

**Center for Applied Research in the Apostolate
Georgetown University
Washington, D.C.**

**Catholic Ministry Formation Enrollments:
Statistical Overview for 2004–2005**



March 2005

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CARA collects enrollment data on every Catholic ministry formation program that prepares men and women for ministry in the Church as priests, deacons, and lay ecclesial ministers. This statistical overview is published annually and a complete directory listing the names, addresses, and other pertinent information on each program is published every other year.

CARA was founded by Catholic leaders in 1964 to put social science research tools at the service of the Catholic Church in the United States.

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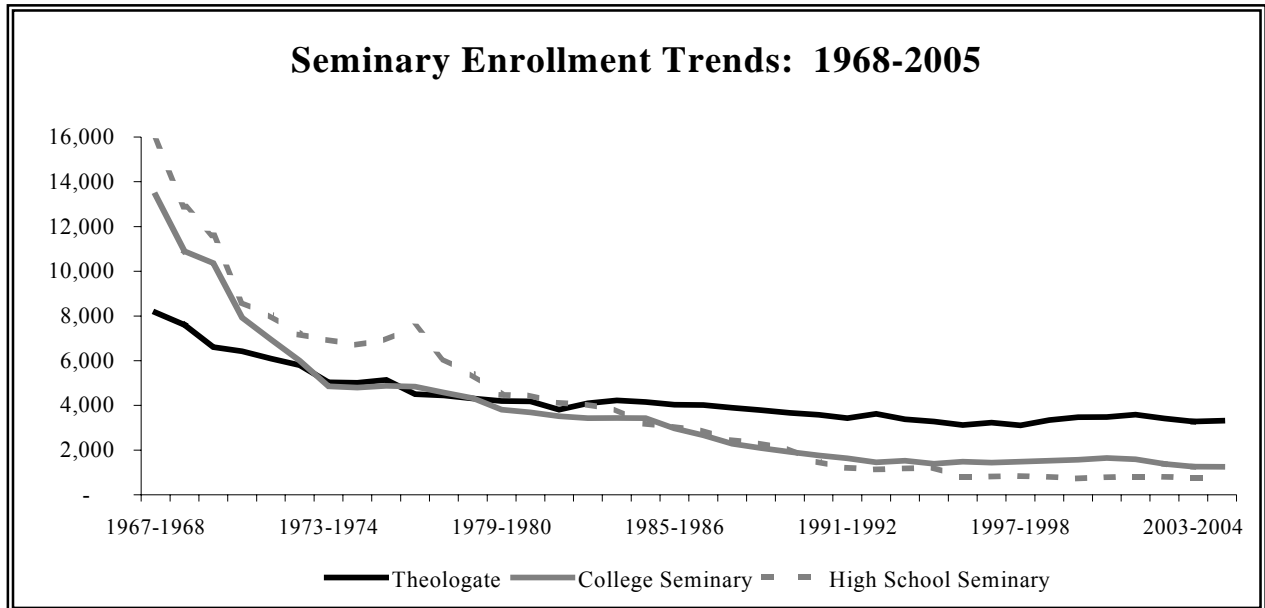
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Priestly Formation

During the 2004–2005 academic year, enrollments in the post-baccalaureate level of priestly formation totaled 3,308, a net increase of 23 seminarians over last year’s theologate enrollments. Of these, 70 percent (2,307) were candidates for dioceses, and 30 percent (1,001) were from religious orders. While diocesan seminarian enrollments declined by nearly 2 percent, religious seminarian enrollments have increased by nearly 7 percent from last year. 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 theologate enrollment.

This year’s college seminary enrollment of 1,248 seminarians has declined by less than 2 percent from last year, although two more college seminaries closed last year. High school seminary enrollments are virtually unchanged from last year, at 758 seminarians.

Overall Seminary Enrollment Trends, 1968–2005



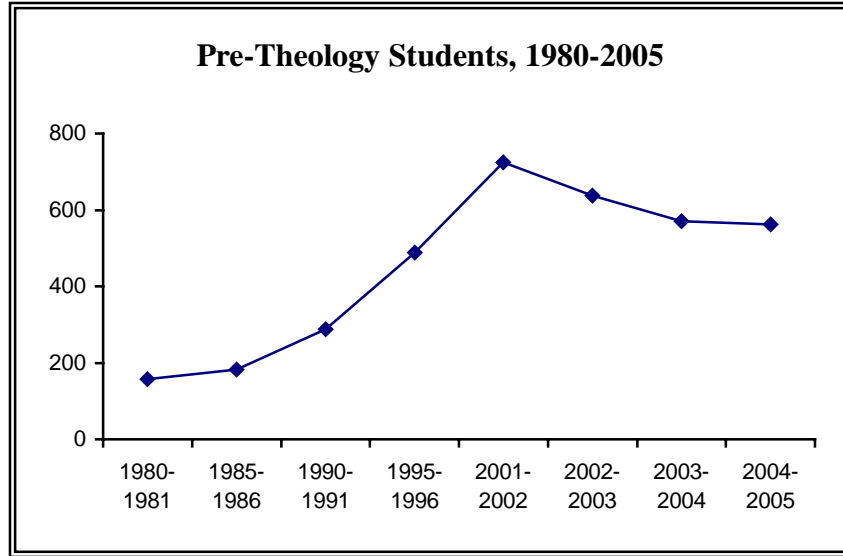
Since the 1967–1968 academic year, CARA has collected enrollment data for priesthood formation programs at the theologate, college, and high school levels in the United States. CARA also collects data on the two priesthood formation programs abroad that are sponsored by the hierarchy of the United States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

Seminary Enrollments: 1968–2005					
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
2003-2004	2,348	937	3,285	1,268	761
2004-2005	2,307	1,001	3,308	1,248	758

The data are gathered in the fall of each year. The total number of seminarians enrolled, shown in the table on the previous page, 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 2004–2005, the 562 pre-theology students make up 17 percent of all theology-level seminarians. The accompanying graph shows the trend in pre-theology students since



1980, the first year that CARA began monitoring this group. The table below displays the number of pre-theology students as a percentage of theologate students. Academic year 2004–2005 has the same proportion of pre-theology students as the year before.

