

**March 2023**

*Parish, Ecclesial and Socioeconomic Statistics  
for the Diocese of Memphis between 1970 and 2020*

*A Report for the  
FutureChurch*



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

*Parish, Ecclesial and Socioeconomic Statistics  
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This report was commissioned by FutureChurch. The report was researched and written by the Center for Applied Research in the Apostolate.

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The scholarly citation information:

Michal J. Kramarek, Thomas P. Gaunt, and Mark M. Gray. 2023. "Parish, Ecclesial and Socioeconomic Statistics for the Diocese of Memphis between 1970 and 2020." Washington, DC: Center for Applied Research in the Apostolate.

# Table of Contents

<b>Executive Summary</b> .....	<b>1</b>
How did the number of parishes change over time in each diocese in the context of changes to other ecclesial statistics? .....	2
How many parishes (re)opened/expanded, remained opened, and closed/were absorbed?.....	3
What socioeconomic factors may be related to parish (re)openings/expansions on one side and parish closures/absorptions on the other? .....	4
Diocese of Memphis.....	8
<b>Introduction</b> .....	<b>10</b>
<b>Findings for the Diocese of Memphis</b> .....	<b>13</b>
<b>1. Diocesan - Level Description</b> .....	<b>13</b>
1. Total and Catholic Population .....	14
2. Number of Baptisms .....	15
3. Number of First Communions .....	16
4. Number of Confirmations.....	17
5. Number of Faithful Received into Full Communion.....	18
6. Number of Recorded Catholic Marriages .....	19
7. Number of Recorded Catholic Deaths .....	20
8. Number of Priests.....	21
9. Number of Parishes.....	22
10. Number of Catholics per Parish.....	23
<b>2. County - Level Description</b> .....	<b>24</b>
1. Number of Identified Parishes.....	25
2. Catholic Population Size .....	29
3. General Population Size.....	33
4. Average Household Income.....	37
5. Number of People Below Poverty Line .....	41
6. Proportion of People Below Poverty Line.....	45
7. Number of Unemployed People.....	49
8. Proportion of Unemployed People.....	53
9. Number of Whites/Anglos/Caucasians .....	57
10. Proportion of Whites/Anglos/Caucasians .....	61
11. Number of Blacks/African Americans.....	65
12. Proportion of Blacks/African Americans .....	69
13. Number of Hispanics/Latinos.....	73
14. Proportion of Hispanics/Latinos .....	77
15. Correlation Between the Number of Identified Parishes and Diocese’s Socioeconomic Characteristics .....	81
<b>3. Census Tract - Level Description</b> .....	<b>83</b>
1. Number of Identified Parishes.....	84
2. Average General Population Size .....	87
3. Average Household Income.....	88

4. Average Number of People Below Poverty Line .....	89
5. Average Proportion of People Below Poverty Line .....	90
6. Average Number of Unemployed People .....	91
7. Average Proportion of Unemployed People .....	92
8. Average Number of Whites/Anglos/Caucasians .....	93
9. Average Proportion of Whites/Anglos/Caucasians .....	94
10. Average Number of Blacks/African Americans .....	95
11. Average Proportion of Blacks/African Americans .....	96
12. Average Number of Hispanics/Latinos .....	97
13. Average Proportion of Hispanics/Latinos.....	98
14. Correlation Between Parish Closures/Absorptions and Census Tracts' Socioeconomic Characteristics .....	99
<b>Appendix I: Methodology .....</b>	<b>100</b>
Research Question .....	100
Diocesan – Level Analysis .....	100
County – Level Analysis .....	102
Census Tract – Level Analysis.....	103
<b>Appendix II: About CARA .....</b>	<b>110</b>



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**Executive Summary**

FutureChurch (FC) commissioned the Center for Applied Research in the Apostolate (CARA) to conduct this study to explore parish, ecclesial, and socioeconomic characteristics of the following 11 dioceses between 1970 and 2020: Archdiocese of Baltimore, Archdiocese of Chicago, Archdiocese of Detroit, Archdiocese of Miami, Archdiocese of New Orleans, Archdiocese of New York, Archdiocese of Philadelphia, Archdiocese of St. Louis, Diocese of Bridgeport, Diocese of Cleveland, and Diocese of Memphis. Those dioceses were selected to fit specific needs of FC and they are not meant to constitute a nationally representative sample.

More specifically, the purpose of this study was to explore the following research questions:

- How did the number of parishes change over time in each diocese in the context of changes to other ecclesial statistics?
- How many parishes (re)opened/expanded, remained opened, and closed/were absorbed? When did it happen? Where were those parishes located?
- What socioeconomic factors may be related to parish (re)openings/expansions on one side and parish closures/absorptions on the other?

CARA explored those questions in the fall of 2022 and spring of 2023 using several secondary data sources which include:

- Official Catholic Directory from 2021, 2016, 2011, 2006, 2001, 1996, 1991, 1986, 1981, 1976, and 1971.
- ASARB's U.S. Religious Census for 1971, 1980, 1990, 2000, 2010, and 2020.
- Neighborhood Change Database of normalized census tract data for 2010, 2000, 1990, 1980, and 1970.
- U.S. Census Bureau's data Decennial Census and American Community Survey for 2020.
- Census Bureau's GeoCoder database.
- MassTimes.org database of parish addresses.
- Other available sources (e.g., lists of closed parishes published on diocesan websites).

The description below summarizes the main findings organized by research question for all 11 dioceses (starting with the first question below) and for the Diocese of Memphis specifically.

## How did the number of parishes change over time in each diocese in the context of changes to other ecclesial statistics?

The overall number of parishes nationwide decreased by 9% between 1970 and 2020. The average number of parishes per diocese decreased faster (by 27%) because new dioceses were created in this period. Among dioceses included in the study, the Archdiocese of Miami experienced the smallest decrease (2%) and the Archdiocese of Detroit the largest decrease (38%).

Over the 50-year period, the general population of all dioceses in the United States increased by 65% (according to the OCD data). The total Catholic population increased by 46% (so, 19 percentage points slower than the general population). And, the overall size of a Catholic parish increased by 60% in total (or by 59% per diocese, on average). Among dioceses included in the study, the Archdiocese of New York experienced the biggest increase in average parish size (118%) while the Archdiocese of Miami saw the biggest decrease (13%).

The table below summarizes selected diocesan - level ecclesial statistics derived from the Official Catholic Directory for each of the 11 dioceses included in the study and for all dioceses in the country altogether (as a total and on average).

Percentage Change in Ecclesial Statistics by Diocese between 1970 and 2020*													
	Baltimore	Bridgeport	Chicago	Cleveland	Detroit**	Memphis***	Miami**	New Orleans**	New York	Philadelphia	St. Louis	National Average	National Total
	[%]	[%]	[%]	[%]	[%]	[%]	[%]	[%]	[%]	[%]	[%]	[%]	[%]
Total Population	39	16	>-1	-10	-10	.	<b>104</b>	-4	22	6	17	39	65
Catholic Population	42	46	-14	-30	-29	.	-15	-21	<b>53</b>	-7	-4	17	46
Baptisms	-51	-71	-70	-81	<b>-83</b>	.	-34	-73	-82	-66	-69	-65	-57
First Communion*	-46	-30	-86	<b>-87</b>	-56	18	-29	-54	-63	-48	-71	-43	-39
Confirmations*	-20	-10	-64	-69	-50	<b>86</b>	-15	-45	-60	-70	-48	-19	-13
Full Communion	-76	-69	<b>-94</b>	-74	-76	.	-39	-12	-89	-90	-85	-51	-41
Catholic Marriages	-83	-88	-84	-84	-88	.	-79	-79	<b>-90</b>	-74	-78	-82	-78
Catholic Deaths	-33	-11	-57	-24	-47	.	-8	-43	<b>-60</b>	-32	-32	-31	-14
Priests	-51	-46	-49	-56	<b>-62</b>	.	-40	-47	-51	-60	-50	-51	-40
Parishes	-4	-7	-36	-22	<b>-38</b>	.	-2	-29	-30	-32	-29	-27	-9
Catholics per Parish	48	57	34	-10	15	.	-13	11	<b>118</b>	37	35	59	60

\* Change in the number of Confirmations and First Communion is calculated for 1990-2020.

\*\* During the analyzed period, the geographic territory of these dioceses has decreased.

\*\*\* Diocese of Memphis was established in 1970. The available data starts in 1975.

\*\*\*\* Biggest absolute change for each statistic is marked in bold.

**How many parishes (re)opened/expanded, remained opened, and closed/were absorbed?**

The breakdown of the total (i.e., actual) number of parishes is not possible due to the limitations of available data. The tables below show the number and the percentage of identified parishes (where identified parish is a parish for which census tract data could be identified) that (re)opened/ expanded (to incorporate another parish), remained opened, and closed/were absorbed (by another parish) by diocese between 1970 and 2020.

	Baltimore	Bridgeport	Chicago	Cleveland	Detroit	Memphis	Miami	New Orleans	New York	Philadelphia	St. Louis
	[#]	[#]	[#]	[#]	[#]	[#]	[#]	[#]	[#]	[#]	[#]
(Re)opened/ Expanded	20	8	40	32	<b>57</b>	9	37	30	9	13	11
Remained Opened	108	62	244	138	141	29	51	71	<b>276</b>	183	146
Closed/ were Absorbed	23	20	<b>187</b>	80	146	2	17	45	111	104	70

\* Biggest number in each category is marked in bold.

Between 1970 and 2020, there were between 218 and 352 parishes in the Archdiocese of Detroit (the actual numbers reported in OCD). Of these, 344 parishes could be identified (and 8 parishes could not be identified). Among the identified parishes, 42% (146) were closed/absorbed while 17% (57) were (re)opened/expanded, and 41% (141) remained opened over the entire 50-year period. By comparison, in the Archdiocese of Miami, 35% (37 identified parishes) (re)opened/expanded, while 16% (17) closed/ were absorbed, and 49% (51) remained open.

	Baltimore	Bridgeport	Chicago	Cleveland	Detroit	Memphis	Miami	New Orleans	New York	Philadelphia	St. Louis
	[%]	[%]	[%]	[%]	[%]	[%]	[%]	[%]	[%]	[%]	[%]
(Re)opened/ Expanded	13	9	8	13	17	23	<b>35</b>	21	2	4	5
Remained Opened	72	69	52	55	41	<b>73</b>	49	49	70	61	64
Closed/ were Absorbed	15	22	40	32	<b>42</b>	5	16	31	28	35	31

\* Biggest proportion in each category is marked in bold.

**What socioeconomic factors may be related to parish (re)openings/expansions on one side and parish closures/absorptions on the other?**

The relationship between socioeconomic variables and parish (re)openings/expansions on one side and parish closures/absorptions was explored in two ways. The first approach focused on exploring relationships between changes in the number of identified parishes and socioeconomic changes aggregated on diocesan level. The second approach explored socioeconomic differences between neighborhoods where parishes closed/were absorbed and neighborhoods where parishes opened/expanded.

Based on the first approach, the table below summarizes percentage changes in county statistics between 1970 and 2020 aggregated by diocese. It shows, for example, that the proportion of people below poverty line (i.e., poverty rate) in counties in the Archdiocese of Detroit increased by 70% over the 50-year period while the number of identified parishes declined by 31%.

<b>Percentage Change in County Statistics Aggregated by Diocese between 1970 and 2020</b>											
	<b>Baltimore</b>	<b>Bridgeport</b>	<b>Chicago</b>	<b>Cleveland</b>	<b>Detroit</b>	<b>Memphis</b>	<b>Miami</b>	<b>New Orleans</b>	<b>New York</b>	<b>Philadelphia</b>	<b>St. Louis</b>
	[%]	[%]	[%]	[%]	[%]	[%]	[%]	[%]	[%]	[%]	[%]
# Identified Parishes	-2	-15	<b>-34</b>	-21	-31	23	29	-13	-26	-32	-27
Catholic Population Size	-16	-26	-31	-27	-44	65	<b>160</b>	-4	-5	-19	-1
General Population Size	47	57	2	-3	-2	98	<b>151</b>	24	30	9	24
Average Household Income	53	56	31	7	6	21	24	29	<b>57</b>	44	26
# People Below Poverty Line	23	109	27	48	61	73	<b>179</b>	4	40	30	20
% People Below Poverty Line	-13	37	29	58	<b>70</b>	-10	13	-14	14	25	<1
# Persons Unemployed	164	293	137	98	42	263	<b>377</b>	118	158	134	52
% Persons Unemployed	40	<b>105</b>	89	63	18	49	48	32	72	74	-5
# Whites/Anglos/Caucasians	7	5	-40	-19	-24	<b>58</b>	1	-8	-23	-19	6
% Whites/Anglos/Caucasians	-21	-25	-34	-12	-17	-16	<b>-40</b>	-19	-35	-21	-9
# Blacks/African Americans	74	107	5	23	29	109	<b>251</b>	32	21	20	34
% Blacks/African Americans	27	48	14	34	41	11	<b>103</b>	15	5	18	15
# Hispanics/Latinos	1,227	708	422	327	269	<b>2,330</b>	690	233	137	530	429
% Hispanics/Latinos	839	414	411	356	276	<b>1,129</b>	215	169	82	477	338

\* Analysis is limited to counties included in each diocese as of 2020, for which data were available.

\*\* Biggest absolute change for each statistic is marked in bold.

\*\*\* The population size by county and altogether (i.e., the total population of all counties in a diocese) (that is derived from Census data) does not match the general population size found in the diocesan – level analysis (that derived from the Official Catholic Directory).

The table below shows correlations between the number of identified parishes and each socioeconomic variable by diocese, between 1970 and 2020. Those correlations are measured by Pearson's Correlation Coefficient. Negative values indicate negative correlation and positive values positive correlation. Absolute values greater than 0.7 indicate strong correlation, values between 0.5 and 0.7 indicate moderate correlation, values below 0.5 indicate weak or insignificant correlation.

<b>Correlation between the Number of Identified Parishes and ..... by Diocese between 1970 and 2020</b>											
	Baltimore	Bridgeport	Chicago	Cleveland	Detroit	Memphis	Miami	New Orleans	New York	Philadelphia	St. Louis
	[PCC]	[PCC]	[PCC]	[PCC]	[PCC]	[PCC]	[PCC]	[PCC]	[PCC]	[PCC]	[PCC]
General Population Size	-0.25	<b>-0.97</b>	-0.63	0.38	0.31	0.77	0.73	0.65	<b>-0.83</b>	<b>-0.92</b>	<b>-0.96</b>
Catholic Population Size	0.37	0.36	<b>0.95</b>	<b>0.88</b>	0.75	0.76	0.55	0.49	0.45	0.56	0.67
Average Household Income	-0.32	-0.48	<b>-0.86</b>	-0.49	-0.31	0.58	0.65	-0.65	-0.64	<b>-0.84</b>	-0.79
# People Below Poverty Line	-0.43	<b>-0.95</b>	-0.57	<b>-0.85</b>	-0.71	0.27	0.77	<b>0.88</b>	-0.42	<b>-0.85</b>	-0.80
% People Below Poverty Line	0.07	-0.55	-0.47	-0.80	-0.71	-0.56	<b>0.87</b>	0.72	0.02	-0.63	-0.54
# Persons Unemployed	0.27	-0.77	-0.52	-0.40	0.04	0.80	0.71	0.09	-0.33	-0.53	-0.39
% Persons Unemployed	0.53	-0.33	-0.41	-0.35	0.11	0.74	0.70	0.01	-0.06	-0.24	-0.02
# Whites/Anglos/Caucasians	<b>0.86</b>	-0.62	<b>0.92</b>	0.73	<b>0.83</b>	-0.29	0.58	0.80	0.69	<b>0.87</b>	0.55
% Whites/Anglos/Caucasians	0.37	0.73	<b>0.92</b>	0.81	0.75	-0.65	-0.50	0.37	0.72	<b>0.94</b>	<b>0.97</b>
# Blacks/African Americans	-0.16	-0.74	-0.01	-0.69	-0.36	0.76	0.72	0.59	-0.21	-0.78	<b>-0.91</b>
% Blacks/African Americans	-0.20	-0.24	-0.29	-0.76	-0.55	0.73	0.59	0.13	-0.14	-0.76	<b>-0.92</b>
# Hispanics/Latinos	-0.61	<b>-0.91</b>	<b>-0.95</b>	<b>-0.93</b>	<b>-0.94</b>	0.41	0.61	-0.79	-0.77	<b>-0.98</b>	<b>-0.96</b>
% Hispanics/Latinos	-0.60	-0.75	<b>-0.95</b>	<b>-0.92</b>	<b>-0.94</b>	0.41	0.68	<b>-0.85</b>	-0.70	<b>-0.97</b>	<b>-0.96</b>

\* Statistically significant Pearson's Correlation Coefficients or PCC ( $p < 0.05$ ) are marked in bold.

\*\* Analysis is limited to counties included in each diocese as of 2020, for which data were available.

\*\*\* Analysis is based on a time series limited to six observations (i.e., data for 1970, 1980, 1990, 2000, 2010, and 2020).

The table above shows that in 9 out of 11 dioceses included in the study, the number of parishes was positively correlated with the Catholic population size and the White/Anglo/Caucasian population (both as a number of people of this race and as a percentage of the population). On the other side, the number of parishes was negatively correlated with the:

- Hispanic/Latinos population (both as number and percentage) in 9 dioceses.
- Population living below poverty line as a number of people in 8 dioceses and as a percentage of the overall population in 7 dioceses.

Notably, some but not all of those correlations are strong. Not all of those correlations are statistically significant. Correlation does not imply causation.

A separate approach to the analysis focused on exploring socioeconomic differences between neighborhoods where parishes closed/were absorbed and neighborhoods where parishes opened/expanded. The table below summarizes those differences for selected socioeconomic variables for each diocese between 1970s and 2010s.

Caution should be exercised when drawing conclusions from those findings. It should be noted, in particular, that census tract is an approximation of a neighborhood (as opposed to a parish). And, socioeconomic characteristics (e.g., proportion of Blacks/African Americans) apply to all people living in a census tract (as opposed to all Catholics belonging to a parish).

Percentage Point Difference in the Average Proportion of ..... between Neighborhoods where Parishes were Closed/Absorbed and Neighborhoods where Parishes (Re)opened/Expanded by Diocese in 1970s-2010s											
	Baltimore	Bridgeport	Chicago	Cleveland	Detroit	Memphis	Miami	New Orleans	New York	Philadelphia	St. Louis
	[%]	[%]	[%]	[%]	[%]	[%]	[%]	[%]	[%]	[%]	[%]
People Below Poverty Line	16	11	10	11	11	<b>28</b>	14	12	13	16	18
Persons Unemployed	7	4	5	5	6	<b>13</b>	5	5	4	7	7
Whites/Anglos/Caucasians	-30	-24	-31	-30	-31	<b>-81</b>	-32	-28	-26	-32	-49
Blacks/African Americans	27	17	24	26	27	<b>81</b>	27	30	11	26	48
Hispanics/Latinos	3	12	10	3	1	<1	-2	2	<b>18</b>	5	<1

\* Biggest absolute change for each statistic is marked in bold.

The table above shows that in each of the 11 dioceses included in the study, the average proportion of Whites/Anglos/Caucasians was lower in those neighborhoods where parishes closed/were absorbed than in those neighborhoods where parishes opened/expanded. Conversely, in all 11 dioceses, the average proportion of people below poverty line, people unemployed, Blacks/African Americans, and Hispanics/Latinos was higher in those neighborhoods where parishes closed/were absorbed than in those neighborhoods where parishes opened/expanded with one exception (for the proportion of Hispanics/Latinos in the Archdiocese of Miami).

The table below shows correlations between different socioeconomic variables for a neighborhood and the event that transpired (i.e., parish closure/absorption into another parish as opposed to parish opening/expansion), by diocese, between 1970s and 2010s. Those correlations are measured by Point Biserial Correlation Coefficients. Negative values indicate negative correlation and positive values positive correlation.

In almost all dioceses included in the study (between 9 and 11 out of 11 dioceses), there was a negative correlation between the parish closures/absorptions and the size of White/Anglo/Caucasian population in the neighborhoods where those parishes were located (both as number of

people of this race and as a percentage of the population). On the other side, in almost all dioceses (between 10 and 11 out of 11 dioceses), there was a positive correlation between the parish closure/absorption and the size of Black/African American population, Hispanic/Latinos population, population below poverty line, and population unemployed in the neighborhoods where those parishes were located (both as number and percentage). Notably, many but not all of those correlations were statistically significant. And, only a few were strong.

**Correlation between ..... and Parish Closures/Absorptions (as opposed to Openings/Expansions) by Census Tract by Diocese in 1970s-2010s**

	Baltimore	Bridgeport	Chicago	Cleveland	Detroit	Memphis	Miami	New Orleans	New York	Philadelphia	St. Louis
	[PBC]	[PBC]	[PBC]	[PBC]	[PBC]	[PBC]	[PBC]	[PBC]	[PBC]	[PBC]	[PBC]
General Population Size	0.05	-0.10	0.02	-0.03	<b>0.25</b>	<b>0.68</b>	<b>0.49</b>	-0.05	<b>0.20</b>	<b>0.20</b>	<b>0.35</b>
Average Household Income	<b>-0.34</b>	0.11	<b>-0.24</b>	<b>-0.30</b>	<b>-0.33</b>	<b>-0.72</b>	-0.14	-0.21	0.02	<b>-0.37</b>	<b>-0.33</b>
# People Below Poverty Line	0.24	0.34	<b>0.20</b>	0.17	<b>0.31</b>	<b>0.78</b>	<b>0.51</b>	<b>0.24</b>	<b>0.23</b>	<b>0.26</b>	<b>0.35</b>
% People Below Poverty Line	<b>0.46</b>	<b>0.41</b>	<b>0.29</b>	<b>0.30</b>	<b>0.30</b>	<b>0.69</b>	<b>0.50</b>	<b>0.40</b>	<b>0.25</b>	<b>0.34</b>	<b>0.40</b>
# Persons Unemployed	<b>0.57</b>	0.19	<b>0.16</b>	<b>0.21</b>	<b>0.34</b>	<b>0.84</b>	<b>0.46</b>	<b>0.30</b>	<b>0.26</b>	<b>0.27</b>	<b>0.42</b>
% Persons Unemployed	<b>0.58</b>	<b>0.42</b>	<b>0.24</b>	<b>0.26</b>	<b>0.29</b>	<b>0.93</b>	<b>0.49</b>	<b>0.42</b>	<b>0.21</b>	<b>0.28</b>	<b>0.33</b>
# Whites/Anglos/Caucasians	<b>-0.31</b>	-0.34	<b>-0.22</b>	<b>-0.26</b>	-0.11	-0.51	0.12	<b>-0.30</b>	0.04	-0.10	-0.04
% Whites/Anglos/Caucasians	<b>-0.44</b>	<b>-0.43</b>	<b>-0.33</b>	<b>-0.41</b>	<b>-0.38</b>	<b>-0.87</b>	<b>-0.46</b>	<b>-0.38</b>	<b>-0.22</b>	<b>-0.27</b>	<b>-0.46</b>
# Blacks/African Americans	0.27	0.30	<b>0.15</b>	<b>0.22</b>	<b>0.28</b>	<b>0.86</b>	<b>0.39</b>	<b>0.31</b>	0.18	<b>0.19</b>	<b>0.37</b>
% Blacks/African Americans	<b>0.39</b>	0.36	<b>0.22</b>	<b>0.31</b>	<b>0.30</b>	<b>0.87</b>	<b>0.38</b>	<b>0.40</b>	0.12	<b>0.21</b>	<b>0.41</b>
# Hispanics/Latinos	0.22	0.11	0.10	0.09	0.06	0.49	0.17	0.09	<b>0.20</b>	0.10	0.13
% Hispanics/Latinos	0.21	0.28	<b>0.13</b>	0.12	0.03	0.19	-0.04	0.21	<b>0.20</b>	0.11	0.02

\* Statistically significant Point Biserial Correlation Coefficients or PBC ( $p < 0.05$ ) are marked in bold.

It should be noted that correlation does not imply causation and that those correlations are limited to exploring relationships between two variables. The relationships may be different when multiple variables are considered simultaneously when, for example, using regression models.

While this type of analysis goes beyond the scope of this report, preliminary results from logistic regression models, for all 11 dioceses altogether, indicate that parish closures/absorptions (as opposed to openings/expansions) were more likely in later decades, in neighborhoods with higher poverty rates, with higher proportion of Black/African Americans, with lower proportion of Whites/Anglos/Caucasians, and with larger populations. Notably, it appears that poverty rate is a substantially bigger predictor of parish closings than racial composition.

This concludes the comparative summary of the main findings organized by research question. The description below provides a summary of the main findings for the Diocese of Memphis.

## Diocese of Memphis

The diocesan - level analysis of ecclesial data found that in the Diocese of Memphis:

- Total population increased by 25% between 1975 and 2020.
- Catholic population increased by 43% between 1975 and 2020.
- The number of Baptisms increased by 7% between 1975 and 2020.
- The number of First Communion increased by 18% between 1990 and 2020.
- The number of Confirmations increased by 86% between 1990 and 2020.
- The number of faithful received into full communions decreased by 39% between 1975 and 2020.
- The number of Catholic Marriages decreased by 65% between 1975 and 2020.
- The number of Catholic deaths decreased by 3% between 1975 and 2020.
- The number of priests increased by 3% between 1975 and 2020.
- The number of parishes increased by 32% between 1975 and 2020.
- The number of Catholics per parish increased by 8% between 1975 and 2020.

The county - level analysis of socioeconomic decennial census data and ecclesial parish data found that between 1970 and 2020 in the Diocese of Memphis:

- The number of Hispanics/Latinos increased by 2,330%.
- The proportion of Hispanics/Latinos increased by 1,129%.
- The number of persons 16+ years old in the civilian labor force and unemployed increased by 263% and shows strong positive correlation with changes in the number of identified parishes from decade to decade between 1970 and 2020 (PCC of 0.80).
- The number of Blacks/African Americans increased by 109% and shows strong positive correlation with changes in the number of identified parishes from decade to decade between 1970 and 2020 (PCC of 0.76).
- The general population size increased by 98% and shows strong positive correlation with changes in the number of identified parishes from decade to decade between 1970 and 2020 (PCC of 0.77).
- The number of people below poverty line increased by 73%.
- The Catholic population size increased by 65% and shows strong positive correlation with changes in the number of identified parishes from decade to decade between 1970 and 2020 (PCC of 0.76).
- The number of Whites/Anglos/Caucasians increased by 58%.
- The proportion of persons 16+ years old in the civilian labor force and unemployed increased by 49% and shows strong positive correlation with changes in the number of identified parishes from decade to decade between 1970 and 2020 (PCC of 0.74).
- Number of identified parishes increased by 23%.
- The average household income in 2020 dollars increased by 21%.
- The proportion of Whites/Anglos/Caucasians decreased by 16%.
- The proportion of Blacks/African Americans increased by 11% and shows strong positive correlation with changes in the number of identified parishes from decade to decade between 1970 and 2020 (PCC of 0.73).
- The proportion of people below poverty line decreased by 10%.



The census tract - level analysis of demographic decennial census data and ecclesial parish data found that between 1970 and 2020 in the Diocese of Memphis:

- There were 9 identified parishes that (re)opened/expanded, 29 that remained opened, and 2 that were closed/absorbed.
- The average proportion of Whites/Anglos/Caucasians in neighborhoods where parishes were (re)opened/expanded is higher by 81pp than in neighborhoods where parishes were closed/absorbed.
- The average proportion of Blacks/African Americans in neighborhoods where parishes were (re)opened/expanded is lower by 81pp than in neighborhoods where parishes were closed/absorbed.
- The average proportion of people below poverty line in neighborhoods where parishes were (re)opened/expanded is lower by 28pp than in neighborhoods where parishes were closed/absorbed.
- The average proportion of unemployed in neighborhoods where parishes were (re)opened/expanded is lower by 13pp than in neighborhoods where parishes were closed/absorbed.
- The average proportion of Hispanics/Latinos in neighborhoods where parishes were (re)opened/expanded is lower by less than 1pp than in neighborhoods where parishes were closed/absorbed.

## Introduction

Across the country there is heightened awareness of historic and systemic racism within civil and religious organizations and structures in recent years. Within the Catholic community, national attention has focused on the extent to which Church entities were actively engaged and directly benefited from the enslavement of Africans (i.e., the Jesuits at Georgetown University selling over 200 enslaved persons to cover University debts). At the same time there were efforts to evangelize and educate African-Americans particularly among Catholics in southern Maryland and along the Gulf Coast that helped create an African-American Catholic community. By and large this small African-American Catholic community developed within the structures of segregation and Jim Crow laws. With the Great Migration in the early 1900s the African-American Catholic community became more geographically diverse and grew in number in major urban areas especially through Catholic schools in those areas. At the same time there was a “White flight” out of the urban neighborhoods where African-Americans were now residing. Catholic parishes and schools that had developed serving ethnic Irish, Polish and Italian immigrant Catholics now had parish neighborhoods that were African-American. The population of Catholic parishes (that are geographically defined) had rapidly changed. Beginning in the 1970s Catholic dioceses, especially in the Northeast and Midwest, began to re-align parishes because of changing populations, a decreasing number of available priests to serve as pastors, and a drop-off in parish engagement. This reconfiguration of parishes has continued to the present day.

In this context, FutureChurch (FC) commissioned Center for Applied Research in the Apostolate (CARA) to conduct this study to explore parish, ecclesial, socioeconomic statistics for 11 dioceses between 1970 and 2020: Archdiocese of Baltimore, Archdiocese of Chicago, Archdiocese of Detroit, Archdiocese of Miami, Archdiocese of New Orleans, Archdiocese of New York, Archdiocese of Philadelphia, Archdiocese of St. Louis, Diocese of Bridgeport, Diocese of Cleveland, and Diocese of Memphis.

The study was prepared in the fall of 2022 and spring of 2023 using several secondary data sources, which include:

- Official Catholic Directory from 2021, 2016, 2011, 2006, 2001, 1996, 1991, 1986, 1981, 1976, and 1971.
- ASARB’s U.S. Religious Census for 1971, 1980, 1990, 2000, 2010, and 2020.
- Neighborhood Change Database of normalized census tract data for 2010, 2000, 1990, 1980, and 1970.
- U.S. Census Bureau’s data Decennial Census and American Community Survey for 2020.
- Census Bureau's GeoCoder database.
- MassTimes.org database of parish addresses.
- Other available sources which primarily included lists of closed parishes published on diocesan websites.

This report provides a description of the findings from the study for the Diocese of Memphis. For a succinct overview of the overall research project and summary of the main findings, proceed to the **Executive Summary**.

To examine more detailed analyses, including tables and/or charts with verbose interpretation of those results, proceed to the Findings for the Diocese of Memphis. This part of the report consists of three sections: diocesan-level overview (Section 1), county-level overview (Section 2), and census tract-level overview (Section 3).

The **diocesan-level overview** is based on the analysis of data from the Official Catholic Directory for years 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985, 1990, 1995, 2000, 2005, 2010, 2015, and 2020. The variables explored in this overview include total population and Catholic population, as well as the number of Baptisms, First Communion, Confirmations, faithful received into full communion, Marriages, deaths, priests, parishes, and Catholics per parish. Diocesan values over time for each variable are compared to national average (in charts and tables) and to national total (in the text description).

The **county-level overview** is based on the analysis of data from several sources: the Official Catholic Directory for 1970, 1980, 1990, 2000, 2010, and 2020, ASARB's U.S. Religious Census for 1971, 1980, 1990, 2000, 2010, and 2020, Neighborhood Change Database for 1970, 1980, 1990, 2000, and 2010, Census Bureau's website data for 2020, and diocesan websites / documents.

- One variable was derived from the Official Catholic Directory- the number of identified parishes by county (as opposed to the actual number of parishes shown in diocesan-level overview in Section 1). In general, the number of identified parishes only includes parishes for which addresses could be identified (see Appendix I: Methodology for more information).
- One variable was derived from the ASARB's U.S. Religious Census- the Catholic population size by county.
- Overall, 12 variables were derived from the Neighborhood Change Database and Census Bureau's website: general population size, average household income (in 2020 dollars), poverty (as a number and proportion of people below poverty line), unemployment (as number and proportion of persons 16+ years old in the civilian labor force and unemployed), Whites/Anglos/Caucasians (as a number and proportion), Blacks/African Americans (as a number and proportion), and Hispanics/Latinos (as a number and proportion).

County-level overview includes a chart(s), a map, a table, and text description for each variable to describe how values have changed over time for each county and for the entire diocese (both as a change in number and as percentage change).

The overview concludes with analysis exploring correlations between the number of identified parishes and 13 socioeconomic variables. The description includes minimum, average and maximum Pearson's Correlation Coefficients for all counties in the diocese for which data was available for the entire studied period (1970-2020). Pearson's Correlation Coefficients are also calculated for the diocese as a whole.

The **census tract-level overview** is based on the analysis of data from several sources: the Official Catholic Directory for 1970, 1980, 1990, 2000, 2010, and 2020, Neighborhood Change Database for 1970, 1980, 1990, 2000, and 2010, and diocesan websites / documents.

- The variables from the Official Catholic Directory are based on the identified parishes (as opposed to the actual number of parishes shown in diocesan-level overview in Section 1). In general, the number of identified parishes only includes parishes for which addresses could be identified (see Appendix I: Methodology for more information). The specific variables include: the number of parishes that (re)opened/expanded (i.e., merged to include another parish) during each decade, the number of parishes that remained opened over the course of each decade, and the number of parishes closed/absorbed (i.e., merged into another parish) during each decade.
- The variables from the Neighborhood Change Database include general population size, average household income (in 2020 dollars), poverty (as a number and proportion of people below poverty line), unemployment (as number and proportion of persons 16+ years old in the civilian labor force and unemployed), Whites/Anglos/Caucasians (as a number and proportion), Blacks/African Americans (as a number and proportion), and Hispanics/Latinos (as a number and proportion). Those variables are calculated for census tracts where parishes (re)opened/expanded, remained opened, and closed/were absorbed each decade.

Census tract-level overview includes a chart, a table, and text description for each variable explaining how values differ between census tracts where parishes (re)opened/expanded, remained opened, and closed/were absorbed. Additionally, two maps are included to show identified parishes in the diocese (one showing the entire diocese and the other showing a close up of the main metropolitan area).

The overview concludes with analysis exploring correlations between parishes' status (opened or closed) and each of the 12 socioeconomic variables. The description is based on Point Biserial Correlation Coefficients for all parishes / census tracts in each diocese for which data was available.

The report also includes two appendices:

- **Appendix I** describes study's methodology.
- **Appendix II** includes a brief description of CARA and its services.

## **Findings for the Diocese of Memphis**

This part of the report describes findings for the Diocese of Memphis. This includes the diocesan-level overview (in Section 1 below), county-level overview (in Section 2), and census tract-level overview (in Section 3).

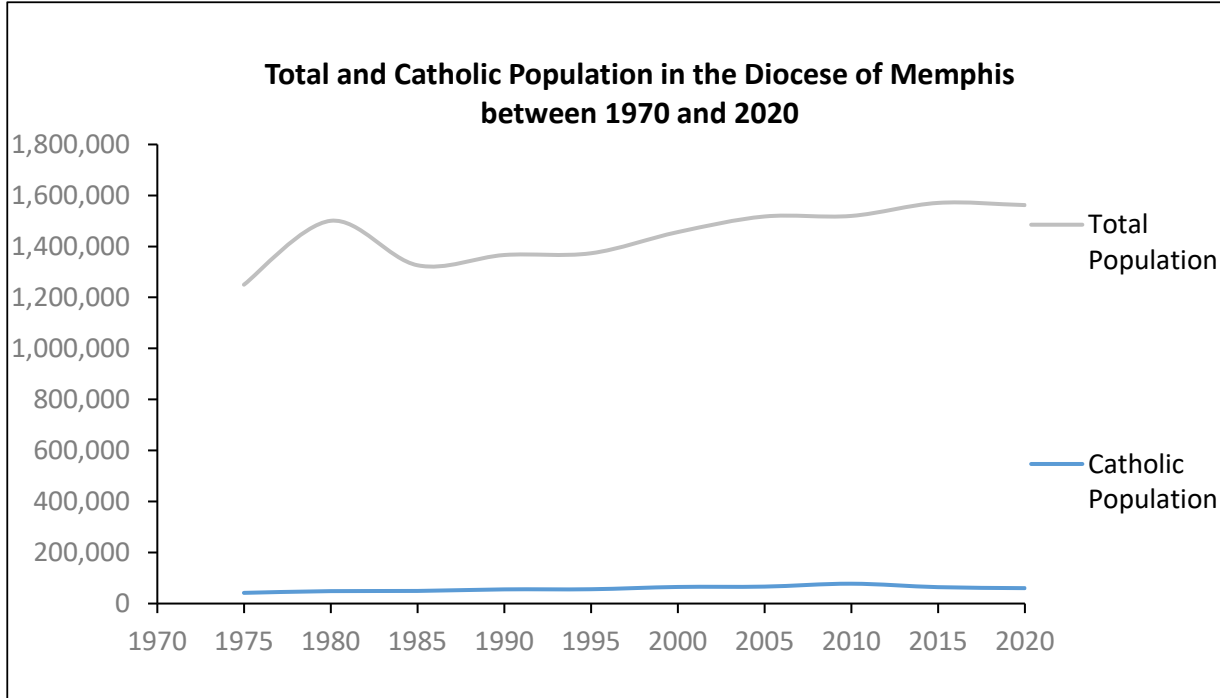
For the summary of the main findings from this analysis, see the Executive Summary at the beginning of this report.

For the description of how the analysis was prepared, see Appendix I: Methodology at the end of this report.

### **1. Diocesan - Level Description**

The diocesan-level overview is based on the analysis of data from the Official Catholic Directory for years 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985, 1990, 1995, 2000, 2005, 2010, 2015, and 2020. The variables explored in this overview include total population and Catholic population, as well as the number of Baptisms, First Communion, Confirmations, faithful received into full communion, Marriages, deaths, priests, parishes, and Catholics per parish. Diocesan values over time for each variable are compared to national average (in charts and tables) and to national total (in the text description).

## 1. Total and Catholic Population



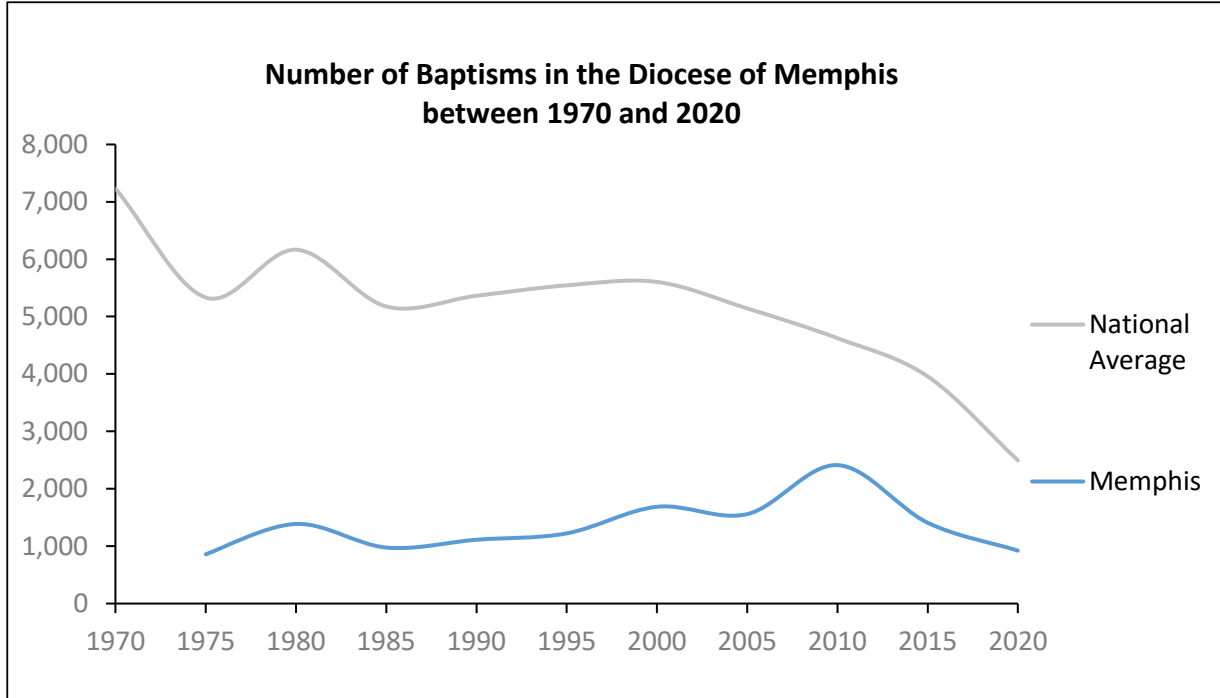
\* Diocese of Memphis was established in 1970. The available data starts in 1975.

The number of Catholics in the Diocese of Memphis increased from 42,698 in 1975 to 61,228 in 2020. This means that the number of Catholics in the diocese increased by 43% over those 45 years.

By comparison, the total population of the Diocese of Memphis increased from 1,250,000 in 1975 to 1,561,499 in 2020. So, the overall population increased by 25% in the same period.

	<b>1970</b>	<b>1980</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2020</b>
	<b>[#]</b>	<b>[#]</b>	<b>[#]</b>	<b>[#]</b>	<b>[#]</b>	<b>[#]</b>
<b>Total Population</b>	.	1,500,000	1,366,080	1,455,808	1,519,104	1,561,499
<b>Catholic Population</b>	.	49,541	56,427	65,939	78,720	61,228

## 2. Number of Baptisms

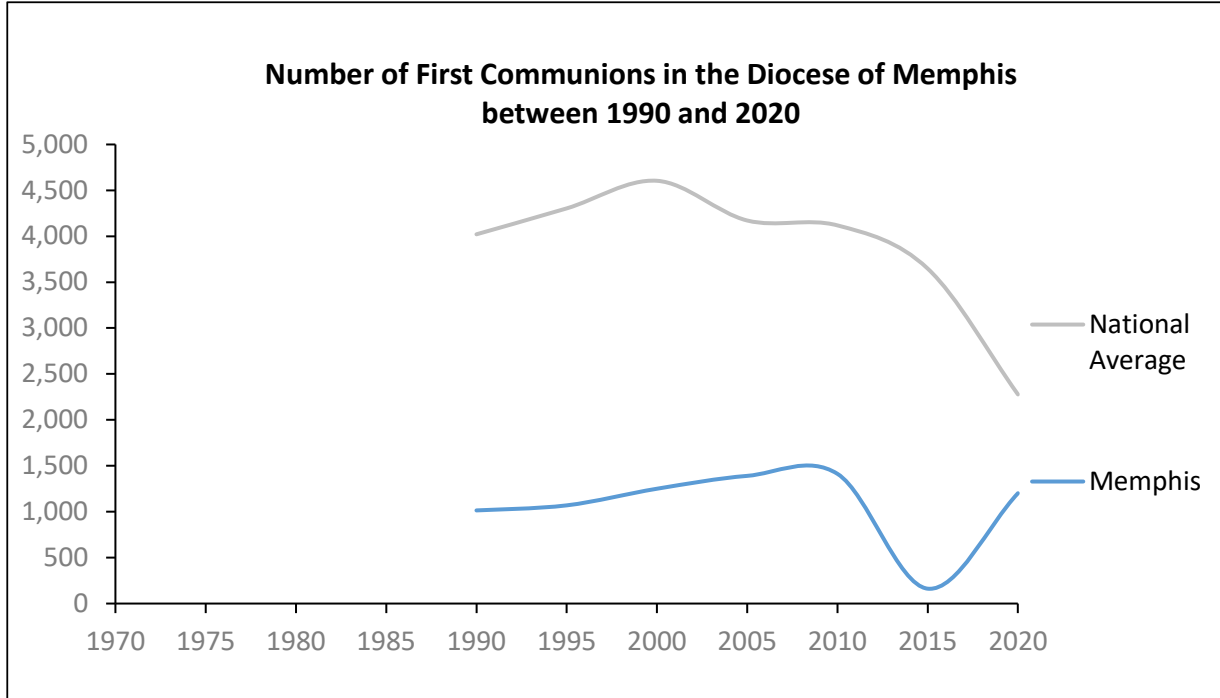


\* Diocese of Memphis was established in 1970. The available data starts in 1975.

The number of Baptisms in the Diocese of Memphis increased from 863 in 1975 to 926 in 2020. This means that, on average, there was 1 more Baptisms each year over those 45 years. It also means that the annual number of Baptisms in the diocese increased by 7% over the entire 45-year period. By comparison, the total annual number of Baptisms in the United States declined by 44% in the same period.

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020
	[#]	[#]	[#]	[#]	[#]	[#]
<b>National Average</b>	7,226	6,164	5,362	5,602	4,623	2,495
<b>Memphis</b>	.	1,391	1,116	1,690	2,415	926

### 3. Number of First Communion



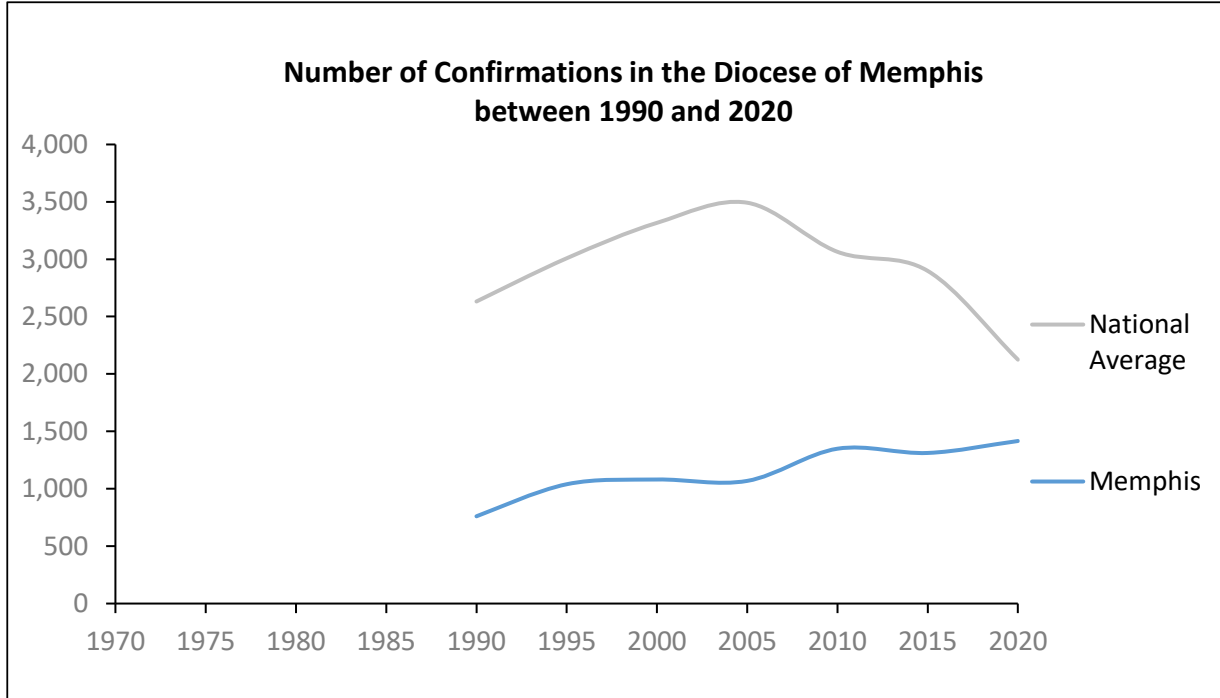
\* The available data on First Communion starts in 1990.

