate expression of the general vocation of all lay persons (including vowed religious sisters and brothers).
- The word "ecclesial" denotes not only that the ministry of these lay persons has a place within the communion of the Church but also that it is to be submitted to the judgment and supervision of the hierarchy. It is not simply an activity undertaken on personal initiative.
- The entire term "lay ecclesial minister" identifies a broad category. It is not a specific job title. Identity as a lay ecclesial minister is partly a question of personal awareness and intentionality and partly a matter of recognition by official church authority.

In 1986, The USCCB Committee on the Laity completed the first nationwide study of formation programs designed to prepare lay Catholics for parish-level Church ministry. CARA has been conducting studies of lay ministry formation programs nearly every year since 1994. As it has in each of its previous studies, CARA limits the scope of the survey to full-length programs of at least two years' duration that provide for professional-level lay ecclesial ministry training.

The role of the laity and their participation in the ministry of the Church has evolved considerably in the decades since the Second Vatican Council. At the same time, the number of formation programs to train lay people for professional Church ministry has increased, and many programs have expanded their scope. Since the first study of lay ministry formation in 1985-86, the number of programs has expanded by more than 50 percent, and the number of participants in these programs has grown more than three-fold.

CARA identified a total of 313 lay ecclesial ministry formation programs in 2002–2003 and received current enrollment information from them all. These programs can be found in 147 dioceses and in 49 of the 50 states and the District of Columbia, all except Arkansas and North Dakota. Of these 313 programs, only 15 report no students at this time, typically because the program is being reorganized. Each of these programs expect to resume enrollments in the near future.

Lay Ecclesial Ministry Formation Programs, 1985–2003				
Year	States*	Dioceses	Programs	Enrollments
1985-1986	43	110	206	10,500
1994-1995	51	135	265	21,800
1996-1997	46	134	281	20,281
1997-1998	46	135	287	23,333
1998-1999	49	145	295	29,137
1999-2000	46	134	331	31,168
2000-2001	48	142	314	35,582
2001-2002	49	144	314	34,414
2002-2003	49	149	313	35,448

* Includes the District of Columbia.

Program Profile

There are a number of different types of lay ecclesial ministry formation programs. Most can be classified as either diocesan-sponsored or sponsored by an academic institution. Currently, 205 programs are sponsored by a diocese and 95 programs are sponsored by a Catholic college or university. Of the diocesan-sponsored programs, 18 are affiliated with a seminary and 70 are affiliated with a college or university. Programs that are both diocesan-sponsored and college or university-affiliated include the Loyola Institute for Ministry Extension (LIMEX) (44 programs) and the Specialized Certificate in Parish Life and Administration (CSS) (six programs), both of which are based at Loyola University in New Orleans. The Aquinas Institute of Theology at St. Louis University also offers the Masters in Pastoral Ministry in a distance learning format in collaboration with three dioceses, besides its on-campus program. In addition to academic institution-sponsored and diocesan-sponsored programs, independent Catholic organizations sponsor ten other programs. Six of these independent programs are related to Education for Parish Service (EPS), based at Trinity College in Washington, DC. Another 26 independent programs are sponsored typically by Catholic hospitals to train ministers in clinical pastoral education (CPE).

Academic-based programs usually offer academic degrees, but many also offer certificates. Similarly, diocesan-based programs affiliated with a seminary, college, or university generally offer opportunities for both academic degrees and certificates. Programs that are exclusively diocesan-sponsored typically offer only non-degree certificates.

**Certificates and Degrees Offered in Lay Ecclesial Ministry
2002–2003**

Type of Degree	Percent of Programs*
Certificates	62%
Academic Degrees	49%
Academic Degrees and Certificates	30%

*Percentages sum to more than 100 because many programs offer both a degree and a certificate track.

Most of the degree-granting programs offer graduate degrees, although a few grant associate or baccalaureate degrees. The most commonly offered graduate degrees in degree-granting lay ministry programs are the M.A. in Pastoral Studies or Pastoral Ministry (103 programs), the M.A. in Theology or Theological Studies (58 programs), the M.A. in Religious Education (20 programs), and the M.Div. (31 programs). In addition, 18 programs grant doctoral degrees – six grant the Ph.D., nine the D.Min., and three the S.T.D.

Masters Degrees Available in Lay Ecclesial Ministry, 2002–2003

Type of Degree	Number of Programs
M.A. in Pastoral Studies or Pastoral Ministry	103
M.A. in Theology or Theological Studies	58
M.A. in Religious Education	55
M.Div.	31
M.A. in Religious Studies	20
M.A. in Spirituality	17
M.A. in Pastoral Counseling	8
S.T.L.	5

Most (81 percent) lay ministry programs grant certificates of completion. The most common certificate programs are in Pastoral Ministry (126 programs), Religious Education (81 programs), Catechetics (67 programs), and Youth Ministry (66 programs).