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%
2003-2004	571	3,285	17%
2004-2005	562	3,308	17%

Priesthood Candidates Enrolled at Theologates, 2004–2005					
Theologate	Tuition	Room & Board	Diocesan	Religious	Total
The American College of Louvain, Belgium	\$13,900	\$ —	10	0	10
Aquinas Institute of Theology, MO	11,854	—	0	27	27
Blessed John XXIII National Seminary, MA	18,000	—	59	3	62
Catholic Theological Union, IL	11,340	9,360	0	159	159
The Catholic University of America, DC	23,600	6,320	44	36	80
Christ the King Seminary, NY	10,000	7,770	20	0	20
Dominican House of Studies, DC	7,250	—	0	39	39
Dominican School of Philosophy and Theology, CA	9,960	—	1	47	48
Franciscan School of Theology, CA	10,070	10,200	1	9	10
Holy Apostles Seminary, CT	8,900	7,200	34	25	59
Immaculate Conception Seminary, NJ	7,976	8,322	117	15	132
Jesuit School of Theology, CA	11,300	—	0	34	34
Kenrick School of Theology, MO	14,200	7,000	56	3	59
Moreau Seminary, IN	25,410	5,500	0	26	26
Mount Angel Seminary, OR	8,450	6,950	70	9	79
Mount St. Mary's of the West Seminary, OH	13,800	6,600	35	0	35
Mount St. Mary's Seminary, MD	11,330	7,640	159	6	165
Mundelein Seminary, IL	14,763	6,309	215	2	217
North American College, Rome	10,500	8,650	143	0	143
Notre Dame Seminary, LA	9,564	6,988	87	22	109
Oblate School of Theology, TX	9,880	—	38	28	66
Our Lady of Guadalupe Seminary, NE	3,100	2,900	0	58	58
Pontifical College Josephinum, OH	18,000	7,000	76	2	78
Sacred Heart Major Seminary, MI	12,938	6,040	37	2	39
Sacred Heart School of Theology, WI	11,100	7,350	75	24	99
St. Anthony's Seminary, TX	—	—	0	16	16
St. Charles Borromeo Seminary, PA	11,245	7,055	66	7	73
St. Francis Seminary, WI	11,200	9,000	27	0	27
St. John's Seminary, CA	10,750	7,750	89	22	111
St. John's Seminary School of Theology, MA	11,250	6,250	37	17	54
St. John's School of Theology, MN	11,000	6,170	0	8	8
St. John Vianney Theological Seminary, CO	11,025	6,820	83	0	83
St. Joseph's Seminary, NY	—	—	37	13	50
St. Mary's Seminary, OH	8,450	6,132	30	0	30
St. Mary's Seminary, TX	12,080	8,500	60	6	66
St. Mary's Seminary and University, MD	11,780	9,320	65	2	67
St. Meinrad School of Theology, IN	14,076	7,636	67	11	78
St. Patrick's Seminary, CA	10,550	8,400	85	1	86
St. Paul Seminary School of Divinity, MN	13,950	8,268	65	4	69
St. Vincent de Paul Regional Seminary, FL	10,500	7,000	68	0	68
St. Vincent Seminary, PA	12,072	7,300	46	15	61
SS. Cyril & Methodius School of Theology, PA	7,000	7,000	5	1	6
SS. Cyril & Methodius Seminary, MI	8,640	8,360	37	2	39
Seminario Hispano de Santa Maria de Guadalupe, MX	10,000	—	6	0	6
Seminary of the Immaculate Conception, NY	12,000	6,000	42	3	45
Washington Theological Union, DC	14,700	7,400	0	74	74
Weston Jesuit School of Theology, MA	14,444	11,000	2	62	64
Average Costs and Total Enrollments	\$11,864	\$7,391	2,194	840	3,034

Theologate Profile

The table above lists the 47 theologates that prepare 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 62. The pre-theology program at St. Charles Borromeo Seminary in Philadelphia is administered under the college division, so its two pre-theology students are included with its college enrollments rather than in its theologate enrollment figure of 73. 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 2004–2005, the average tuition for the 45 programs that reported tuition was \$11,864, while the average room and board for the 37 programs that reported room and board separately was \$7,391. 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 86 residences that currently house seminarians; 62 of those residences have seminarians that 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 2004-2005 theologate profile table. The exceptions include five Franciscans in post-novitiate formation at St. Joseph Friary in Illinois, 11 Norbertines at St. Michael's Norbertine Postulancy in California, and six Jesuits in the Jesuit Collegian House studying theology at Loyola University in Illinois.

One other residence – the Dominican Missionaries for the Deaf Apostolate in San Francisco – is singular in that it is the only Catholic ministry formation program for deaf candidates to the priesthood in the United States.

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.

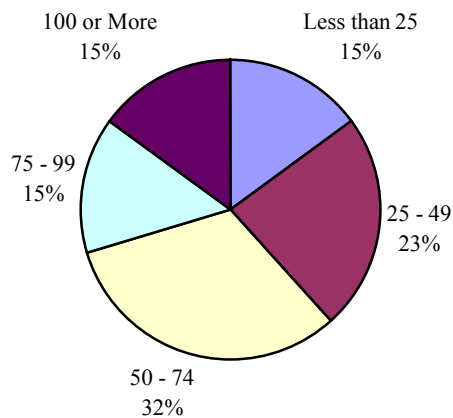
Theologates with the Highest Enrollments

The theologates with the ten highest enrollments account for 1,304 or 43 percent of total theologate enrollments. The table below lists these institutions in terms of enrollments of diocesan or religious priesthood candidates. Returning to the list this year is St. Patrick’s Seminary in Menlo Park, CA, which just missed the list last year with 88 seminarians.

Theologates with Highest Enrollments, 2004–2005				
Theologate	Diocesan Priesthood Candidates	Religious Priesthood Candidates	Total	Change from 2003-2004
Mundelein Seminary, IL	215	2	217	+14
Mount St. Mary’s Seminary, MD	159	6	165	+5
Catholic Theological Union, IL	0	159	159	0
North American College, Rome	143	0	143	-11
Immaculate Conception Seminary, NJ	117	15	132	-8
St. John’s Seminary School of Theology, CA	89	22	111	+13
Notre Dame Seminary, LA	87	22	109	-4
Sacred Heart School of Theology, WI	75	24	99	+5
St. Patrick’s Seminary, CA	85	1	86	-2
St. John Vianney Theological Seminary, CO	83	0	83	-6

Theologates by Size of Enrollment

The graph at right groups the theologates according to their reported enrollment for the 2004-2005 academic year. Just under half (22 of the 47 theologates) have between 50 and 99 priesthood candidates enrolled. Seven theologates (15 percent) are relatively large, enrolling 100 or more priesthood candidates, but nearly four in ten theologates (18 in all) have fewer than 50 priesthood candidates enrolled this year.



Canonical Degree Granting Theologates

Some theologates, as well as some other universities or academic departments, have special approval of the Vatican and operate under special norms determined by the Vatican. These norms include the requirement that faculty members meet particular qualifications, including an upper-level canonical degree, and that the President, Rector, or Dean 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 The table below displays the six ecclesiastical faculties at theologates in the United States, the year they were established, and the number of ecclesiastical faculty in each.

Ecclesiastical Faculties at U.S. Theologates, 2004–2005			
Theologate	Year Established	Ecclesiastical Faculty	
		Full-time	Part-time
Pontifical Faculty of Theology of the Immaculate Conception, Dominican House of Studies, DC	1941	13	3
Jesuit School of Theology, CA	1945	10	2
Faculty of Theology of the University of St. Mary of the Lake, Mundelein Seminary, IL	1936	23	4
School of Theology, St. Mary’s Seminary and University, MD	1822	9	2
Faculty of Theology, The Catholic University of America, DC	1900	17	5
Weston Jesuit School of Theology, MA	1932	10	3

CARA has identified 16 theologates that offer a canonical degree in theology to seminarians. Eight of these institutions grant canonical degrees under the authority of their own ecclesiastical faculty, as shown in the table above, and the others grant their canonical degrees through affiliation with the ecclesiastical faculty at another institution.