The number of First Communion in the Diocese of Memphis increased from 1,015 in 1990 to 1,202 in 2020. This means that, on average, there were 6 more First Communion each year over those 30 years. It also means that the annual number of First Communion in the diocese increased by 18% over the entire 30-year period. By comparison, the total annual number of First Communion in the United States declined by 39% in the same period.

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020
	[#]	[#]	[#]	[#]	[#]	[#]
<b>National Average</b>	.	.	4,020	4,602	4,117	2,279
<b>Memphis</b>	.	.	1,015	1,251	1,413	1,202



#### 4. Number of Confirmations

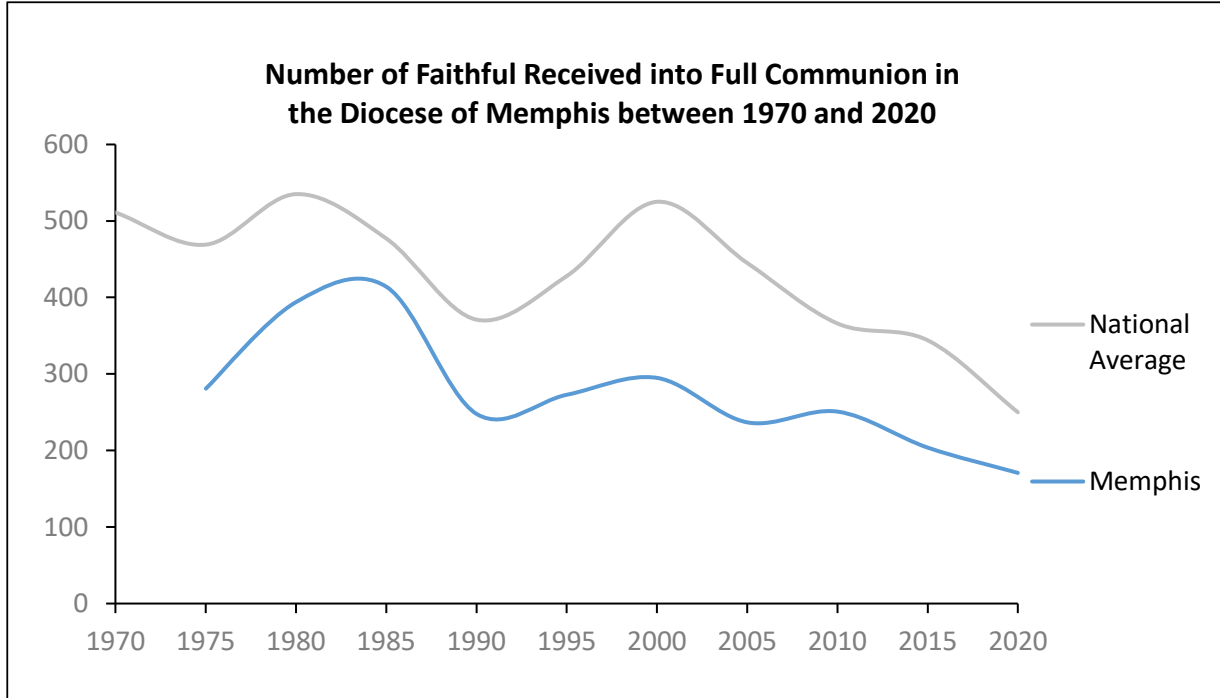


\* The available data on Confirmations starts in 1990.

The number of Confirmations in the Diocese of Memphis increased from 761 in 1990 to 1,416 in 2020. This means that, on average, there were -22 more Confirmations each year over those 30 years. It also means that the annual number of Confirmations in the diocese increased by 86% over the entire 30-year period. By comparison, the total annual number of Confirmations in the United States declined by 13% in the same period.

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020
	[#]	[#]	[#]	[#]	[#]	[#]
<b>National Average</b>	.	.	2,631	3,315	3,063	2,125
<b>Memphis</b>	.	.	761	1,081	1,349	1,416

## 5. Number of Faithful Received into Full Communion

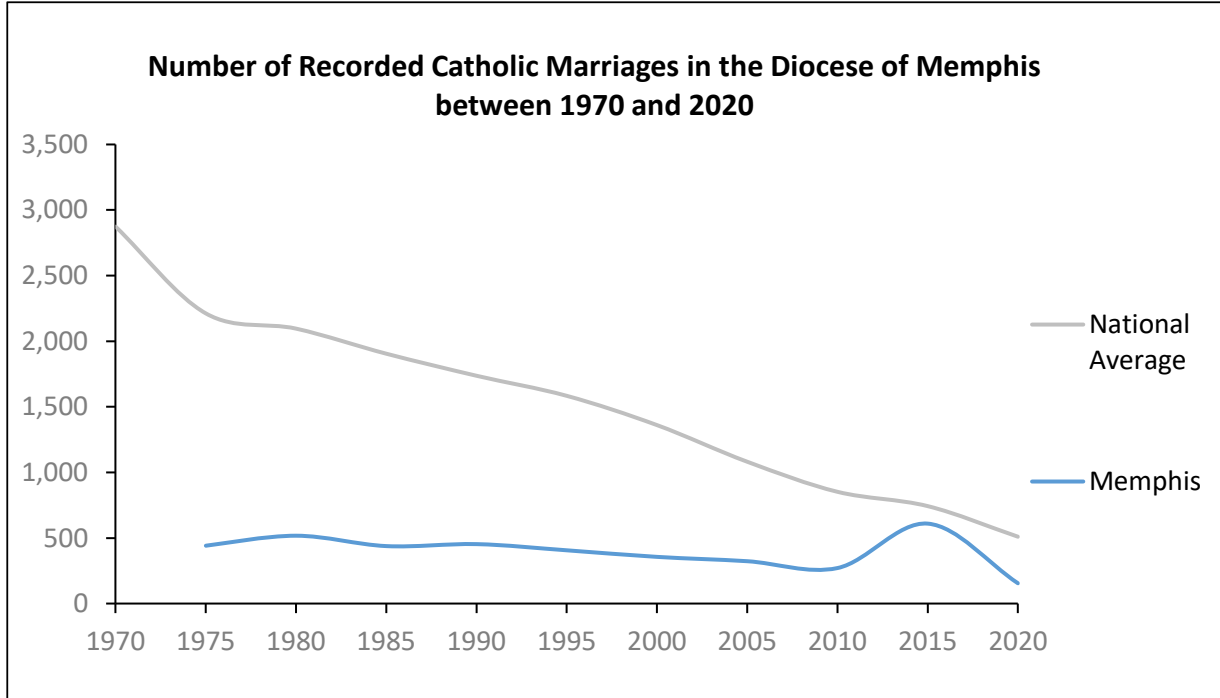


\* Diocese of Memphis was established in 1970. The available data starts in 1975.

The number of faithful received into full communion in the Diocese of Memphis decreased from 281 in 1975 to 171 in 2020. This means that, on average, there were 2 fewer of those faithful each year over those 45 years. It also means that the annual number of faithful received into full communion in the diocese declined by 39% over the entire 45-year period. By comparison, the total annual number of faithful received into full communion in the United States declined by 39% in the same period.

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020
	[#]	[#]	[#]	[#]	[#]	[#]
<b>National Average</b>	511	535	371	525	366	250
<b>Memphis</b>	.	394	248	295	251	171

## 6. Number of Recorded Catholic Marriages

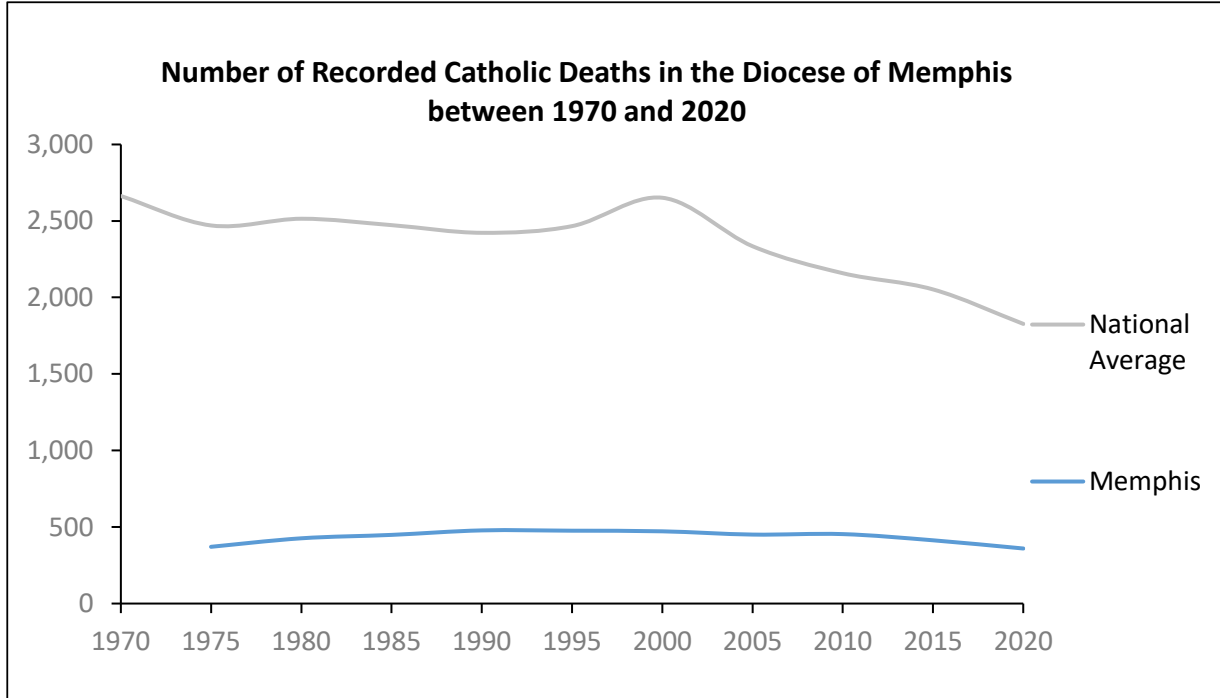


\* Diocese of Memphis was established in 1970. The available data starts in 1975.

The number of Marriages in the Diocese of Memphis decreased from 442 in 1975 to 156 in 2020. This means that, on average, there were 6 fewer Marriages each year over those 45 years. It also means that the annual number of Marriages in the diocese declined by 65% over the entire 45-year period. By comparison, the total annual number of Catholic Marriages in the United States declined by 72% in the same period.

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020
	[#]	[#]	[#]	[#]	[#]	[#]
<b>National Average</b>	2,873	2,096	1,737	1,361	853	511
<b>Memphis</b>	.	518	454	357	272	156

## 7. Number of Recorded Catholic Deaths



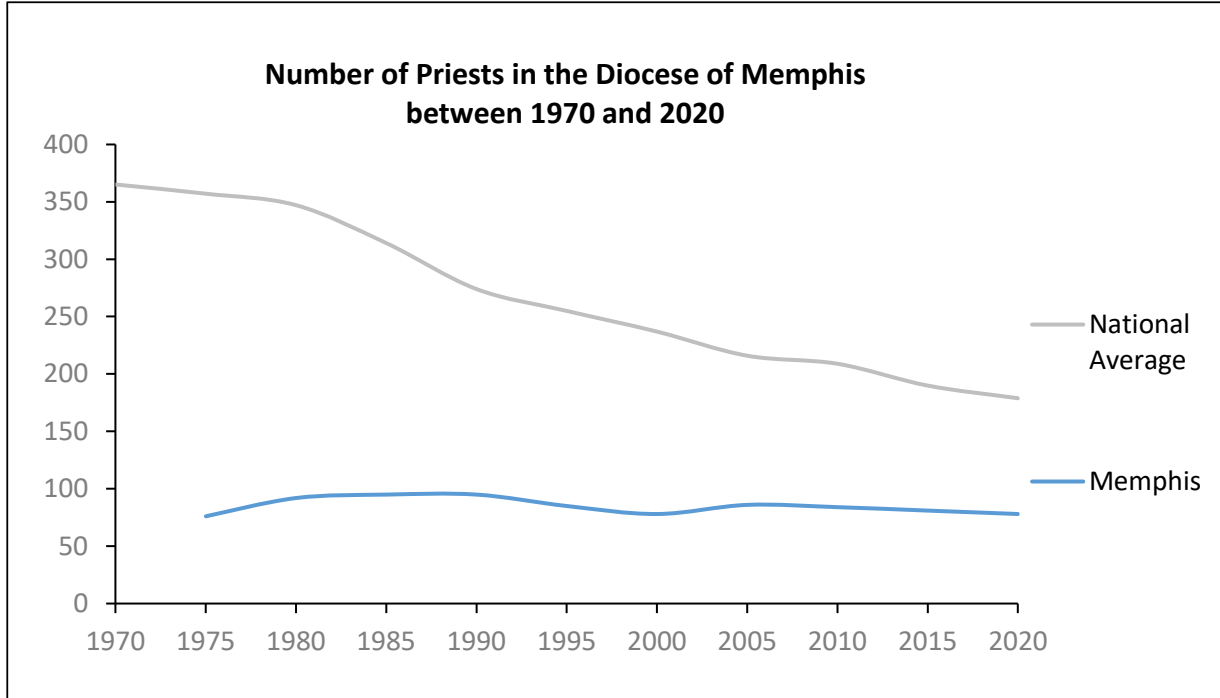
\* The Archdiocese of Military Services is excluded from the national average.

\*\* Diocese of Memphis was established in 1970. The available data starts in 1975.

The number of deaths (i.e., Catholic funerals) recorded in the Diocese of Memphis decreased from 372 in 1975 to 361 in 2020. It also means that the annual number of recorded deaths in the diocese declined by 3% over the entire 45-year period. By comparison, the total annual number of recorded Catholic deaths in the United States declined by 12% in the same period.

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020
	[#]	[#]	[#]	[#]	[#]	[#]
<b>National Average</b>	2,662	2,514	2,422	2,651	2,158	1,827
<b>Memphis</b>	.	427	478	472	454	361

## 8. Number of Priests

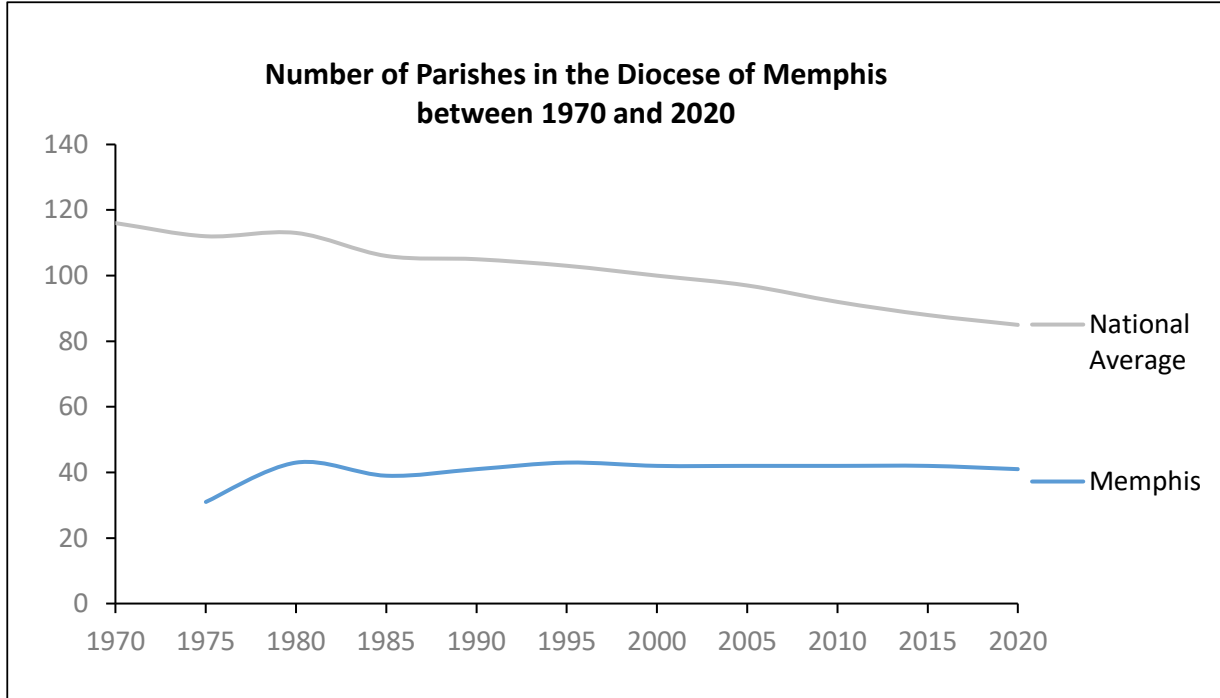


\* Diocese of Memphis was established in 1970. The available data starts in 1975.

The number of priests in the Diocese of Memphis increased from 76 in 1975 to 78 in 2020. This means that the number of priests in the diocese increased by 3% over the entire 45-year period. By comparison, the total number of priests in the United States declined by 40% in the same period.

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020
	[#]	[#]	[#]	[#]	[#]	[#]
<b>National Average</b>	365	347	274	237	209	179
<b>Memphis</b>	.	92	95	78	84	78

## 9. Number of Parishes

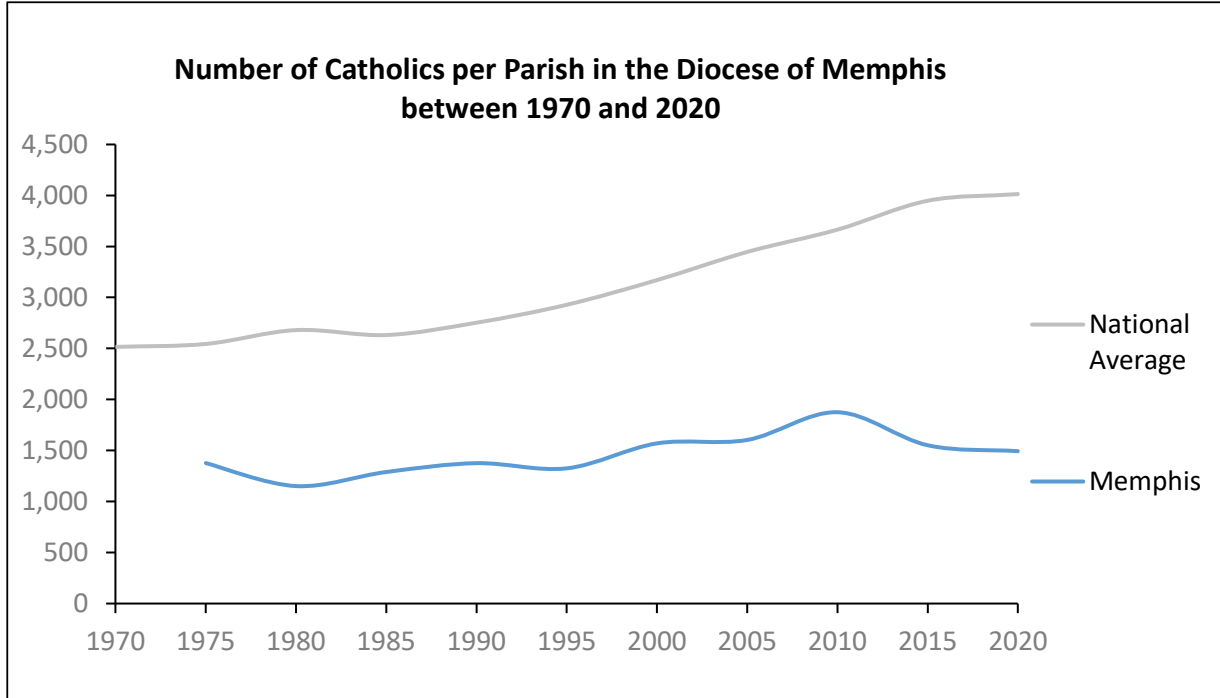


\* Diocese of Memphis was established in 1970. The available data starts in 1975.

The number of parishes in the Diocese of Memphis increased from 31 in 1975 to 41 in 2020. This means that, on average, net 2.2 parishes were opened each decade over those 45 years. This also means that the number of parishes in the diocese increased by 32% over the entire 45-year period. By comparison, the total number of Catholic parishes in the United States declined by 9% in the same period.

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020
	[#]	[#]	[#]	[#]	[#]	[#]
<b>National Average</b>	116	113	105	100	92	85
<b>Memphis</b>	.	43	41	42	42	41

## 10. Number of Catholics per Parish



\* Diocese of Memphis was established in 1970. The available data starts in 1975.

The number of Catholics per parish in the Diocese of Memphis increased from 1,377 in 1975 to 1,493 in 2020. This means that, on average, there were 3 more Catholics per parish each year over those 45 years. This also means that the number of Catholics per parish in the diocese increased by 8% over the entire 45-year period. By comparison, the total number of Catholics per parish in the United States increased by 58% in the same period.

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020
	[#]	[#]	[#]	[#]	[#]	[#]
<b>National Average</b>	2,516	2,680	2,753	3,170	3,664	4,012
<b>Memphis</b>	.	1,152	1,376	1,570	1,874	1,493

## 2. County - Level Description

The county-level overview is based on the analysis of data from several sources: the Official Catholic Directory for 1970, 1980, 1990, 2000, 2010, and 2020, ASARB's U.S. Religious Census for 1971, 1980, 1990, 2000, 2010, and 2020, Neighborhood Change Database for 1970, 1980, 1990, 2000, and 2010, Census Bureau's website data for 2020, and diocesan websites / documents.

- One variable was derived from the Official Catholic Directory- the number of identified parishes by county (as opposed to the actual number of parishes shown in diocesan-level overview in Section 1). In general, the number of identified parishes only includes parishes for which addresses could be identified (see Appendix I: Methodology for more information).
- One variable was derived from the ASARB's U.S. Religious Census- the Catholic population size by county.
- Overall, 12 variables were derived from the Neighborhood Change Database and Census Bureau's website: general population size, average household income (in 2020 dollars), poverty (as a number and proportion of people below poverty line), unemployment (as number and proportion of persons 16+ years old in the civilian labor force and unemployed), Whites/Anglos/Caucasians (as a number and proportion), Blacks/African Americans (as a number and proportion), and Hispanics/Latinos (as a number and proportion).

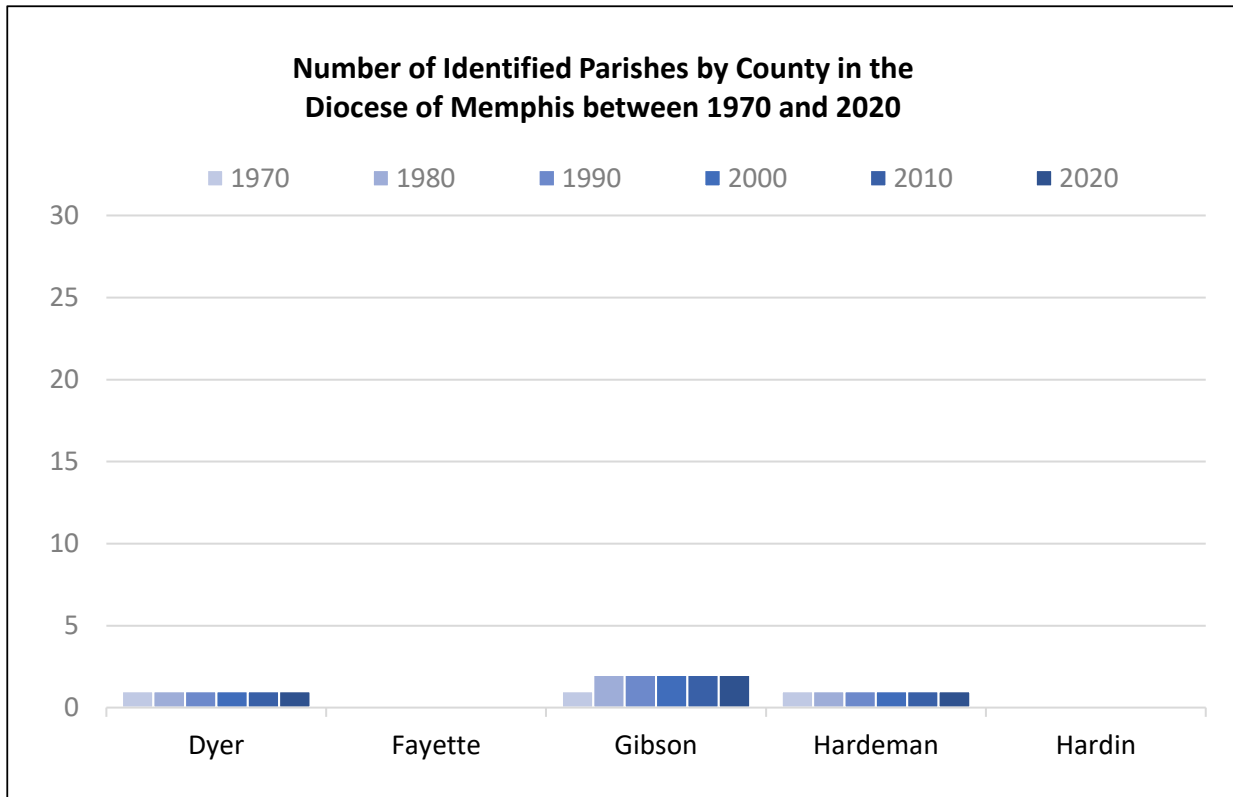
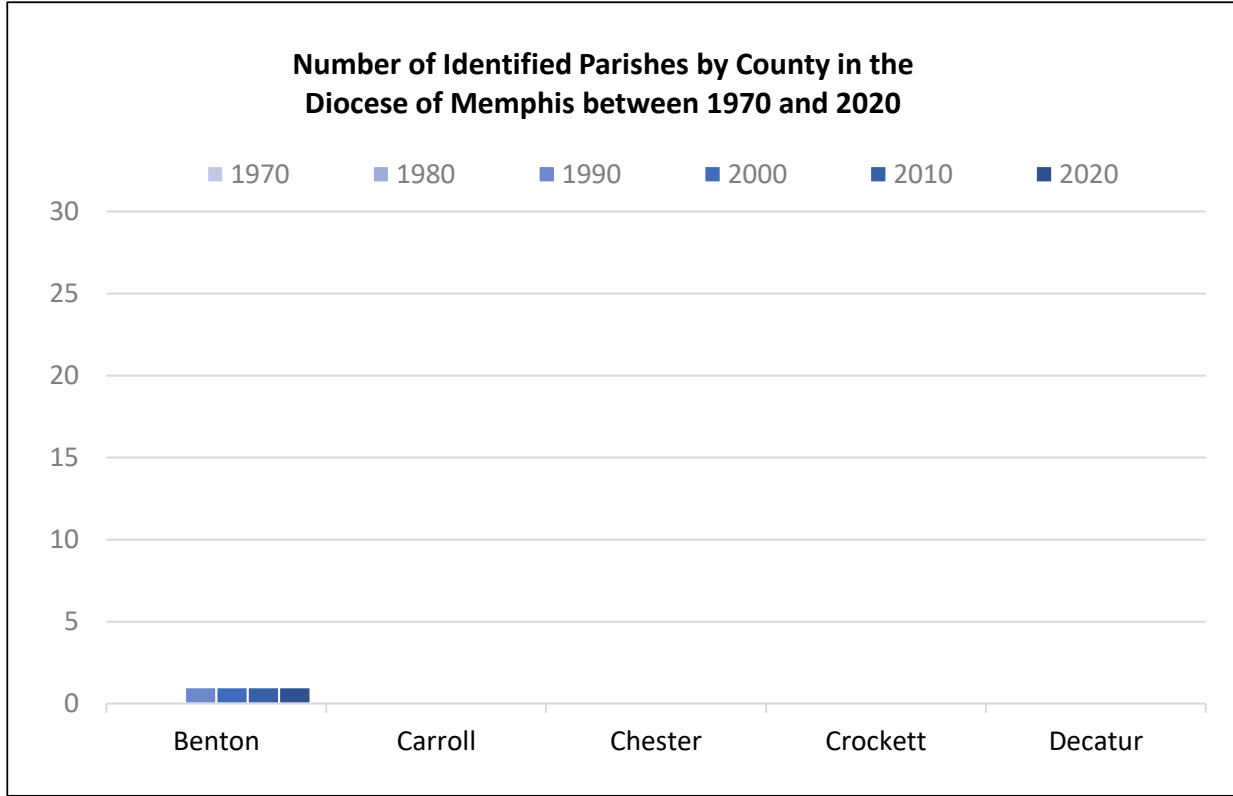
County-level overview includes a chart(s), a map, a table, and text description for each variable to describe how values have changed over time for each county and for the entire diocese (both as a change in number and as percentage change).

The overview concludes with analysis exploring correlations between the number of identified parishes and 13 socioeconomic variables. The description includes minimum, average and maximum Pearson's Correlation Coefficients for all counties in the diocese for which data was available for the entire studied period (1970-2020). Pearson's Correlation Coefficients are also calculated for the diocese as a whole.

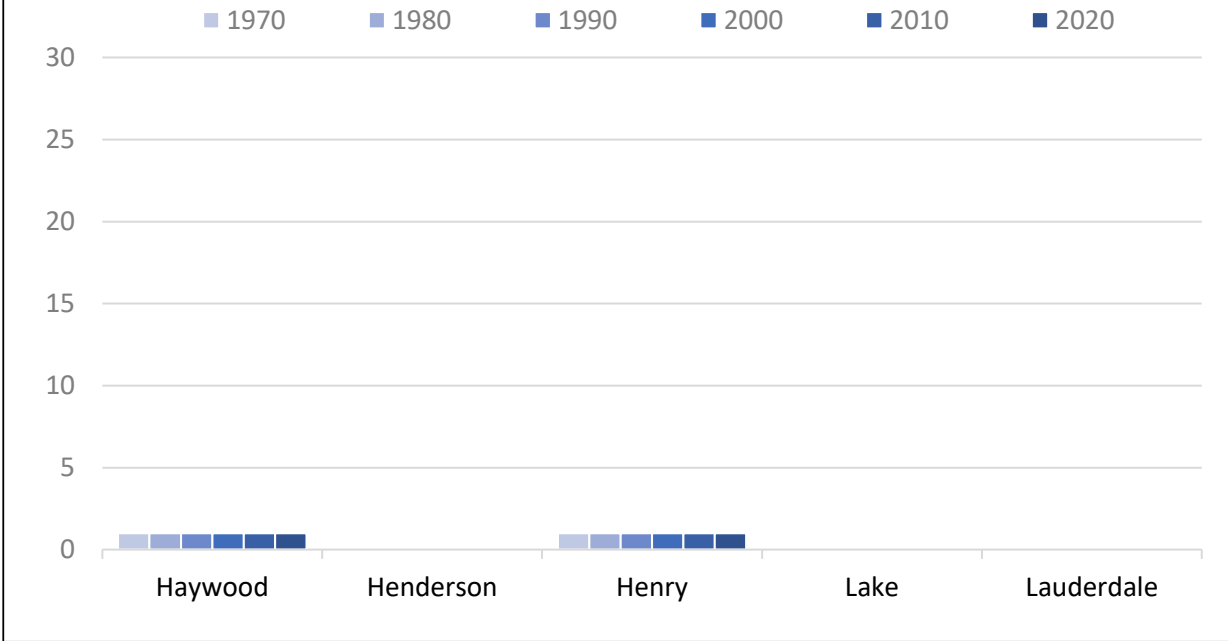
If instead of the detailed description, you would like to see the summary of the main findings from this analysis, please go to the Executive Summary at the beginning of this report. If you would like to better understand how the analysis was prepared, please go to Appendix I: Methodology at the end of this report.



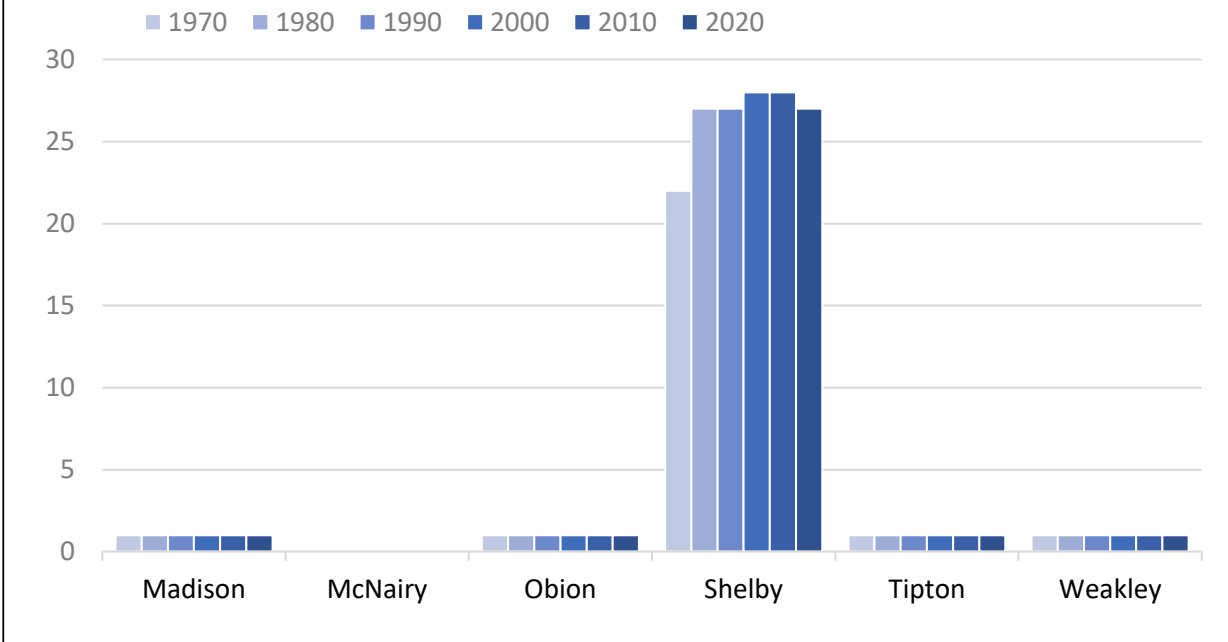
1. Number of Identified Parishes



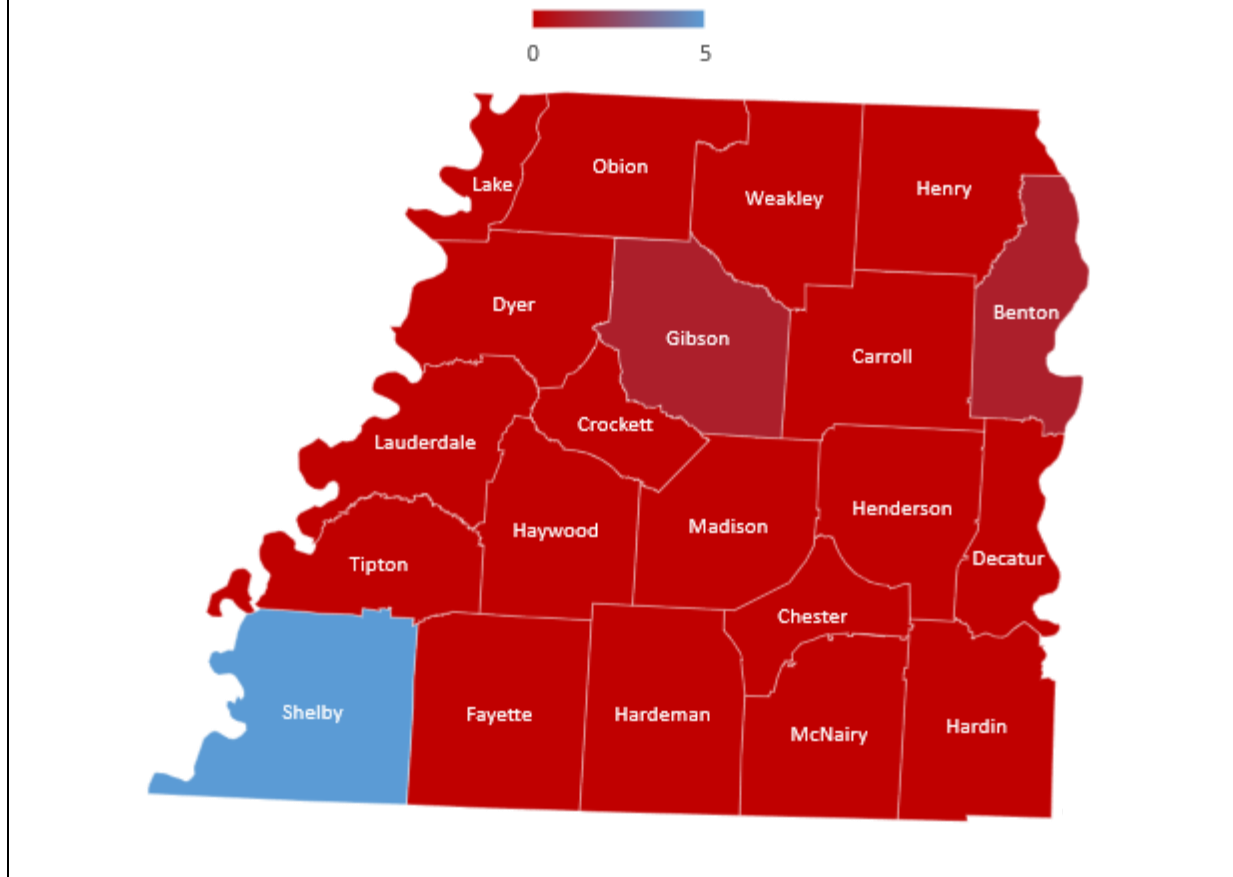
**Number of Identified Parishes by County in the Diocese of Memphis between 1970 and 2020**



**Number of Identified Parishes by County in the Diocese of Memphis between 1970 and 2020**



### Change in the Number of Identified Parishes by County in the Diocese of Memphis between 1970 and 2020



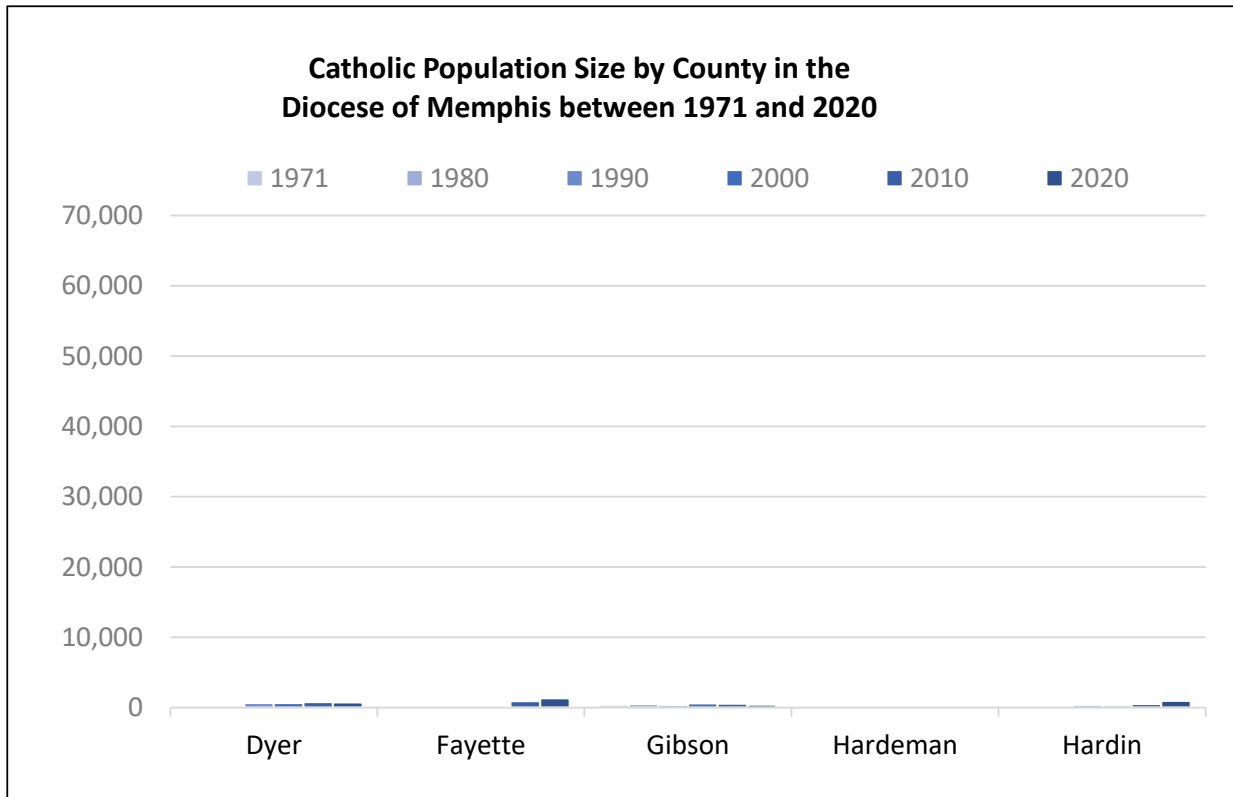
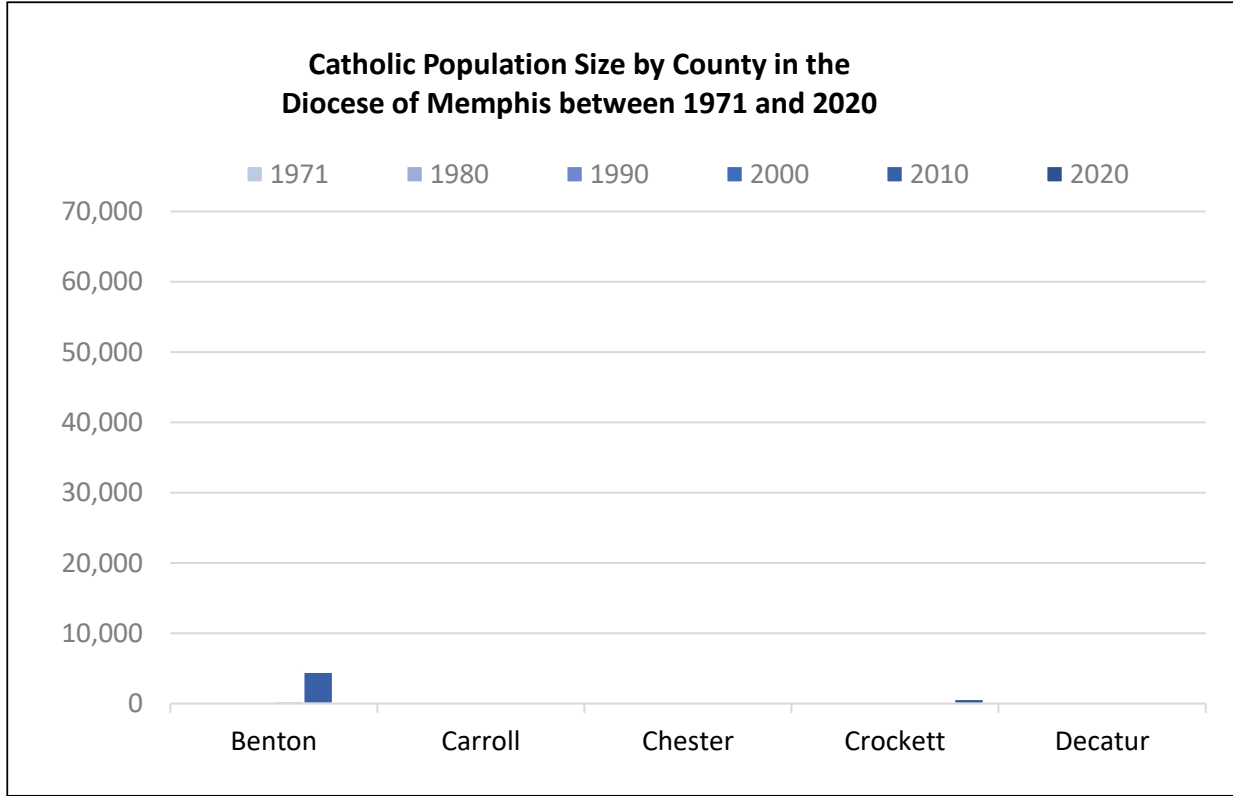
Between 1970 and 2020, the number of identified parishes (as opposed to the actual number of parishes- see Appendix I for more information) in:

- Gibson County increased by 1 parish (by 100%).
- Shelby County increased by 5 parishes (by 23%).