Certificates Available in Lay Ecclesial Ministry, 2002–2003

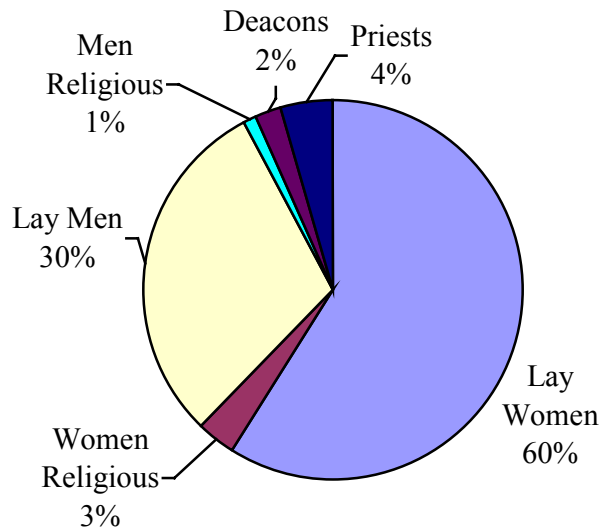
Type of Certificate	Number of Programs
Certificate in Pastoral Ministry	126
Certificate in Religious Education	81
Certificate in Catechetics	67
Certificate in Youth Ministry	66
Certificate in Liturgy	53
Certificate in Clinical Pastoral Education	35
Certificate in Music	13

Lay ecclesial ministry formation programs are conducted in a variety of languages. Of the 314 programs reporting the language of instruction, 253 use English only, 50 use both English and Spanish, and nine use Spanish only. In addition, one program uses English, Spanish, and American Sign Language; another uses English, Spanish, and Portuguese; another uses English, Spanish, and Haitian Creole; another uses English, Spanish, Korean, and Vietnamese; one uses English and Navajo; and one uses English and American Sign Language.

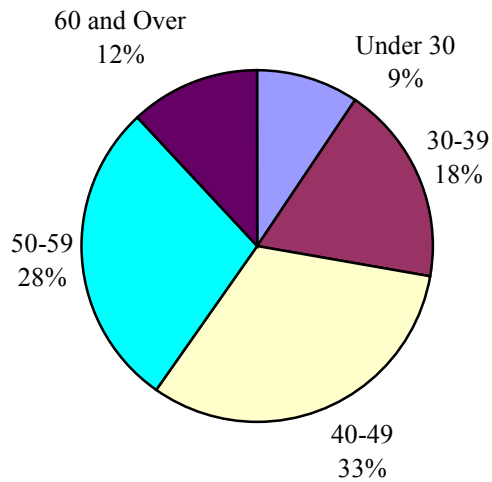
Profile of Lay Ecclesial Ministry Program Participants

Women outnumber men among program participants by a ratio of nearly two to one. Not surprisingly, only small percentages are members of the clergy or belong to religious communities.

The accompanying chart depicts the percentages of participants who are lay women, lay men, women religious, men religious, and deacons. Approximately 4 percent of enrollees are not Catholic, most of them enrolled in Clinical Pastoral Education (CPE) programs.



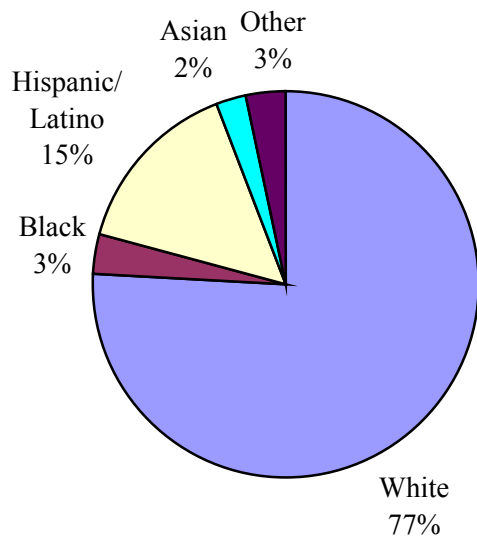
Age Distribution of Lay Ecclesial Ministry Program Participants



Nearly 30 percent of students in lay ecclesial ministry formation programs are under 40. Another 61 percent are between 40 and 59. Just over 10 percent are age 60 and older. The graph at left presents the age distribution for lay ministry program participants.

Racial and Ethnic Background of Lay Ecclesial Ministry Program Participants

More than three-fourths of participants in lay ecclesial ministry formation programs are white. One in six is Hispanic/Latino. The numbers of blacks, Asians, and others (including Native Americans) are considerably lower, although generally comparable with their overall presence in the Catholic population. These three groups form about 8 percent of lay ministry enrollments.



Placement of Lay Ecclesial Ministry Program Graduates

CARA asked lay ecclesial ministry formation programs about the placement of their graduates. The 235 programs that reported the number of graduates from their program average 17 graduates per program. Many programs, however, do not track their graduates and have no information about whether or not they went on to lay ecclesial ministry positions. The programs that do keep track of their graduates' placements report that most lay ecclesial ministers work in volunteer positions in catechetics or other parish ministry, although increasing numbers are being placed in full-time ministry in catechetics or pastoral administration.

Graduates Placed in Lay Ecclesial Ministry Positions			
8,119 reported graduates			
Ministry	Full-Time	Part-Time	Volunteer
Catechetics	228	64	224
Pastoral Administration	135	31	38
Other Parish Ministry	87	36	549
Clinical Pastoral Ministry	93	33	46
Youth Ministry	84	39	101
Liturgy	23	19	172
Music	10	2	68
Total	660	224	1,198