- The American College at Louvain, at the Catholic University of Louvain since 1857, awards its canonical degrees through that ecclesiastical faculty.
- The Pontifical North American College in Rome was established in 1859. Students enrolled there earn canonical degrees from the Pontifical Gregorian University and the Pontifical University of St. Thomas Aquinas (the Angelicum) in Rome.
- Mount Angel Seminary in St. Benedict, OR, established in 1889, is affiliated to the Pontifical Athenaeum of St. Anselm in Rome. St. Joseph’s Seminary in Yonkers, NY, has been affiliated to the Angelicum in Rome since 1994.
- Sacred Heart Major Seminary in Detroit, MI, is aggregated to the Angelicum in Rome since 2004, to grant both the STB and STL degree.

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

- St. Patrick Seminary in Menlo Park, CA, has been affiliated to the ecclesiastical faculty at St. Mary’s Seminary and University in Baltimore, MD, since 1997 and St. Vincent Seminary in Latrobe, PA, has had a similar affiliation to the Dominican House of Studies in Washington, DC, since 2000.
- In 2000, the Seminario Hispano de Santa Maria de Guadalupe affiliated to the Faculty of Theology at the Pontifical University of Mexico in Mexico City and began awarding canonical degrees to Hispanic seminarians from dioceses in the United States. This cooperative arrangement with the Archdiocese of Mexico prepares men for priestly ministry to Hispanics in their home dioceses in the United States.
- Most recently, St. John Vianney Seminary in Denver, CO, has been awarding canonical degrees since 2001 through its affiliation to the Pontifical Lateran University in Rome.

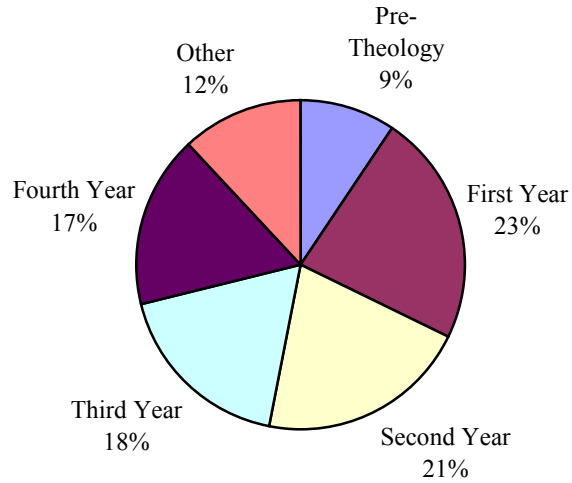
Seminarians Enrolled in Canonical Degree Programs at Theologates, 2004–2005			
Theologate	Seminarians Enrolled		Expected to Earn the Degree in 2005
	STB	STL	
American College at Louvain, Belgium	10	0	3
Dominican House of Studies, DC	0	2	0
Jesuit School of Theology, CA	0	4	1
Mundelein Seminary, IL	60	16	34
North American College, Rome	140	3	22
St. John Vianney Seminary, Denver, CO	83	0	5
St. Joseph’s Seminary, NY	11	0	10
St. Mary’s Seminary and University, MD	65	0	14
St. Patrick Seminary, Menlo Park, CA	42	0	10
St. Vincent Seminary, Latrobe, PA	3	0	1
Seminario Hispano de Santa Maria, MX	6	0	1
The Catholic University of America, DC	24	0	10
The Theological Institute of Philadelphia at St. Charles Seminary, PA	64	0	13
Weston Jesuit School of Theology, MA	0	18	0

In addition to the seminarians listed above, these institutions also report another 119 priests and 35 lay persons or deacons enrolled in their programs. They anticipate awarding 48 STL or STD degrees to priests and ten canonical degrees to lay persons or deacons.

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 from the table below those 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	288
First Year	691
Second Year	633
Third Year	542
Fourth Year	519
Pastoral Year	222
Leave of Absence	31
Other	108
TOTAL	3,034



Pre-Theology Enrollments

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

In addition to the seminarians previously reported in the table on seminary enrollments, there are also the 22 seminarians noted earlier, five Franciscans and 11 Norbertines, who are receiving their training in their respective friary or abbey, as well as 6 Jesuits studying theology at Loyola University.

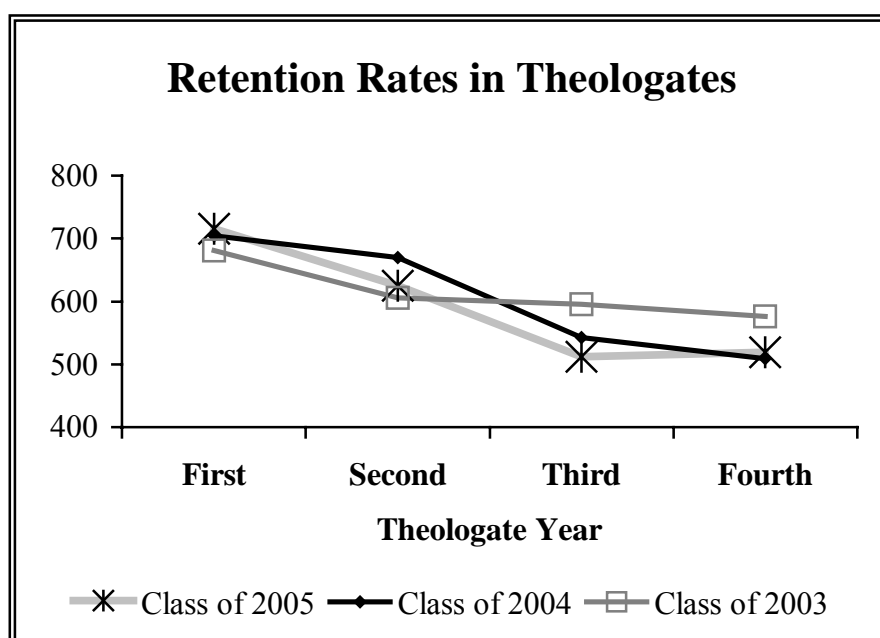
Theology-Level Enrollments by Type of Program and Institution, 2004–2005	
Theologates	
Theologate, excluding pre-theology	2,746
Theologate, pre-theology only	288
Pre-theology at College Priesthood Formation Programs	
Free-Standing College Seminaries	121
Collaborative College Seminaries	39
Other Seminary Residences	114
Other Houses of Formation	22
Total Enrollments	3,330

Retention of Seminarians at Theologates

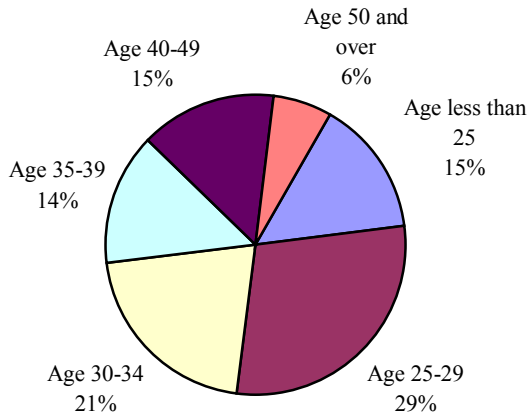
Although many individual exceptions occur, the typical pattern for seminarians in their first year of theology is to have completed an undergraduate degree from a college seminary or a pre-theology program in the case of those who do not have the prerequisite philosophy studies required before the first year of theology. The table below highlights the 2004-2005 class of seminarians throughout their four years in theology. Each class of seminarians in theology can also be compared to its corresponding cohort in the preceding academic year by following the same diagonal.