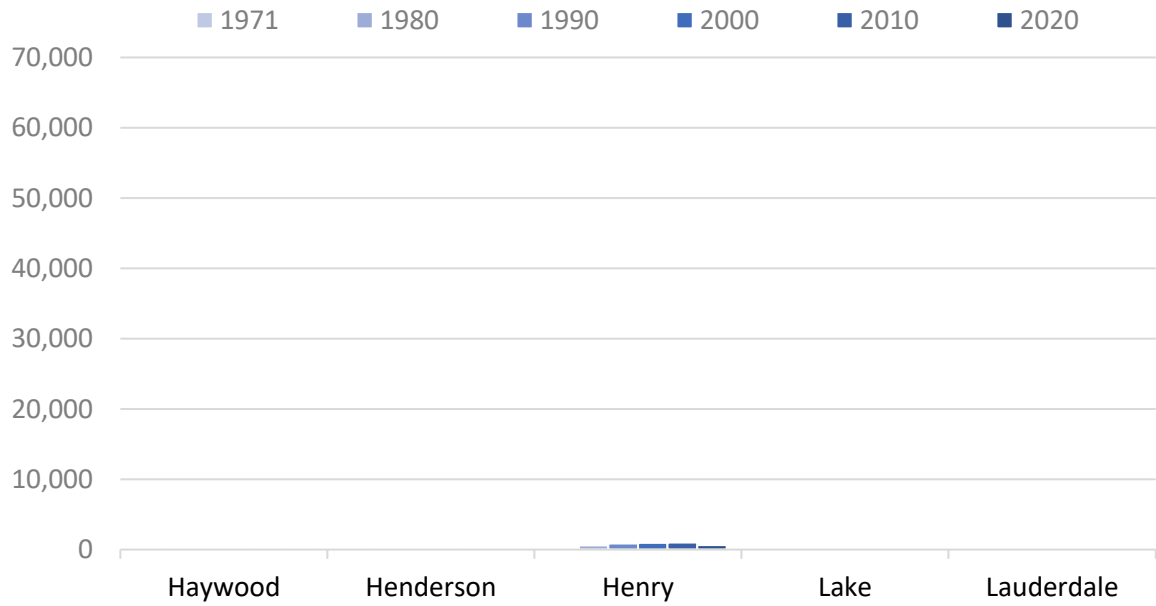
**Number of Identified Parishes by County in the  
Diocese of Memphis between 1970 and 2020**

	<b>1970</b>	<b>1980</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2020</b>
	<b>[#]</b>	<b>[#]</b>	<b>[#]</b>	<b>[#]</b>	<b>[#]</b>	<b>[#]</b>
Benton	0	0	1	1	1	1
Carroll	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chester	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crockett	0	0	0	0	0	0
Decatur	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dyer	1	1	1	1	1	1
Fayette	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gibson	1	2	2	2	2	2
Hardeman	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hardin	0	0	0	0	0	0
Haywood	1	1	1	1	1	1
Henderson	0	0	0	0	0	0
Henry	1	1	1	1	1	1
Lake	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lauderdale	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madison	1	1	1	1	1	1
McNairy	0	0	0	0	0	0
Obion	1	1	1	1	1	1
Shelby	22	27	27	28	28	27
Tipton	1	1	1	1	1	1
Weakley	1	1	1	1	1	1
<b>Altogether</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>38</b>

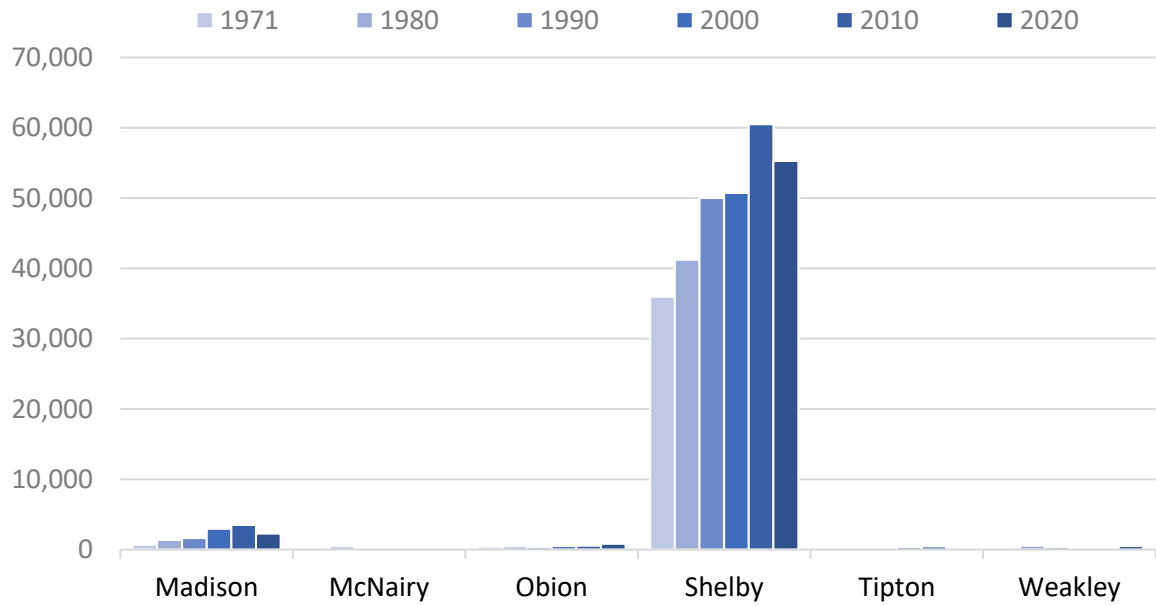
## 2. Catholic Population Size



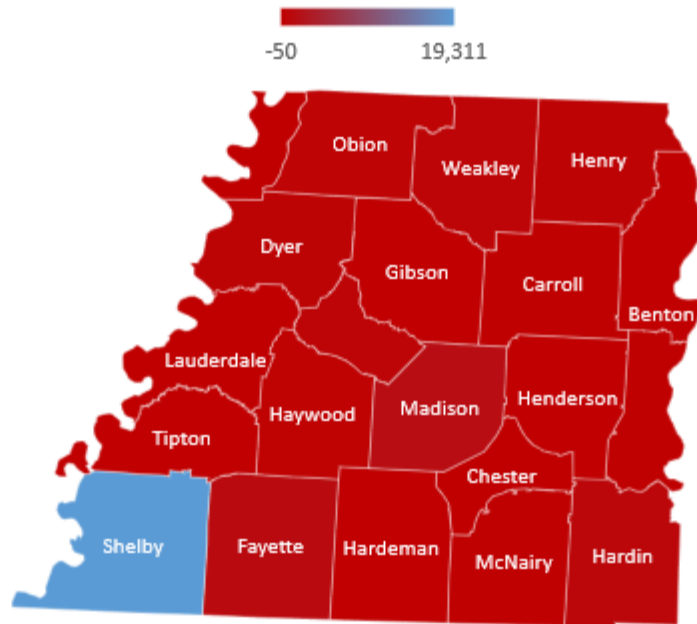
**Catholic Population Size by County in the Diocese of Memphis between 1971 and 2020**



**Catholic Population Size by County in the Diocese of Memphis between 1971 and 2020**



### Change in the Catholic Population Size by County in the Diocese of Memphis between 1971 and 2020



Between 1971 and 2020, the Catholic population size of:

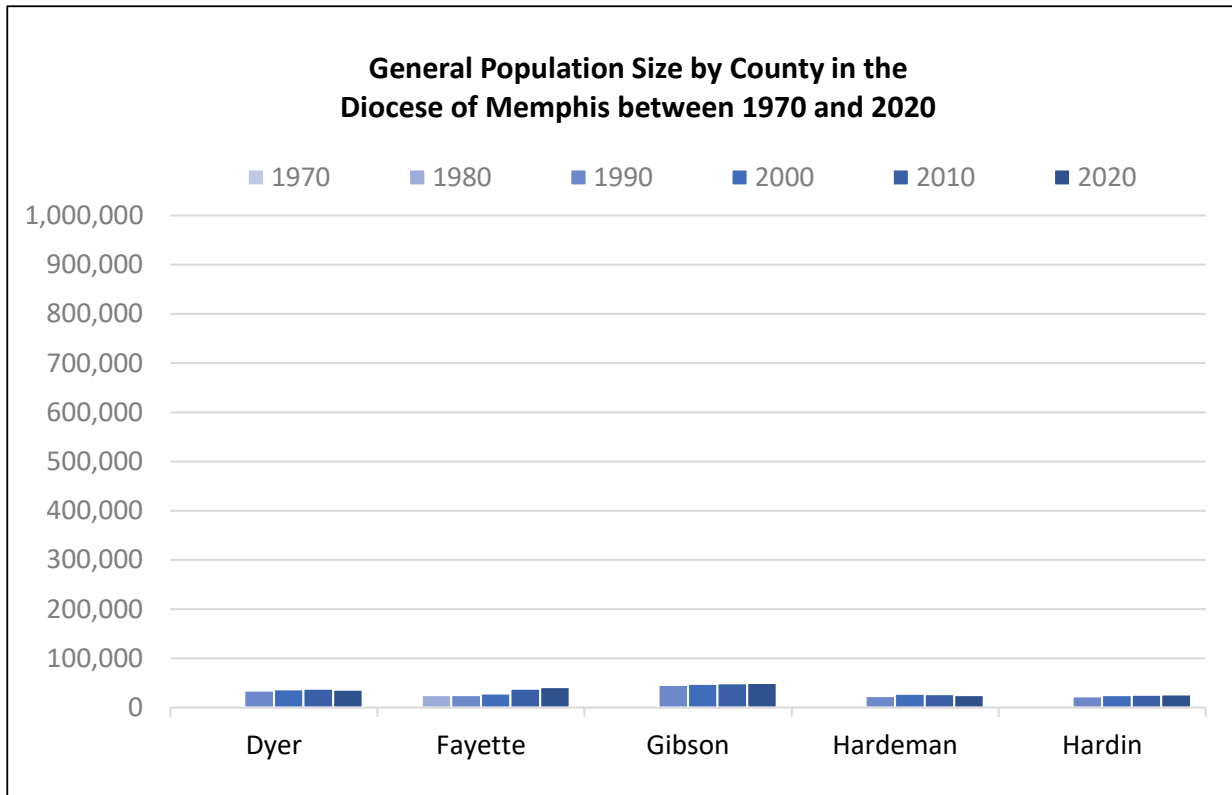
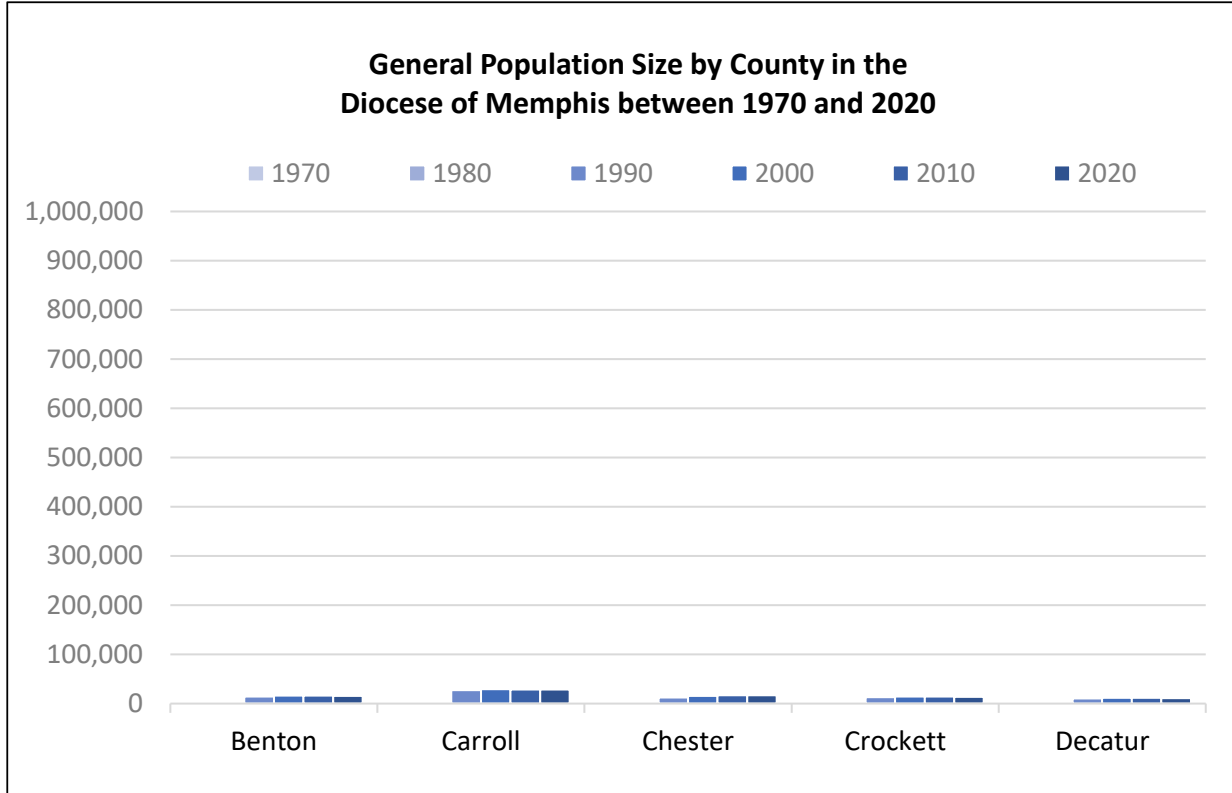
- Fayette County increased by 1,307 people (by 3734%).
- Weakley County increased by 456 people (by 931%).
- Crockett County increased by 553 people (by 658%).
- Hardin County increased by 834 people (by 556%).
- McNairy County increased by 90 people (by 257%).
- Madison County increased by 1,559 people (by 221%).
- Haywood County increased by 143 people (by 191%).
- Dyer County increased by 440 people (by 157%).
- Decatur County increased by 30 people (by 150%).
- Carroll County increased by 45 people (by 129%).
- Henry County increased by 348 people (by 121%).
- Chester County decreased by 25 people (by 100%).
- Lake County decreased by 50 people (by 100%).
- Obion County increased by 396 people (by 92%).
- Shelby County increased by 19,311 people (by 54%).
- Lauderdale County decreased by 23 people (by 50%).
- Tipton County increased by 9 people (by 10%).
- Henderson County increased by 5 people (by 8%).
- Hardeman County increased by 2 people (by 7%).
- Benton County decreased by 3 people (by 2%).

**Catholic Population Size by County in the  
Diocese of Memphis between 1971 and 2020**

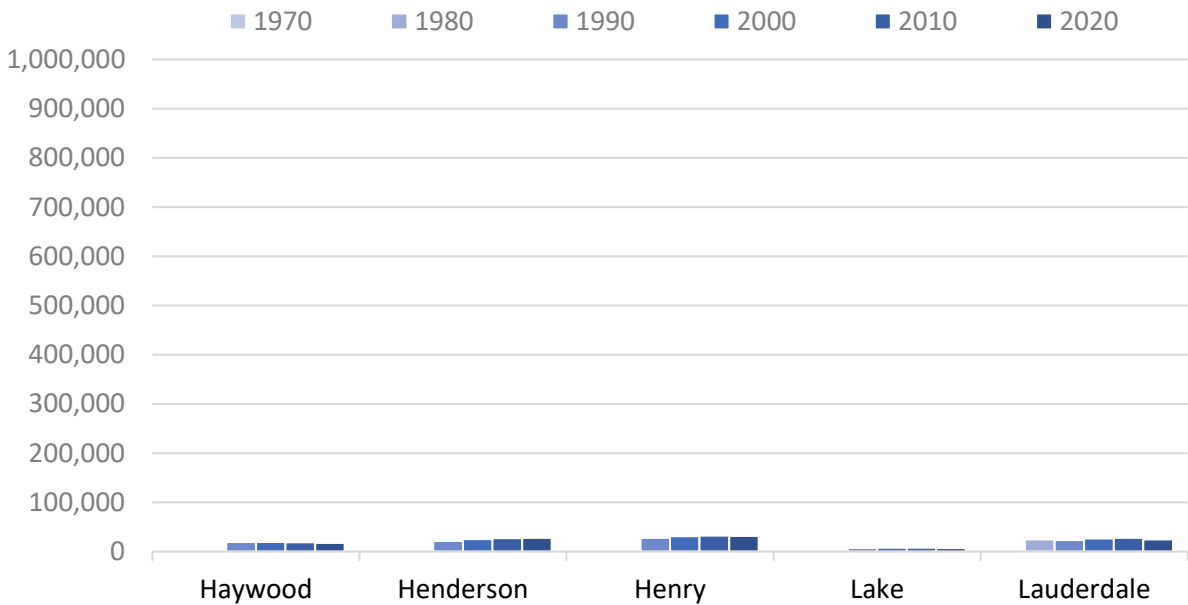
	<b>1971</b>	<b>1980</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2020</b>
	<b>[#]</b>	<b>[#]</b>	<b>[#]</b>	<b>[#]</b>	<b>[#]</b>	<b>[#]</b>
Benton	123	210	188	330	4,530	120
Carroll	35	0	0	125	69	80
Chester	25	0	33	0	0	0
Crockett	84	0	0	0	0	637
Decatur	20	23	105	99	88	50
Dyer	281	257	632	645	800	721
Fayette	35	133	190	230	900	1,342
Gibson	410	505	371	592	540	410
Hardeman	28	111	191	84	125	30
Hardin	150	160	385	325	507	984
Haywood	75	105	106	63	232	218
Henderson	65	81	193	227	140	70
Henry	288	600	858	977	1,000	636
Lake	50	0	25	0	0	0
Lauderdale	46	45	70	32	34	23
Madison	705	1,387	1,646	2,969	3,500	2,264
McNairy	35	469	141	170	150	125
Obion	430	445	365	530	558	826
Shelby	35,981	41,233	50,000	50,746	60,500	55,292
Tipton	91	93	180	363	450	100
Weakley	49	573	394	283	245	505
<b>Altogether</b>	<b>39,006</b>	<b>46,430</b>	<b>56,073</b>	<b>58,790</b>	<b>74,368</b>	<b>64,433</b>



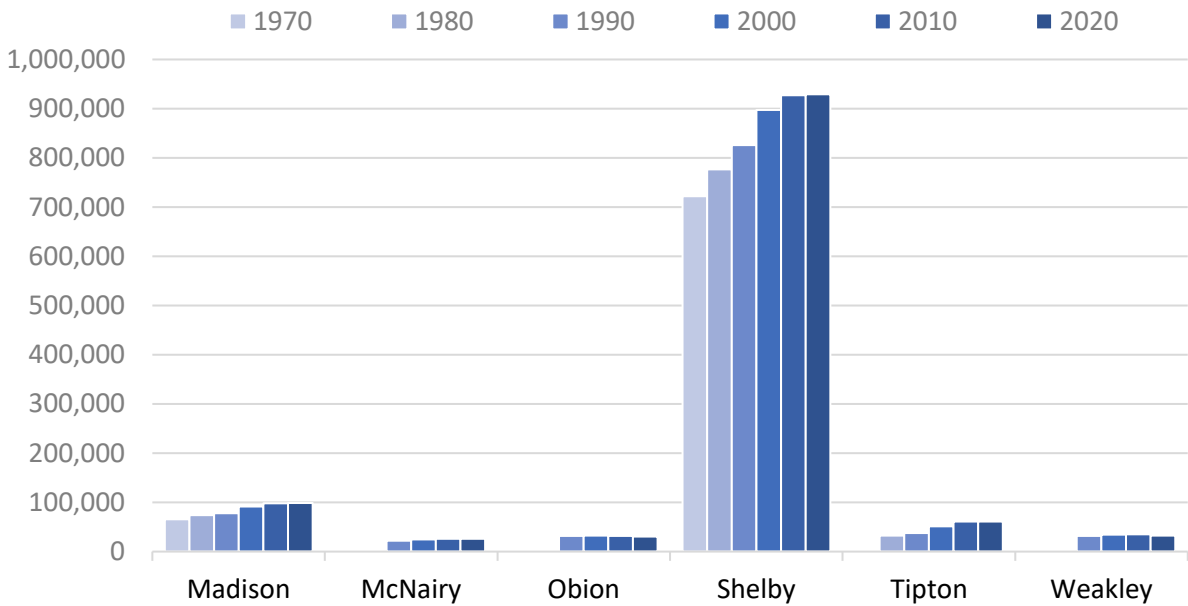
### 3. General Population Size



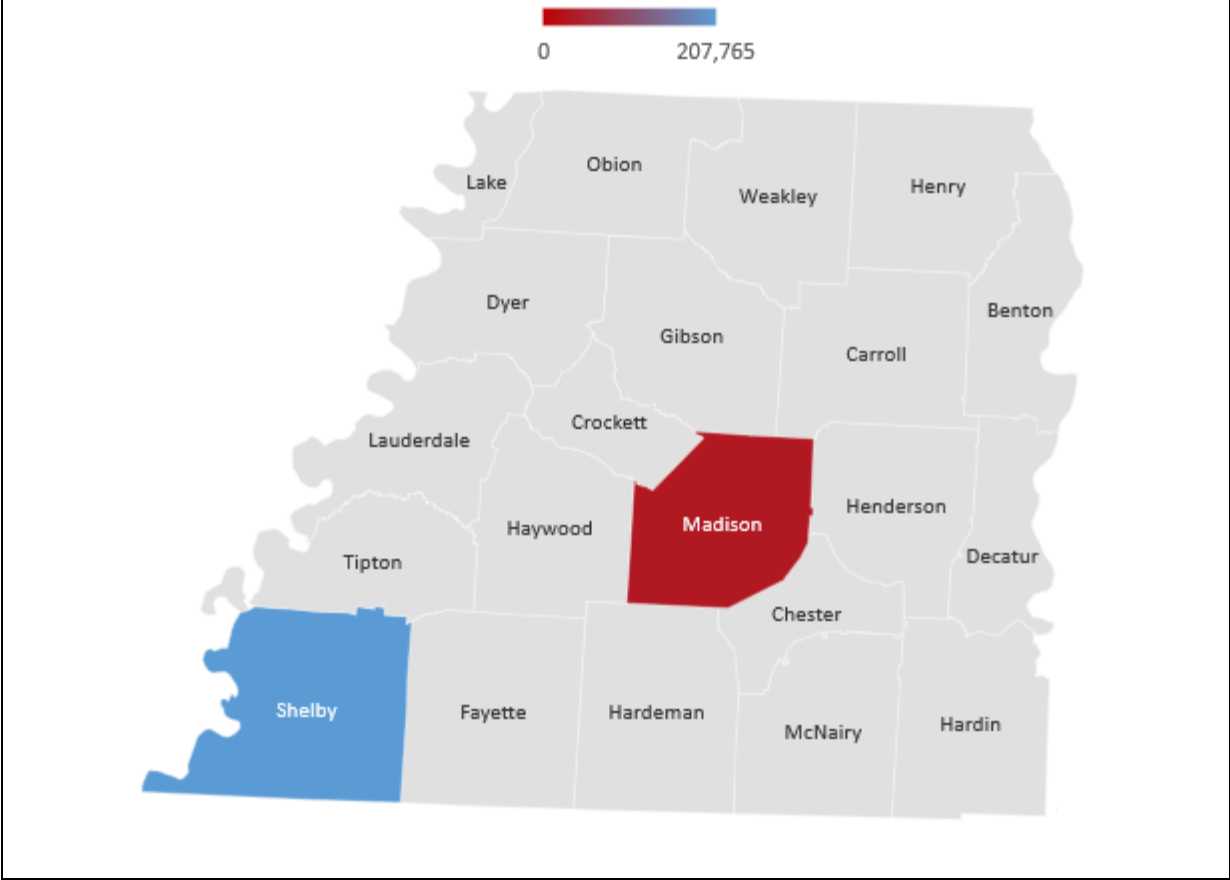
**General Population Size by County in the Diocese of Memphis between 1970 and 2020**



**General Population Size by County in the Diocese of Memphis between 1970 and 2020**



**Change in the General Population Size by County in the  
Diocese of Memphis between 1970 and 2020**

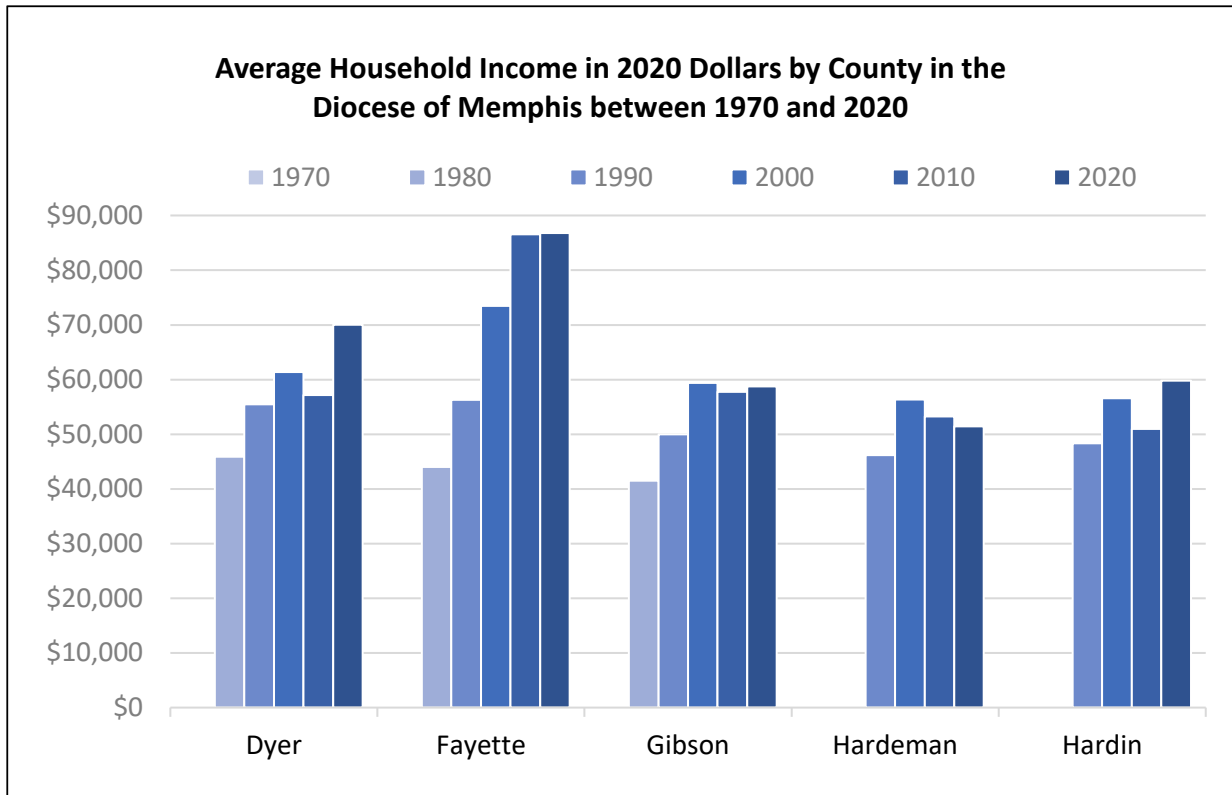
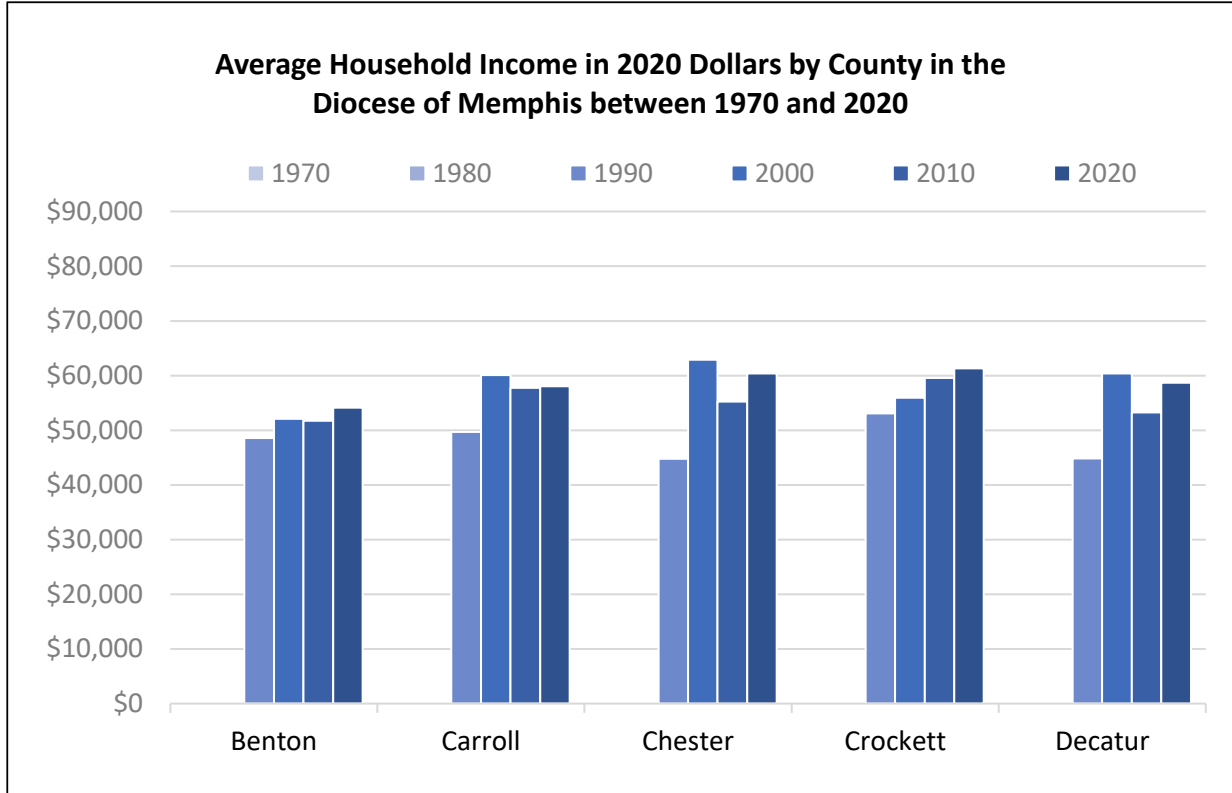


- Between 1970 and 2020, the general population size of:
- Madison County increased by 33,097 people (by 50%).
  - Shelby County increased by 207,765 people (by 29%).

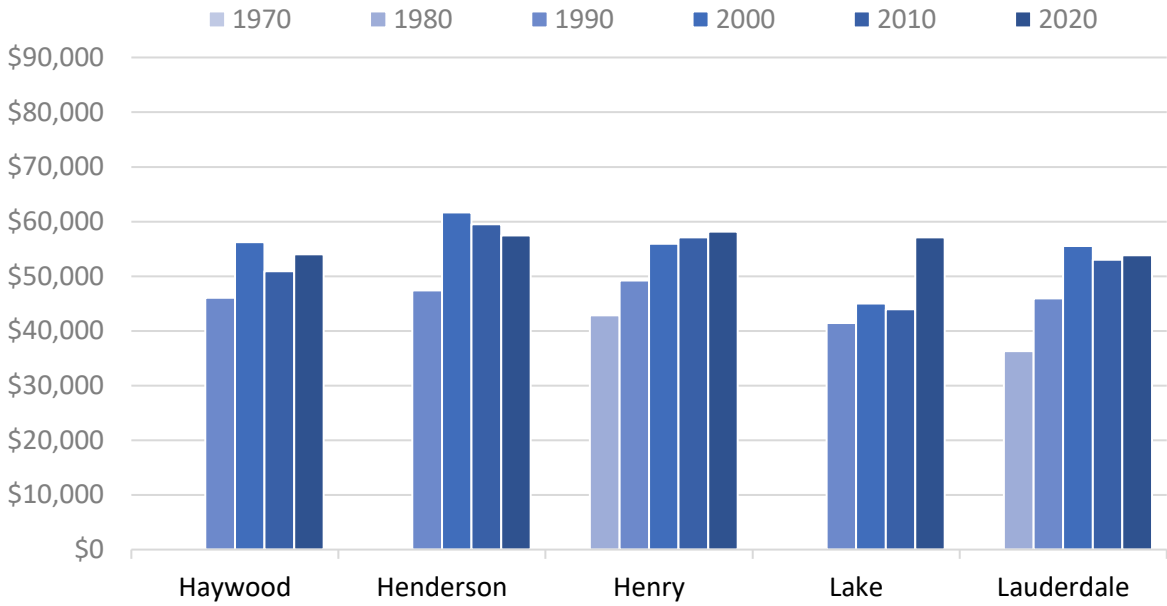
**General Population Size by County in the  
Diocese of Memphis between 1970 and 2020**

	<b>1970</b>	<b>1980</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2020</b>
	<b>[#]</b>	<b>[#]</b>	<b>[#]</b>	<b>[#]</b>	<b>[#]</b>	<b>[#]</b>
Benton	.	.	14,524	16,537	16,489	15,864
Carroll	.	.	27,514	29,475	28,522	28,440
Chester	.	.	12,819	15,540	17,131	17,341
Crockett	.	.	13,378	14,532	14,586	13,911
Decatur	.	.	10,472	11,731	11,757	11,435
Dyer	.	.	34,854	37,279	38,335	36,801
Fayette	.	25,305	25,559	28,806	38,413	41,990
Gibson	.	.	46,315	48,152	49,683	50,429
Hardeman	.	.	23,377	28,105	27,253	25,462
Hardin	.	.	22,633	25,578	26,026	26,831
Haywood	.	.	19,437	19,797	18,787	17,864
Henderson	.	.	21,844	25,522	27,769	27,842
Henry	.	.	27,888	31,115	32,330	32,199
Lake	.	.	7,129	7,954	7,832	7,005
Lauderdale	.	24,542	23,491	27,101	27,815	25,143
Madison	65,726	74,522	77,983	91,837	98,294	98,823
McNairy	.	.	22,422	24,653	26,075	25,866
Obion	.	.	31,717	32,450	31,807	30,787
Shelby	721,979	777,031	826,329	897,472	927,644	929,744
Tipton	.	32,920	37,568	51,271	61,081	60,970
Weakley	.	.	31,972	34,895	35,021	32,902
<b>Altogether</b>	<b>787,705</b>	<b>934,320</b>	<b>1,359,225</b>	<b>1,499,802</b>	<b>1,562,650</b>	<b>1,557,649</b>

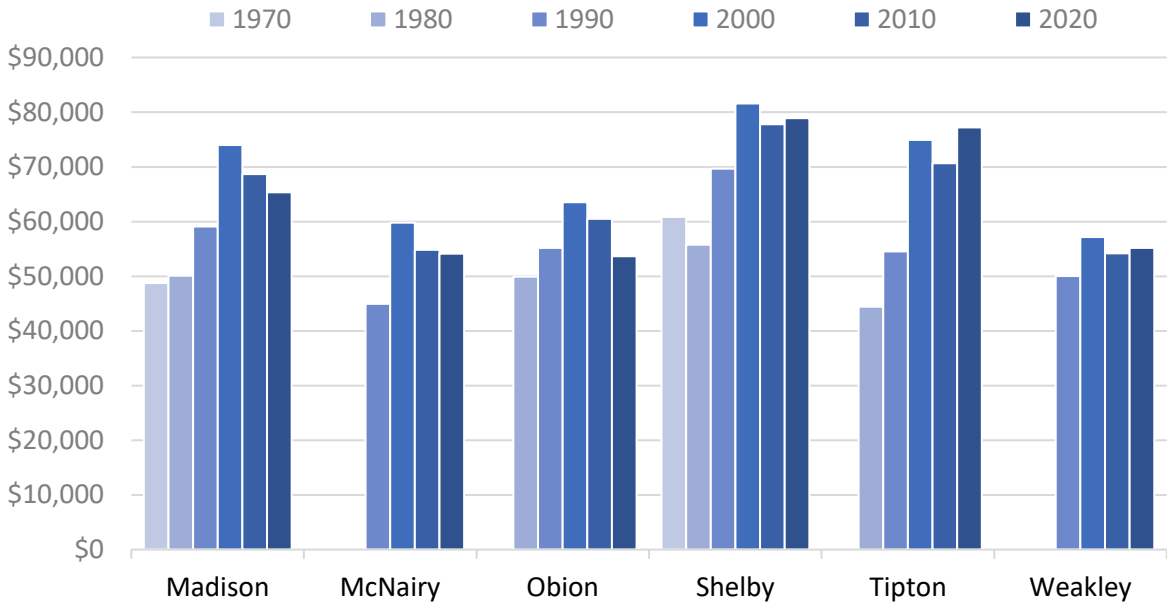
#### 4. Average Household Income



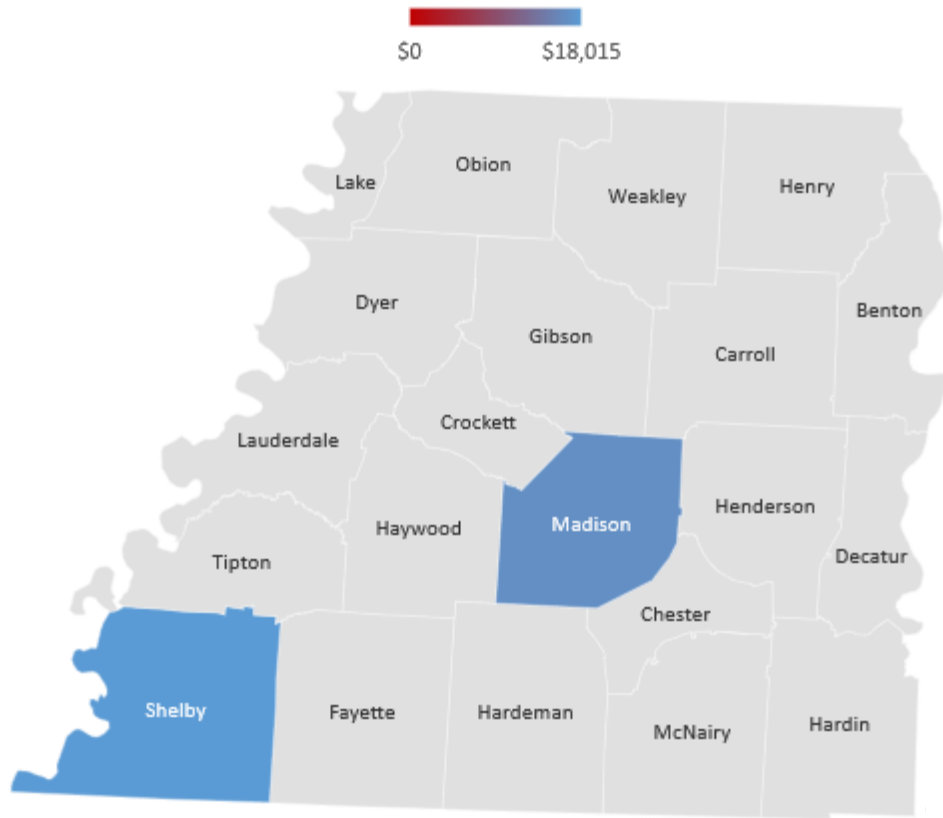
**Average Household Income in 2020 Dollars by County in the Diocese of Memphis between 1970 and 2020**



**Average Household Income in 2020 Dollars by County in the Diocese of Memphis between 1970 and 2020**



**Change in the Average Household Income in 2020 Dollars by County in the Diocese of Memphis between 1970 and 2020**



Between 1970 and 2020, the average household income in 2020 dollars in:

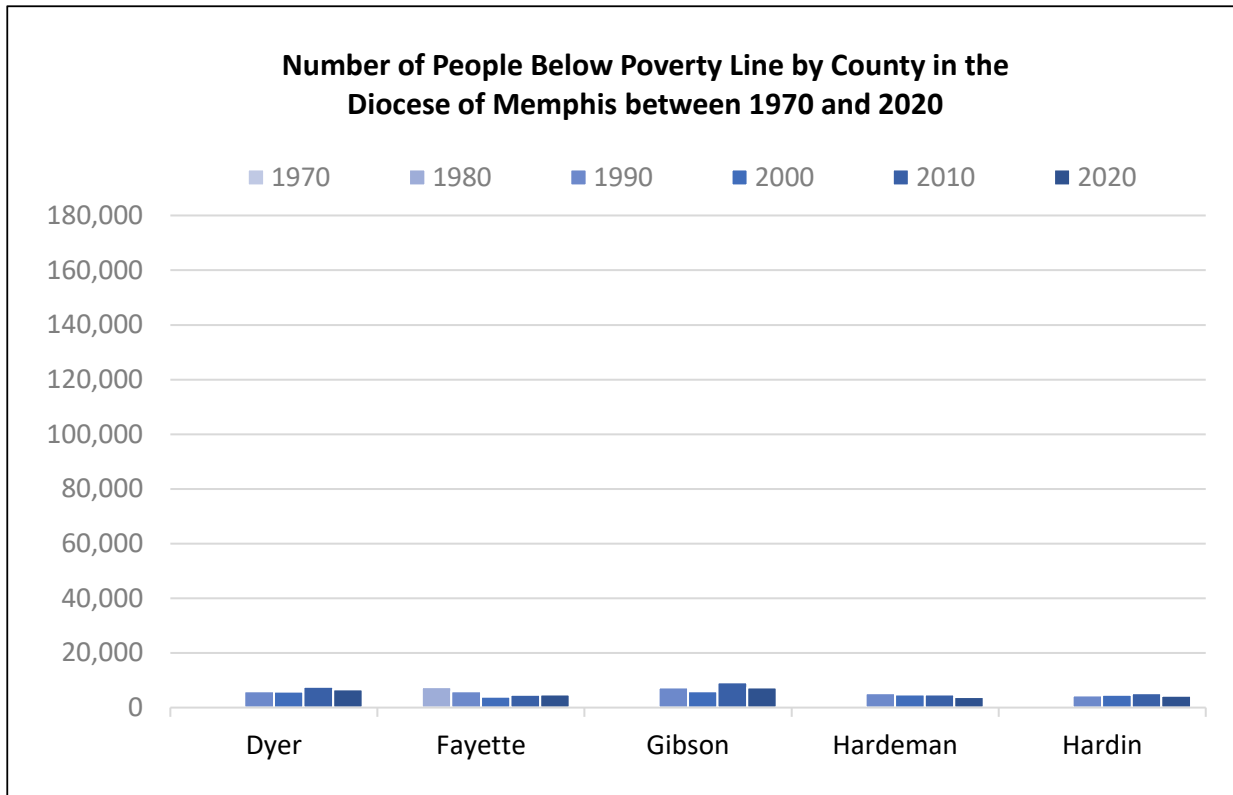
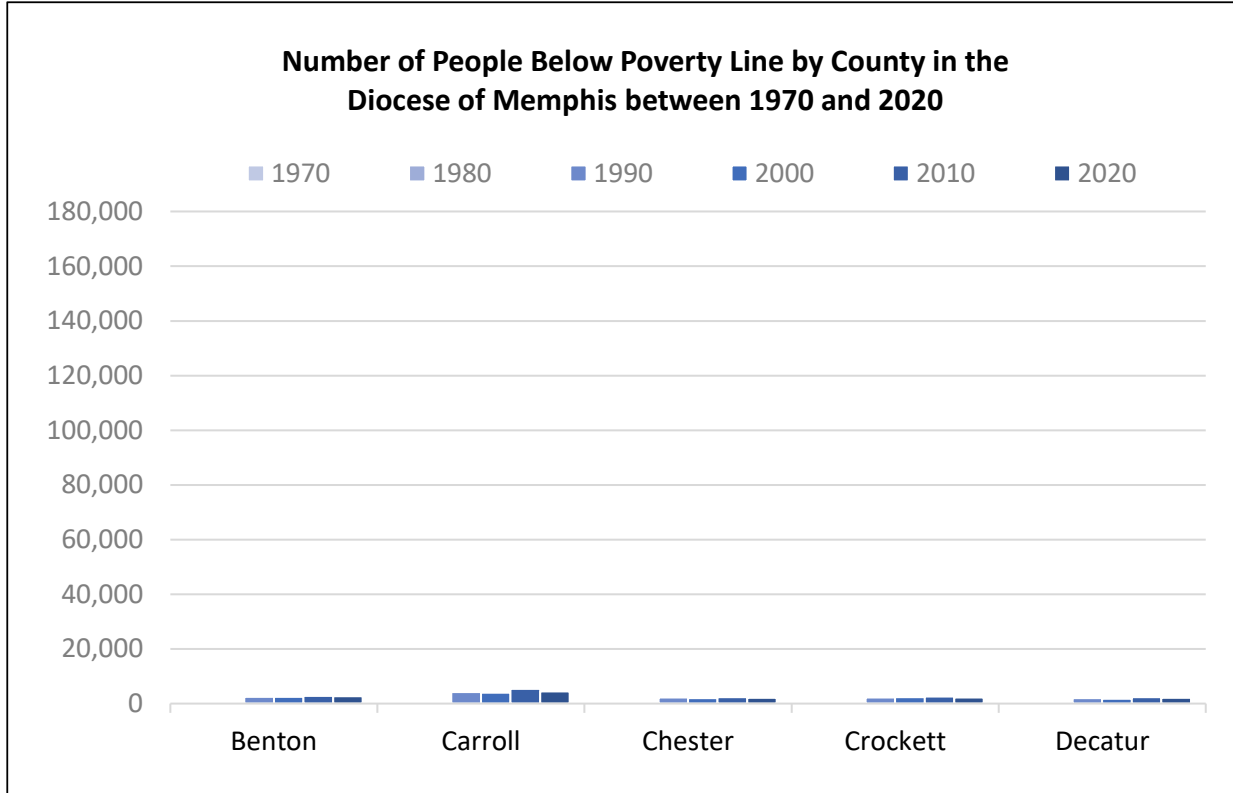
- Madison County increased by \$16,612 (by 34%).
- Shelby County increased by \$18,015 (by 30%).