	Year of Study in Theology			
	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
2003-2004	727	614	512	509
2004-2005	691	633	542	519

Of the 716 seminarians that began theologate study in 2001, 519 will be completing their fourth year in 2005. Thus, the retention rate for the class of 2004-2005 throughout their four years of theologate study is expected to be 72 percent, identical to that of the class of 2003-2004. By comparison, the retention rate for the class of 2002-2003 was 85 percent.



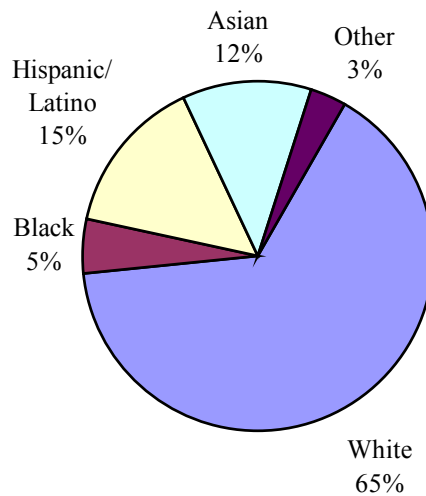
Age Distribution of Theologate Students



The age distribution for theologate students preparing for the priesthood is shown at left. Half of all seminarians enrolled in theologates are between the ages of 25 and 34. Another 15 percent are in their early twenties. About the same percentage, 14 percent, are in their late thirties. More than one in five is age 40 and above. Thus, 35 percent of all seminarians enrolled in theologates are age 35 or older. These percentages are very similar to those for the past two years.

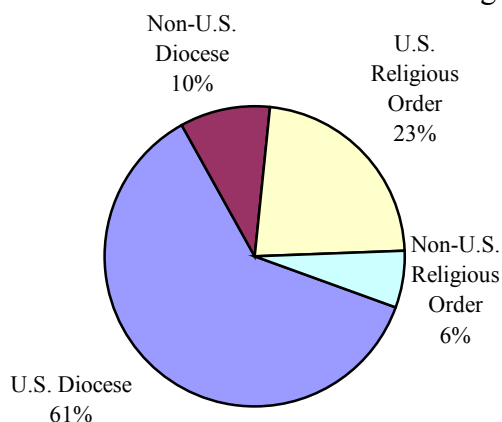
Racial and Ethnic Background of Theologate Students

Whites still account for nearly two-thirds of priesthood candidates enrolled in theologates. One in six (15 percent) is Hispanic/Latino, 12 percent are Asian, and 5 percent are black. Another 3 percent are listed as “other.” The racial and ethnic distribution of theologate students is gradually becoming more diverse, however. 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 2004–2005, almost a quarter of seminarians in theologates, 729 in all, is from countries other than the United States. A total of 80 foreign countries are represented by these seminarians.



Most of these seminarians, 61 percent in all, are preparing to be ordained for a diocese in the United States. Another 10 percent of foreign-born seminarians are studying for a diocese outside the United States.

Seminarians from religious orders, 208 in all, comprise the remaining 29 percent of these foreign-born seminarians. Breaking down that 29 percent, seminarians studying for a U.S.-based religious order account for 23 percent, while another 6 percent are studying for a religious order based outside the United States.

College Seminaries

In 2004–2005, there were 1,108 seminarians enrolled in 37 college-level priesthood formation programs. This does not include the 160 pre-theology students 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 independently to grant a college degree. They combine all aspects of a seminary program in one institution. There are 13 such institutions reporting enrollments for the 2004-2005 academic year.

- Six of the free-standing college seminaries are diocesan-administered. Three of these diocesan institutions have a combined college and theologate seminary program.
- There are six religious-sponsored programs, of which three are Benedictine – Conception Seminary College in Missouri, Mount Angel Seminary College in Oregon, and Saint Joseph Seminary College in Louisiana. 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.

Free-Standing College Seminary Enrollments, 2004–2005					
Free-Standing College Seminary	Diocesan	Religious	Total	Pre-Theology	College Level
Conception Seminary College, MO	88	18	106	16	90
Divine Word College Seminary, IA	0	66	66	37	29
Holy Apostles College and Seminary, CT*	2	0	2	0	2
Legionaries of Christ Center for Higher Studies, NY	0	63	63	0	63
Mount Angel Seminary, OR*	70	29	99	19	80
Pontifical College Josephinum, OH*	70	4	74	19	55
Sacred Heart Major Seminary College, MI*	29	0	29	0	29
Saint Joseph Seminary College, LA	64	3	67	2	65
Seminario Hispano de Santa Maria, MX*	21	0	21	0	21
St. Basil College, CT	11	0	11	0	11
St. Charles Borromeo Seminary College, PA*	92	4	96	13	83
St. Gregory the Great Seminary, NE	39	0	39	4	35
St. John Vianney College and Seminary, FL	52	8	60	11	49
Total Enrollments	538	195	733	121	612

* 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 long-established programs, are typically diocesan-administered, and in many cases had originally been separate, stand-alone programs. This directory includes 24 programs in the category of collaborative college seminaries. Borromeo Pre-Seminary Program at Carroll College in Montana was re-opened in 2004, but SS. Cyril and Methodius Seminary College and St. Pius X Seminary College, both in Pennsylvania, closed in 2004.

The pre-theology programs at Franciscan University of Steubenville, Ave Maria College, and Ave Maria University are unique. Each prepares men for theologate-level formation and follows the U.S. Bishops’ *Program for Priestly Formation* in a liberal arts college setting. Although

they do not strictly meet the criteria for a collaborative college program, they most closely resemble this model. There are three seminarians enrolled in the pre-theology program at Franciscan University and none enrolled in pre-theology at Ave Maria College or Ave Maria University.

Collaborative College Seminary Enrollments, 2004–2005					
Collaborative College Seminary	Diocesan	Religious	Total	Pre-Theology	College Level
Ave Maria College, MI	8	0	8	0	8
Ave Maria University, FL	28	2	30	0	30
Bishop White Seminary, WA	10	0	10	1	9
Borromeo Pre-Seminary Program, MT	4	0	4	0	4
Borromeo Seminary, OH	19	14	33	2	31
Cardinal Glennon College, MO*	21	0	21	0	21
Cardinal Muench Seminary, ND	11	0	11	3	8
Cathedral Residence of the Immaculate Conception, NY	18	0	18	4	14
College Seminary of St. Andrew, Immaculate Conception Seminary, NJ*	19	0	19	0	19
Franciscan University of Steubenville, OH	41	22	63	3	60
Holy Trinity Seminary, TX	30	0	30	6	24
Immaculate Heart of Mary Seminary, MN	47	0	47	3	44
Moreau Seminary College Program, IN*	0	8	8	0	8
Seminary of Our Lady of Providence, RI	12	0	12	2	10
St. Ambrose University Seminary, IA	4	0	4	1	3
St. Francis DeSales Center, CA	5	0	5	2	3
St. John Fisher Seminary Residence, CT	12	0	12	1	11
St. John Neumann Residence and Hall, NY	24	1	25	5	20
St. John Vianney College Seminary, MN	84	0	84	0	84
St. Joseph and St. Peter Seminary, TX	9	0	9	0	9
St. Joseph College Seminary, IL	48	8	56	0	56
St. Mark Seminary, PA	11	0	11	2	9
St. Paul Seminary, PA	10	0	10	4	6
St. Pius X Seminary, IA	4	1	5	0	5
Total Enrollments	479	56	535	39	496

* Also has a theologate division.

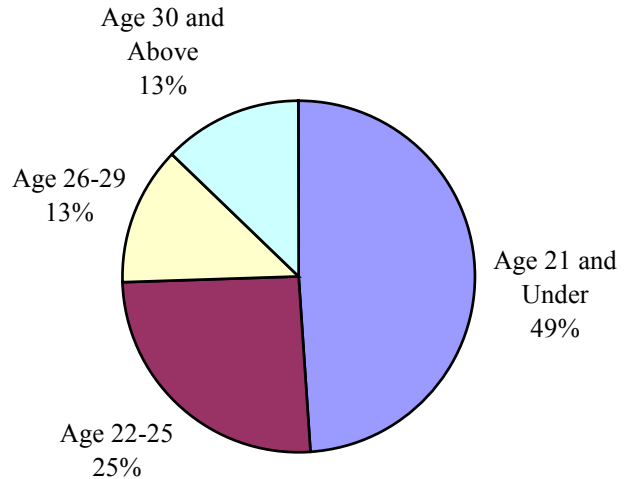
Other College Level Formation Programs

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 69 college-level programs that fit this model. Thirty of these house only college-level candidates; the other 39 currently function as joint college and theology residences. In 2004–2005, the combined

number of priesthood candidates pursuing college-level studies in these residences was 140, excluding pre-theology. Another 114 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.

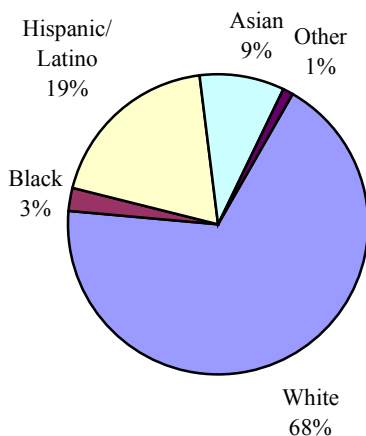
Age Distribution of College Seminarians

The age distribution of priesthood candidates at college seminaries largely mirrors the traditional ages of college enrollment, while also including substantial numbers of men in their late twenties and above. This is due in part to 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 2004–2005 academic year. About half of these seminarians are the typical college age of 21 or below. Another quarter are between the ages of 22 and 25 and a quarter are older than 25.

Racial and Ethnic Background of College Seminarians



About two-thirds of college seminarians are white, as are two-thirds of theologate seminarians. Hispanics/Latinos and Asians comprise nearly 30 percent of the priesthood candidates at free-standing and collaborative college seminaries during the 2004-2005 academic year. Seminarians of other racial/ethnic categories, including African Americans/blacks, Native Americans, and multi-racial seminarians make up the other 4 percent.

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 758 students. Of these programs, four are independent, free-standing institutions. Two of the four are diocesan (Archbishop Quigley in Chicago and Cathedral Preparatory Seminary in Elmhurst, NY) 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, 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, CA, sponsored by the Oblates of St. Joseph, Cathedral Preparatory in Yonkers, NY, and Holy Cross Seminary in La Crosse, WI) have residential programs. Room and board at institutions with separate charges for a residential program averages \$2,013. Tuition, for the six programs that reported the information, averages \$4,457.

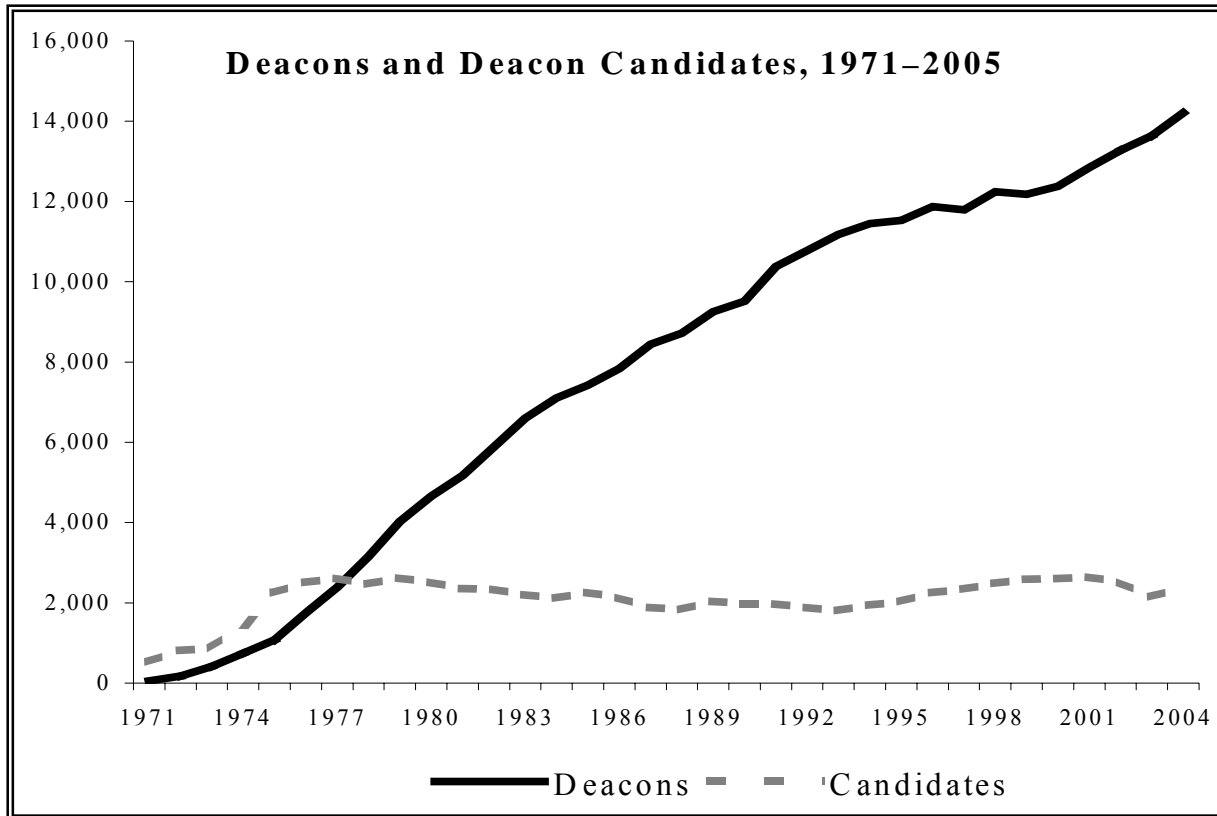
High School Seminary Enrollments, 2004 – 2005			
Free-standing High School Seminaries	Sponsorship	Tuition	Enrollment
St. Lawrence Seminary, Mount Calvary, WI	Religious	\$3,840	207
Archbishop Quigley Preparatory Seminary, Chicago, IL	Diocesan	6,000	212
Cathedral Preparatory Seminary, Elmhurst, NY	Diocesan	5,500	181
Immaculate Conception Apostolic School, Center Harbor, NH	Religious	3,800	127
Collaborative High School Seminary Programs			
Cathedral Preparatory Seminary House of Formation, Yonkers, NY	Diocesan	—	21
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			758

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 35 years to the 2004-2005 total of 14,206 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 academic year since then. This year, CARA obtained enrollment data from 141 of 149 known diaconate formation programs.