**Average Household Income in 2020 Dollars by County in the  
Diocese of Memphis between 1970 and 2020**

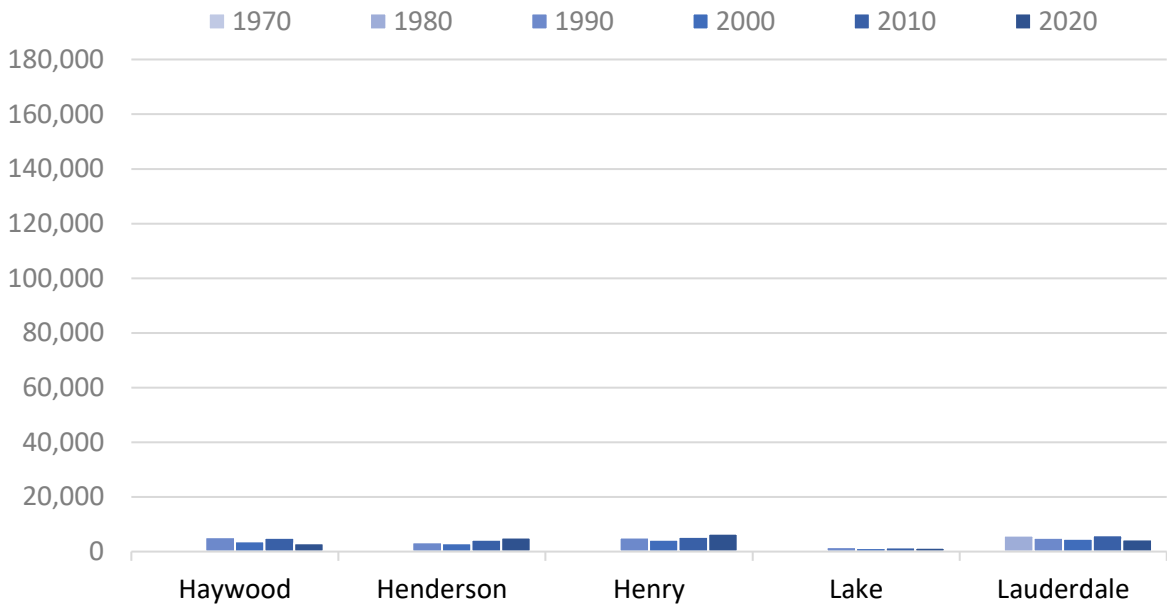
	<b>1970</b>	<b>1980</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2020</b>
	<b>[\$]</b>	<b>[\$]</b>	<b>[\$]</b>	<b>[\$]</b>	<b>[\$]</b>	<b>[\$]</b>
Benton	.	.	48,606	52,102	51,720	54,137
Carroll	.	.	49,715	60,121	57,742	58,056
Chester	.	.	44,769	62,911	55,243	60,399
Crockett	.	.	53,063	55,970	59,576	61,300
Decatur	.	.	44,869	60,409	53,253	58,668
Dyer	.	45,886	55,478	61,370	57,158	70,060
Fayette	.	44,043	56,308	73,477	86,551	86,784
Gibson	.	41,486	49,981	59,397	57,783	58,772
Hardeman	.	.	46,192	56,355	53,242	51,474
Hardin	.	.	48,349	56,569	50,991	59,777
Haywood	.	.	46,069	56,241	50,932	54,029
Henderson	.	.	47,417	61,672	59,503	57,450
Henry	.	42,864	49,222	55,947	57,130	58,142
Lake	.	.	41,445	45,007	43,990	57,129
Lauderdale	.	36,292	45,939	55,549	53,049	53,866
Madison	48,736	50,090	59,125	74,002	68,677	65,348
McNairy	.	.	44,981	59,777	54,830	54,136
Obion	.	49,947	55,193	63,571	60,480	53,667
Shelby	60,882	55,759	69,704	81,618	77,817	78,897
Tipton	.	44,443	54,520	74,922	70,670	77,232
Weakley	.	.	50,019	57,161	54,200	55,161
<b>Altogether</b>	<b>59,868</b>	<b>54,079</b>	<b>62,524</b>	<b>74,102</b>	<b>70,961</b>	<b>72,392</b>



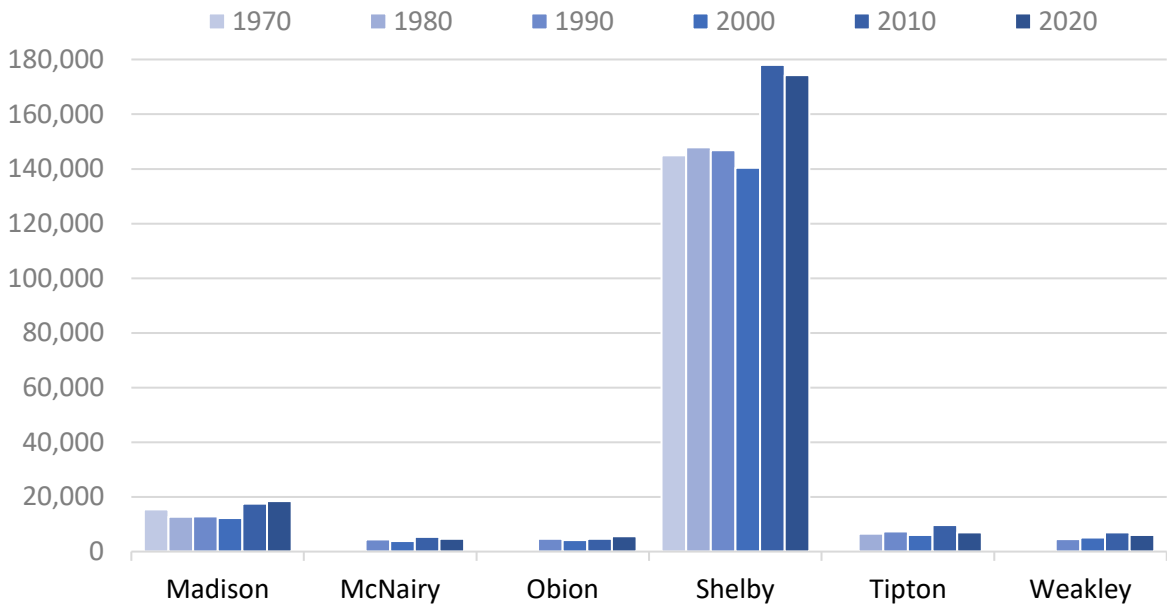
### 5. Number of People Below Poverty Line



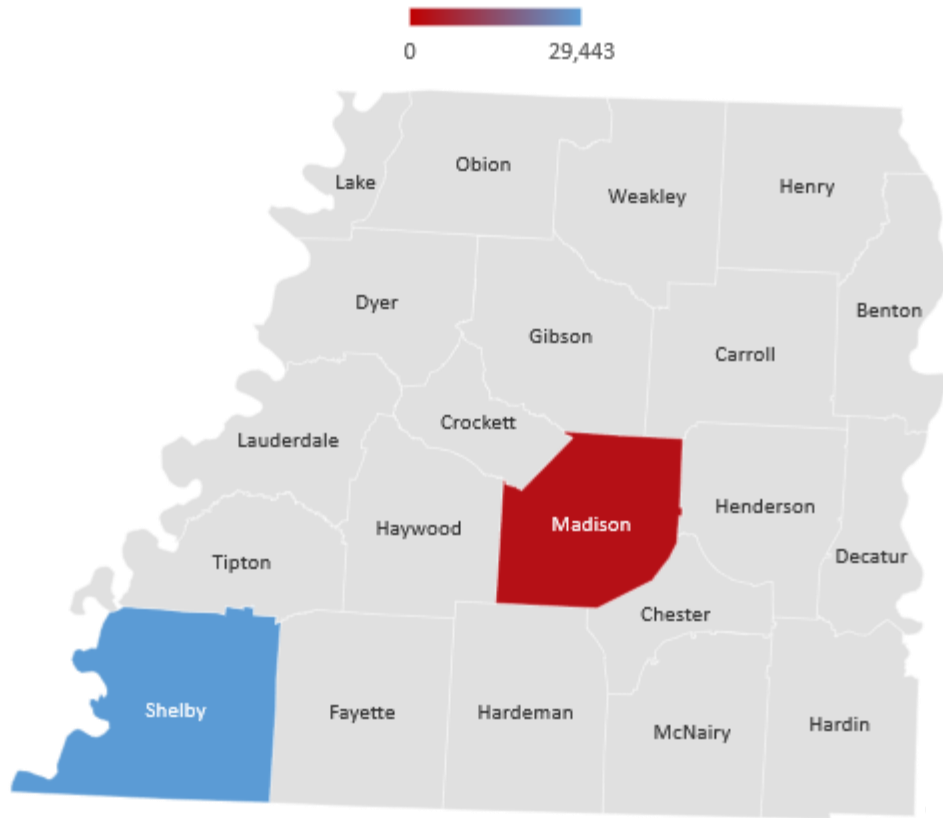
**Number of People Below Poverty Line by County in the Diocese of Memphis between 1970 and 2020**



**Number of People Below Poverty Line by County in the Diocese of Memphis between 1970 and 2020**



### Change in the Number of People Below Poverty Line by County in the Diocese of Memphis between 1970 and 2020



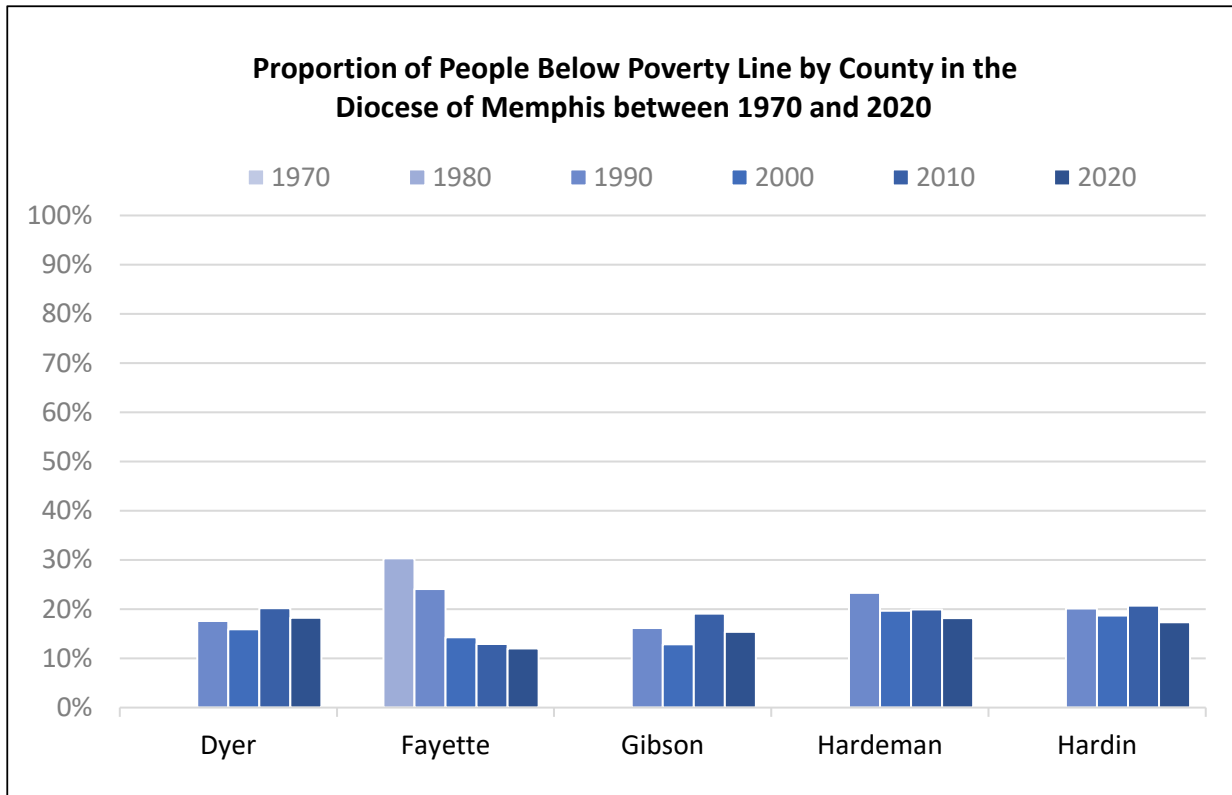
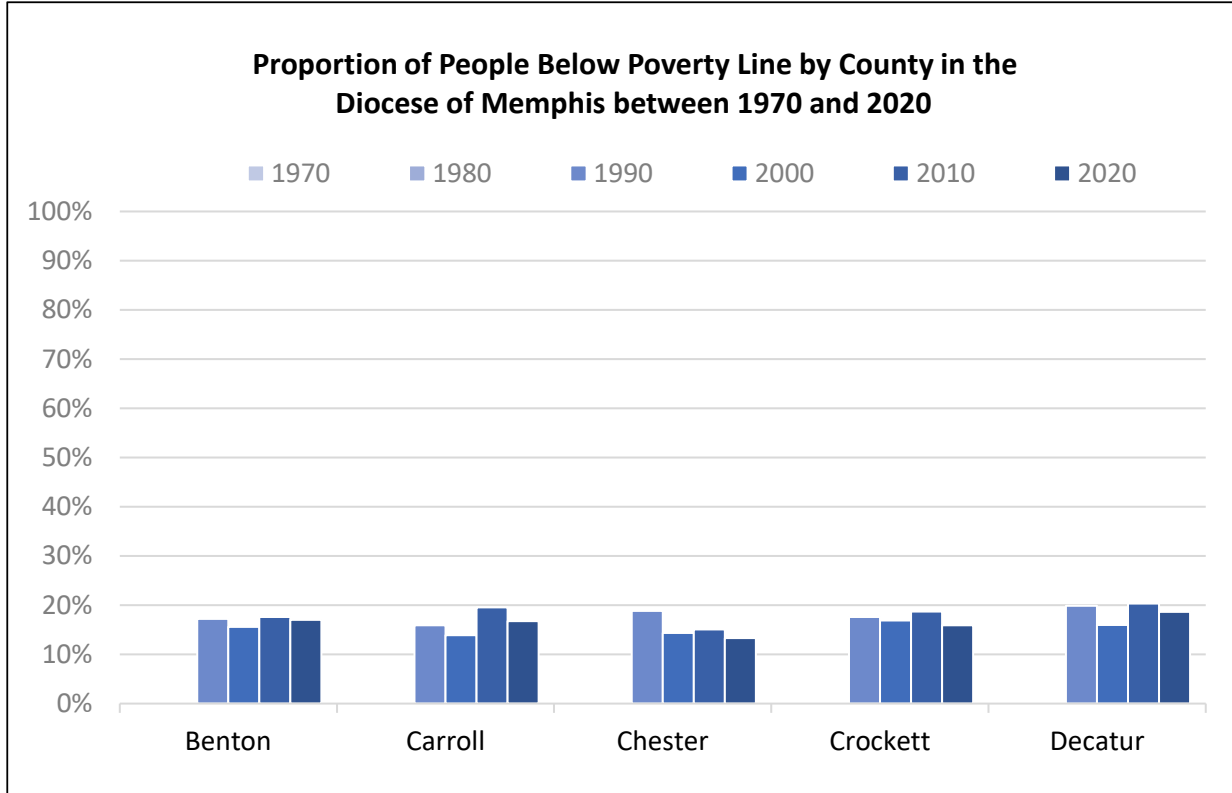
Between 1970 and 2020, the number of people below poverty line in:

- Madison County increased by 3,087 people (by 20%).
- Shelby County increased by 29,443 people (by 20%).

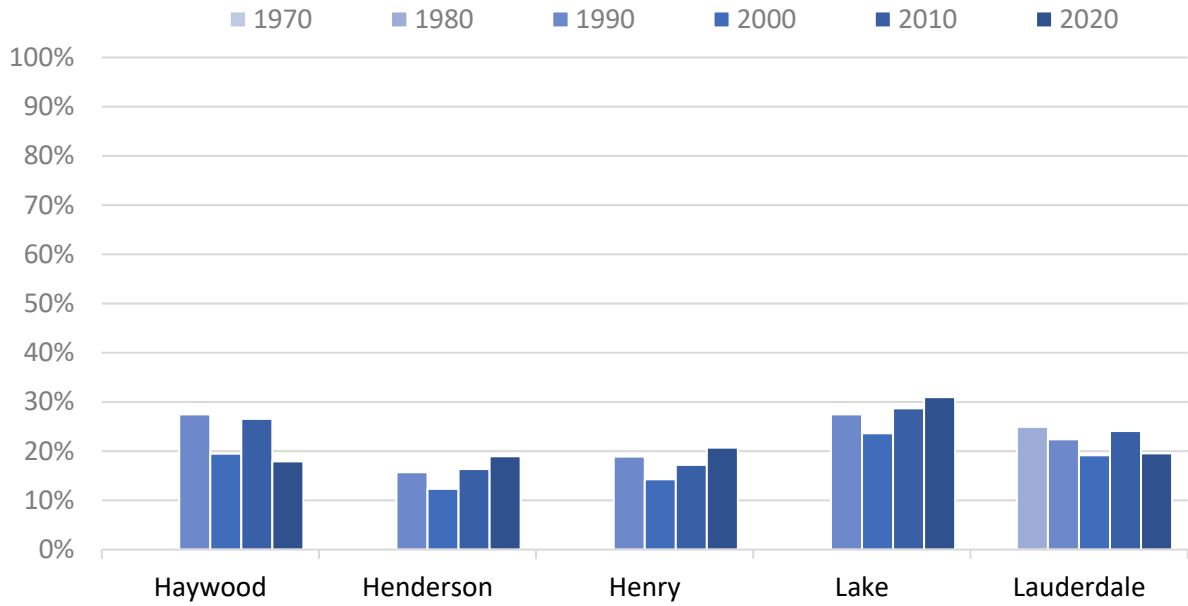
**Number of People Below Poverty Line by County in the  
Diocese of Memphis between 1970 and 2020**

	<b>1970</b>	<b>1980</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2020</b>
	<b>[#]</b>	<b>[#]</b>	<b>[#]</b>	<b>[#]</b>	<b>[#]</b>	<b>[#]</b>
Benton	.	.	2,458	2,539	2,869	2,722
Carroll	.	.	4,260	3,982	5,449	4,519
Chester	.	.	2,223	2,065	2,358	2,120
Crockett	.	.	2,296	2,395	2,657	2,248
Decatur	.	.	2,050	1,833	2,331	2,134
Dyer	.	.	6,042	5,856	7,573	6,667
Fayette	.	7,543	6,031	4,053	4,761	4,812
Gibson	.	.	7,378	6,035	9,216	7,398
Hardeman	.	.	5,262	4,769	4,772	3,876
Hardin	.	.	4,491	4,707	5,335	4,364
Haywood	.	.	5,298	3,802	5,017	3,078
Henderson	.	.	3,402	3,114	4,361	5,216
Henry	.	.	5,194	4,364	5,408	6,548
Lake	.	.	1,658	1,339	1,609	1,389
Lauderdale	.	5,902	5,046	4,656	5,965	4,478
Madison	15,427	12,750	12,849	12,349	17,608	18,514
McNairy	.	.	4,488	3,845	5,386	4,697
Obion	.	.	4,758	4,256	4,714	5,673
Shelby	144,919	147,912	146,854	140,398	178,079	174,362
Tipton	.	6,570	7,446	6,103	9,703	7,046
Weakley	.	.	4,546	5,174	7,024	6,146
<b>Altogether</b>	<b>160,346</b>	<b>180,677</b>	<b>244,030</b>	<b>227,634</b>	<b>292,195</b>	<b>278,007</b>

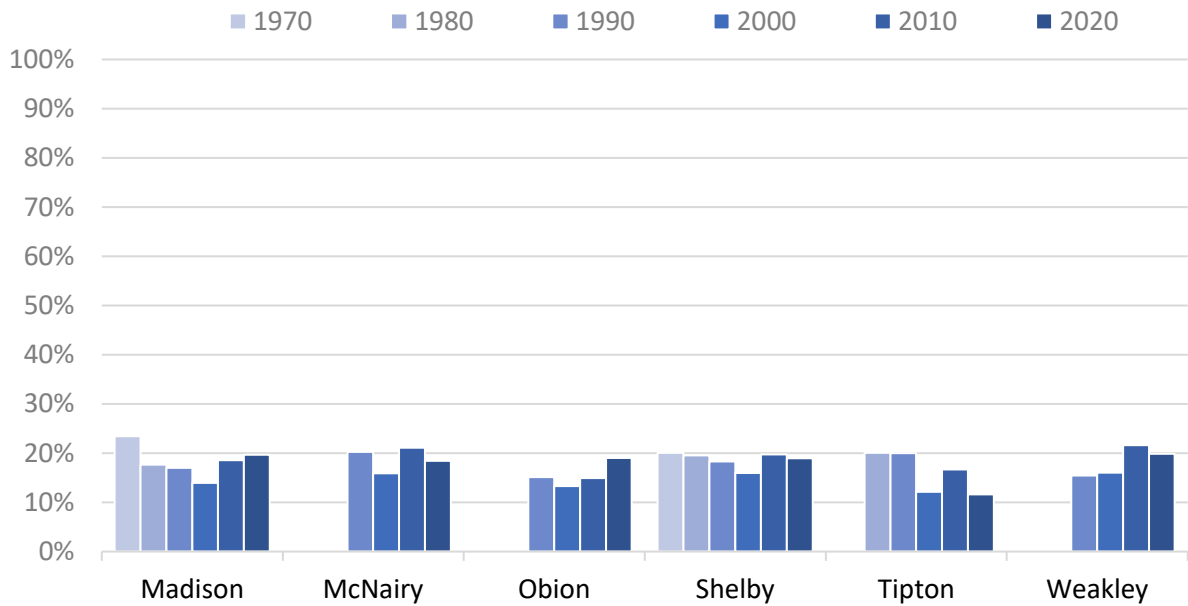
## 6. Proportion of People Below Poverty Line



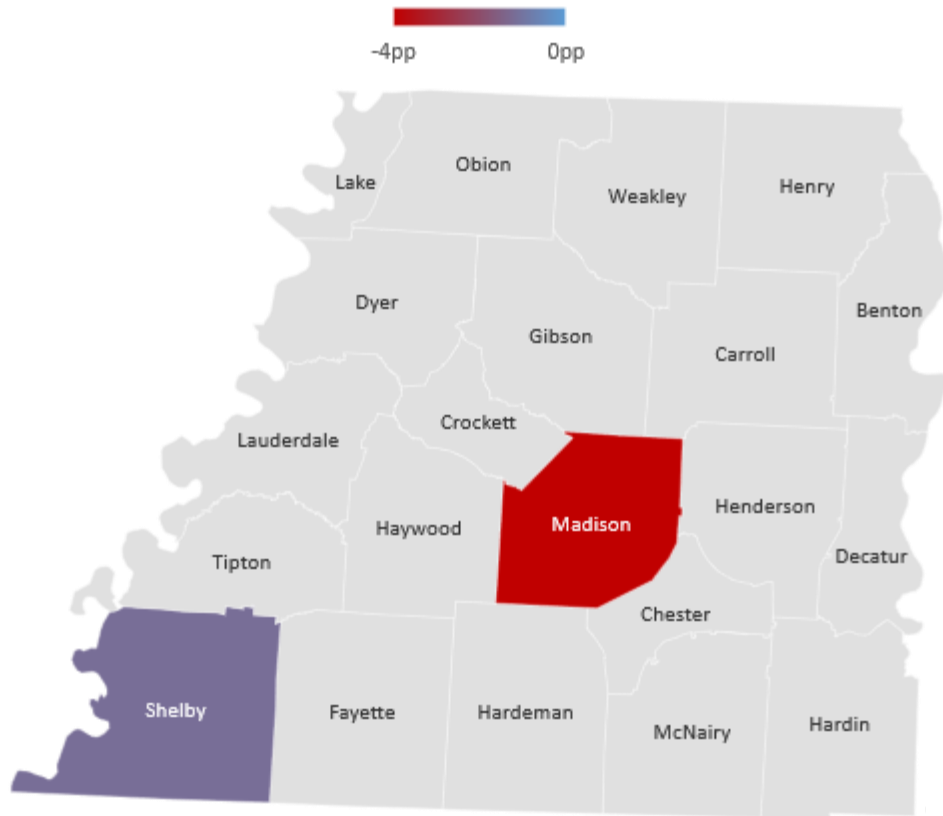
**Proportion of People Below Poverty Line by County in the Diocese of Memphis between 1970 and 2020**



**Proportion of People Below Poverty Line by County in the Diocese of Memphis between 1970 and 2020**



### Change in the Proportion of People Below Poverty Line by County in the Diocese of Memphis between 1970 and 2020



Between 1970 and 2020, the proportion of people below poverty line in:

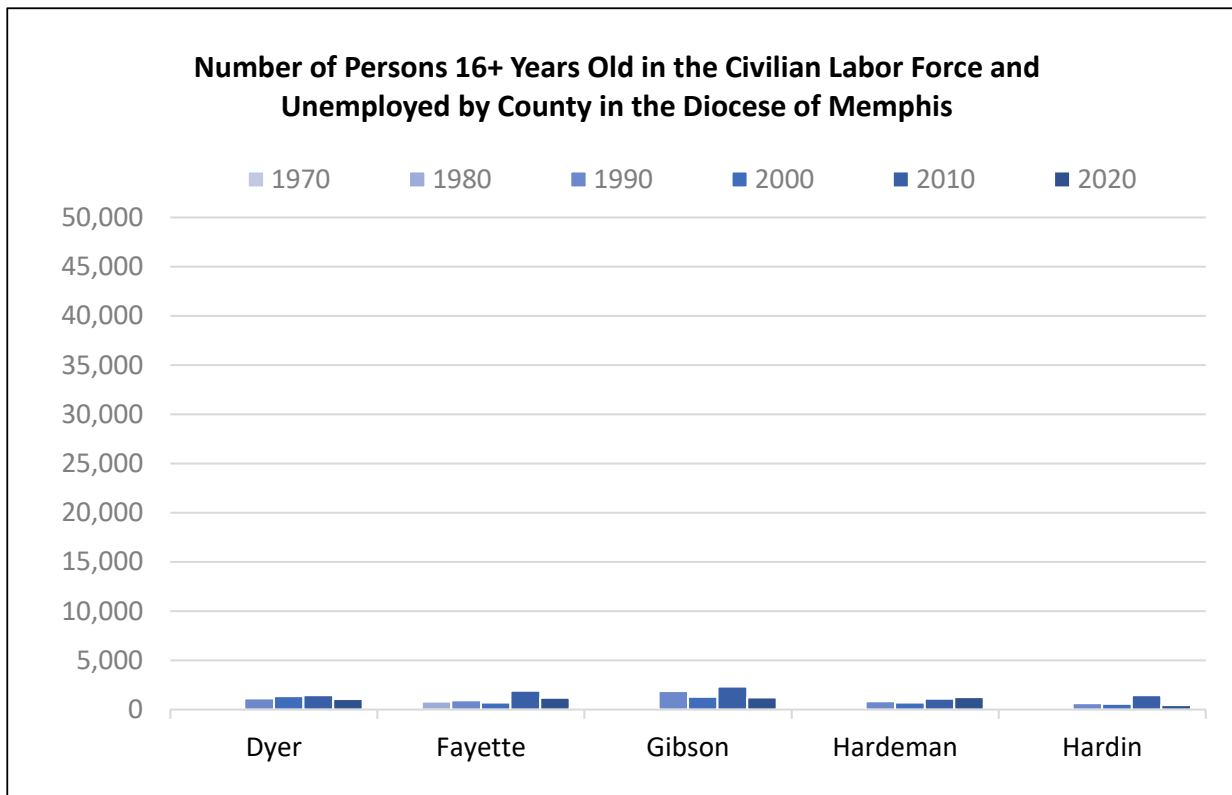
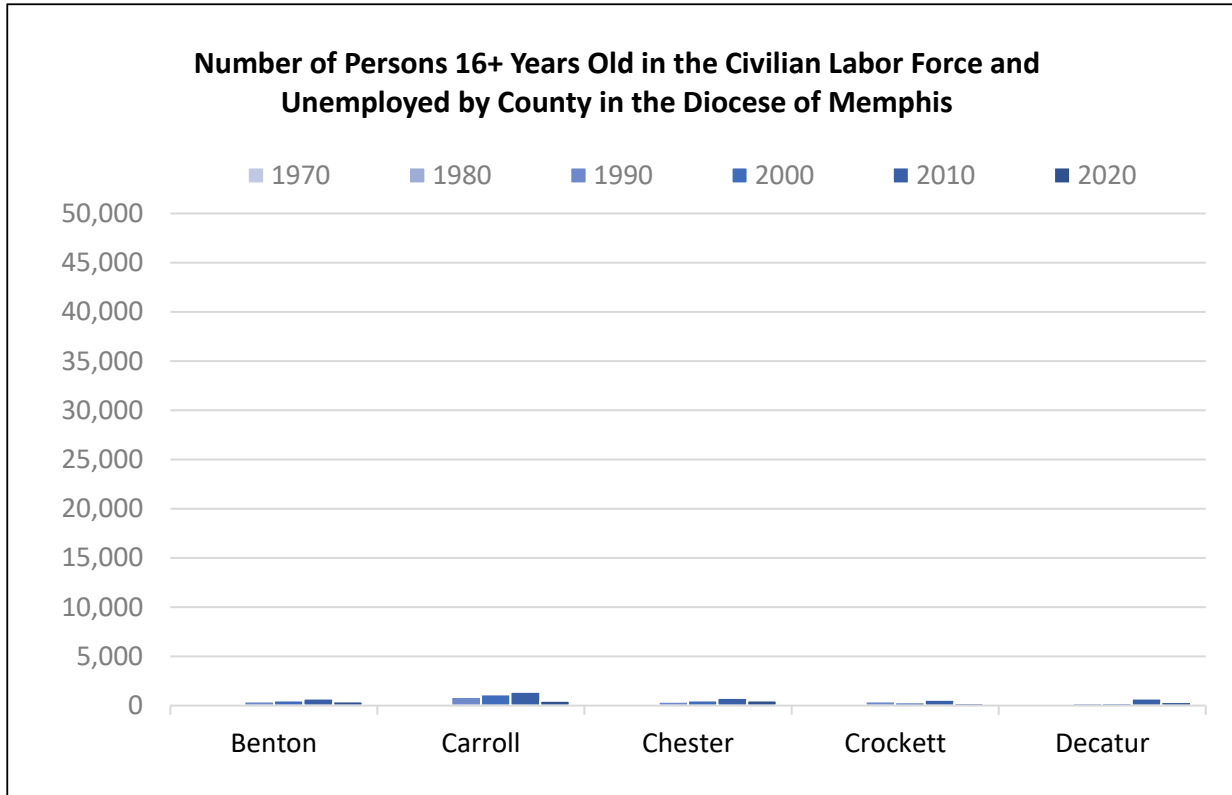
- Madison County decreased by 4pp.
- Shelby County decreased by 1pp.

**Proportion of People Below Poverty Line by County in the  
Diocese of Memphis between 1970 and 2020**

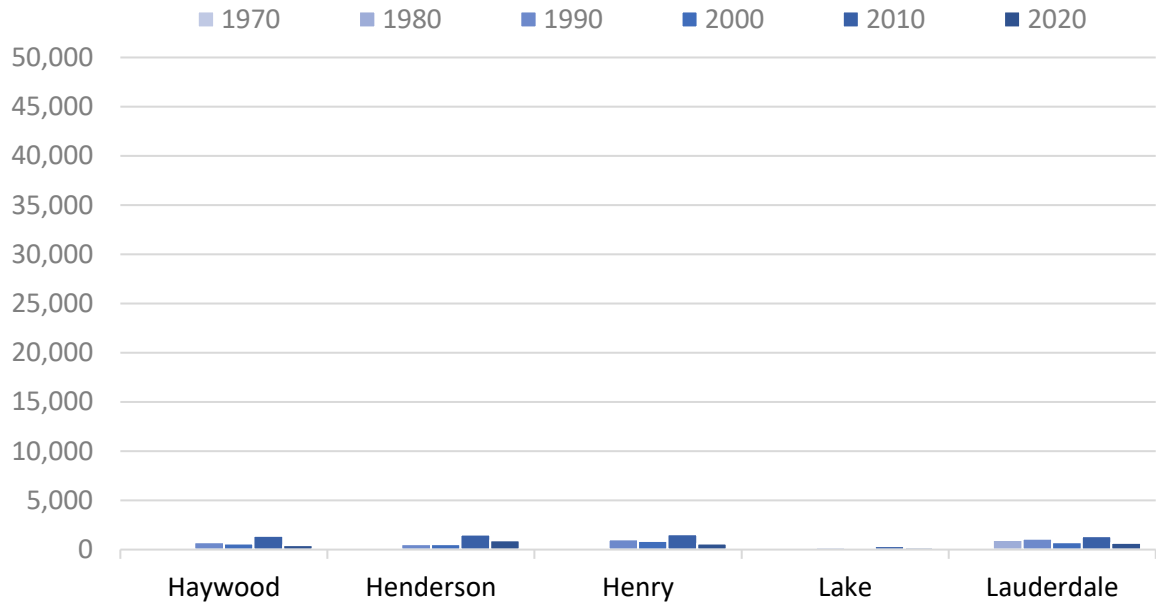
	<b>1970</b>	<b>1980</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2020</b>
	<b>[%]</b>	<b>[%]</b>	<b>[%]</b>	<b>[%]</b>	<b>[%]</b>	<b>[%]</b>
Benton	.	.	17	16	18	17
Carroll	.	.	16	14	20	17
Chester	.	.	19	14	15	13
Crockett	.	.	18	17	19	16
Decatur	.	.	20	16	20	19
Dyer	.	.	18	16	20	18
Fayette	.	30	24	14	13	12
Gibson	.	.	16	13	19	15
Hardeman	.	.	23	20	20	18
Hardin	.	.	20	19	21	17
Haywood	.	.	27	19	27	18
Henderson	.	.	16	12	16	19
Henry	.	.	19	14	17	21
Lake	.	.	27	24	29	31
Lauderdale	.	25	22	19	24	20
Madison	23	18	17	14	19	20
McNairy	.	.	20	16	21	18
Obion	.	.	15	13	15	19
Shelby	20	20	18	16	20	19
Tipton	.	20	20	12	17	12
Weakley	.	.	15	16	22	20
<b>Altogether</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>18</b>



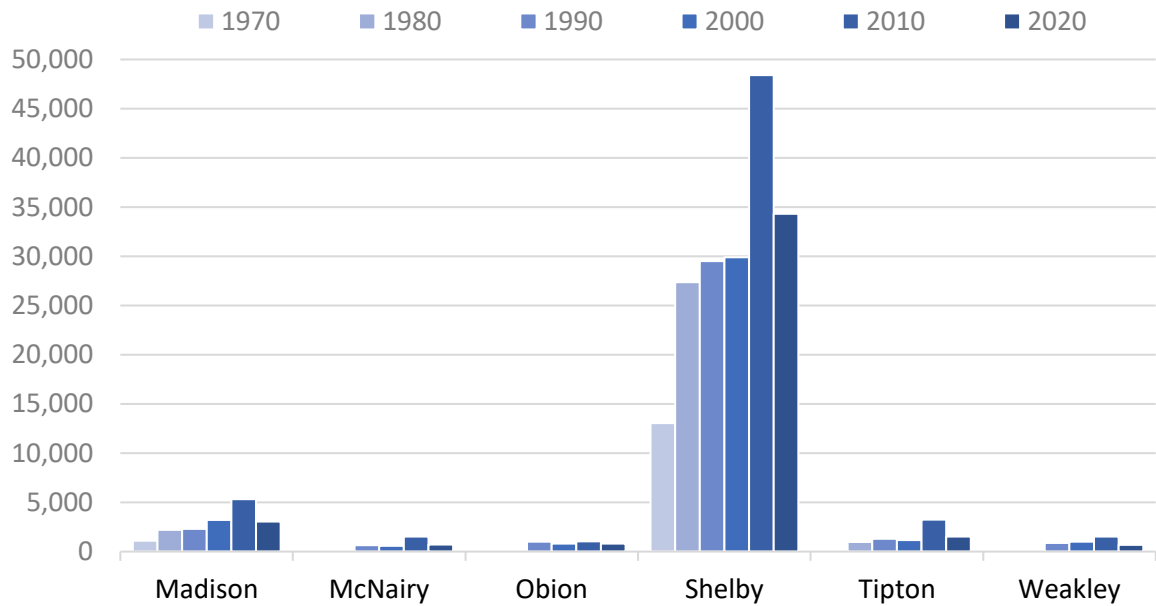
## 7. Number of Unemployed People



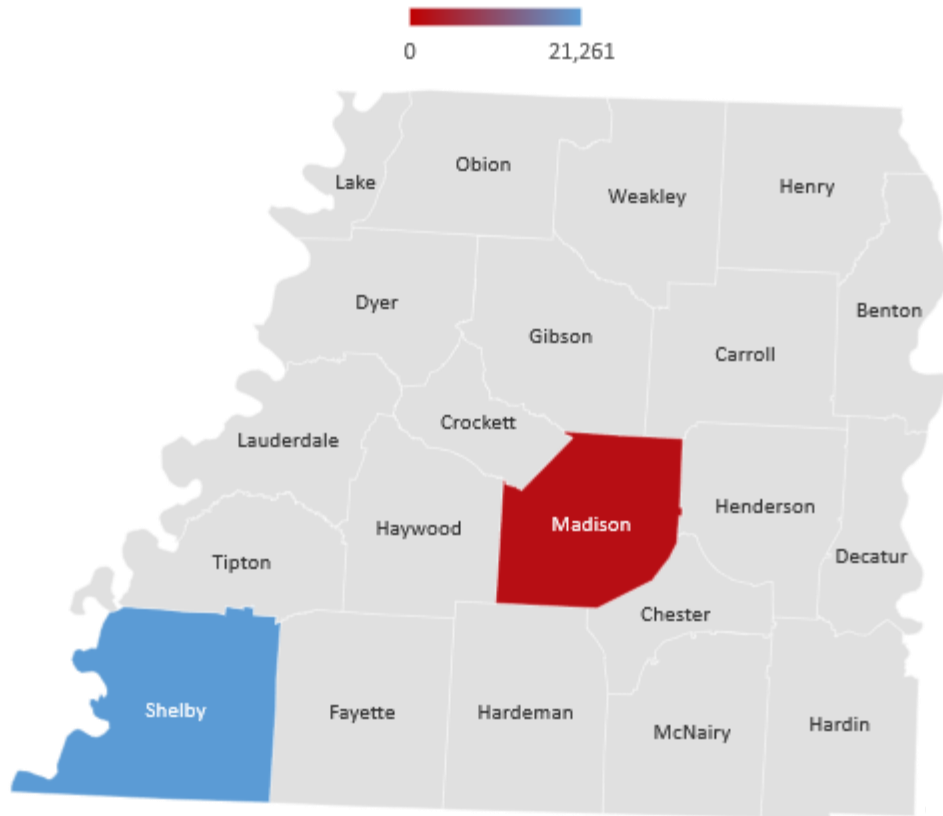
**Number of Persons 16+ Years Old in the Civilian Labor Force and Unemployed by County in the Diocese of Memphis**



**Number of Persons 16+ Years Old in the Civilian Labor Force and Unemployed by County in the Diocese of Memphis**



**Change in the Number of Persons 16+ Years Old in the Civilian Labor Force and Unemployed  
by County in the Diocese of Memphis between 1970 and 2020**



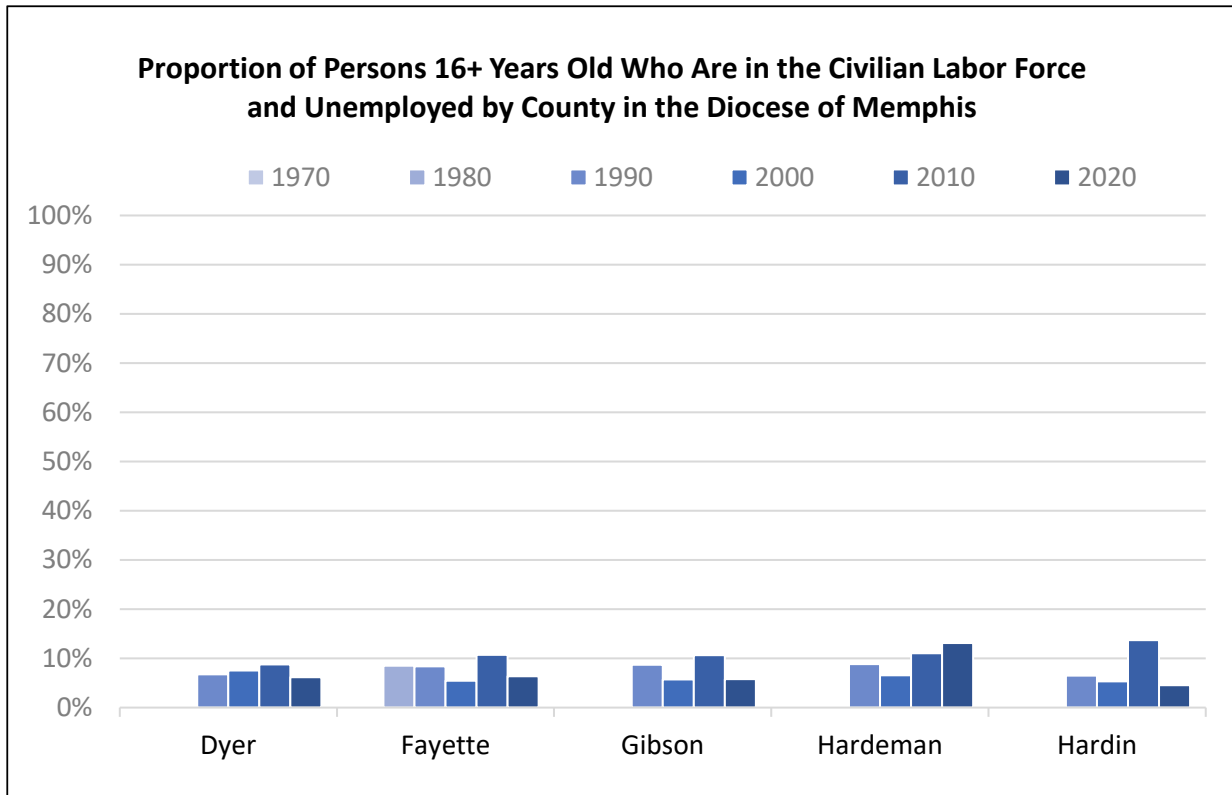
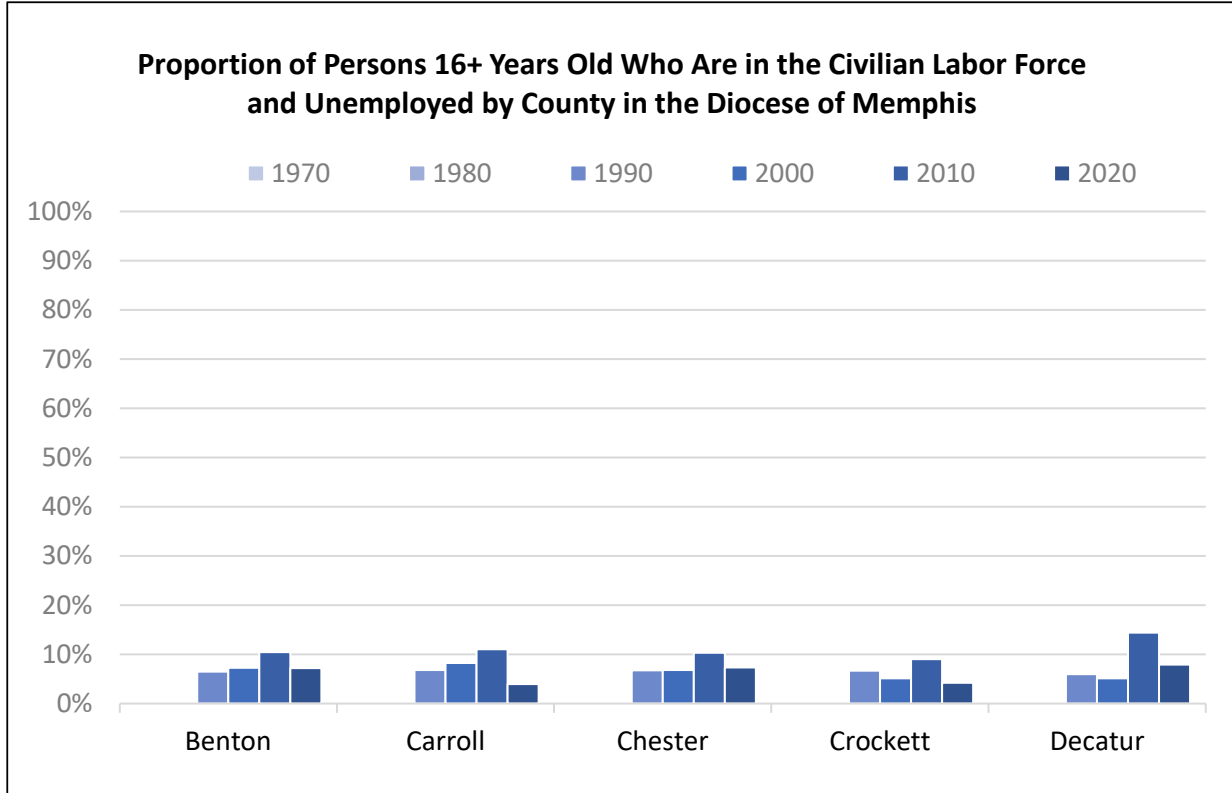
Between 1970 and 2020, the number of persons 16+ years old in the civilian labor force and unemployed in:

- Madison County increased by 1,947 people (by 175%).
- Shelby County increased by 21,261 people (by 163%).

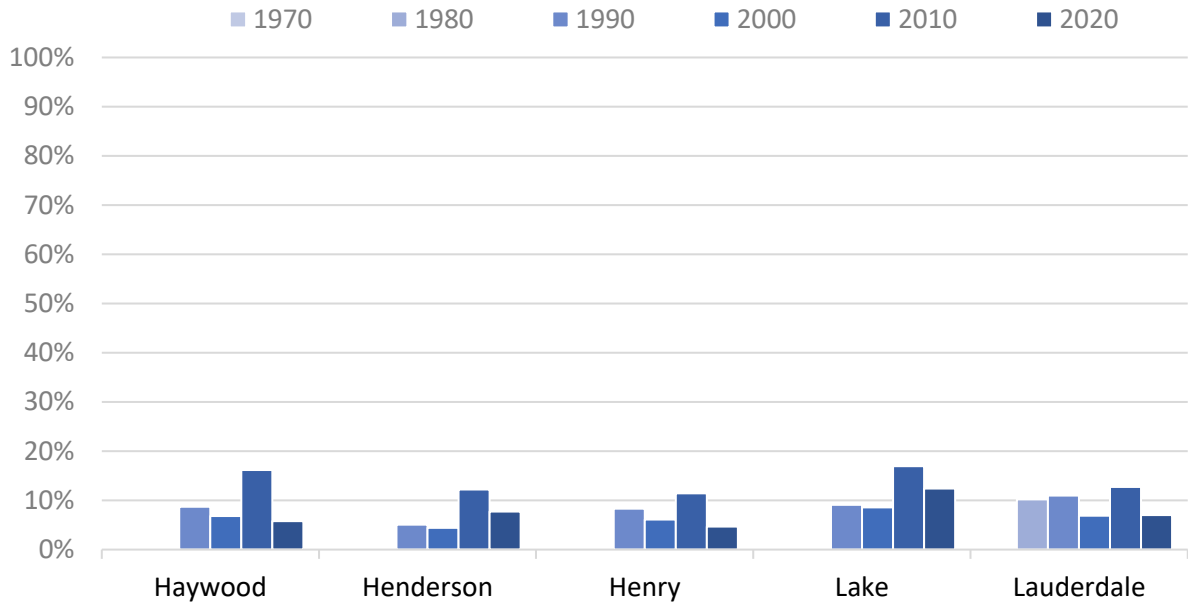
**Number of Persons 16+ Years Old in the Civilian Labor Force and Unemployed by County in  
the Diocese of Memphis**

	<b>1970</b>	<b>1980</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2020</b>
	<b>[#]</b>	<b>[#]</b>	<b>[#]</b>	<b>[#]</b>	<b>[#]</b>	<b>[#]</b>
Benton	.	.	430	526	712	440
Carroll	.	.	889	1,151	1,410	481
Chester	.	.	408	521	783	516
Crockett	.	.	415	343	596	275
Decatur	.	.	277	281	737	379
Dyer	.	.	1,137	1,357	1,468	1,085
Fayette	.	805	965	736	1,922	1,217
Gibson	.	.	1,888	1,306	2,332	1,238
Hardeman	.	.	868	715	1,122	1,259
Hardin	.	.	672	606	1,478	478
Haywood	.	.	740	622	1,405	472
Henderson	.	.	546	547	1,550	940
Henry	.	.	1,038	890	1,580	613
Lake	.	.	249	219	351	243
Lauderdale	.	971	1,118	756	1,358	697
Madison	1,115	2,219	2,301	3,227	5,332	3,062
McNairy	.	.	666	597	1,533	711
Obion	.	.	1,011	821	1,056	827
Shelby	13,053	27,393	29,534	29,929	48,406	34,314
Tipton	.	990	1,315	1,194	3,268	1,525
Weakley	.	.	870	1,022	1,543	702
<b>Altogether</b>	<b>14,168</b>	<b>32,378</b>	<b>47,337</b>	<b>47,366</b>	<b>79,942</b>	<b>51,474</b>

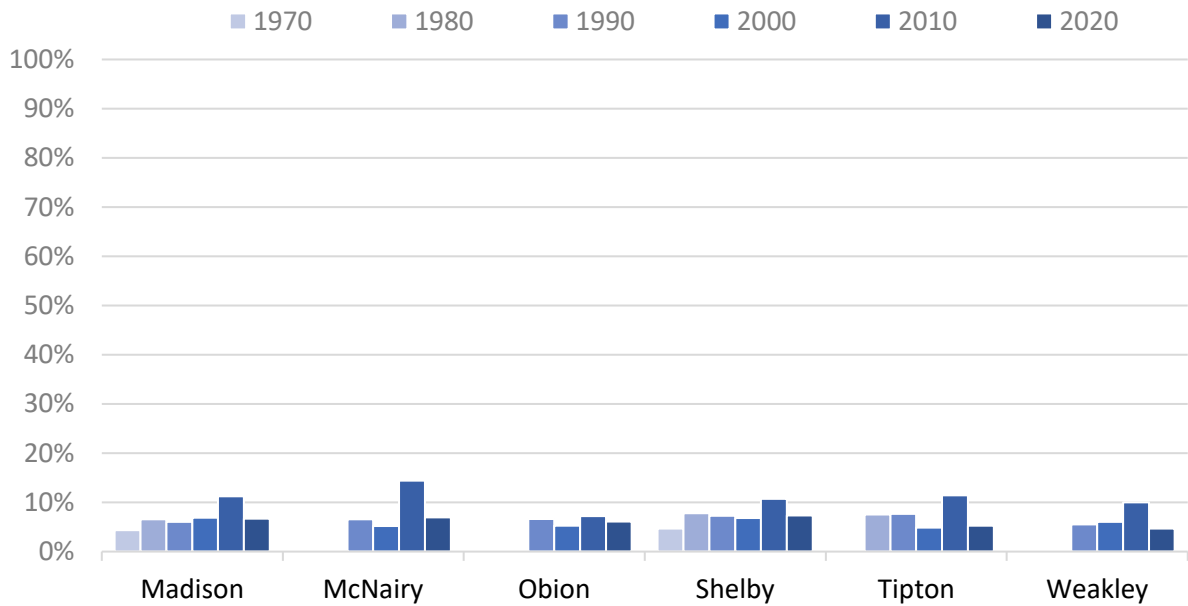
## 8. Proportion of Unemployed People



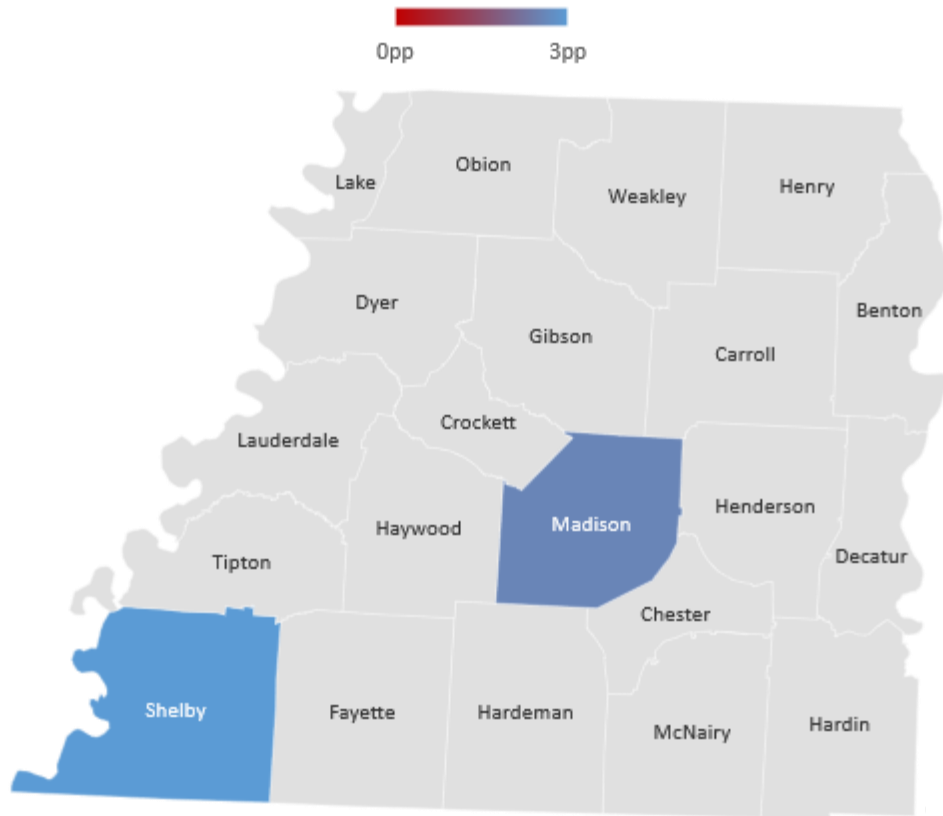
**Proportion of Persons 16+ Years Old Who Are in the Civilian Labor Force and Unemployed by County in the Diocese of Memphis**



**Proportion of Persons 16+ Years Old Who Are in the Civilian Labor Force and Unemployed by County in the Diocese of Memphis**



**Change in the Proportion of Persons 16+ Years Old Who Are in the Civilian Labor Force and Unemployed by County in the Diocese of Memphis between 1970 and 2020**



Between 1970 and 2020, the proportion of persons 16+ years old who are in the civilian labor force and unemployed in:

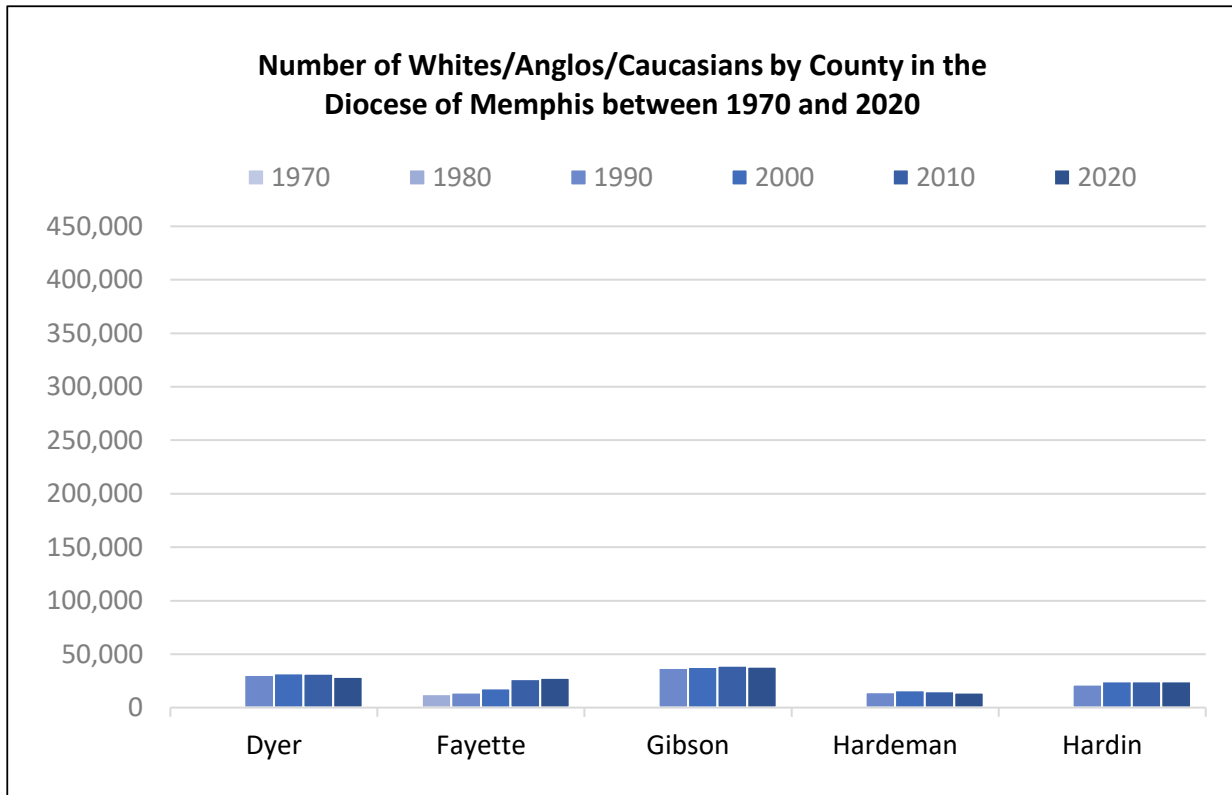
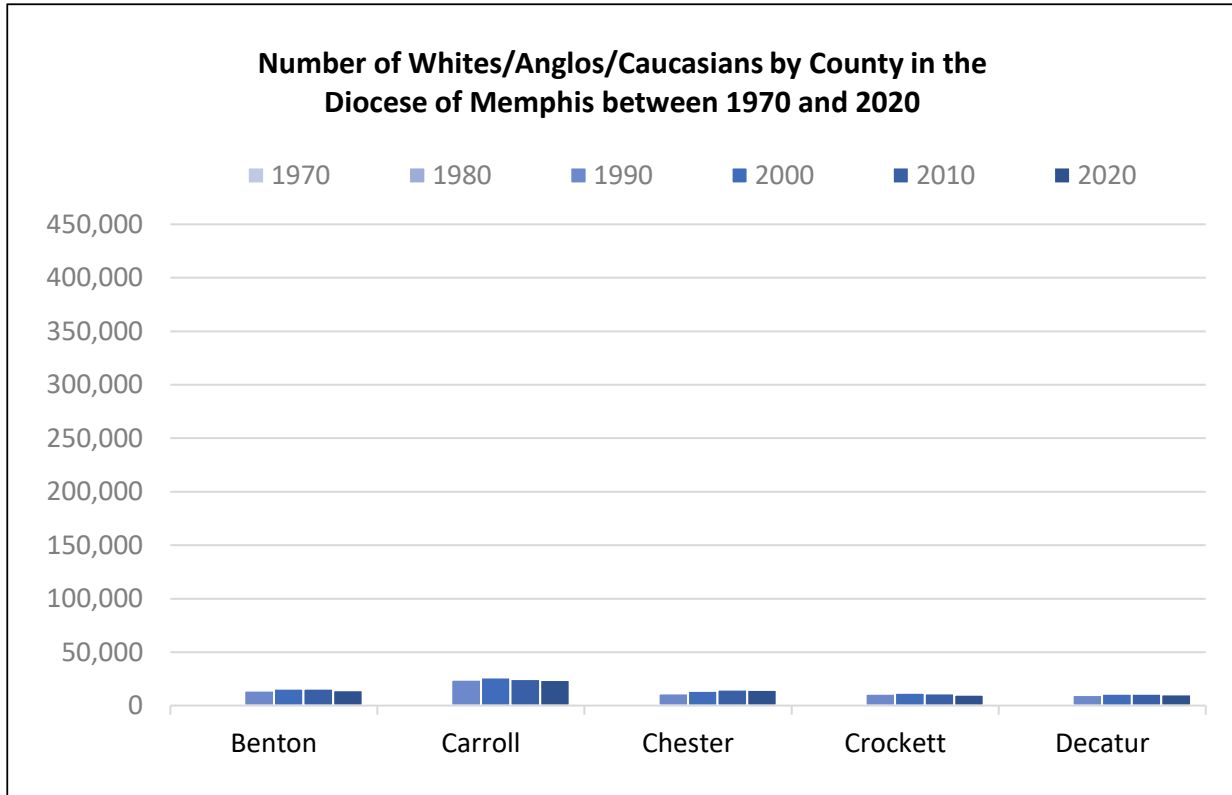
- Shelby County increased by 3pp.
- Madison County increased by 2pp.

**Proportion of Persons 16+ Years Old Who Are in the Civilian Labor Force and Unemployed  
by County in the Diocese of Memphis**

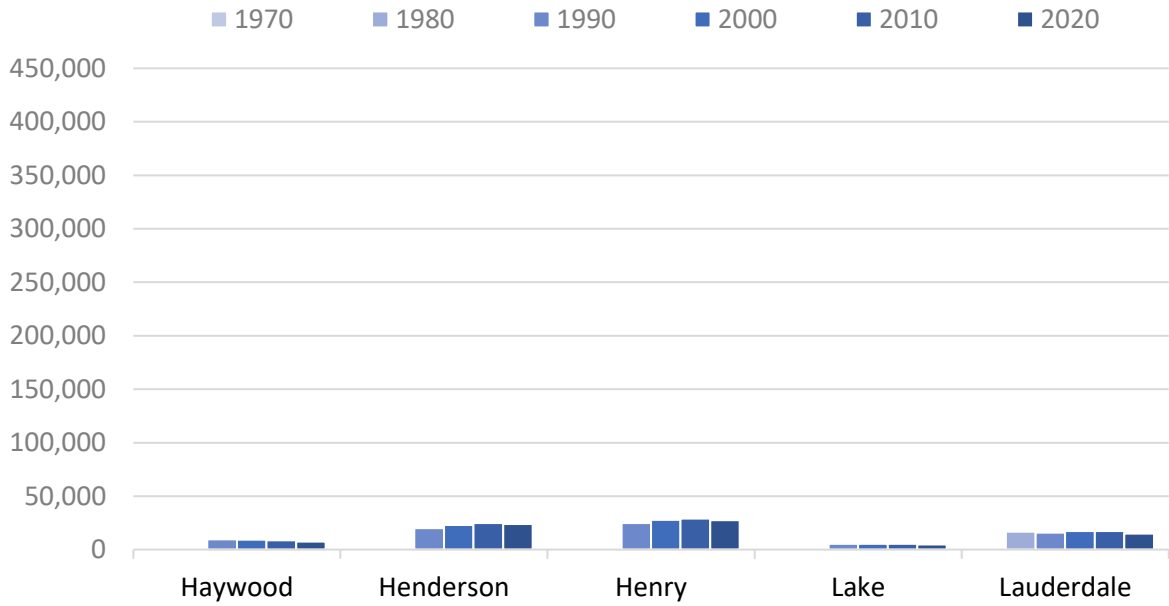
	<b>1970</b>	<b>1980</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2020</b>
	<b>[%]</b>	<b>[%]</b>	<b>[%]</b>	<b>[%]</b>	<b>[%]</b>	<b>[%]</b>
Benton	.	.	7	7	10	7
Carroll	.	.	7	8	11	4
Chester	.	.	7	7	10	7
Crockett	.	.	7	5	9	4
Decatur	.	.	6	5	14	8
Dyer	.	.	7	8	9	6
Fayette	.	9	8	5	11	6
Gibson	.	.	9	6	11	6
Hardeman	.	.	9	7	11	13
Hardin	.	.	7	5	14	5
Haywood	.	.	9	7	16	6
Henderson	.	.	5	4	12	8
Henry	.	.	8	6	11	5
Lake	.	.	9	9	17	12
Lauderdale	.	10	11	7	13	7
Madison	4	7	6	7	11	7
McNairy	.	.	7	5	14	7
Obion	.	.	7	5	7	6
Shelby	5	8	7	7	11	7
Tipton	.	8	8	5	11	5
Weakley	.	.	6	6	10	5
<b>Altogether</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>7</b>



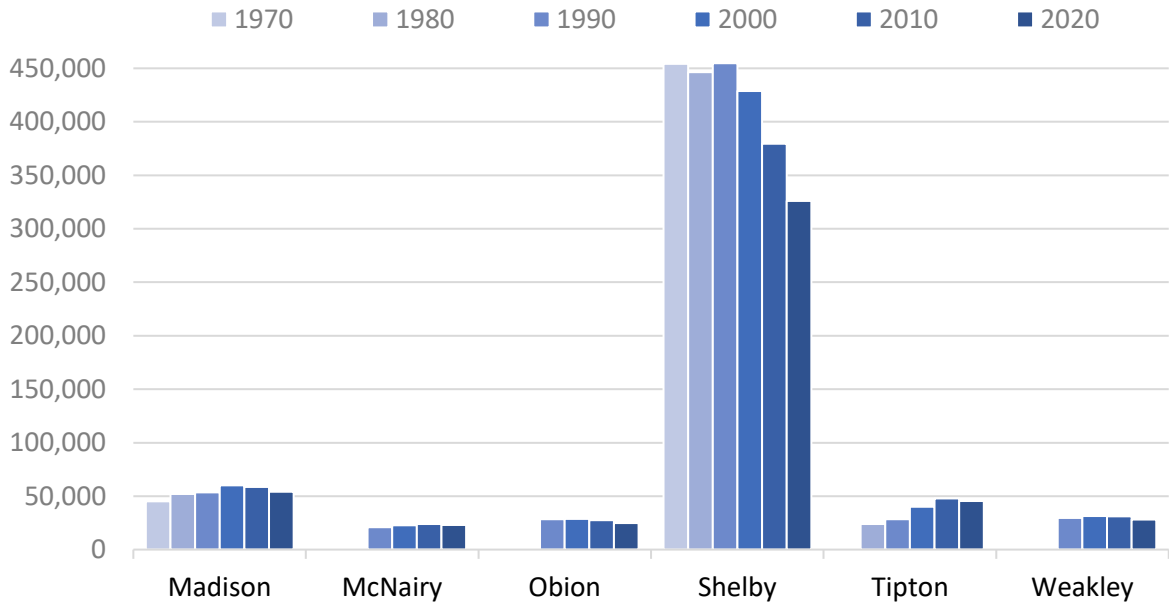
9. Number of Whites/Anglos/Caucasians



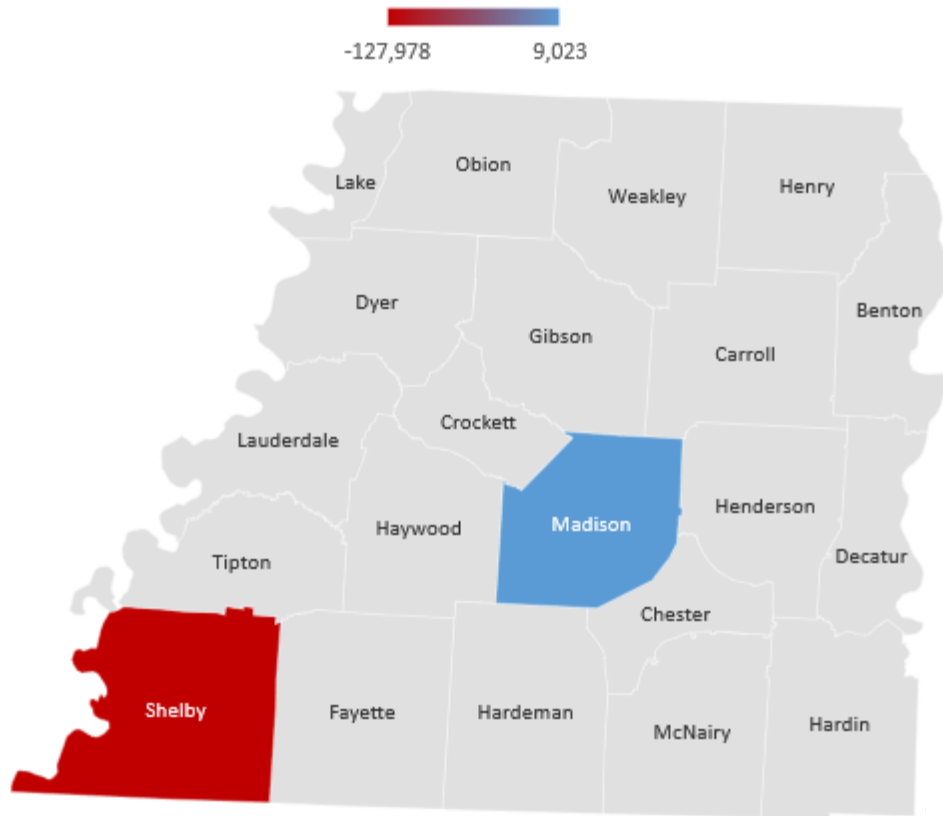
**Number of Whites/Anglos/Caucasians by County in the Diocese of Memphis between 1970 and 2020**



**Number of Whites/Anglos/Caucasians by County in the Diocese of Memphis between 1970 and 2020**



### Change in the Number of Whites/Anglos/Caucasians by County in the Diocese of Memphis between 1970 and 2020



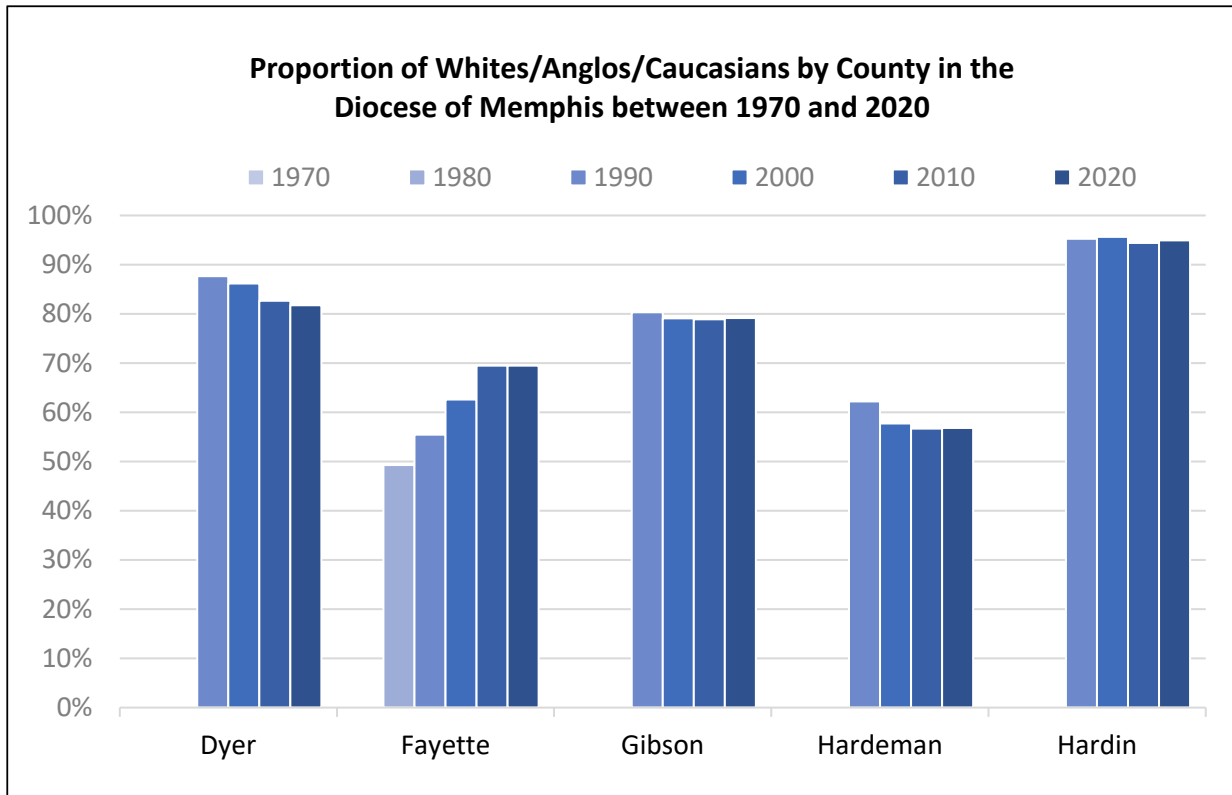
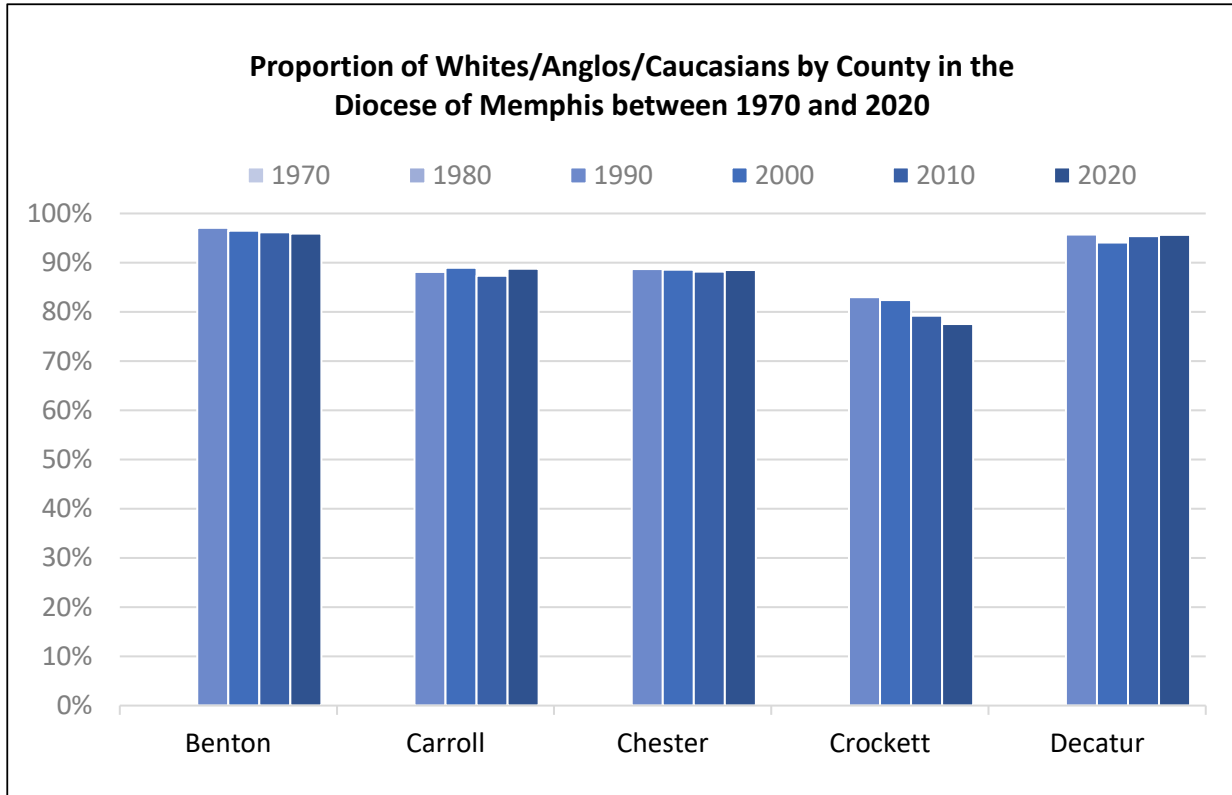
Between 1970 and 2020, the number of Whites/Anglos/Caucasians in:

- Shelby County decreased by 127,978 people (by 28%).
- Madison County increased by 9,023 people (by 20%).

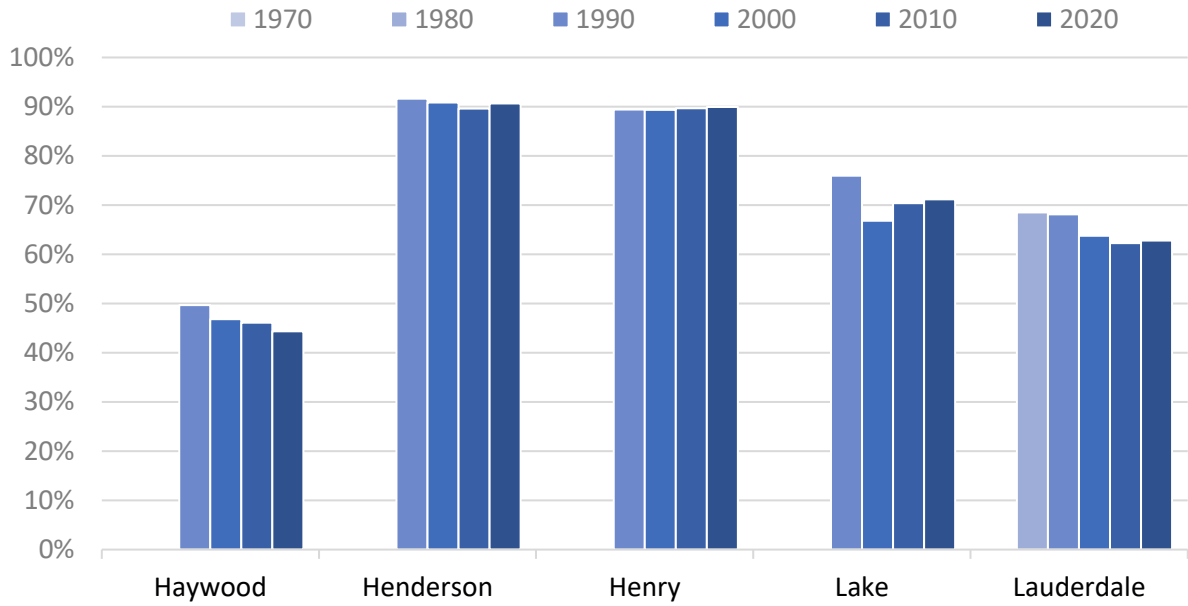
**Number of Whites/Anglos/Caucasians by County in the  
Diocese of Memphis between 1970 and 2020**

	<b>1970</b>	<b>1980</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2020</b>
	<b>[#]</b>	<b>[#]</b>	<b>[#]</b>	<b>[#]</b>	<b>[#]</b>	<b>[#]</b>
Benton	.	.	14,106	15,962	15,856	14,487
Carroll	.	.	24,251	26,237	24,912	23,997
Chester	.	.	11,374	13,772	15,111	14,614
Crockett	.	.	11,101	11,978	11,554	10,240
Decatur	.	.	10,025	11,040	11,218	10,565
Dyer	.	.	30,568	32,139	31,694	28,611
Fayette	.	12,479	14,175	18,045	26,703	27,857
Gibson	.	.	37,208	38,083	39,221	38,280
Hardeman	.	.	14,550	16,221	15,462	14,073
Hardin	.	.	21,560	24,475	24,576	24,468
Haywood	.	.	9,658	9,275	8,661	7,695
Henderson	.	.	20,024	23,188	24,895	24,079
Henry	.	.	24,942	27,812	28,995	27,529
Lake	.	.	5,418	5,317	5,517	4,825
Lauderdale	.	16,829	16,011	17,283	17,328	15,144
Madison	45,226	51,980	53,434	60,148	58,604	54,249
McNairy	.	.	20,932	22,835	24,101	22,983
Obion	.	.	28,320	28,752	27,457	25,009
Shelby	454,055	446,501	454,581	428,603	379,354	326,077
Tipton	.	23,966	28,358	40,118	47,868	45,400
Weakley	.	.	29,527	31,537	31,288	28,113
<b>Altogether</b>	<b>499,281</b>	<b>551,755</b>	<b>880,123</b>	<b>902,820</b>	<b>870,375</b>	<b>788,295</b>

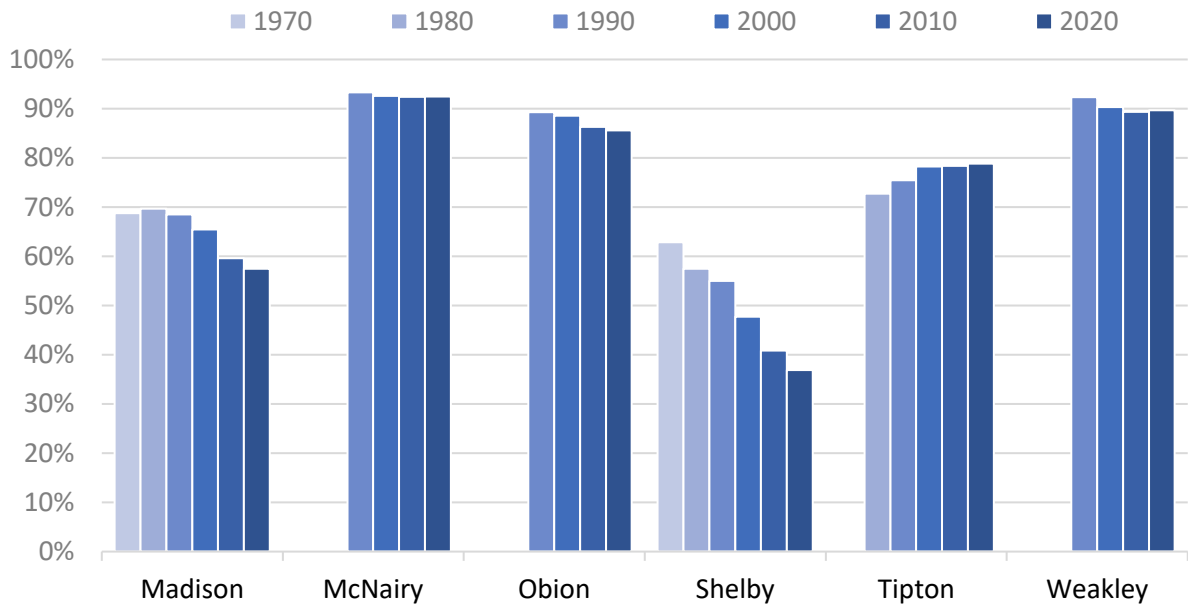
10. Proportion of Whites/Anglos/Caucasians



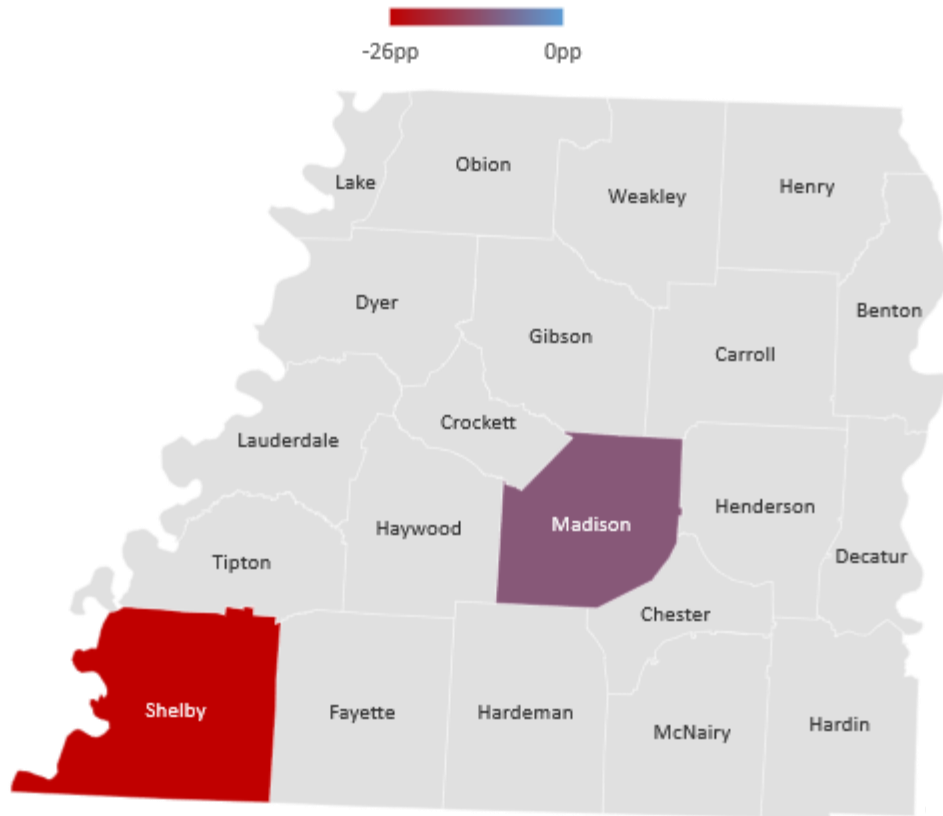
**Proportion of Whites/Anglos/Caucasians by County in the Diocese of Memphis between 1970 and 2020**



**Proportion of Whites/Anglos/Caucasians by County in the Diocese of Memphis between 1970 and 2020**



**Change in the Proportion of Whites/Anglos/Caucasians by County in the Diocese of Memphis between 1970 and 2020**



Between 1970 and 2020, the proportion of Whites/Anglos/Caucasians in:

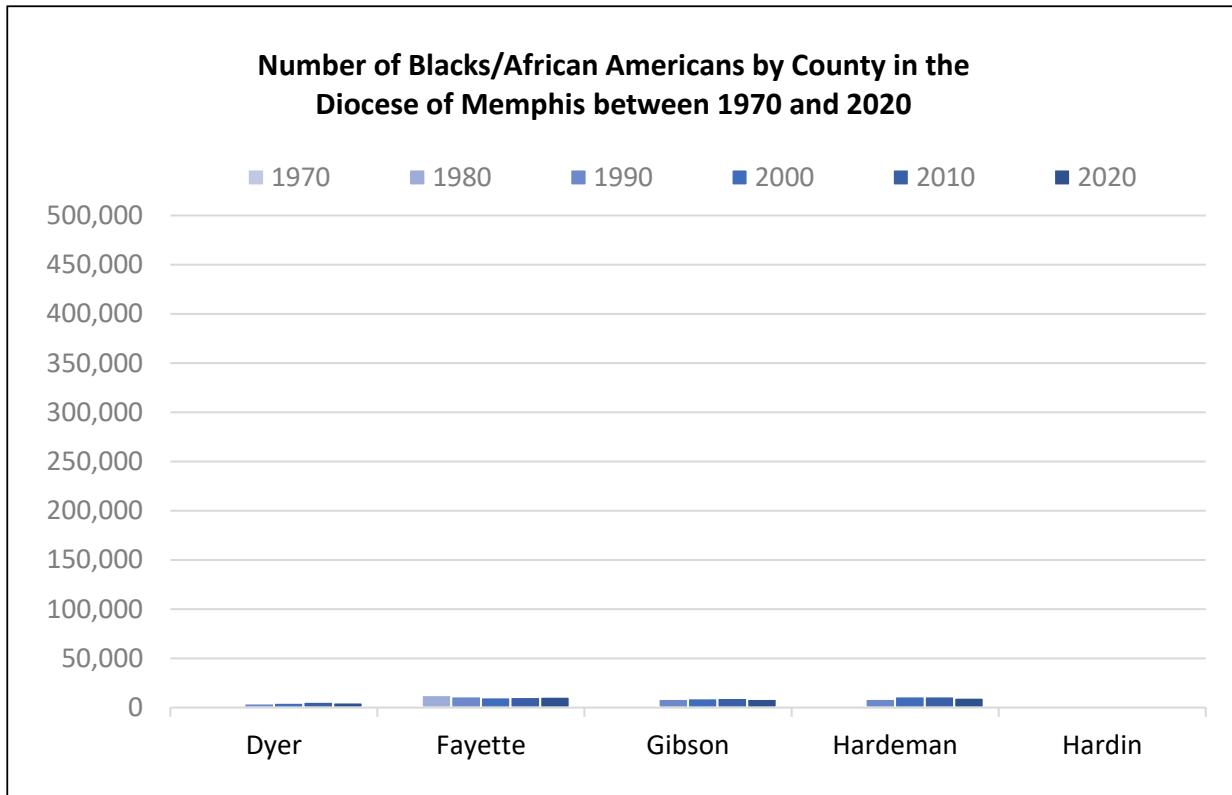
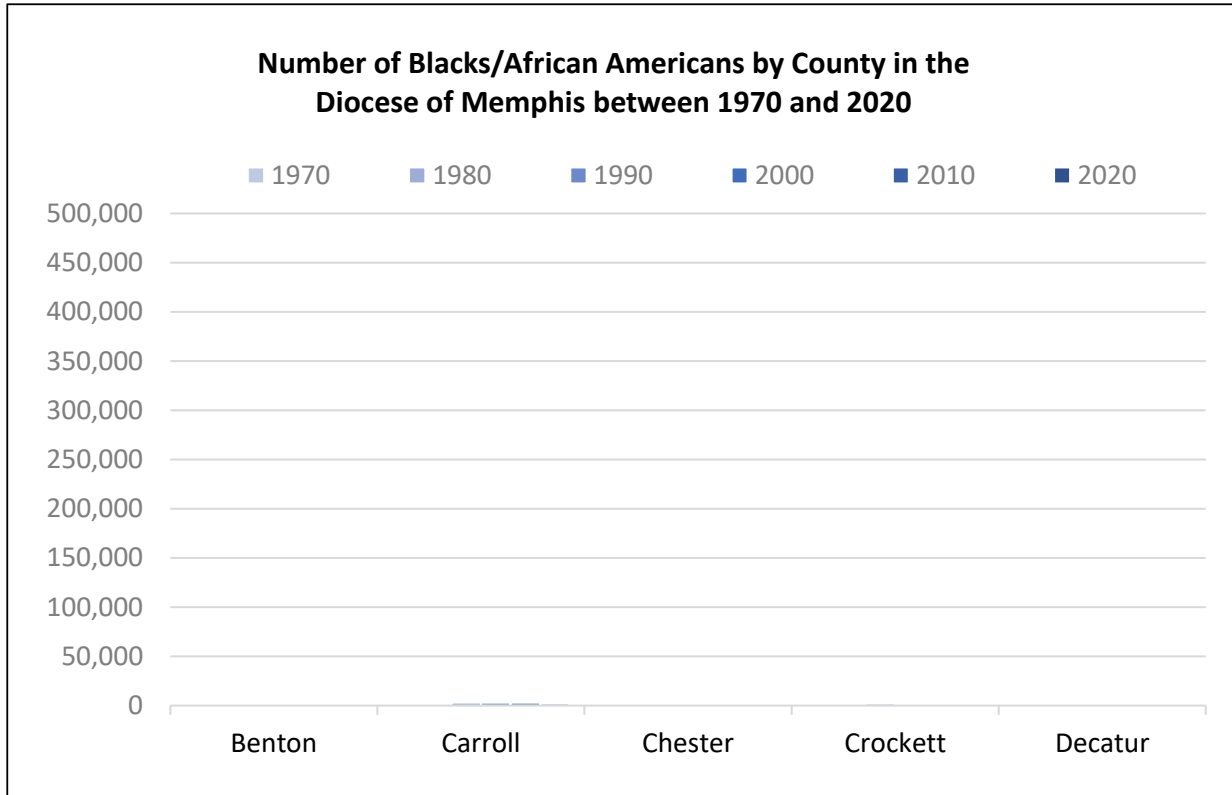
- Shelby County decreased by 26pp.
- Madison County decreased by 11pp.