Diaconate formation programs of some kind currently exist in 46 of the 50 states and in the District of Columbia. Active programs are found in 132 of the 178 Latin Rite dioceses and in four of the 17 eparchies of the Eastern Churches. Eight directors reported that the program is on hold at this time, often because it is in the process of being redesigned in light of the new norms for diaconate formation.³ Twenty-four of the 141 reporting programs have no deacon candidates for the 2004-2005 academic year, although ten of those same programs report aspirants that are preparing to become deacon candidates.

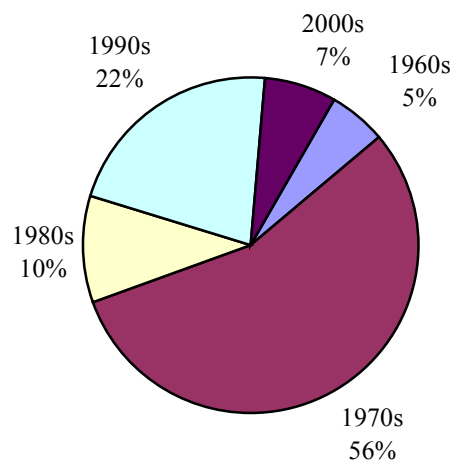
³ *National Directory for the Formation, Ministry and Life of Permanent Deacons in the United States*, (Washington, DC: USCCB, 2005). Effective date of the document is December 26, 2004.

Diaconate Formation Programs and Candidates, 1996-2005			
	1996-1997	1999-2000	2004-2005
Dioceses with formation programs*	122	135	136
States with formation programs**	45	46	47
Programs reporting candidates enrolled	117	116	117
Total deacon candidates enrolled	2,183	2,582	2,378
Total aspirants enrolled			1,017
Average enrollment per program	19	20	17
* Includes Eparchies			
** Includes the District of Columbia			

The total number of deacon candidates in the 117 diaconate formation programs that reported candidates in formation at the beginning of the 2004–2005 academic year is 2,378. This number is up by 14 percent from the 2,092 deacon candidates reported in 2003-2004. In addition, diaconate formation programs reported another 1,017 aspirants – men who are in a period of discernment prior to entering diaconate formation. The number of aspirants reported is down by 18 percent from the 1,233 reported last year.

Active Programs

A total of 137 diaconate formation programs reported the year that their program was organized. The figure below shows, by decade, the emergence of diaconate formation programs in the United States. As can be seen in the figure, over half of all programs were developed in the 1970s, but a substantial proportion, close to one in three, has been developed since 1990.



Characteristics of Diaconate Formation Programs

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 Santa Rosa and Spokane have administratively separate English and Spanish language programs, although the Santa Rosa programs are currently suspended.
- The Archdiocese of Omaha has separate urban and rural programs.
- The diocese of Fairbanks has separate urban and native programs, although the urban program is currently suspended.

A total of 34 programs are offered both in Spanish as well as 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 Native Deacon Formation program in the Diocese of Fairbanks conducts its program in English and Yupik. The Eparchy of Our Lady of Lebanon (Maronite) conducts its program in English and Arabic.

Diaconate Formation Programs with Highest Enrollments, 2004–2005			
Diocese	Diaconate Candidates	Aspirants	Anticipated Ordinations in 2005
Archdiocese of Atlanta, GA	71	14	19
Archdiocese of Chicago, IL (English program)	70	13	19
Diocese of Brooklyn, NY	62	27	0
Archdiocese of St. Louis, MO	56	16	14
Archdiocese of Los Angeles, CA	51	10	12
Archdiocese of San Antonio, TX	51	0	21
Diocese of Camden, NJ	50	17	27
Diocese of Trenton, NJ	49	15	20
Archdiocese of Washington, DC	47	0	7
Diocese of San Diego, CA	43	0	8

The ten largest diaconate formation programs enroll nearly a quarter of all deacon candidates. Six of those are archdiocesan programs and the other four are diocesan programs. Together, these ten programs enroll 550 deacon candidates, 112 aspirants, and expect to ordain 147 deacons (25 percent of all deacon ordinations).

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. Average reported tuition per academic year is \$823 and the average amount of other fees charged a candidate is \$118. 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. Half of the programs report requiring either the MMPI-1 or MMPI-2 for admission, about a third require the Deacon Perceiver, and nearly four in ten require a clinical interview. Although many programs do not specify academic prerequisites, some stipulate high school, college, or even graduate degrees.

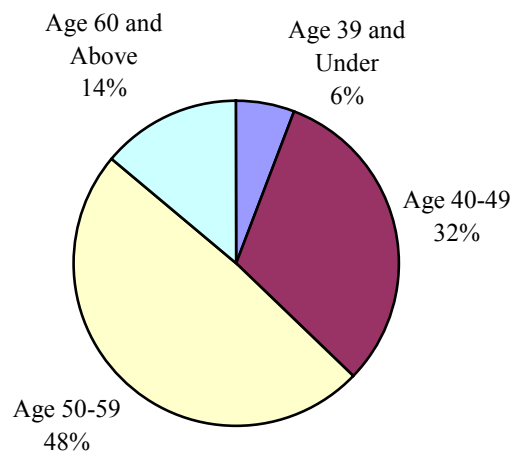
Diaconate candidates typically meet one or two evenings or weekends a month over the course of four years, for an average of 156 hours annually. Program length ranges from three years to six years, with an average length of four years. Shorter programs typically stipulate the prior completion of a lay ministry formation program. Program costs are often shared by participants, parishes, and dioceses, with the largest share typically paid by the diocese.

Profile of Diaconate Candidates

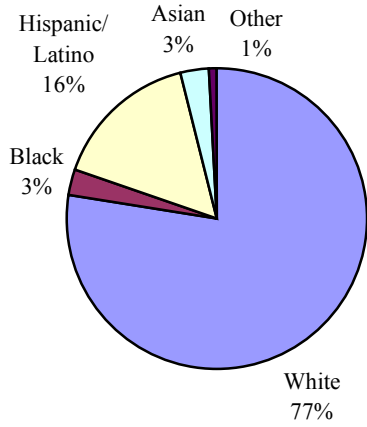
Age Distribution and Marital Status

As the chart at right illustrates, 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 is age 60 or older.

The vast majority of candidates, 95 percent, are married men. Three percent are single, never married, and 2 percent are widowed or divorced.