**Proportion of Whites/Anglos/Caucasians by County in the  
Diocese of Memphis between 1970 and 2020**

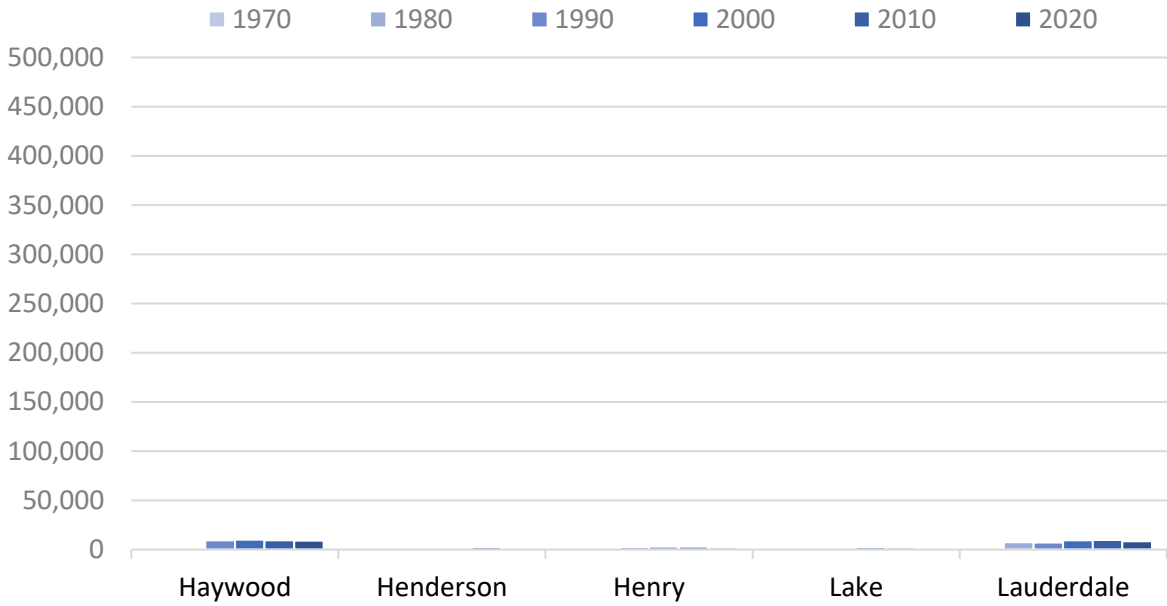
	<b>1970</b>	<b>1980</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2020</b>
	<b>[%]</b>	<b>[%]</b>	<b>[%]</b>	<b>[%]</b>	<b>[%]</b>	<b>[%]</b>
Benton	.	.	97	97	96	96
Carroll	.	.	88	89	87	89
Chester	.	.	89	89	88	89
Crockett	.	.	83	82	79	78
Decatur	.	.	96	94	95	96
Dyer	.	.	88	86	83	82
Fayette	.	49	55	63	70	69
Gibson	.	.	80	79	79	79
Hardeman	.	.	62	58	57	57
Hardin	.	.	95	96	94	95
Haywood	.	.	50	47	46	44
Henderson	.	.	92	91	90	91
Henry	.	.	89	89	90	90
Lake	.	.	76	67	70	71
Lauderdale	.	69	68	64	62	63
Madison	69	70	69	65	60	58
McNairy	.	.	93	93	92	92
Obion	.	.	89	89	86	86
Shelby	63	57	55	48	41	37
Tipton	.	73	75	78	78	79
Weakley	.	.	92	90	89	90
<b>Altogether</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>53</b>



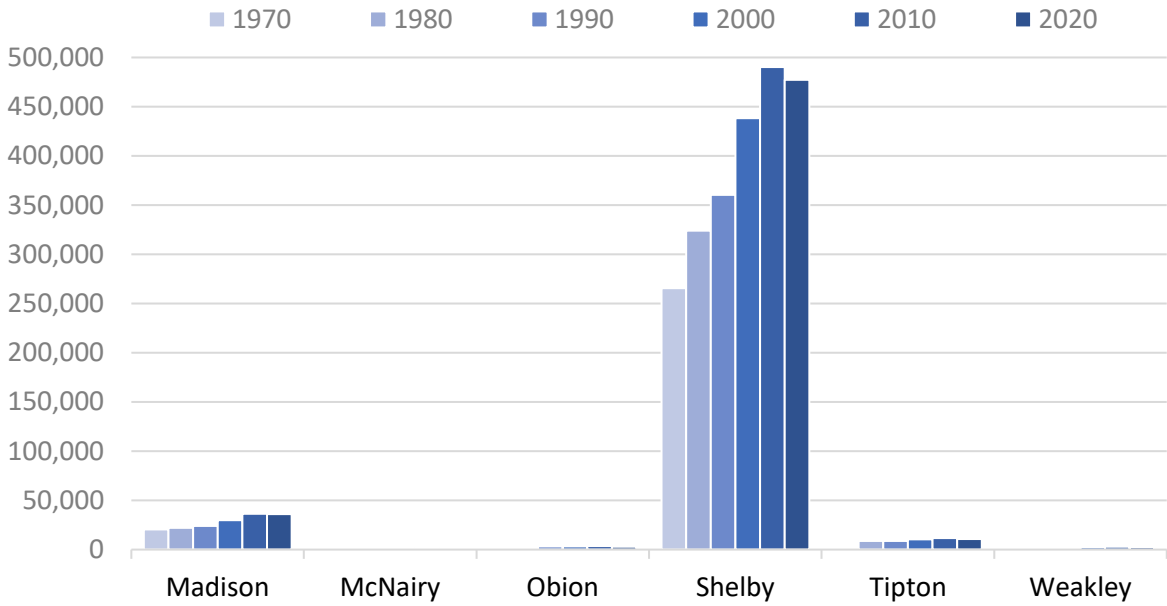
**11. Number of Blacks/African Americans**



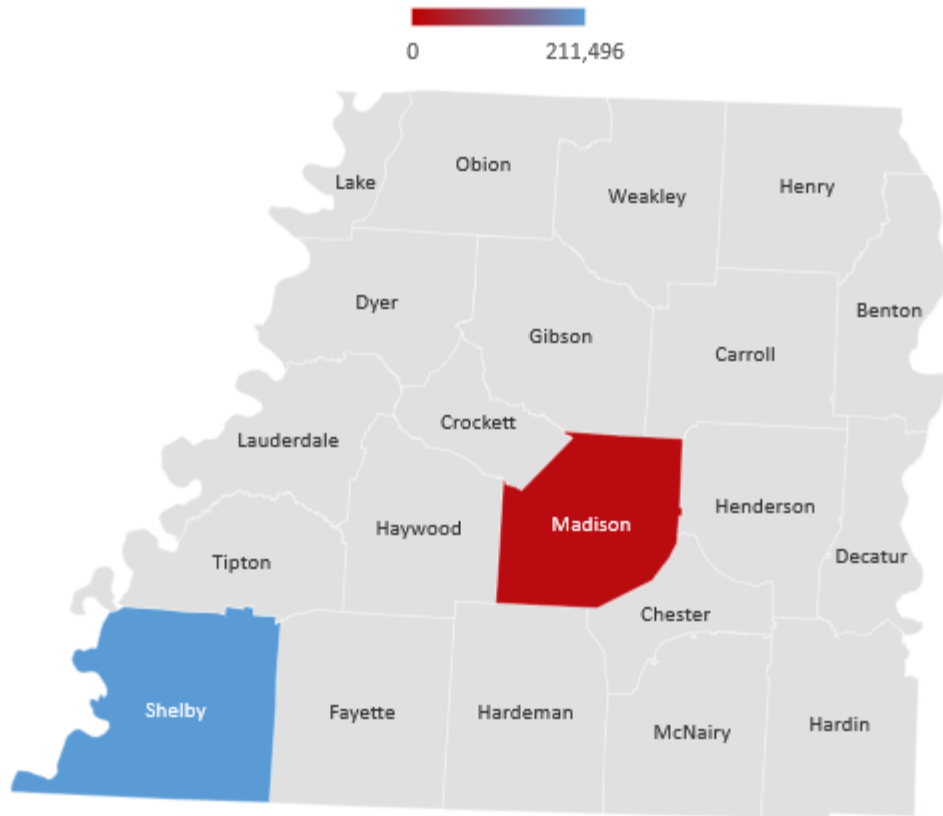
**Number of Blacks/African Americans by County in the Diocese of Memphis between 1970 and 2020**



**Number of Blacks/African Americans by County in the Diocese of Memphis between 1970 and 2020**



**Change in the Number of Blacks/African Americans by County in the  
Diocese of Memphis between 1970 and 2020**



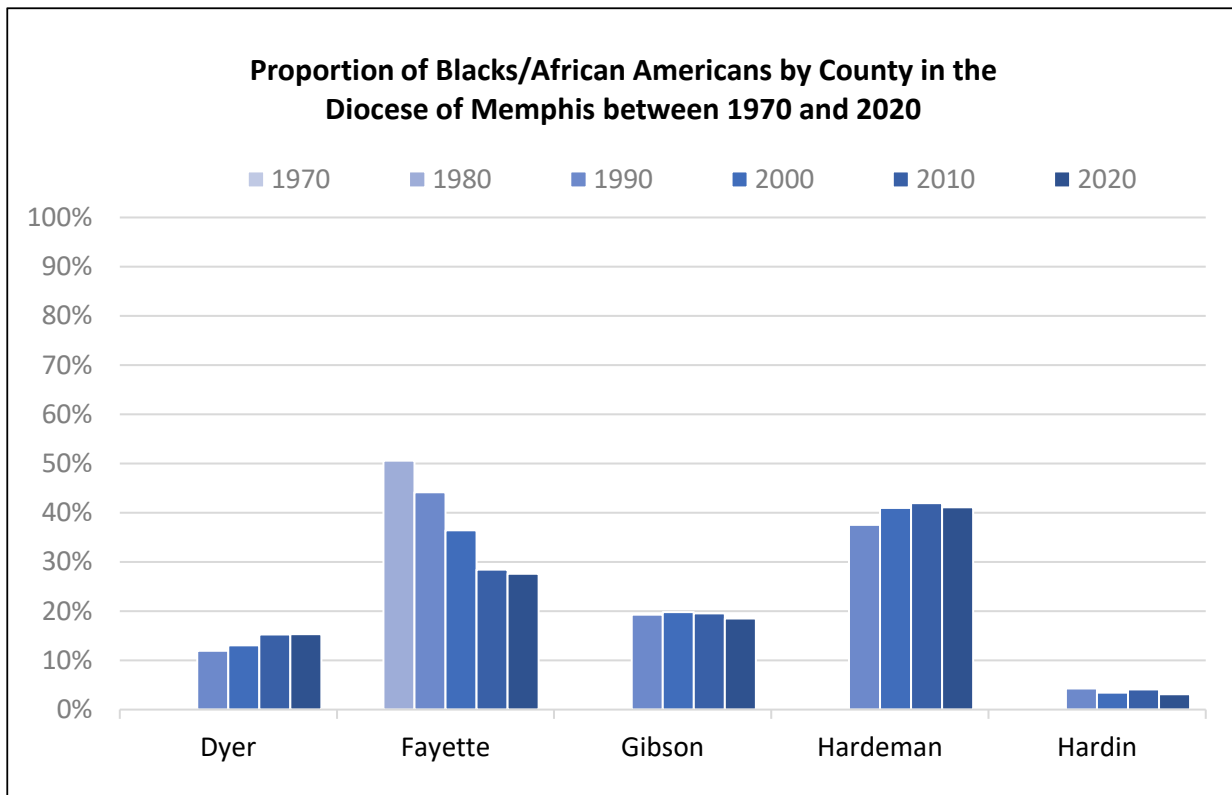
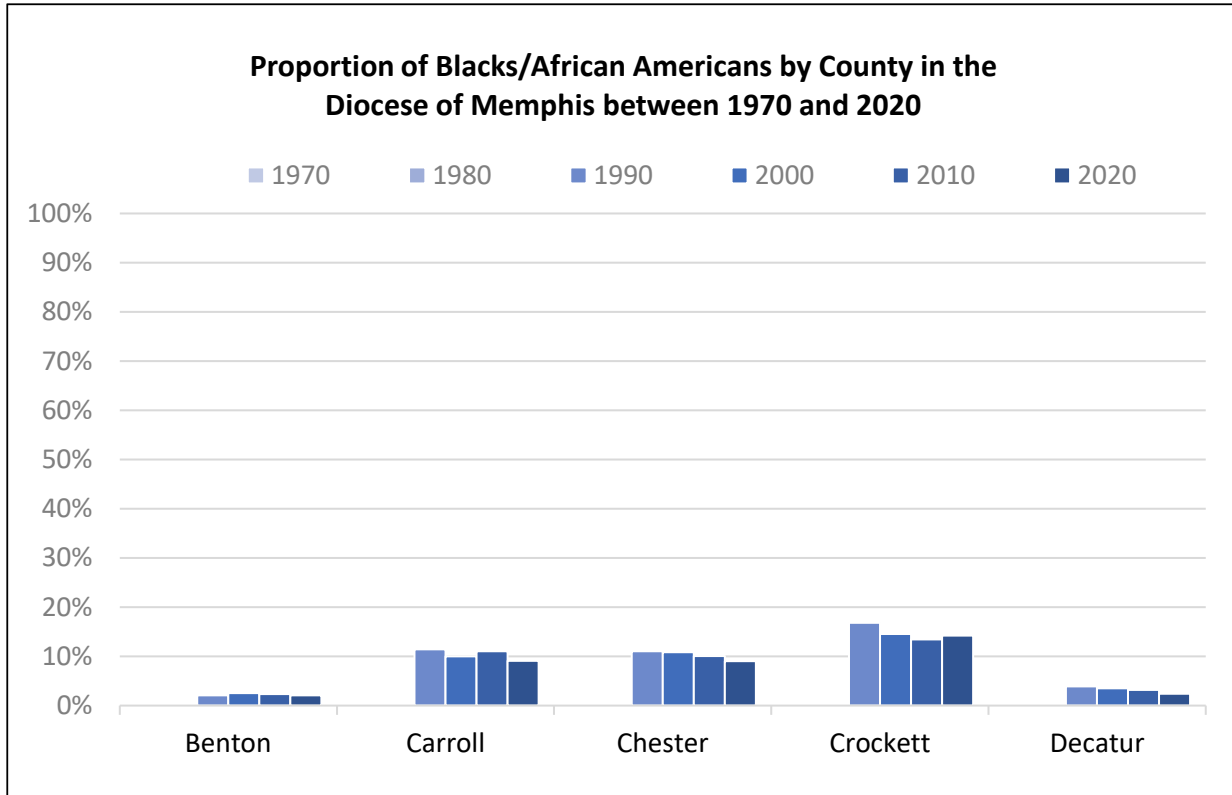
Between 1970 and 2020, the number of Blacks/African Americans in:

- Shelby County increased by 211,496 people (by 80%).
- Madison County increased by 15,535 people (by 76%).

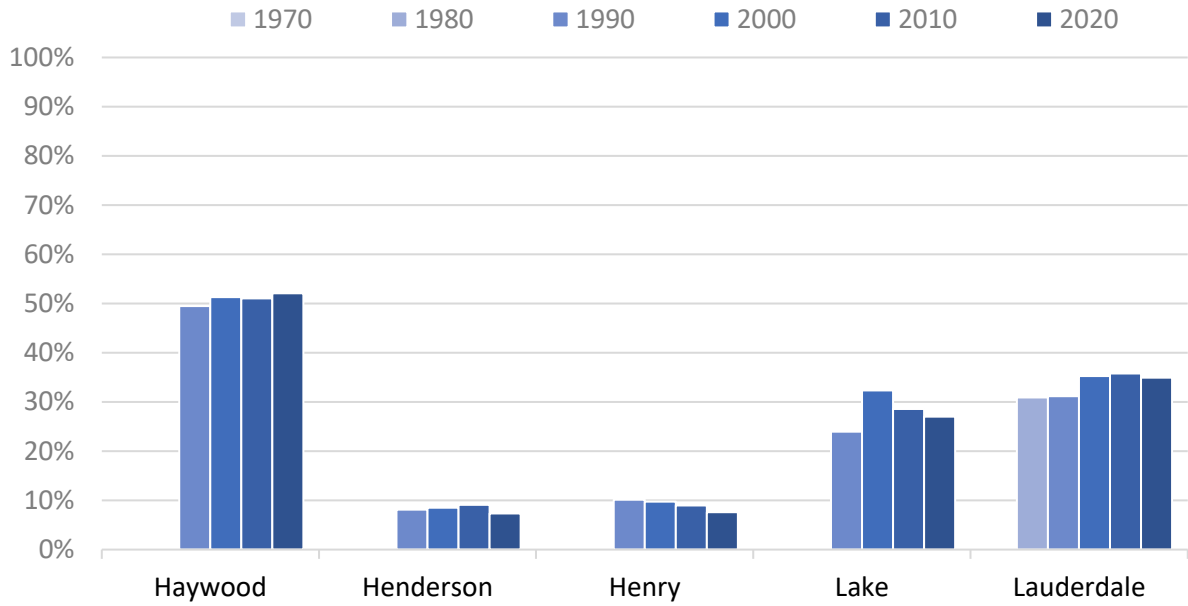
**Number of Blacks/African Americans by County in the  
Diocese of Memphis between 1970 and 2020**

	<b>1970</b>	<b>1980</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2020</b>
	<b>[#]</b>	<b>[#]</b>	<b>[#]</b>	<b>[#]</b>	<b>[#]</b>	<b>[#]</b>
Benton	.	.	301	420	393	316
Carroll	.	.	3,144	2,944	3,155	2,457
Chester	.	.	1,414	1,686	1,728	1,498
Crockett	.	.	2,256	2,116	1,965	1,882
Decatur	.	.	409	412	378	270
Dyer	.	.	4,162	4,861	5,857	5,362
Fayette	.	12,804	11,293	10,508	10,921	11,080
Gibson	.	.	8,945	9,560	9,733	8,965
Hardeman	.	.	8,786	11,528	11,432	10,194
Hardin	.	.	973	886	1,071	810
Haywood	.	.	9,623	10,162	9,593	9,032
Henderson	.	.	1,782	2,169	2,525	1,950
Henry	.	.	2,831	3,032	2,905	2,339
Lake	.	.	1,711	2,574	2,241	1,833
Lauderdale	.	7,597	7,333	9,562	9,949	8,421
Madison	20,469	22,268	24,177	30,065	36,476	36,004
McNairy	.	.	1,434	1,506	1,694	1,550
Obion	.	.	3,239	3,259	3,586	3,159
Shelby	265,825	324,254	360,344	438,343	490,529	477,321
Tipton	.	8,783	8,860	10,392	11,891	10,860
Weakley	.	.	2,116	2,584	2,979	2,609
<b>Altogether</b>	<b>286,294</b>	<b>375,706</b>	<b>465,133</b>	<b>558,569</b>	<b>621,001</b>	<b>597,912</b>

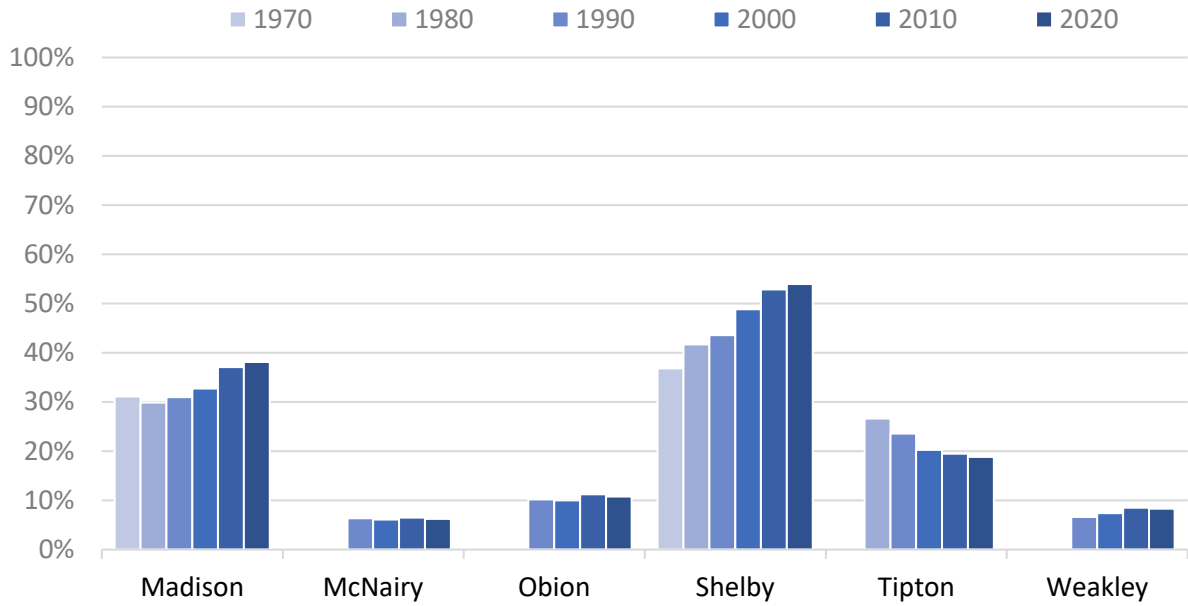
## 12. Proportion of Blacks/African Americans



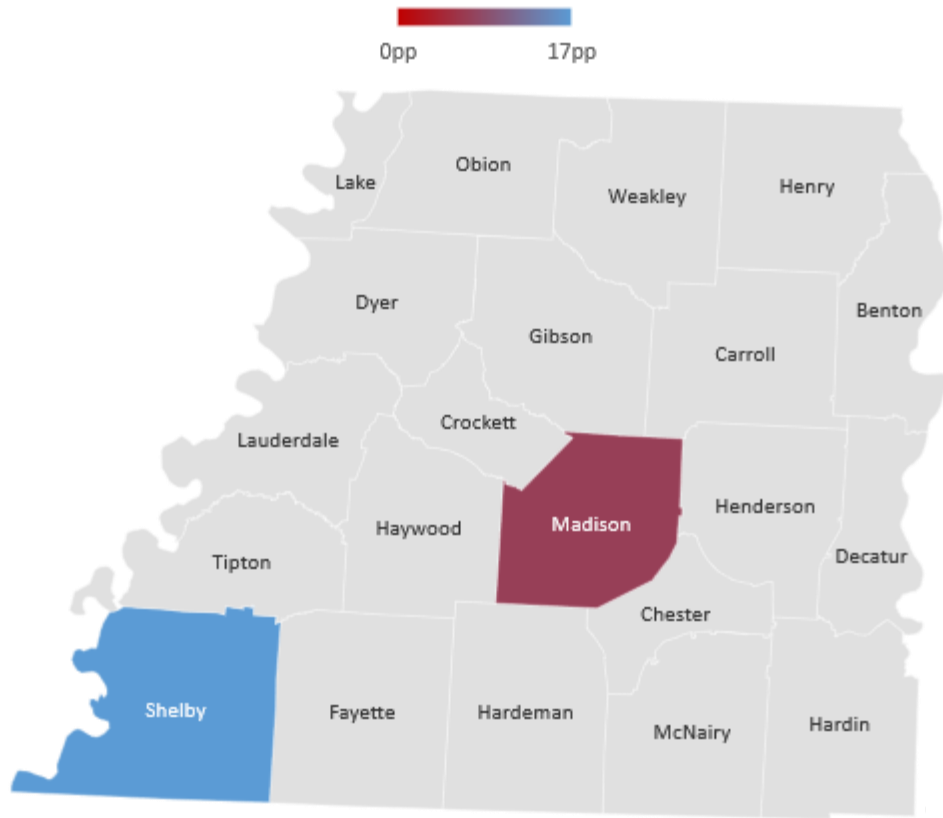
**Proportion of Blacks/African Americans by County in the Diocese of Memphis between 1970 and 2020**



**Proportion of Blacks/African Americans by County in the Diocese of Memphis between 1970 and 2020**



**Change in the Proportion of Blacks/African Americans by County in the Diocese of Memphis between 1970 and 2020**



Between 1970 and 2020, the proportion of Blacks/African Americans in:

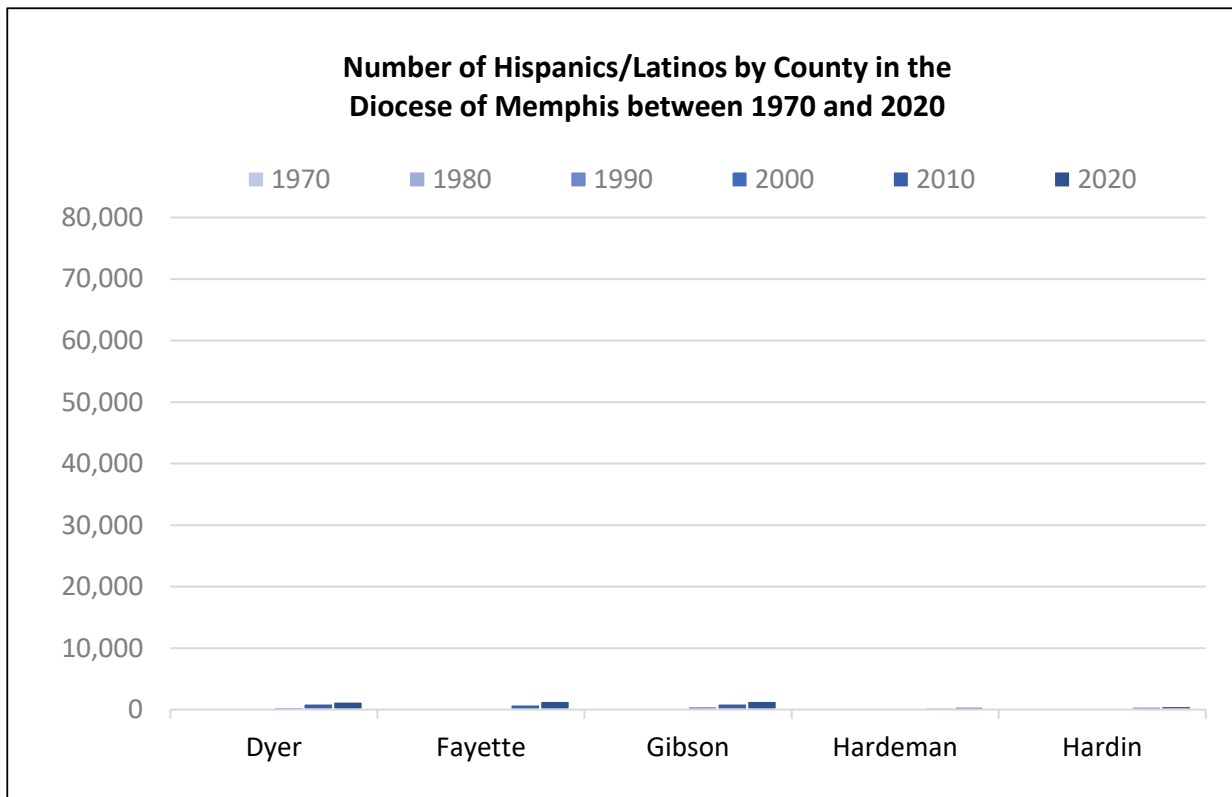
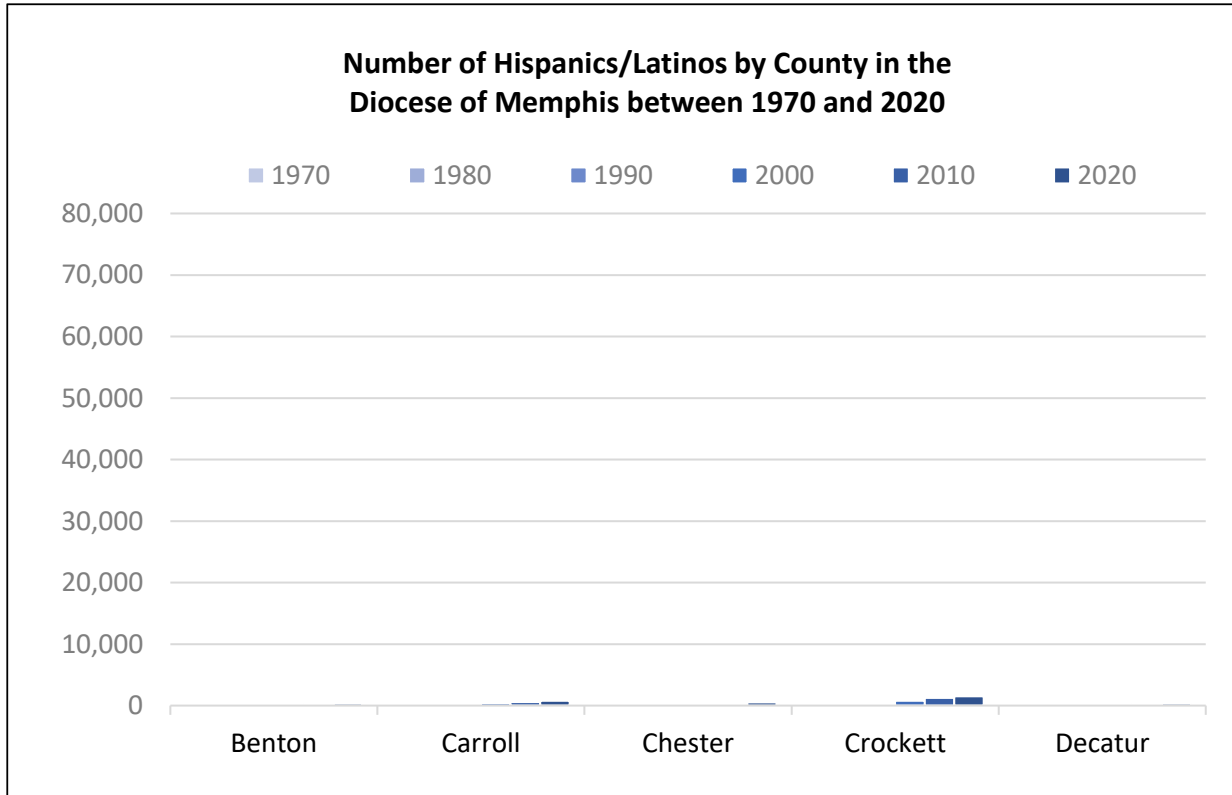
- Shelby County increased by 17pp.
- Madison County increased by 7pp.

**Proportion of Blacks/African Americans by County in the  
Diocese of Memphis between 1970 and 2020**

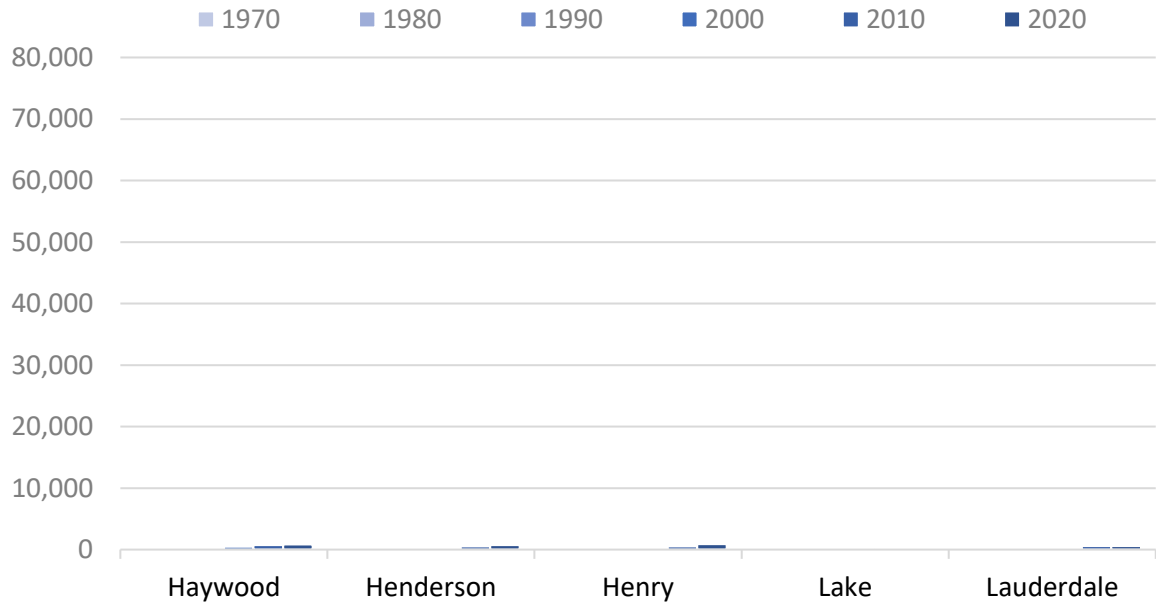
	<b>1970</b>	<b>1980</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2020</b>
	<b>[%]</b>	<b>[%]</b>	<b>[%]</b>	<b>[%]</b>	<b>[%]</b>	<b>[%]</b>
Benton	.	.	2	3	2	2
Carroll	.	.	11	10	11	9
Chester	.	.	11	11	10	9
Crockett	.	.	17	15	13	14
Decatur	.	.	4	4	3	2
Dyer	.	.	12	13	15	15
Fayette	.	51	44	36	28	28
Gibson	.	.	19	20	20	19
Hardeman	.	.	38	41	42	41
Hardin	.	.	4	3	4	3
Haywood	.	.	50	51	51	52
Henderson	.	.	8	8	9	7
Henry	.	.	10	10	9	8
Lake	.	.	24	32	29	27
Lauderdale	.	31	31	35	36	35
Madison	31	30	31	33	37	38
McNairy	.	.	6	6	6	6
Obion	.	.	10	10	11	11
Shelby	37	42	44	49	53	54
Tipton	.	27	24	20	19	19
Weakley	.	.	7	7	9	8
<b>Altogether</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>40</b>



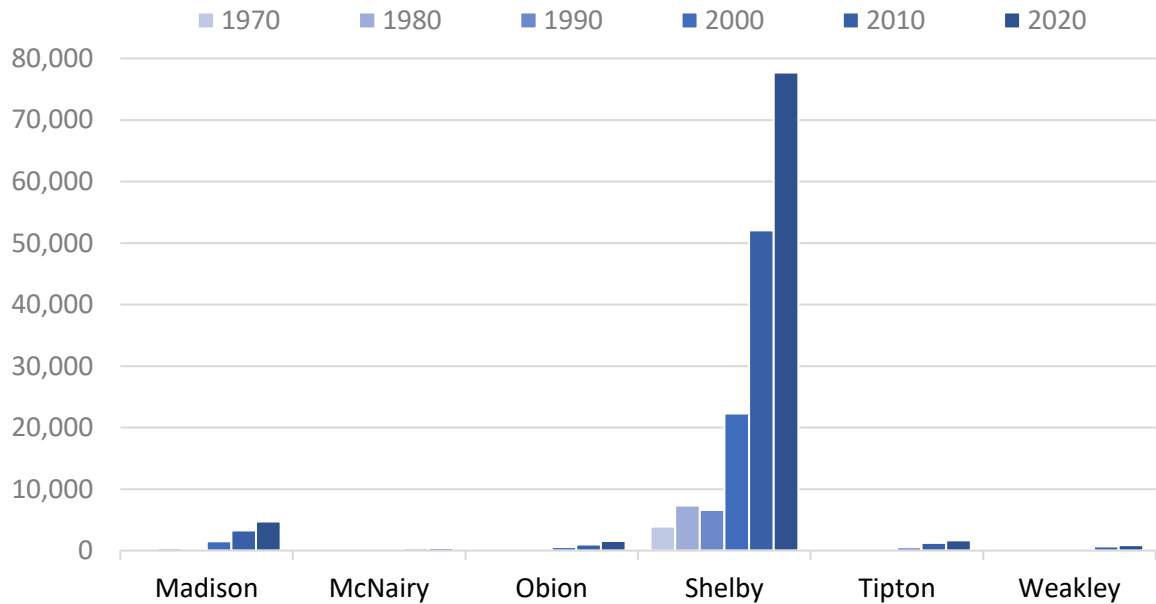
### 13. Number of Hispanics/Latinos



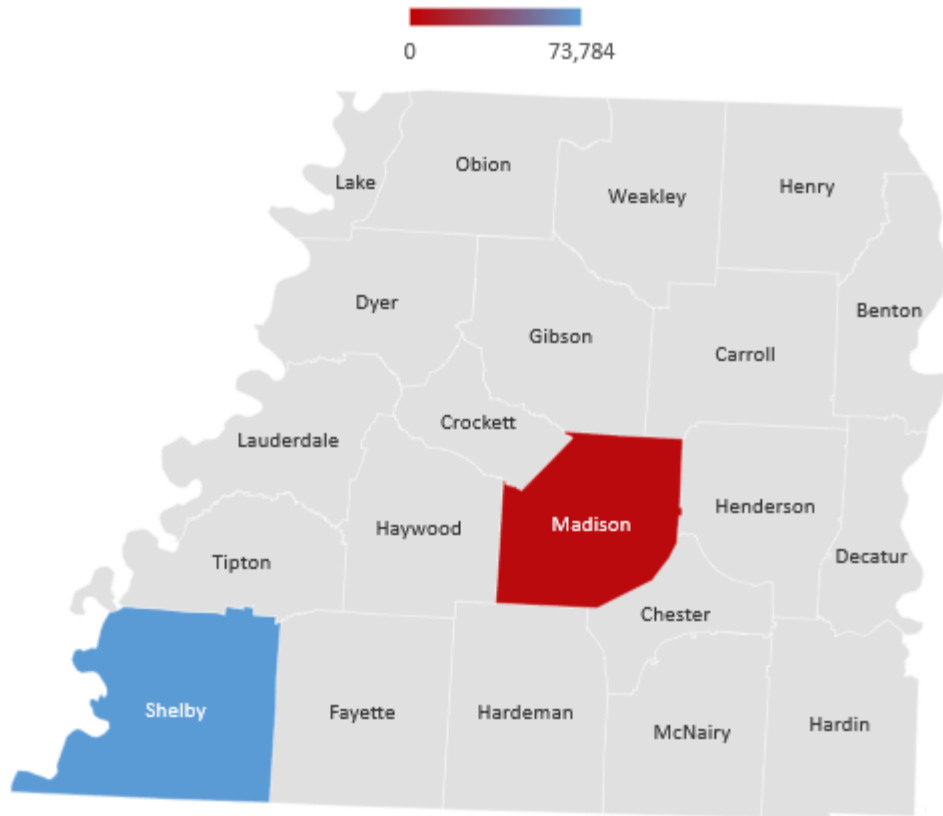
**Number of Hispanics/Latinos by County in the Diocese of Memphis between 1970 and 2020**



**Number of Hispanics/Latinos by County in the Diocese of Memphis between 1970 and 2020**



**Change in the Number of Hispanics/Latinos by County in the  
Diocese of Memphis between 1970 and 2020**



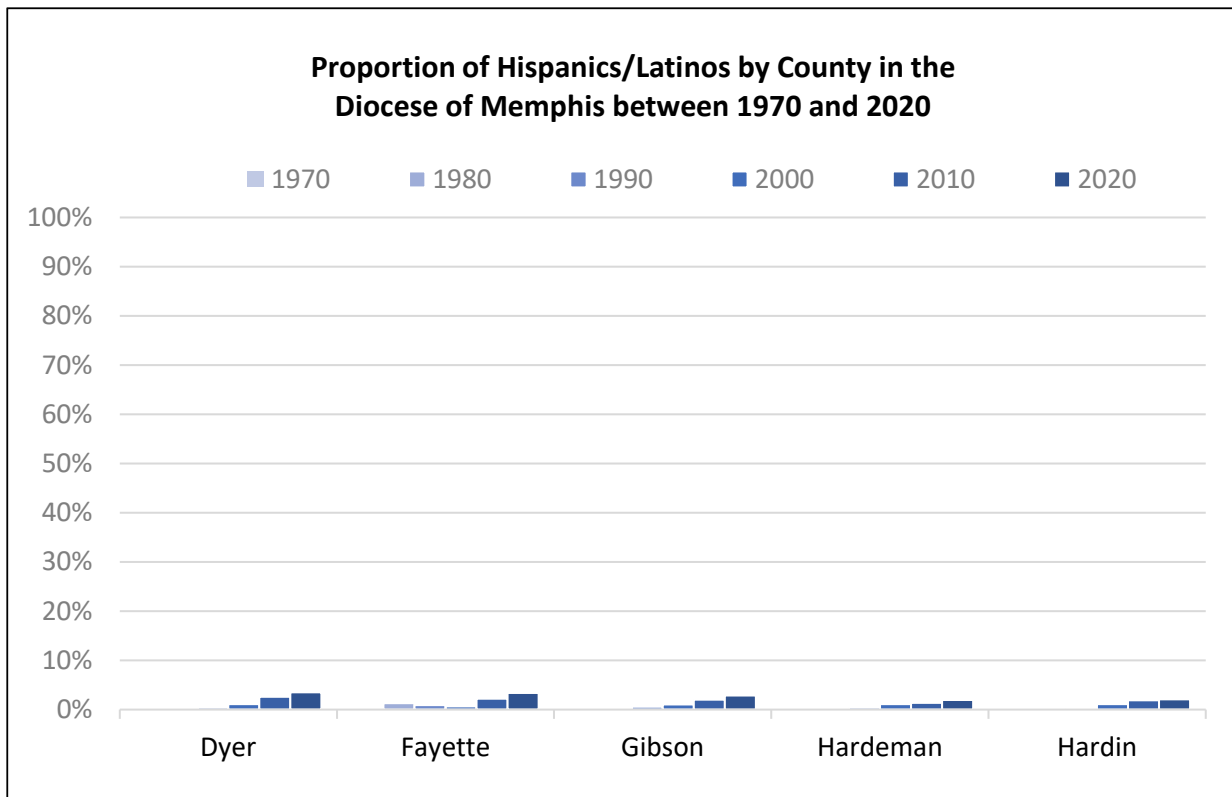
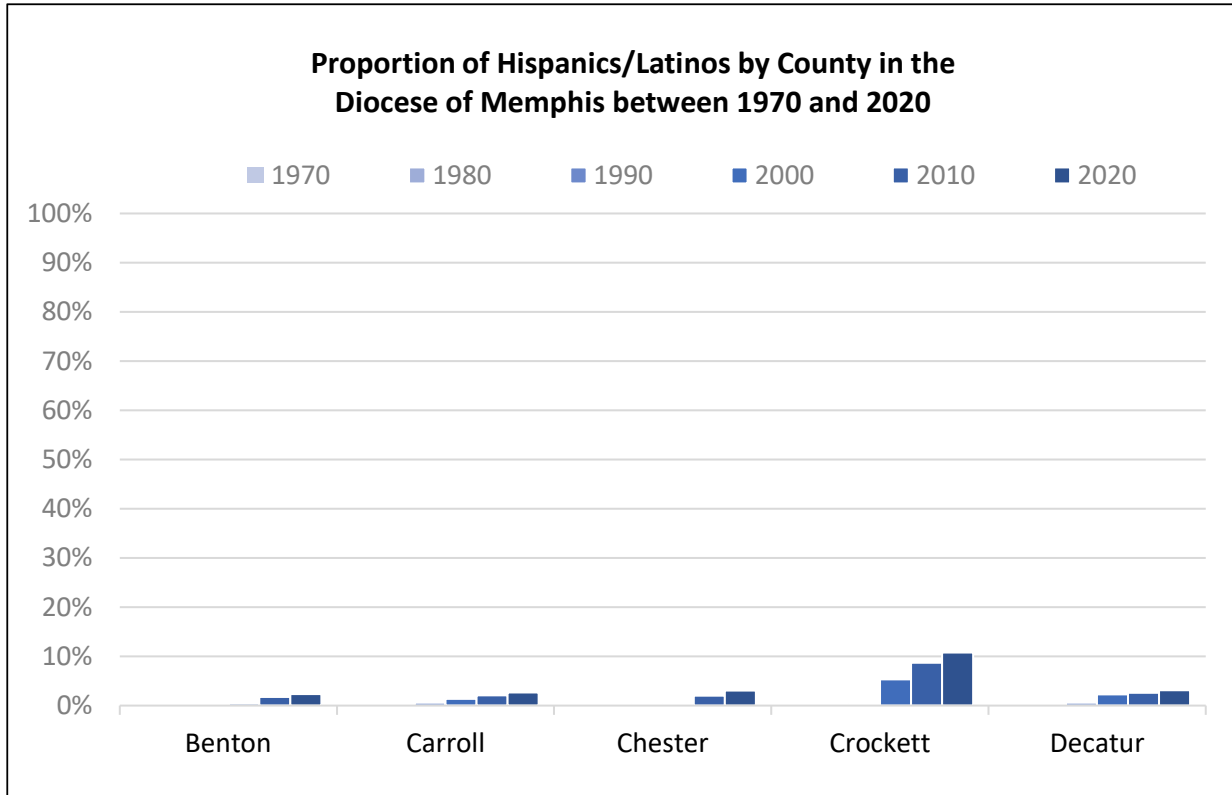
Between 1970 and 2020, the number of Hispanics/Latinos in:

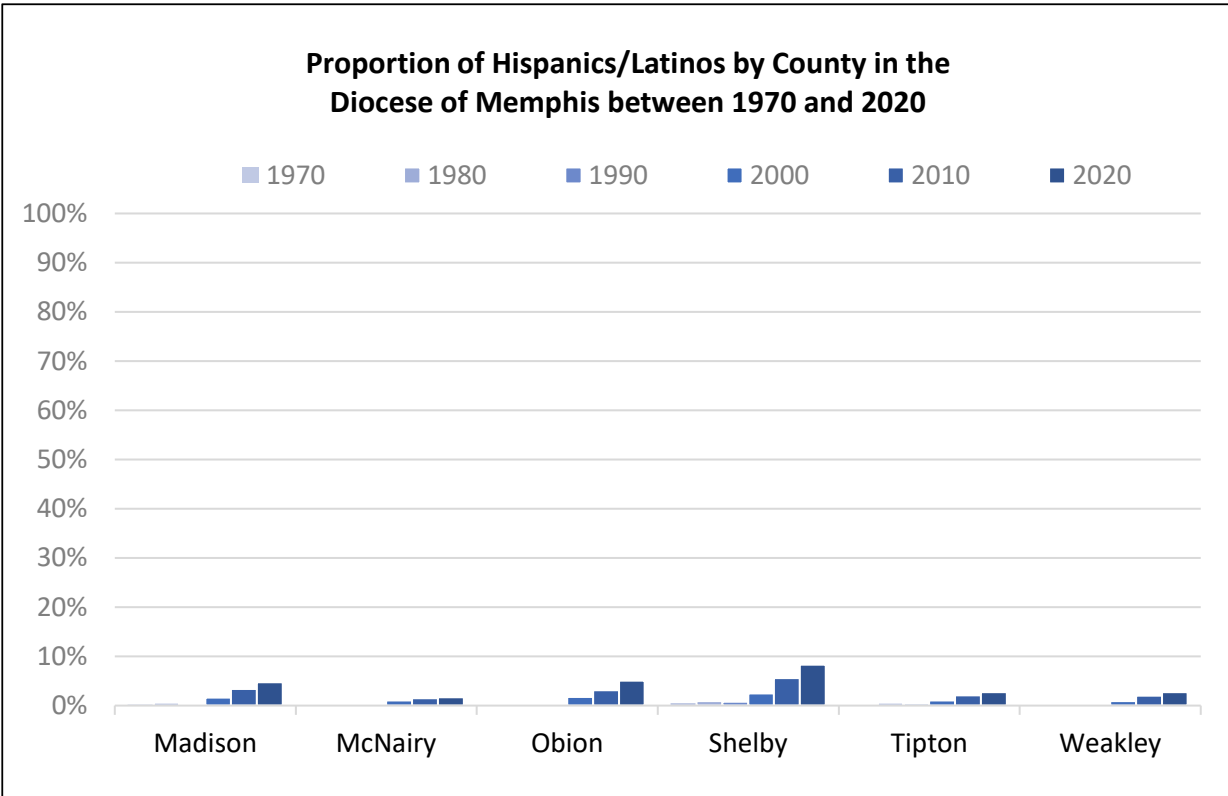
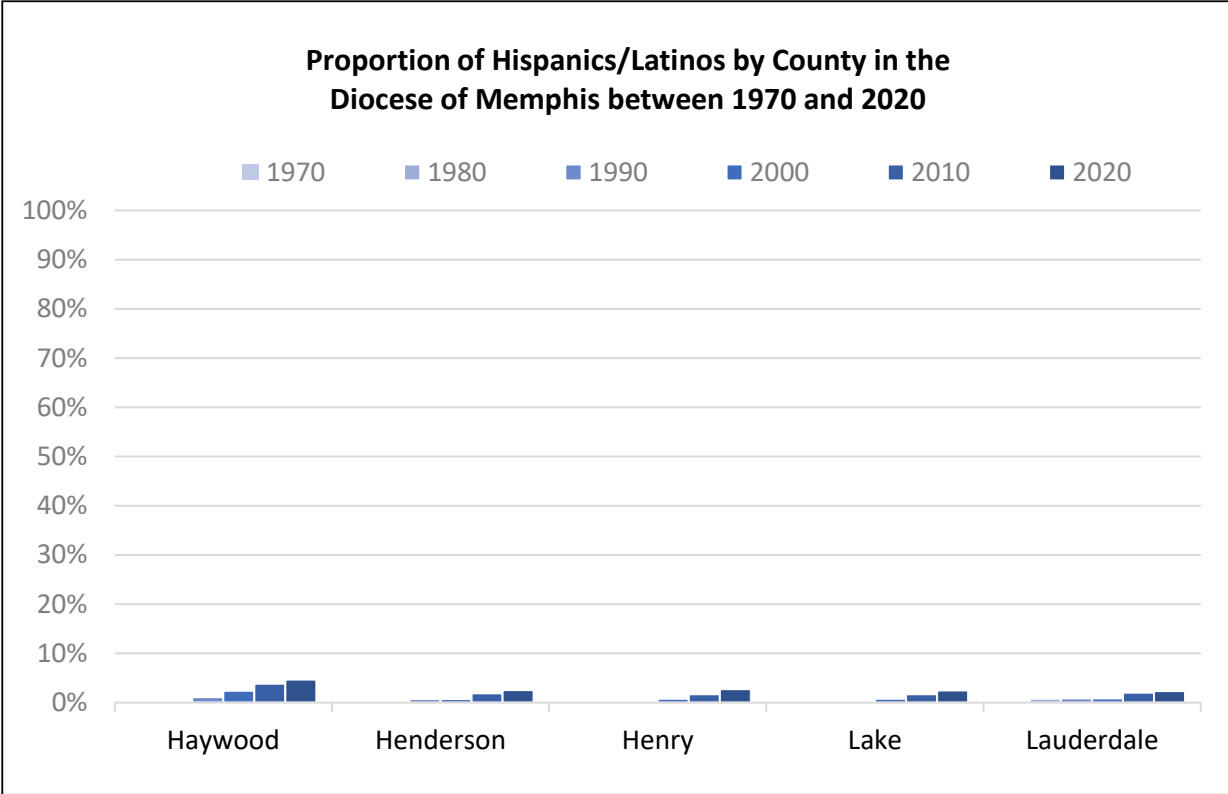
- Madison County increased by 4,572 people (by 3048%).
- Shelby County increased by 73,784 people (by 1881%).

**Number of Hispanics/Latinos by County in the  
Diocese of Memphis between 1970 and 2020**

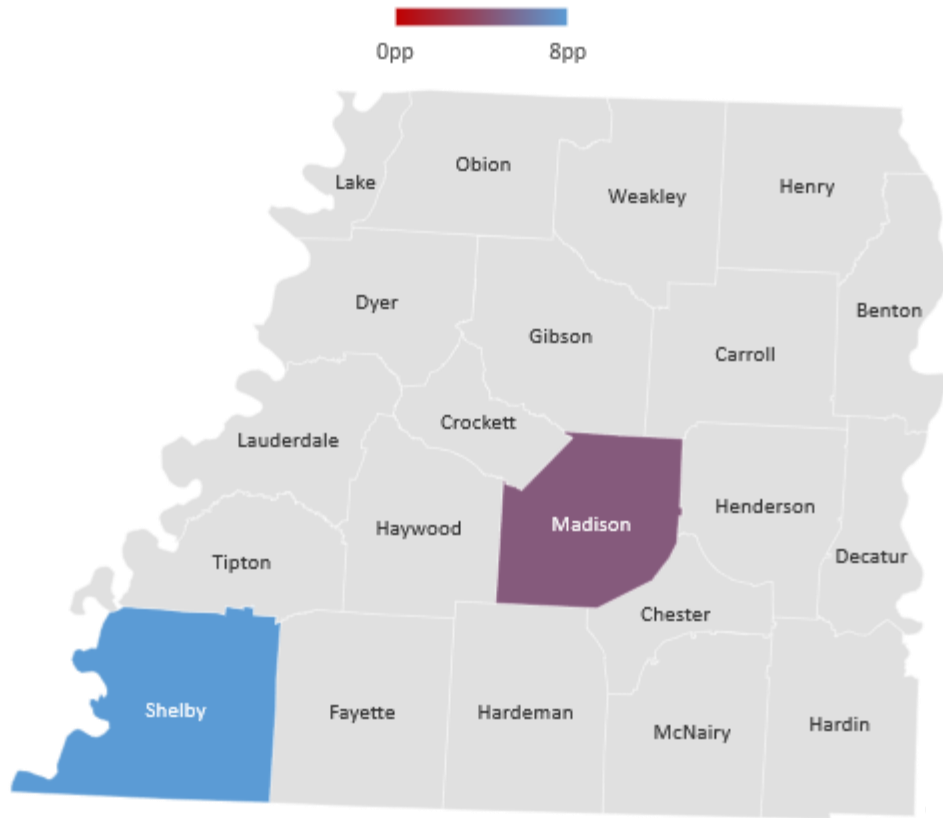
	<b>1970</b>	<b>1980</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2020</b>
	<b>[#]</b>	<b>[#]</b>	<b>[#]</b>	<b>[#]</b>	<b>[#]</b>	<b>[#]</b>
Benton	.	.	61	82	291	375
Carroll	.	.	159	412	595	769
Chester	.	.	48	54	343	528
Crockett	.	.	48	776	1,274	1,498
Decatur	.	.	61	270	308	358
Dyer	.	.	159	418	1,002	1,303
Fayette	.	327	230	186	858	1,430
Gibson	.	.	289	511	1,012	1,439
Hardeman	.	.	109	307	376	494
Hardin	.	.	28	289	497	565
Haywood	.	.	213	475	723	838
Henderson	.	.	157	195	532	719
Henry	.	.	58	249	553	877
Lake	.	.	25	61	136	175
Lauderdale	.	192	205	238	564	587
Madison	150	438	320	1,502	3,306	4,722
McNairy	.	.	48	267	396	438
Obion	.	.	129	571	999	1,574
Shelby	3,923	7,314	6,597	22,322	52,092	77,707
Tipton	.	196	180	546	1,269	1,686
Weakley	.	.	79	320	700	905
<b>Altogether</b>	<b>4,073</b>	<b>8,467</b>	<b>9,203</b>	<b>30,051</b>	<b>67,826</b>	<b>98,987</b>

### 14. Proportion of Hispanics/Latinos





### Change in the Proportion of Hispanics/Latinos by County in the Diocese of Memphis between 1970 and 2020



Between 1970 and 2020, the proportion of Hispanics/Latinos in:

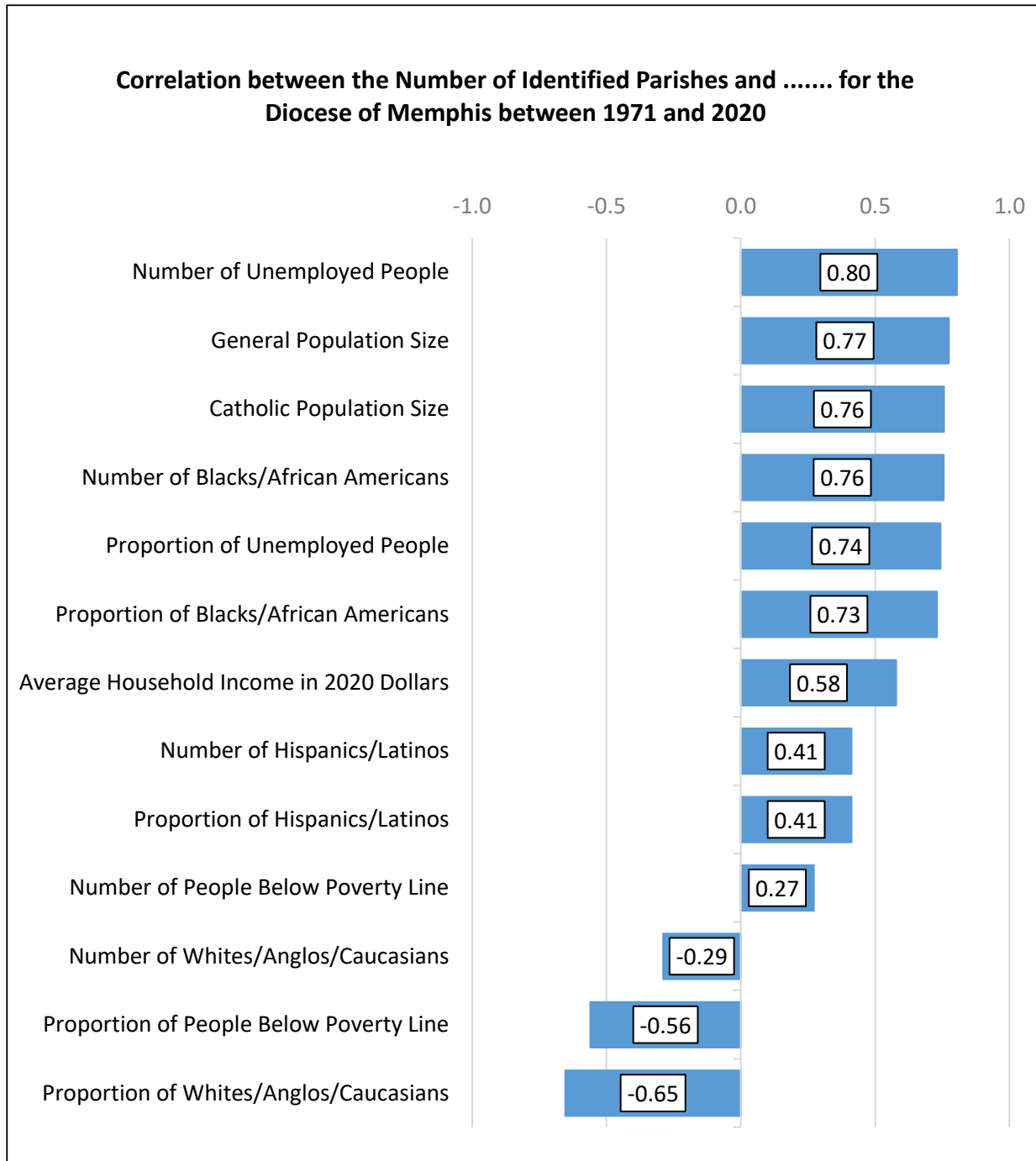
- Shelby County increased by 8pp.
- Madison County increased by 5pp.

**Proportion of Hispanics/Latinos by County in the  
Diocese of Memphis between 1970 and 2020**

	<b>1970</b>	<b>1980</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2020</b>
	<b>[%]</b>	<b>[%]</b>	<b>[%]</b>	<b>[%]</b>	<b>[%]</b>	<b>[%]</b>
Benton	.	.	<1	<1	2	2
Carroll	.	.	1	1	2	3
Chester	.	.	<1	<1	2	3
Crockett	.	.	<1	5	9	11
Decatur	.	.	1	2	3	3
Dyer	.	.	<1	1	3	4
Fayette	.	1	1	1	2	3
Gibson	.	.	1	1	2	3
Hardeman	.	.	<1	1	1	2
Hardin	.	.	<1	1	2	2
Haywood	.	.	1	2	4	5
Henderson	.	.	1	1	2	3
Henry	.	.	<1	1	2	3
Lake	.	.	<1	1	2	2
Lauderdale	.	1	1	1	2	2
Madison	<1	1	<1	2	3	5
McNairy	.	.	<1	1	2	2
Obion	.	.	<1	2	3	5
Shelby	1	1	1	2	6	8
Tipton	.	1	<1	1	2	3
Weakley	.	.	<1	1	2	3
<b>Altogether</b>	<b>&lt;1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>



**15. Correlation Between the Number of Identified Parishes and Diocese’s Socioeconomic Characteristics**



The chart above shows correlations measured by Pearson's Correlation Coefficient. Negative values indicate negative correlation and positive values positive correlation. Absolute values greater than 0.7 indicate strong correlation, values between 0.5 and 0.7 indicate moderate correlation, values below 0.5 indicate weak or insignificant correlation. Note that this analysis is based on a time series limited to six observations (i.e., data for 1970, 1980, 1990, 2000, 2010, and 2020).

**Correlation between the Number of Identified Parishes and ..... for the  
Diocese of Memphis between 1971 and 2020**

	County			Diocese
	Minimum [PCC]	Average [PCC]	Maximum [PCC]	Altogether [PCC]
Catholic Population Size	0.33	0.48	<b>0.77</b>	<b>0.76</b>
General Population Size	<b>0.78</b>	<b>0.78</b>	<b>0.78</b>	<b>0.77</b>
Average Household Income in 2020 Dollars	0.56	0.56	0.56	0.58
Number of People Below Poverty Line	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.27
Proportion of People Below Poverty Line	-0.49	-0.49	-0.49	-0.56
Number of Unemployed People	<b>0.81</b>	<b>0.81</b>	<b>0.81</b>	<b>0.80</b>
Proportion of Unemployed People	<b>0.75</b>	<b>0.75</b>	<b>0.75</b>	<b>0.74</b>
Number of Whites/Anglos/Caucasians	-0.37	-0.37	-0.37	-0.29
Proportion of Whites/Anglos/Caucasians	-0.66	-0.66	-0.66	-0.65
Number of Blacks/African Americans	<b>0.76</b>	<b>0.76</b>	<b>0.76</b>	<b>0.76</b>
Proportion of Blacks/African Americans	<b>0.74</b>	<b>0.74</b>	<b>0.74</b>	<b>0.73</b>
Number of Hispanics/Latinos	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.41
Proportion of Hispanics/Latinos	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.41

\* Strong correlations (i.e., Pearson's Correlation Coefficients or PCC above 0.70 and below -0.70) are marked in bold.

\*\* This analysis is based on 1 county for which data were available.

Changes in the number of identified parishes from decade to decade (between 1970 and 2020) show strong positive correlation with the changes in the:

- number of unemployed people (0.80).
- general population size (0.77).
- number of Blacks/African Americans (0.76).
- Catholic population size (0.76).
- proportion of unemployed people (0.74).
- proportion of Blacks/African Americans (0.73).

### 3. Census Tract - Level Description

The census tract-level overview is based on the analysis of data from several sources: the Official Catholic Directory for 1970, 1980, 1990, 2000, 2010, and 2020, Neighborhood Change Database for 1970, 1980, 1990, 2000, and 2010, and diocesan websites / documents.

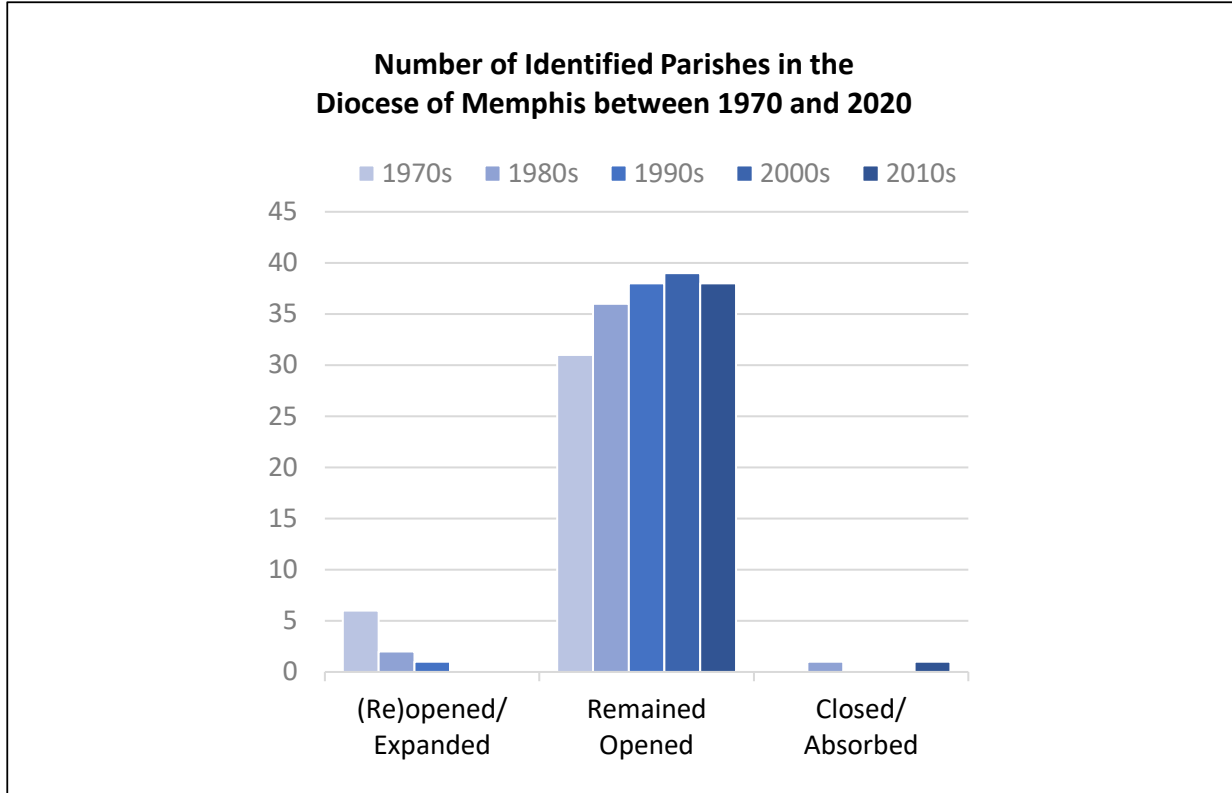
- The variables from the Official Catholic Directory are based on the identified parishes (as opposed to the actual number of parishes shown in diocesan-level overview in Section 1). In general, the number of identified parishes only includes parishes for which addresses could be identified (see Appendix I: Methodology for more information). The specific variables include: the number of parishes that (re)opened/expanded (i.e., merged to include another parish) during each decade, the number of parishes that remained opened over the course of each decade, and the number of parishes closed/absorbed (i.e., merged into another parish) during each decade.
- The variables from the Neighborhood Change Database include general population size, average household income (in 2020 dollars), poverty (as a number and proportion of people below poverty line), unemployment (as number and proportion of persons 16+ years old in the civilian labor force and unemployed), Whites/Anglos/Caucasians (as a number and proportion), Blacks/African Americans (as a number and proportion), and Hispanics/Latinos (as a number and proportion). Those variables are calculated for census tracts where parishes (re)opened/expanded, remained opened, and closed/were absorbed each decade.

Census tract-level overview includes a chart, a table, and text description for each variable explaining how values differ between census tracts where parishes (re)opened/expanded, remained opened, and closed/were absorbed. Additionally, two maps are included to show identified parishes in the diocese (one showing the entire diocese and the other showing a close up of the main metropolitan area).

The overview concludes with analysis exploring correlations between parishes' status (opened or closed) and each of the 12 socioeconomic variables. The description is based on Point Biserial Correlation Coefficients for all parishes / census tracts in each diocese for which data was available.

If instead of the detailed description, you would like to see the summary of the main findings from this analysis, please go to the Executive Summary at the beginning of this report. If you would like to better understand how the analysis was prepared, please go to Appendix I: Methodology at the end of this report.

## 1. Number of Identified Parishes



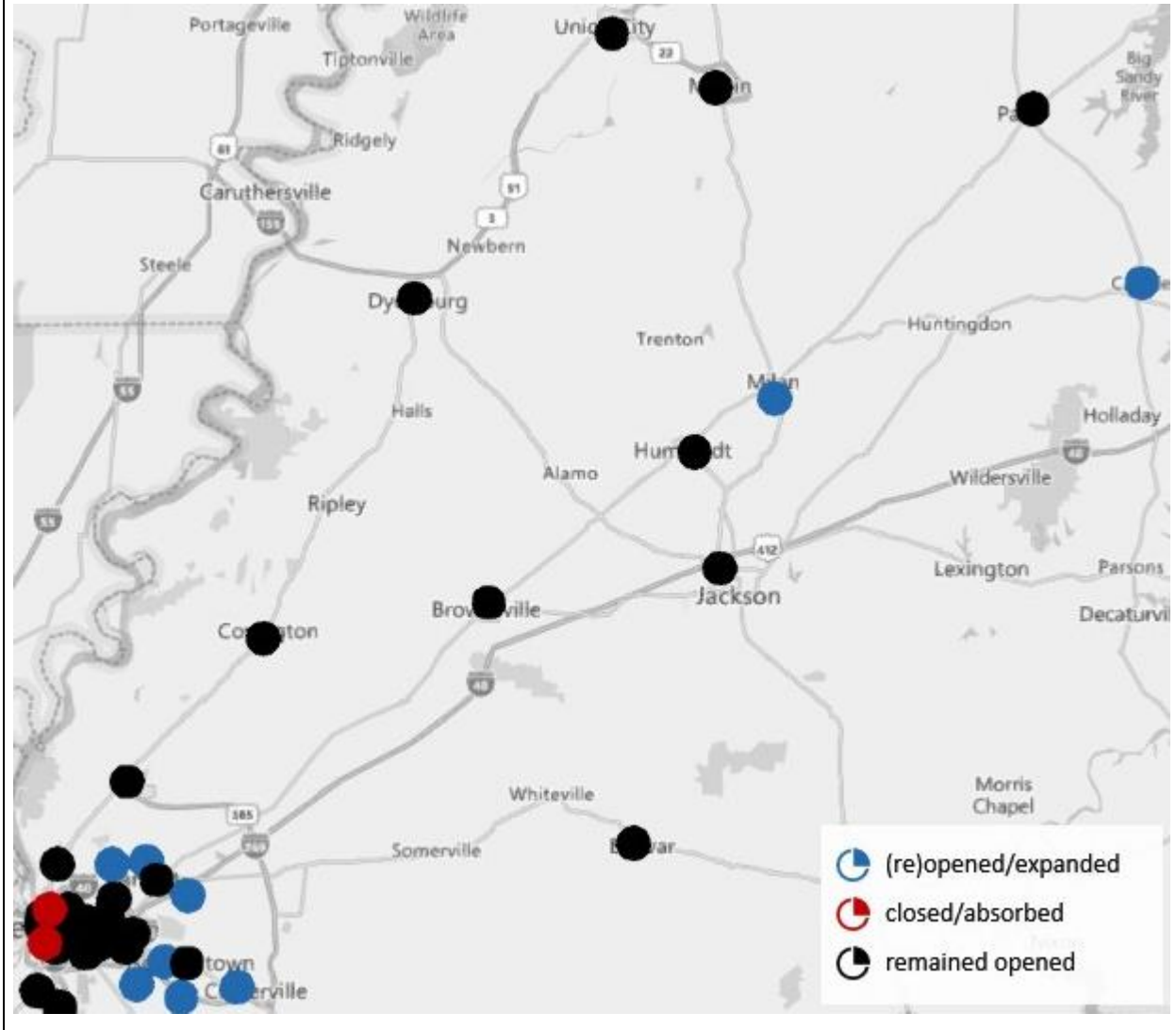
Over the entire 50-year period, a total 40 parishes were identified in the Diocese of Memphis (the actual number of parishes may be higher- see Appendix I for more information). This includes:

- 29 parishes that remained opened.
- 9 (re)opened/expanded parishes.
- 2 closed/absorbed parishes.

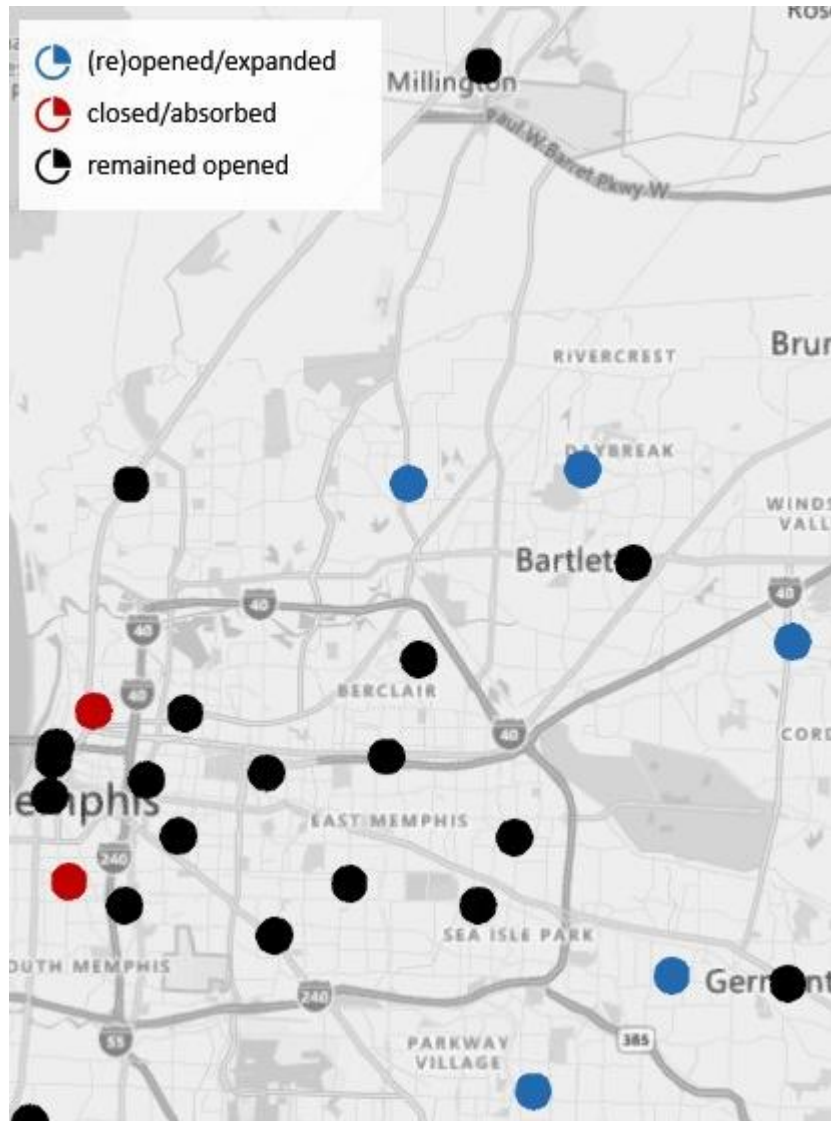
**Number of Identified Parishes in the  
Diocese of Memphis between 1970 and 2020**

	1970s	1980s	1990s	2000s	2010s	All
	[#]	[#]	[#]	[#]	[#]	[#]
(Re)opened/Expanded	6	2	1	0	0	9
Remained Opened	31	36	38	39	38	29
Closed/Absorbed	0	1	0	0	1	2
<b>Altogether</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>40</b>

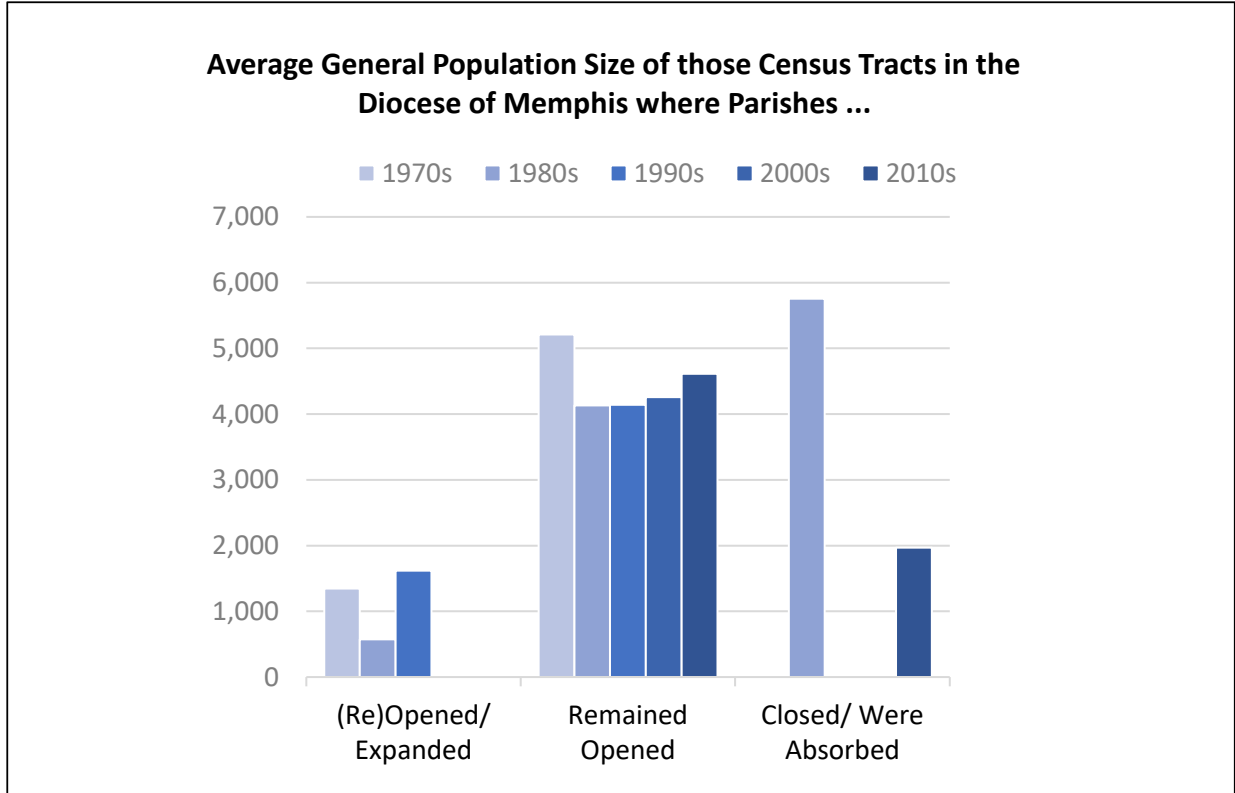
### Identified Parishes in the Diocese of Memphis between 1970 and 2020



Identified Parishes in the Diocese of Memphis between 1970 and 2020  
(Close Up)



## 2. Average General Population Size



\* Fewer than 30 identified parishes were (re)opened/expanded over the entire period.

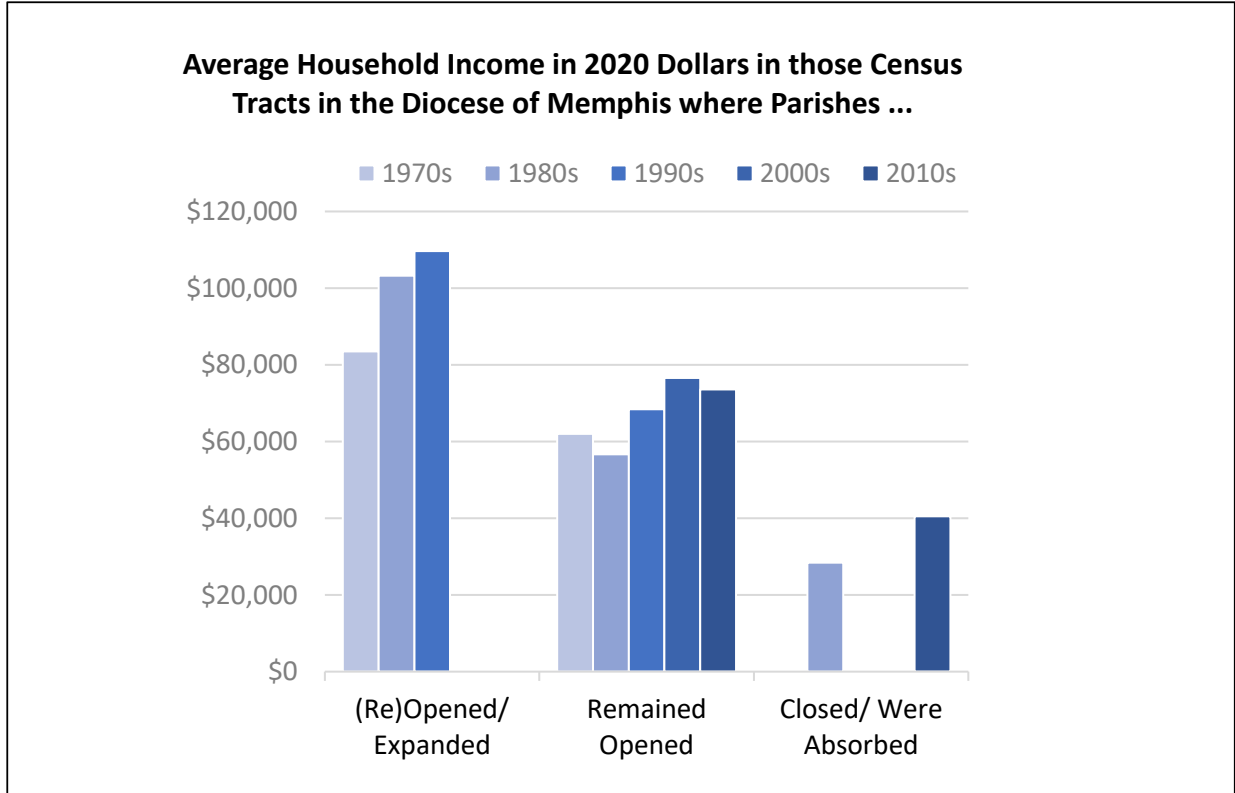
\*\* Fewer than 30 identified parishes were closed/absorbed over the entire period.

Between 1970 and 2020, there were, on average 4,425 people in those census tracts in the Diocese of Memphis where parishes remained opened. By comparison, the general population size in those census tracts where parishes were:

- (Re)opened/expanded was lower by 3,151 people (by 71%).
- Closed/absorbed was lower by 562 people (by 13%).

	1970s	1980s	1990s	2000s	2010s	All
	[#]	[#]	[#]	[#]	[#]	[#]
(Re)opened/Expanded	1,344	575	1,619	.	.	1,274
Remained Opened	5,209	4,134	4,144	4,259	4,615	4,425
Closed/Were Absorbed	.	5,756	.	.	1,969	3,863
<b>Altogether</b>	<b>4,519</b>	<b>4,069</b>	<b>4,079</b>	<b>4,259</b>	<b>4,548</b>	<b>4,292</b>

### 3. Average Household Income



\* Fewer than 30 identified parishes were (re)opened/expanded over the entire period.

\*\* Fewer than 30 identified parishes were closed/absorbed over the entire period.

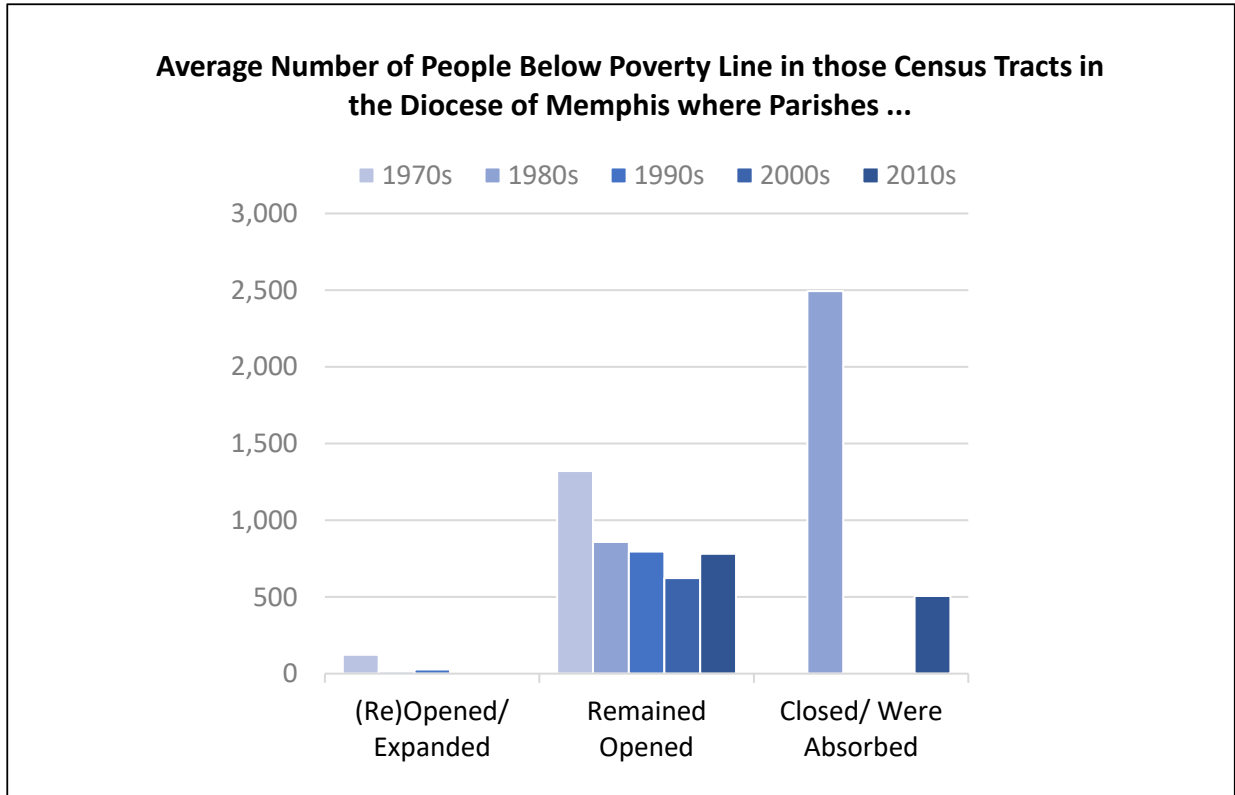
Over the entire 50-year period, the average household income in 2020 dollars in those census tracts in the Diocese of Memphis where parishes remained opened equaled \$68,442. By comparison, the household income in 2020 dollars in those census tracts where parishes were:

- Closed/absorbed was lower by \$33,960 (by 50%).
- (Re)opened/expanded was higher by \$21,628 (by 32%).

	1970s	1980s	1990s	2000s	2010s	All
	[\$]	[\$]	[\$]	[\$]	[\$]	[\$]
(Re)opened/Expanded	83,501	103,303	109,685	.	.	<b>90,070</b>
Remained Opened	61,993	56,672	68,405	76,611	73,602	<b>68,442</b>
Closed/Were Absorbed	.	28,464	.	.	40,500	<b>34,482</b>
<b>Altogether</b>	<b>65,834</b>	<b>57,230</b>	<b>69,463</b>	<b>76,611</b>	<b>72,753</b>	<b>68,911</b>



#### 4. Average Number of People Below Poverty Line



\* Fewer than 30 identified parishes were (re)opened/expanded over the entire period.

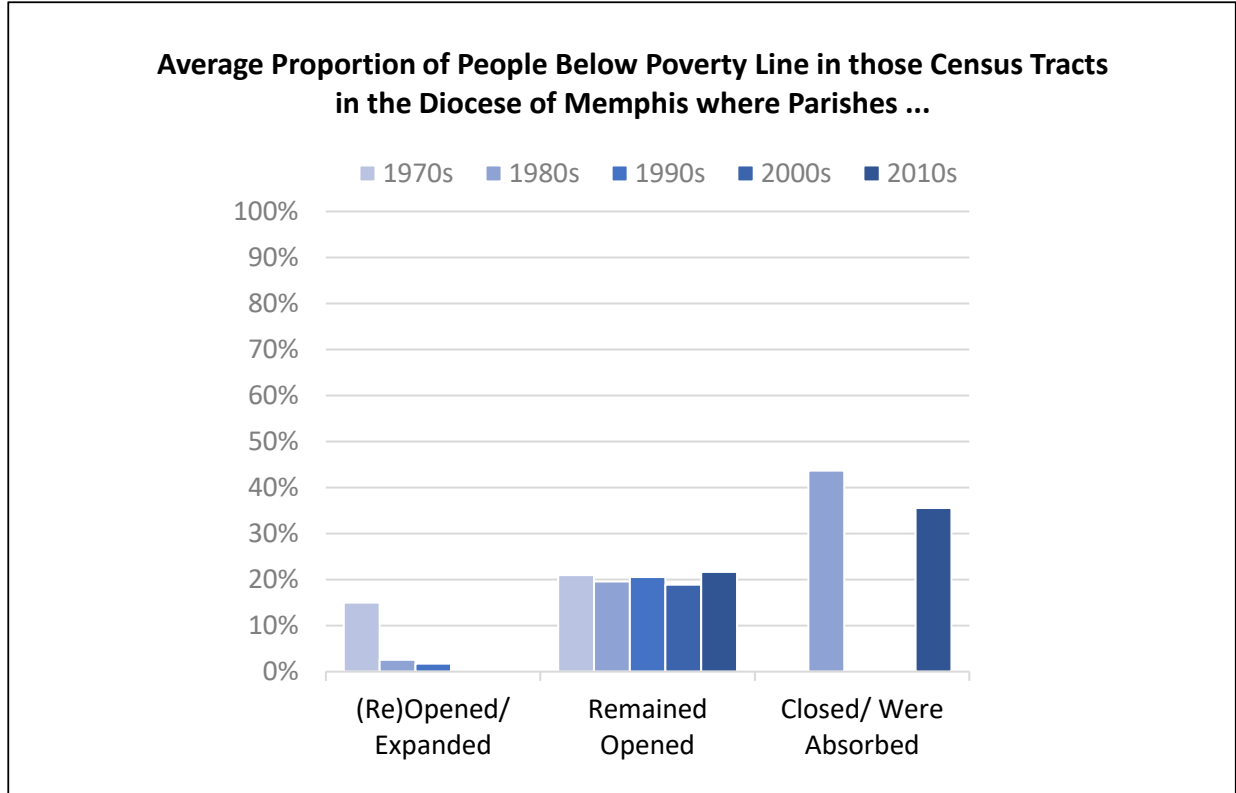
\*\* Fewer than 30 identified parishes were closed/absorbed over the entire period.

Between 1970 and 2020, there were, on average 836 unemployed people in those census tracts in the Diocese of Memphis where parishes remained opened. By comparison, the number of people below poverty line in those census tracts where parishes were:

- (Re)opened/expanded was lower by 742 people (by 89%).
- Closed/absorbed was higher by 664 people (by 79%).

<b>Average Number of People Below Poverty Line in those Census Tracts in the Diocese of Memphis where Parishes ...</b>						
	<b>1970s</b>	<b>1980s</b>	<b>1990s</b>	<b>2000s</b>	<b>2010s</b>	<b>All</b>
	<b>[#]</b>	<b>[#]</b>	<b>[#]</b>	<b>[#]</b>	<b>[#]</b>	<b>[#]</b>
(Re)opened/Expanded	124	15	28	.	.	<b>94</b>
Remained Opened	1,322	859	797	624	782	<b>836</b>
Closed/Were Absorbed	.	2,494	.	.	507	<b>1,501</b>
<b>Altogether</b>	<b>1,108</b>	<b>885</b>	<b>777</b>	<b>624</b>	<b>775</b>	<b>814</b>

## 5. Average Proportion of People Below Poverty Line



\* Fewer than 30 identified parishes were (re)opened/expanded over the entire period.

\*\* Fewer than 30 identified parishes were closed/absorbed over the entire period.

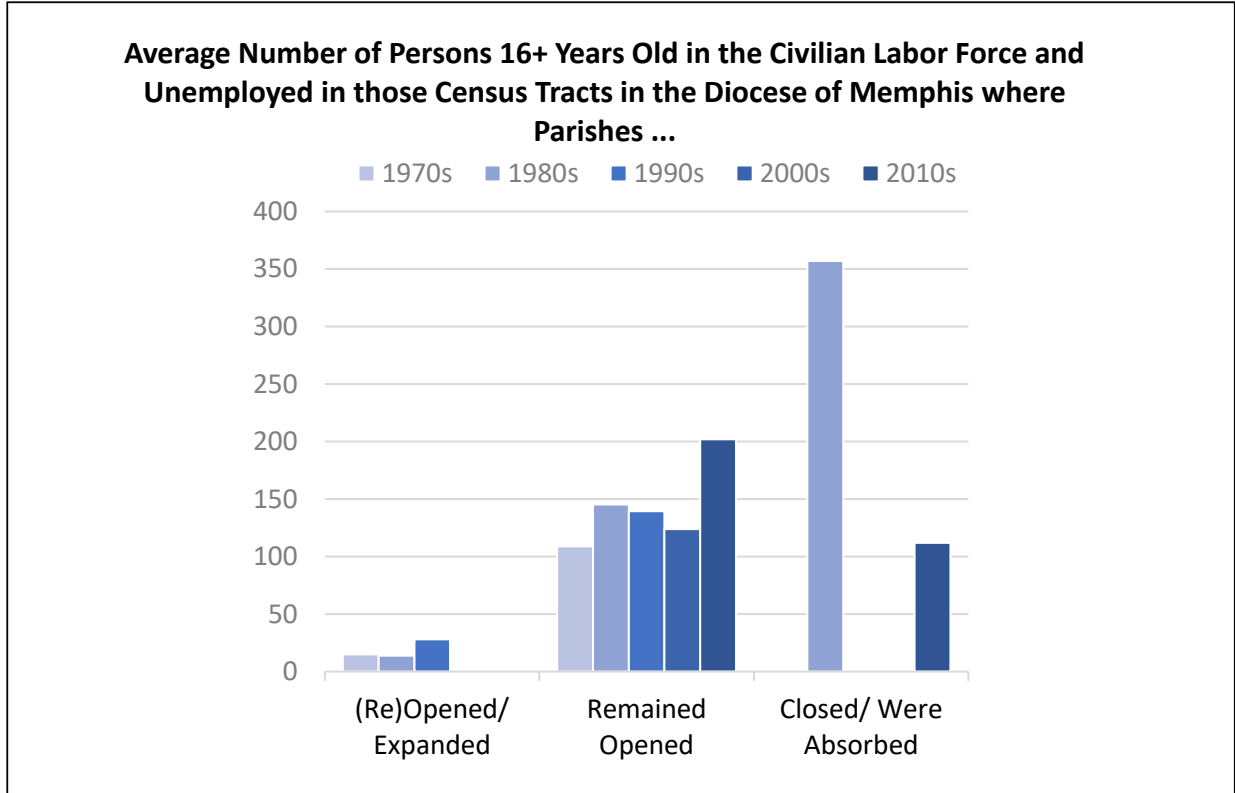
Over the entire 50-year period, the average proportion of people below poverty line in those census tracts in the Diocese of Memphis where parishes remained opened equaled 20%. By comparison, the proportion of people below poverty line in those census tracts where parishes were:

- Closed/absorbed was higher by 19pp.
- (Re)opened/expanded was lower by 9pp.

**Average Proportion of People Below Poverty Line in those Census Tracts in the Diocese of Memphis where Parishes ...**

	1970s	1980s	1990s	2000s	2010s	All
	[%]	[%]	[%]	[%]	[%]	[%]
(Re)opened/Expanded	15	3	2	.	.	<b>11</b>
Remained Opened	21	20	21	19	22	<b>20</b>
Closed/Were Absorbed	.	44	.	.	36	<b>40</b>
<b>Altogether</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>20</b>

## 6. Average Number of Unemployed People



\* Fewer than 30 identified parishes were (re)opened/expanded over the entire period.

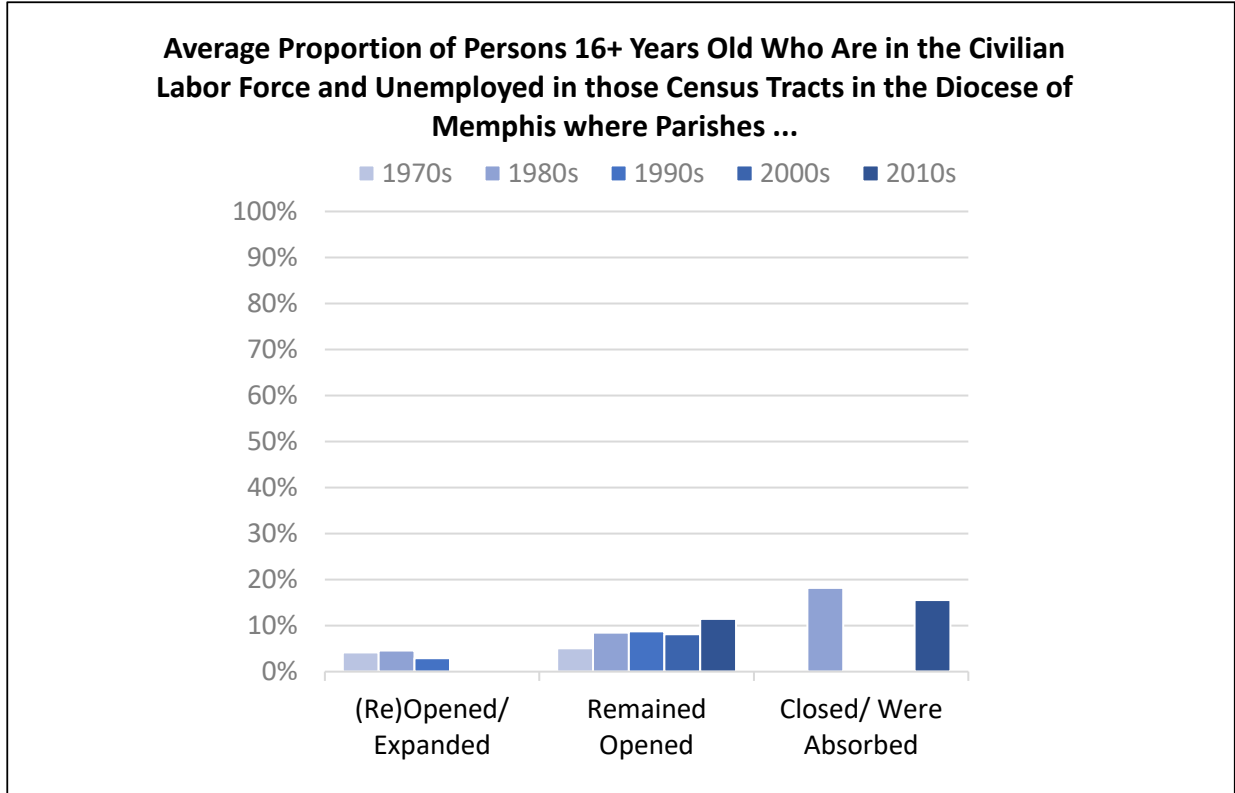
\*\* Fewer than 30 identified parishes were closed/absorbed over the entire period.