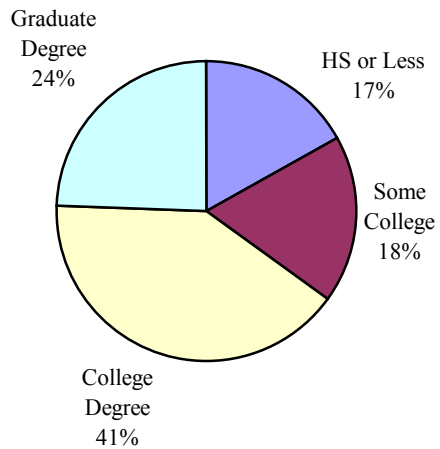
Racial and Ethnic Background



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 16 percent of enrollments. Blacks and Asians comprise 3 percent each.

Educational Attainment

More than eight in ten diaconate candidates have attended at least some college. Among those with a college degree, 41 percent have a bachelor's degree and 24 percent have 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 increased by more than 50 percent, and the number of participants in these programs has grown more than three-fold.

Beginning in 2003-2004, CARA collaborated with the USCCB Subcommittee on Lay Ministry to improve its data collection so that participants in ministry formation programs who are preparing themselves for lay ecclesial ministry can more accurately be enumerated separately from those who are participating purely for adult faith formation. CARA now asks programs to identify degree candidates and certificate candidates separately, rather than asking only for the total number enrolled in the program. In addition, CARA asks each program to identify more clearly its affiliation with a degree-granting program, where appropriate. While adult faith formation is a vitally important ministry of the Church, the purpose of this part of the Directory

is to provide a complete listing and monitor trends among the programs that prepare adults for lay ecclesial ministry in the Church.

CARA identified a total of 325 lay ecclesial ministry formation programs in 2004–2005 and received current enrollment information from 289 of them, a response of 89 percent. Although CARA identified 11 new programs that have never before been listed in the Directory, another six programs have been discontinued since 2003-2004. The number of active programs reported here (289) is nearly identical to the 290 active programs reported in 2003-2004. These programs can be found in 143 dioceses or eparchies and in 46 of the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

Of the 289 active programs that responded to repeated requests for information, 24 programs supplied program information but did not provide any information on their enrollments. Rather than estimate the missing data for those 24 programs, as was done in the 2003-2004 report, this year we report only the actual enrollment figures supplied by the programs themselves. Therefore, the information provided in the table below does not include any participants enrolled in those 24 programs that did not provide enrollment information in 2004-2005.

Lay Ecclesial Ministry Formation Programs, 1985–2005				
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	147	320	36,048
2003-2004	45	142	290	25,964**
2004-2005	46	143	289	18,847

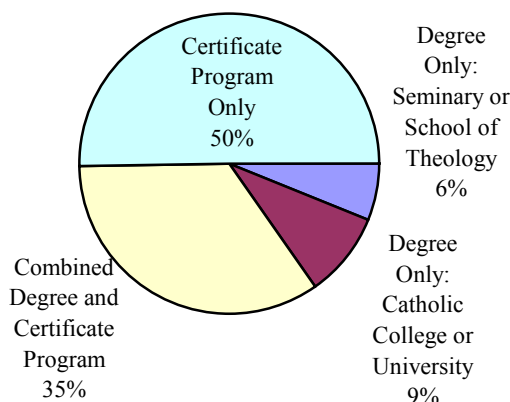
* Includes the District of Columbia.

**Includes 7,630 estimated participants likely enrolled in the 23 programs that did not report enrollments.

The total number of degree and certificate enrollments actually reported by the 290 responding programs in 2003-2004 numbered 18,334. By contrast, the 289 responding programs in 2004-2005 report a total of 18,847 degree or certificate enrollees, an increase of 3 percent in actual degree and certificate candidates enrolled, but just over half the 36,048 reported enrolled in 2002-2003, when less discrimination was made between adult faith formation and lay ecclesial ministry formation.

Program Profile

A number of different types of lay ecclesial ministry formation programs offer either a degree or certification in a ministry-related field. CARA asked program directors to classify their program into one of four categories, according to the program’s relationship with a degree-granting institution. The figure at right shows the proportion of programs that place themselves in each of the four categories.



The table below compares faculty and student characteristics in each of these four types of programs.

Lay Ecclesial Ministry Programs, 2004–2005				
Type of Program	Average Number of Faculty		Average Number of Program Participants	
	Full-time	Part-time	Degree	Certificate
Degree Program associated with a Catholic Seminary or School of Theology – no certificates	11	11	55	—
Degree Program associated with a Catholic College or University – no certificates	10	8	67	—
Combined Degree and Certificate Program	4	9	46	31
Certificate Program only – no degrees	1.6	15	—	74

Most lay ecclesial ministry formation programs can be classified as either diocesan-based or academic-based. Currently, 189 programs are sponsored by a diocese or archdiocese and 57 programs are sponsored by a Catholic college or university. Of the diocesan-sponsored programs, 15 are affiliated with a seminary and 95 are affiliated with a college or university. Forty-five of the programs that are both diocesan-sponsored and college or university-affiliated are sites of either the Loyola Institute for Ministry Extension (LIMEX) (42 programs) or the Certificate in Specialized Studies (CSS) (three programs), both of which are based at Loyola University in New Orleans. Another three of these co-sponsored programs are sites of the Spring Hill College Extension, based at Spring Hill College in Mobile. In addition to academic and diocesan-based programs, independent Catholic organizations sponsor several other programs. Five of these independent programs are related to Education for Parish Service (EPS), based at Trinity College in Washington, DC. Another 23 independent programs are sponsored typically by Catholic hospitals to train ministers in clinical pastoral education (CPE).

Some programs are specially designed to meet particular needs in lay ecclesial ministry formation, including 15 programs designed specifically for ministry formation with and to the Hispanic community, one program designed for ministry formation in the African American community (the Institute for Black Catholic Studies in New Orleans, Louisiana), one program designed for ministry formation in a multi-cultural church (M.A. in Ministry for a Multicultural Church in Oakland, California), and one program designed for ministry formation in the Native American community (the Native American Lay Ministry Formation Program in Chinle, Arizona). Another program is designed specifically for ministry with and to the deaf (Ministry Formation Program for Deaf Adults in Chicago, Illinois). Finally, online courses and distance learning are offered through Aquinas Institute of Theology in St. Louis, Missouri, the Catholic Distance University in Hamilton, Virginia, and the Online Graduate Program in Religious Education at Felician College in Lodi, New Jersey.

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

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 (88 programs), the M.A. in Theology or Theological Studies (51 programs), the M.A. in Religious Education (49 programs), and the M.Div. (22 programs).

Masters Degrees Available in Lay Ecclesial Ministry, 2004–2005	
Type of Degree	Number of Programs
M.A. in Pastoral Studies or Pastoral Ministry	88
M.A. in Theology or Theological Studies	51
M.A. in Religious Education	49
M.Div.	22
M.A. in Religious Studies	15
M.A. in Spirituality	12
M.A. in Pastoral Counseling	5
S.T.L.	2
J.C.L.	1

In addition to the masters degrees listed above, 17 programs grant doctoral degrees – five grant the Ph.D., six the D.Min., three the S.T.D., and one the J.C.D.

Most (77 percent) lay ministry programs grant certificates of completion. The most common certificate programs are in Pastoral Ministry (125 programs), Religious Education (97 programs), Catechetics (68 programs), and Youth Ministry (68 programs).

Certificates Available in Lay Ecclesial Ministry, 2004–2005	
Type of Certificate	Number of Programs
Certificate in Pastoral Ministry	125
Certificate in Religious Education	97
Certificate in Catechetics	68
Certificate in Youth Ministry	68
Certificate in Liturgy	52
Certificate in Clinical Pastoral Education	29
Certificate in Pastoral Administration	20
Certificate in Theology	17
Certificate in Music	13
Certificate in Hispanic Ministry	12
Certificate in Pastoral Counseling	4

Other Aspects of Formation

Academic formation and certification are certainly central to lay ecclesial ministry formation, but spiritual formation and practical experience are also important components of formation for ministry. Of the 243 programs that reported these other aspects of formation, half say that formal spiritual formation is required of program participants. The same proportion (50 percent) report that the program includes a field education/internship requirement. Some 82 programs (34 percent) require both.

Type of Program	Percentage of Programs Requiring	
	Spiritual Formation Component	Field Education/Internship
Degree Program associated with a Catholic Seminary or School of Theology – no certificates	60%	73%
Degree Program associated with a Catholic College or University – no certificates	27	23
Combined Degree and Certificate Program	33	43
Certificate Program only – no degrees	52	46

Language of Instruction

Lay Ecclesial Ministry formation programs are conducted in a variety of languages. Of the 287 programs reporting the language of instruction, 240 use only English, 36 use both English and Spanish, and nine use only Spanish. In addition, one program uses English, Spanish, and Portuguese; another uses English, Spanish, and Haitian Creole; another uses English, Spanish, and Vietnamese; one uses English and Navajo; and one uses English and American Sign Language.

Size of Program

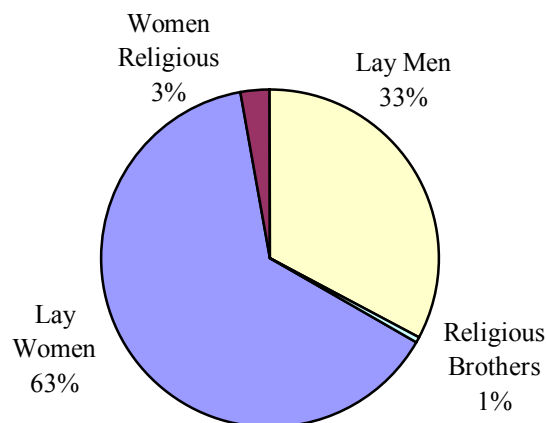
Ten programs report more than 225 enrollees for 2003-2004. Some 853 students are expected to complete these programs in 2005 and receive either a degree or a certificate.

Lay Ecclesial Ministry Formation Programs with Highest Enrollments, 2004–2005			
Program	Candidates for		Anticipated 2005
	Degree	Certificate	Completions
Loyola Institute for Ministry Extension (LIMEX), all U.S. programs combined	472	260	178
Catholic Biblical School, Archdiocese of Denver, CO	—	560	250
Catholic Adult Formation Program, Diocese of Austin, TX	—	420	102
Christian Foundations for Ministry, Archdiocese of Newark, NJ	—	368	92
Southeast Pastoral Institute (SEPI), Southeast Regional Office for Hispanic Ministry, Miami, FL	10	350	63
Institute for Religious Education and Pastoral Studies (REAPS), Fairfield, CT	15	340	—
Institute for Ministry, Archdiocese of Detroit, MI	90	221	21
Institute for Pastoral Ministry, Diocese of Orange, CA	—	300	20
Church Ministry Institute, Archdiocese of Philadelphia, PA	—	281	83
Seattle University School of Theology, Archdiocese of Seattle, WA	223	14	43

Profile of Lay Ecclesial Ministry Program Participants

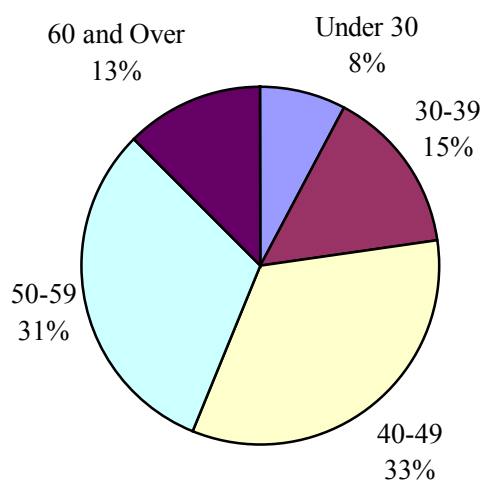
To reflect more accurately the lay composition of these programs, CARA asked program directors to remove priests and deacons from their reported statistics about program participants. Among lay students, women make up two-thirds of program participants.

The figure at right depicts the percentages of participants who are lay women, lay men, and women religious and religious brothers. Less than 1 percent of enrollees are not Catholic, most of them enrolled in CPE programs.



Women religious are somewhat more likely to be enrolled in degree programs and less likely to be enrolled in certificate programs. Women religious comprise 3 percent of participants in degree programs and less than 2 percent of participants in certificate programs. By contrast, lay women who are not members of a religious institute are slightly more likely to be enrolled in a certificate program than in a degree program (52 percent and 43 percent, respectively). Lay men and religious brothers are equally as likely to be enrolled in a degree as in a certificate program.

Age Distribution of Lay Ecclesial Ministry Program Participants



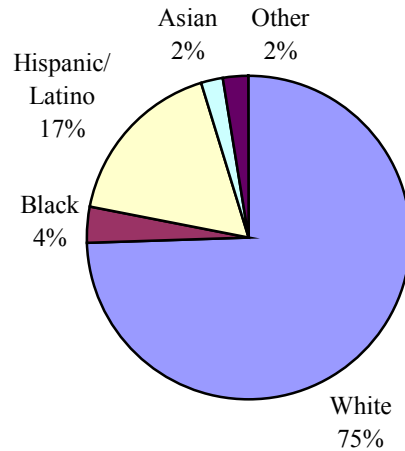
Nearly two-thirds (64 percent) of students in lay ecclesial ministry formation programs are in their forties and fifties. Just under a quarter (23 percent) are under the age of 40 and about one in eight (13 percent) are age 60 and older, as seen at left.

Students enrolled in degree programs are typically somewhat younger than those enrolled in certificate programs. Nearly a quarter (23 percent) of degree program enrollees are under age 40, compared to 11 percent of certificate program enrollees. Only

5 percent of degree program enrollees are age 60 and older, while 10 percent of certificate students are that age.

Racial and Ethnic Background of Lay Ecclesial Ministry Program Participants

Three in four participants in lay ecclesial ministry formation programs are white. Hispanics/Latinos make up close to a fifth (17 percent). The numbers of blacks, Asians, and others (including Native Americans) enrolled in these programs are comparable to their overall presence in the Catholic population. These three groups together constitute 8 percent of lay ministry enrollments.



Hispanics/Latinos are much less likely to be enrolled in degree programs in lay ecclesial ministry formation and whites are much more likely to be enrolled in degree programs. Hispanics/Latinos are 5 percent of students enrolled in degree programs, while whites are 69 percent of those students. By contrast, 17 percent of participants in certificate programs are Hispanics/Latinos, while whites are 50 percent of certificate students. Blacks, Asians, and others are as likely to be enrolled in a degree program as in a certificate program.