Between 1970 and 2020, there were, on average 147 unemployed people in those census tracts in the Diocese of Memphis where parishes remained opened. By comparison, the unemployment in those census tracts where parishes were:

- (Re)opened/expanded was lower by 130 people (by 89%).
- Closed/absorbed was higher by 88 people (by 60%).

	1970s	1980s	1990s	2000s	2010s	All
	[#]	[#]	[#]	[#]	[#]	[#]
(Re)opened/Expanded	15	14	28	.	.	17
Remained Open	109	145	139	124	202	147
Closed/Were Absorbed	.	357	.	.	112	235
<b>Altogether</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>143</b>

## 7. Average Proportion of Unemployed People



\* Fewer than 30 identified parishes were (re)opened/expanded over the entire period.

\*\* Fewer than 30 identified parishes were closed/absorbed over the entire period.

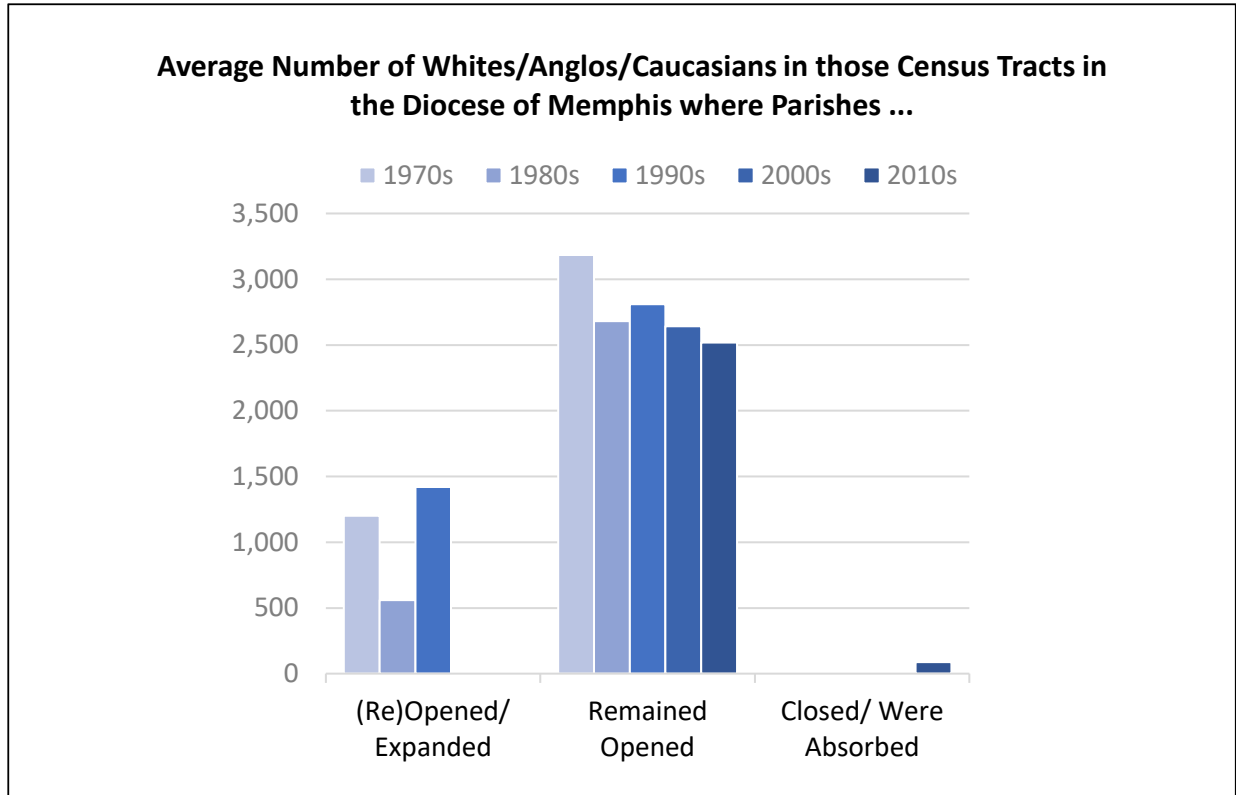
Over the entire 50-year period, the average unemployment rate in those census tracts in the Diocese of Memphis where parishes remained opened equaled 9%. By comparison, the unemployment rate in those census tracts where parishes were:

- Closed/absorbed was higher by 8pp.
- (Re)opened/expanded was lower by 5pp.

**Average Proportion of Persons 16+ Years Old Who Are in the Civilian Labor Force and Unemployed in those Census Tracts in the Diocese of Memphis where Parishes ...**

	1970s	1980s	1990s	2000s	2010s	All
	[%]	[%]	[%]	[%]	[%]	[%]
(Re)opened/Expanded	4	5	3	.	.	4
Remained Opened	5	8	9	8	11	9
Closed/Were Absorbed	.	18	.	.	16	17
<b>Altogether</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>9</b>

## 8. Average Number of Whites/Anglos/Caucasians



\* Fewer than 30 identified parishes were (re)opened/expanded over the entire period.

\*\* Fewer than 30 identified parishes were closed/absorbed over the entire period.

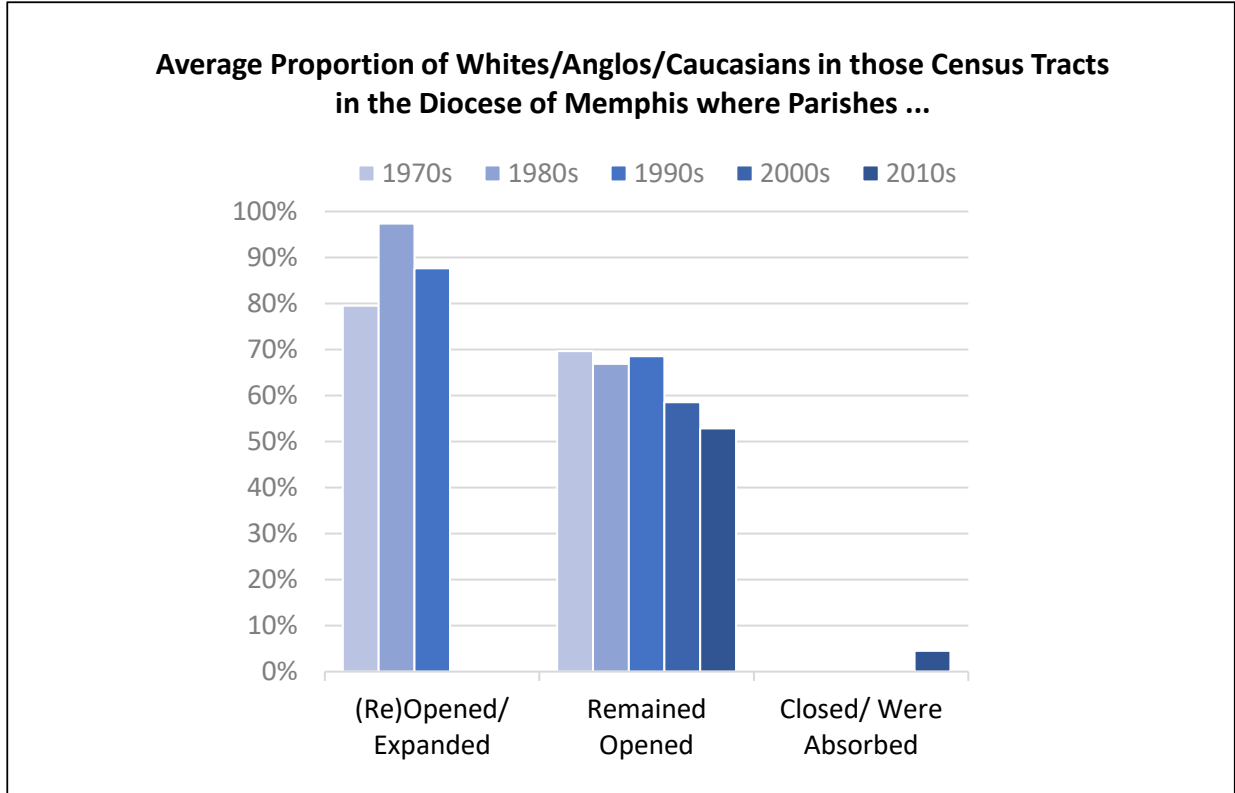
Between 1970 and 2020, there were, on average 2,734 Whites/Anglos/Caucasians in those census tracts in the Diocese of Memphis where parishes remained opened. By comparison, the number of Whites/Anglos/Caucasians in those census tracts where parishes were:

- Closed/absorbed was lower by 2,686 people (by 98%).
- (Re)opened/expanded was lower by 1,593 people (by 58%).

**Average Number of Whites/Anglos/Caucasians in those Census Tracts in the Diocese of Memphis where Parishes ...**

	1970s	1980s	1990s	2000s	2010s	All
	[#]	[#]	[#]	[#]	[#]	[#]
(Re)opened/Expanded	1,202	560	1,419	.	.	1,141
Remained Opened	3,186	2,682	2,811	2,642	2,520	2,734
Closed/Were Absorbed	.	7	.	.	89	48
<b>Altogether</b>	<b>2,831</b>	<b>2,522</b>	<b>2,775</b>	<b>2,642</b>	<b>2,457</b>	<b>2,639</b>

## 9. Average Proportion of Whites/Anglos/Caucasians



\* Fewer than 30 identified parishes were (re)opened/expanded over the entire period.

\*\* Fewer than 30 identified parishes were closed/absorbed over the entire period.

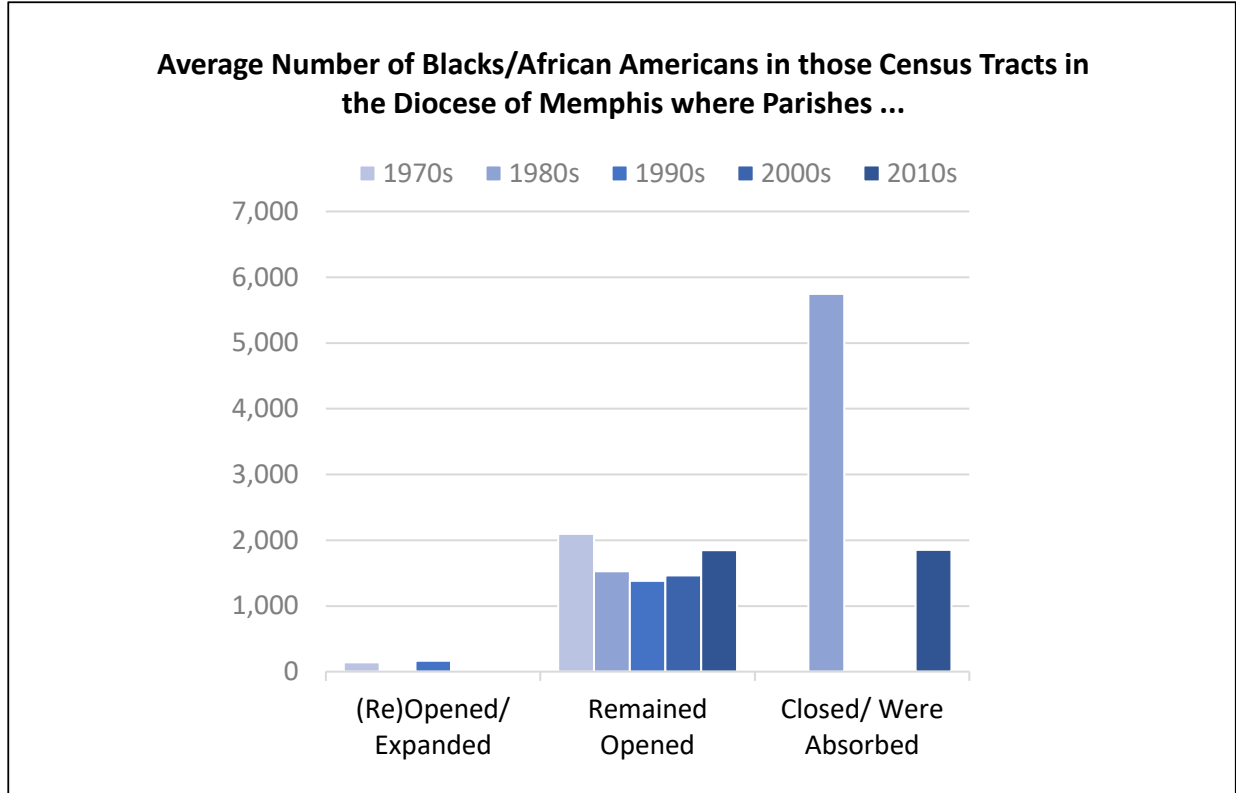
Over the entire 50-year period, the average proportion of Whites/Anglos/Caucasians in those census tracts in the Diocese of Memphis where parishes remained opened equaled 62%. By comparison, the proportion of Whites/Anglos/Caucasians in those census tracts where parishes were:

- Closed/absorbed was lower by 60pp.
- (Re)opened/expanded was higher by 21pp.

**Average Proportion of Whites/Anglos/Caucasians in those Census Tracts in the Diocese of Memphis where Parishes ...**

	1970s	1980s	1990s	2000s	2010s	All
	[%]	[%]	[%]	[%]	[%]	[%]
(Re)opened/Expanded	80	97	88	.	.	<b>83</b>
Remained Opened	70	67	69	59	53	<b>62</b>
Closed/Were Absorbed	.	<1	.	.	5	<b>2</b>
<b>Altogether</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>63</b>

## 10. Average Number of Blacks/African Americans



\* Fewer than 30 identified parishes were (re)opened/expanded over the entire period.

\*\* Fewer than 30 identified parishes were closed/absorbed over the entire period.

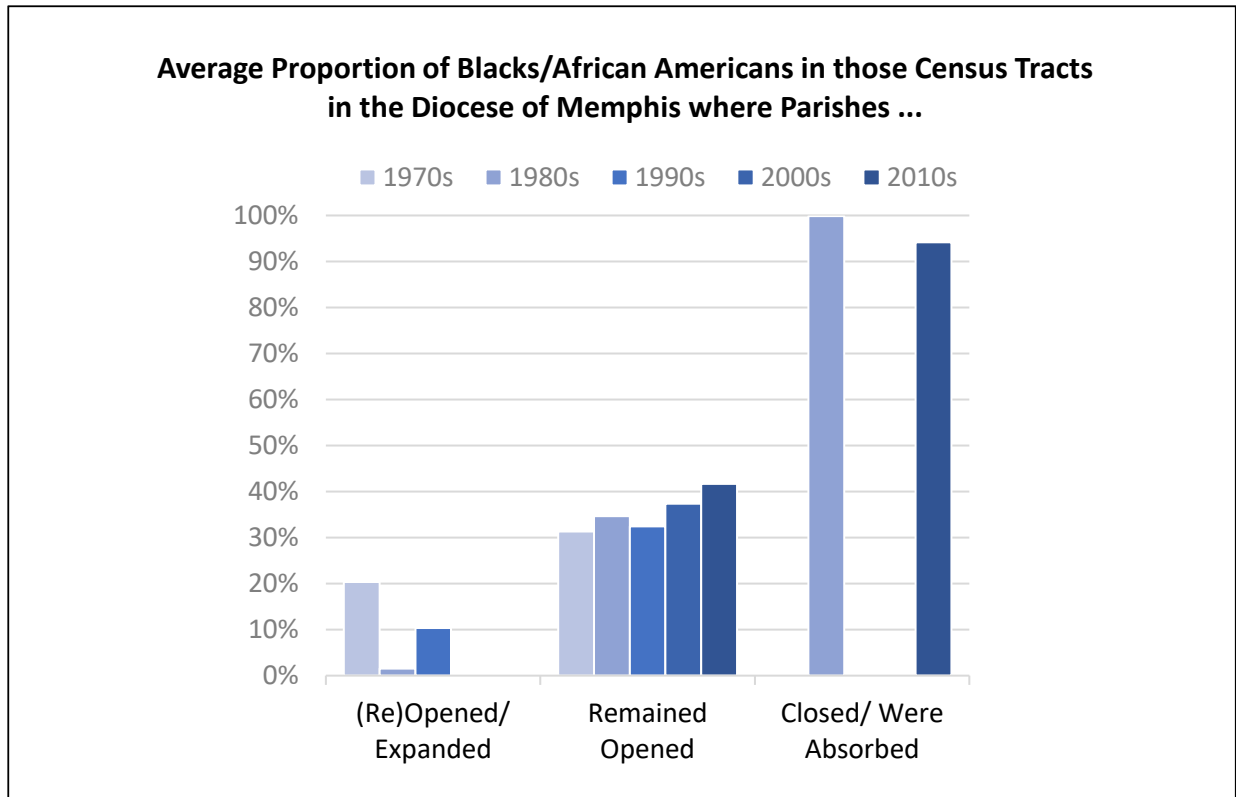
Between 1970 and 2020, there were, on average 1,632 Blacks/African Americans in those census tracts in the Diocese of Memphis where parishes remained open. By comparison, the number of Blacks/African Americans in those census tracts where parishes were:

- Closed/absorbed was higher by 2,170 people (by 133%).
- (Re)opened/expanded was lower by 1,506 people (by 92%).

**Average Number of Blacks/African Americans in those Census Tracts in the Diocese of Memphis where Parishes ...**

	1970s	1980s	1990s	2000s	2010s	All
	[#]	[#]	[#]	[#]	[#]	[#]
(Re)opened/Expanded	142	9	168	.	.	126
Remained Open	2,096	1,528	1,383	1,465	1,850	1,632
Closed/Were Absorbed	.	5,749	.	.	1,855	3,802
<b>Altogether</b>	<b>1,734</b>	<b>1,624</b>	<b>1,351</b>	<b>1,465</b>	<b>1,850</b>	<b>1,596</b>

## 11. Average Proportion of Blacks/African Americans



\* Fewer than 30 identified parishes were (re)opened/expanded over the entire period.

\*\* Fewer than 30 identified parishes were closed/absorbed over the entire period.

Over the entire 50-year period, the average proportion of Blacks/African Americans in those census tracts in the Diocese of Memphis where parishes remained opened equaled 36%. By comparison, the proportion of Blacks/African Americans in those census tracts where parishes were:

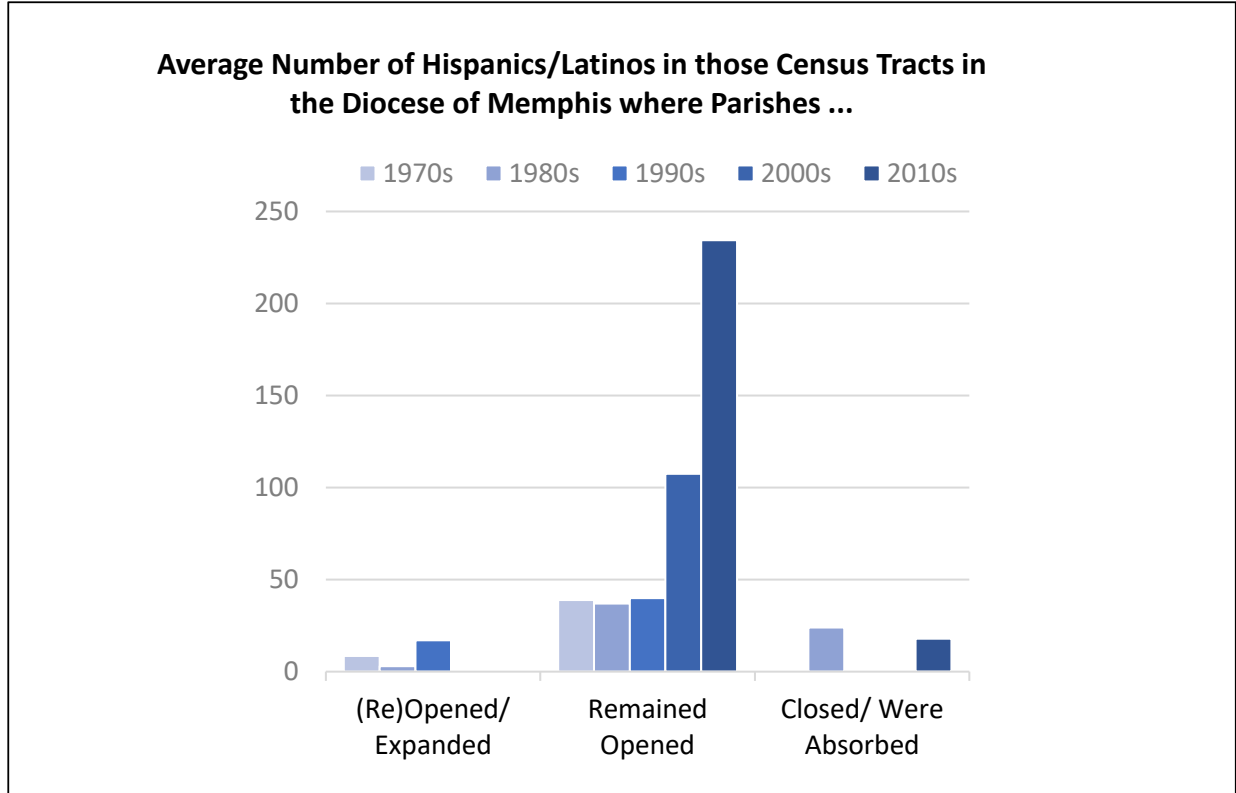
- Closed/absorbed was higher by 61pp.
- (Re)opened/expanded was lower by 20pp.

**Average Proportion of Blacks/African Americans in those Census Tracts in the Diocese of Memphis where Parishes ...**

	1970s	1980s	1990s	2000s	2010s	All
	[%]	[%]	[%]	[%]	[%]	[%]
(Re)opened/Expanded	20	2	10	.	.	<b>16</b>
Remained Opened	31	35	32	37	42	<b>36</b>
Closed/Were Absorbed	.	100	.	.	94	<b>97</b>
<b>Altogether</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>36</b>



## 12. Average Number of Hispanics/Latinos



\* Fewer than 30 identified parishes were (re)opened/expanded over the entire period.

\*\* Fewer than 30 identified parishes were closed/absorbed over the entire period.

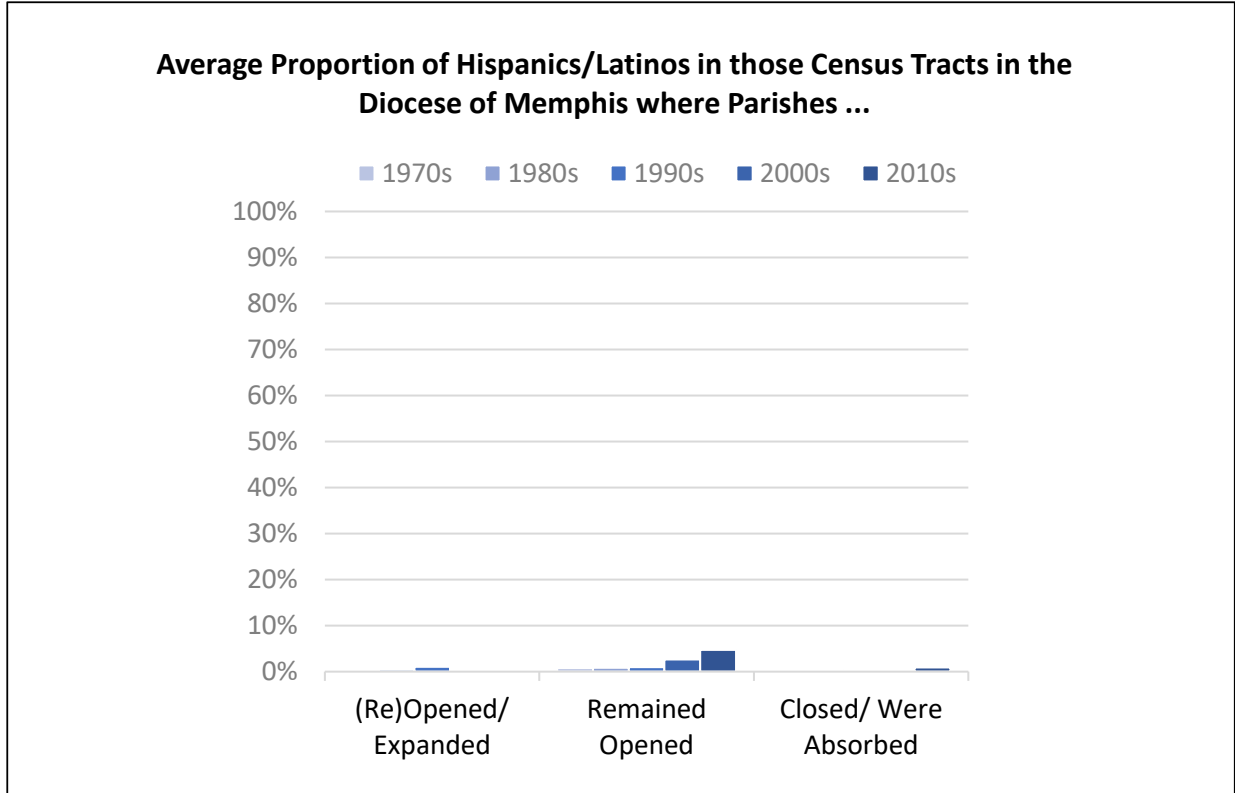
Between 1970 and 2020, there were, on average 106 Hispanics/Latinos in those census tracts in the Diocese of Memphis where parishes remained opened. By comparison, the number of Hispanics/Latinos in those census tracts where parishes were:

- (Re)opened/expanded was lower by 97 people (by 91%).
- Closed/absorbed was lower by 85 people (by 80%).

**Average Number of Hispanics/Latinos in those Census Tracts in the Diocese of Memphis where Parishes ...**

	1970s	1980s	1990s	2000s	2010s	All
	[#]	[#]	[#]	[#]	[#]	[#]
(Re)opened/Expanded	9	3	17	.	.	9
Remained Opened	39	37	40	108	234	106
Closed/Were Absorbed	.	24	.	.	18	21
<b>Altogether</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>101</b>

### 13. Average Proportion of Hispanics/Latinos



\* Fewer than 30 identified parishes were (re)opened/expanded over the entire period.

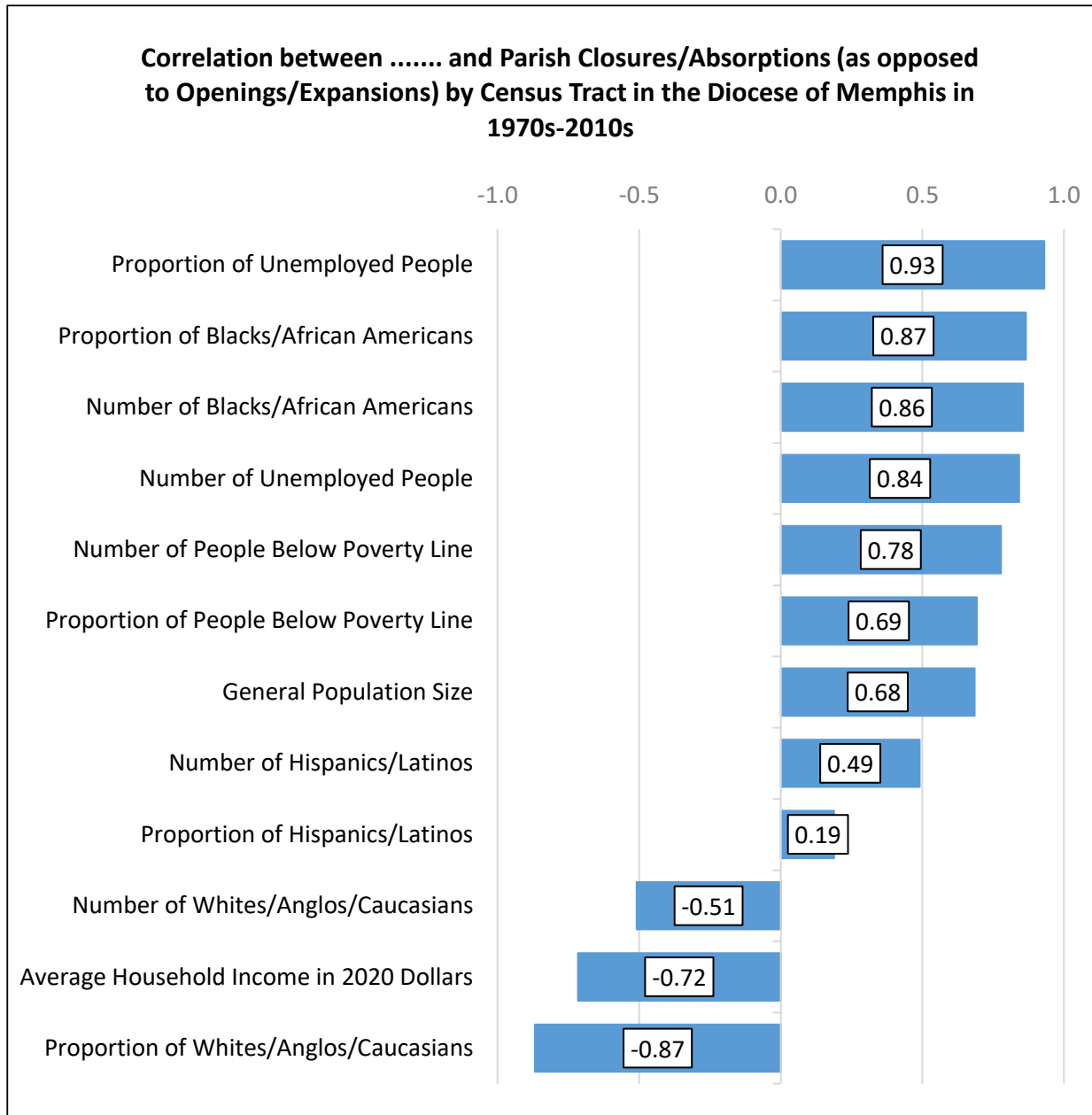
\*\* Fewer than 30 identified parishes were closed/absorbed over the entire period.

Over the entire 50-year period, the average proportion of Hispanics/Latinos in those census tracts in the Diocese of Memphis where parishes remained opened equaled 2%. By comparison, the proportion of Hispanics/Latinos in those census tracts where parishes were:

- (Re)opened/expanded was lower by 2pp.
- Closed/absorbed was lower by 2pp.

	1970s	1980s	1990s	2000s	2010s	All
	[%]	[%]	[%]	[%]	[%]	[%]
(Re)opened/Expanded	<1	1	1	.	.	1
Remained Opened	1	1	1	3	5	2
Closed/Were Absorbed	.	<1	.	.	1	1
<b>Altogether</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>

**14. Correlation Between Parish Closures/Absorptions and Census Tracts' Socioeconomic Characteristics**



The chart above shows correlations measured by Point Biserial Correlation Coefficient. Negative values indicate negative correlation and positive values positive correlation.

## **Appendix I: Methodology**

This appendix describes the research question as well as data collection and data analysis methodology used in the diocesan – level, county – level, and census tract – level overviews.

### **Research Question**

FutureChurch (FC) commissioned Center for Applied Research in the Apostolate (CARA) to conduct this study to explore parish, ecclesial, and socioeconomic statistics for 11 dioceses between 1970 and 2020. More specifically, the purpose of this study was to explore the following research questions:

- How did the number of parishes change over time in each diocese in the context of changes to other ecclesial statistics (e.g., prevalence of sacraments)?
- How many parishes (re)opened/expanded (to incorporate another parish), remained opened, and closed/were absorbed (by another parish)? When did it happen? Where were those parishes located?
- What socioeconomic factors may correlate with parish (re)openings/expansions on one side and parish closures/absorptions on the other?

FC selected the following 11 dioceses for the study: Archdiocese of Baltimore, Archdiocese of Chicago, Archdiocese of Detroit, Archdiocese of Miami, Archdiocese of New Orleans, Archdiocese of New York, Archdiocese of Philadelphia, Archdiocese of St. Louis, Diocese of Bridgeport, Diocese of Cleveland, and Diocese of Memphis. Those dioceses were selected to fit specific needs of FC and they are not meant to constitute a nationally representative sample.

To investigate the research questions, CARA prepared diocesan – level overview, county – level overview, and census tract – level overview. The data collection methodology and data analysis methodology for each is described below.

### **Diocesan – Level Analysis**

#### ***Diocesan – Level Data Collection Methodology***

The dataset for diocesan – level analysis (included the first section in the overview of each diocese) was prepared in the following way:

- CARA compiled an electronic dataset including all (arch) dioceses and (arch) eparchies in the United States.
- The data came from 11 volumes of the Official Catholic Directory: 2021, 2016, 2011, 2006, 2001, 1996, 1991, 1986, 1981, 1976, and 1971.
- The variables in the dataset include: total population and Catholic population, as well as the number of parishes, priests, Baptisms, First Communion, receptions into full communion, Confirmations, Marriages, and deaths.
- The table below shows the total number of parishes by decade and diocese.

Total Number of Parishes by Decade and Diocese (Aggregated Parish Data from OCD)						
	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020
	[#]	[#]	[#]	[#]	[#]	[#]
Baltimore	143	150	154	155	153	137
Bridgeport	84	87	90	87	87	78
Chicago	452	444	389	378	357	290
Cleveland	236	246	241	235	174	185
Detroit	352	338	304	308	271	218
Memphis	29	43	41	42	42	41
Miami	111	134	107	108	100	109
New Orleans	157	135	145	146	108	111
New York	407	409	411	412	370	285
Philadelphia	315	307	302	283	267	214
St. Louis	249	246	245	228	188	178
Sum	2,535	2,539	2,429	2,382	2,117	1,846

### ***Diocesan – Level Data Analysis Methodology***

The diocesan-level analysis includes the exploration of change over time (as a number and percentage) for 11 variables for each diocese as compared to the national average (i.e., the average of values from all dioceses around the country) (which is shown in charts and tables) and national total (i.e., the sum of values from all dioceses around the country) (which is referenced in the text description).

The variables included in this analysis are:

- Total population.
- Catholic population.
- Number of Baptisms.
- Number of First Communions.
- Number of Confirmations.
- Number of faithful received into full communion.
- Number of Marriages.
- Number of recorded deaths (i.e., Catholic funerals).
- Number of priests (both diocesan and religious priests altogether).
- Number of parishes.
- Number of Catholics per parish.

## County – Level Analysis

### *County – Level Data Collection Methodology*

The dataset for county – level analysis (included in the second section in the overview of each diocese) was prepared in the following way:

- CARA aggregated the number of parishes by county using census tract database (that was prepared by CARA as described in the next section).
- CARA aggregated county-level socioeconomic data for 1970, 1980, 1990, 2000, and 2010 using Neighborhood Change Database. Out of 7,088 variables included in this database, CARA selected 125 variables most relevant to the analysis.
- CARA compiled county-level socioeconomic data for 2020 using U.S. Census Bureau’s data from Decennial Census and American Community Survey.
- CARA compiled county-level dataset for the number of Catholics by diocese for 1971, 1980, 1990, 2000, 2010, and 2020 based on the U.S. Decennial Religious Census published by the Association of Statisticians for American Religious Bodies (ASARB).
- The four datasets described above were combined into one. And, all the counties that are not a part of the 11 dioceses included in the study were removed (as determined by data from the Official Catholic Directory 2021).
- The final county – level dataset includes data for 85 counties (as well as civil parishes, cities, and boroughs) for 1970, 1980, 1990, 2000, 2010, and 2020.

### *County – Level Data Analysis Methodology*

The county – level analysis provides a description of parish data and of census data for 1970, 1980, 1990, 2000, 2010, and 2020. The variables included in this analysis are:

- The number of identified parishes by county and altogether (i.e., the sum of all identified parishes in all the counties of a diocese). Notably, the number of identified parishes here does not match the actual number of parishes found in the diocesan – level analysis. See the section on the census tract – level data collection methodology to see how exactly the number of identified parishes was established.
- The Catholic population size (i.e., the Catholic population of all counties in a diocese). Notably, the Catholic population size here (that is derived from the U.S. Religious Census data) does not match the Catholic population size found in the diocesan – level analysis (that derived from the Official Catholic Directory).
- The population size by county and altogether (i.e., the total population of all counties in a diocese). Notably, the general population size here (that is derived from the U.S. Census data) does not match the general population size found in the diocesan – level analysis (that derived from the Official Catholic Directory).
- The average household income in 2020 dollars by county and altogether (i.e., the average income for all counties in a diocese weighted by counties’ population size).
- The number of people below poverty line by county and altogether (i.e., the total number of those people across all counties in a diocese).
- The proportion of people below poverty line by county and altogether (i.e., the average proportion for all counties in a diocese weighted by counties’ population size).

- The number of persons 16+ years old in the civilian labor force and unemployed by county and altogether (i.e., the total number of those people across all counties).
- The proportion of persons 16+ years old in the civilian labor force and unemployed by county and altogether (i.e., the average proportion for all counties in a diocese weighted by counties' population size).
- The number of Whites/Anglos/Caucasians by county and altogether (i.e., the total number of those people across all counties in a diocese).
- The proportion of Whites/Anglos/Caucasians by county and altogether (i.e., the average proportion for all counties in a diocese weighted by counties' population size).
- The number of Blacks/African Americans by county and altogether (i.e., the total number of those people across all counties in a diocese).
- The proportion of Blacks/African Americans by county and altogether (i.e., the average proportion for all counties in a diocese weighted by counties' population size).
- The number of Hispanics/Latinos by county and altogether (i.e., the total number of those people across all counties in a diocese).
- The proportion of Hispanics/Latinos by county and altogether (i.e., the average proportion for all counties in a diocese weighted by counties' population size).

County-level overview includes a chart(s), a map, a table, and text description for each variable to describe how values have changed over time for each county and for the entire diocese altogether (both as a change in number and as percentage change).

The overview concludes with analysis exploring correlations between the number of identified parishes and each of the 13 socioeconomic variables. The description includes minimum, average and maximum Pearson's Correlation Coefficients for all counties in the diocese for which data was available for the entire studied period (1970-2020). Pearson's Correlation Coefficients are also calculated for the diocese as a whole (if available data is incomplete, some counties are excluded from this calculation).

Notably, a correlation marked as strong in the report points out an important finding but it should be carefully interpreted. It should be noted that correlation does not imply causation and that correlations are limited to exploring relationships between two variables. Those relationships may be different when multiple variables are considered simultaneously.

## **Census Tract – Level Analysis**

### ***Census Tract – Level Data Collection Methodology***

The dataset for overview by census tract (included in the third section in the overview of each diocese) was prepared in the following way:

- CARA compiled an electronic dataset including all parishes in the 11 dioceses. The data came from six volumes of the Official Catholic Directory: 2021, 2011, 2001, 1991, 1981, and 1971. The parish records were matched between volumes. CARA identified numerous inconsistencies, errors and missing data points between different dioceses and between different volumes.<sup>1</sup> Those problems were manually resolved whenever possible.

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<sup>1</sup> Examples of problems with parish records include the following:

To reduce the likelihood of introducing new errors during transcription, CARA manually double checked all the records.

- Separately, CARA compiled an electronic dataset of parishes for the 11 dioceses from other available sources. Those sources primarily included lists of closed parishes published on diocesan websites. Those sources were cross-checked against the main dataset. Wherever possible, parish records were manually matched between different sources and inconsistencies were resolved. The resulting dataset included 3,000 parishes.
- Out of this number, 33 parishes were removed because they were closed before 1970 or opened after 2020.
- The parish address information in the Official Catholic Directory often includes the address of the residence (rather than address of the church). To increase the validity of address information, CARA accessed the database of all parishes in the United States from MassTimes.org. This database was cross-checked against the main dataset. Wherever possible, parish addresses were matched between the two sources and inconsistencies were resolved.
- CARA identified duplicate parish records. This includes records for parishes located in the same diocese that share the same address. This also includes records for parish located in the same ZIP code that share the same parish name. The reasons for those duplicates could sometimes be identified (e.g., an ethnic parish sharing the same church

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1. In most dioceses, parish records included opening year. But, in some dioceses, opening year was missing for some parishes or for virtually all parishes (e.g., Chicago). In those cases, CARA had to infer the opening year based on whether a particular parish was listed in consecutive volumes. For example, St. Felicitas in Chicago is listed in OCD 2011 but not in OCD 2021, thus it is inferred that this parish was closed in 2010s.
  2. Sometimes, opening dates are inconsistent from one OCD volume to another (e.g., Mary, Mother of the Church in St. Louis, MO was opened in 1981 according to OCD 2021 and in 1971 according to OCD 2011).
  3. Some parishes appear only once (across the five decades) without enough information to compile a complete record (e.g., St. Agnes in St. Louis appears without address or year in OCD 2001 and not in other volumes).
  4. Some dioceses had different ways of denoting that a parish is closed or merged, which caused delays in coding.
  5. Most parish records include information about address of residence (as opposed to address of the church). Changes to the address of residence created difficulty with matching parish records across OCD volumes.
  6. Parish records outside the main city are organized by the town where they are located. Over decades some of those towns got absorbed, which created difficulty with matching parish records across OCD volumes.
  7. Sometimes, the same church is listed in two different cities (e.g., in the Archdiocese of St. Louis, St. Joseph church is listed under the city of Neier in Franklin County but the full address for this church indicates that it is located in Union).
  8. Sometimes parishes share the same address. This may be due to one of these parishes serving ethnic populations (e.g., St. Matthew and Our Lady of Perpetual Help and St. Stanislaus Kostka- Polish are both located at 616 Warburton Ave., Hastings-on-Hudson, NY 10706).
  9. Sometimes the name of the same parish does not match exactly across OCD volumes (e.g., St. Mary of the Angels in Chicago in OCD 1991 is just called St. Mary).
  10. Some records are not parishes as defined for the purpose of this study (e.g., Our Lady of Loreto at Terminal 2 of O'Hare Airport Listed in OCD 1981).
  11. Some parishes are listed twice in the same volume of OCD (e.g., St. Joseph in Odenton at the Archdiocese of Baltimore is listed twice in OCD 2021).
  12. Sometimes OCD listings are incorrect (e.g., St. Francis of Assisi in Brunswick at the Archdiocese of Baltimore is listed as open in OCD 2021 but it is closed according to diocesan website).
  13. Some parishes are missing (e.g., Holy Korean Martyrs in Baltimore is listed in OCD 2021 as opened in 1989 but these parishes cannot be found in OCD 1991).
  14. Often OCD would describe a parish as closed if it closed the same year for which data was collected (e.g., St. Lawrence in Cleveland is marked as closed in OCD 2011 for 2010 and it was closed in 2010).



building with an English-speaking parish). The duplicate records were merged, which reduced the number of parishes by 140 from 2,967 to 2,827.

- The geographical jurisdiction of some dioceses changed between 1970 and 2020. CARA identified counties that no longer belong to the 11 dioceses. CARA removed parishes located in those counties from the dataset. This reduced the number of parishes by 86 from 2,827 to 2,741.
- Wherever possible, CARA used the Census Bureau's GeoCoder database to increase the validity of address information. In order to match parish data with census tract data, GEOIDs had to be identified for each parish. CARA was unable to assign GEOIDs to 221 records, reducing the number of parishes from 2,741 to 2,520.
- CARA acquired the Neighborhood Change Database<sup>2</sup> that includes normalized census tract data for 1970, 1980, 1990, 2000, and 2010. This database includes 7,088 variables. Out of this number, CARA selected 125 variables most relevant to the analysis.
- All the parishes could be matched to the census tract database. So, the final dataset includes 2,520 parishes.
- The table below shows the number of identified parishes by decade and diocese, in the final dataset.

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020
	[#]	[#]	[#]	[#]	[#]	[#]
Baltimore	126	136	141	138	138	128
Bridgeport	79	81	83	80	80	70
Chicago	428	421	401	368	346	285
Cleveland	221	237	235	225	194	176
Detroit	287	305	285	283	246	198
Memphis	31	37	38	39	39	38
Miami	67	82	94	96	87	88
New Orleans	112	127	136	136	100	101
New York	381	378	381	380	361	285
Philadelphia	282	278	275	263	244	196
St. Louis	214	215	211	195	163	157
Sum	2,228	2,297	2,280	2,203	1,998	1,722

### ***Census Tract – Level Data Analysis Methodology***

The census tract – level analysis provides description of census tract data tabulated by three parish subgroups: parishes that (re)opened/expanded to incorporate other parishes, parishes that

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<sup>2</sup> This database appears to incorrectly assign 0 values to missing values. In the analysis for this report, 0 values are treated as missing values.

closed/were absorbed by other parishes, and parishes that remained open over the course of each decade (i.e., 1970s, 1980s, 1990s, 2000s, and 2010s).

The dataset consists of normalized census tract data from the beginning of each decade (e.g., data for 1970s is taken from the 1970 census) calculated for those census tracts where parishes (re)opened/expanded, remained opened, and closed/were absorbed for the following variables:

- The number of identified parishes. Notably, the number of identified parishes here is equal or lower than the actual number of parishes found in the diocesan – level analysis. See the section on the census tract – level data collection methodology to see how exactly the number of identified parishes was established.
- The population size. Notably, the general population size here (that is derived from Census data) does not match the general population size found in the diocesan – level analysis (that derived from the Official Catholic Directory).
- The average household income in 2020 dollars.
- The number of people below poverty line.
- The proportion of people below poverty line.
- The number of persons 16+ years old in the civilian labor force and unemployed.
- The proportion of persons 16+ years old in the civilian labor force and unemployed.
- The number of Whites/Anglos/Caucasians.
- The proportion of Whites/Anglos/Caucasians.
- The number of Blacks/African Americans.
- The proportion of Blacks/African Americans.
- The number of Hispanics/Latinos.
- The proportion of Hispanics/Latinos.

Census tract-level analysis overview includes two maps to show identified parishes in the diocese (one showing the entire diocese and the other showing a close up of the main metropolitan area). Additionally, the overview includes a chart, a table, and text description for each variable explaining how values differ between census tracts where parishes (re)opened/expanded, remained opened, and closed/were absorbed.

The overview concludes with analysis exploring correlations between parishes' status (opened or closed) and each of the 12 socioeconomic variables. The description is based on Point Biserial Correlation Coefficients for all parishes / census tracts in each diocese for which data was available.

The census tract-level analysis comes with several caveats. Notably, the underlying census tracts data are normalized by adjusting the boundaries and characteristics of each tract. In general, this allows for valid comparisons of socioeconomic characteristics between different census years. However, it's important to keep in mind that there are some limitations to comparing census tract data over time:

- Changes in the methods used to collect and tabulate census data, as well as changes in the questions asked on the census, can affect the comparability of data collected in different census years.
- Some census tracts may be split or combined during the normalization process, which can also affect the comparability of data collected in different census years.

Caution should be exercised when interpreting the findings for “number” variables such as the number of Blacks/African Americans (as opposed to “proportion” variables such as the proportion of Blacks/African Americans) included in the text description. This text description makes a comparison of census tract data aggregated over time and, for example, it may give disproportionately higher weight to more recent years (if population was growing and if there were more parishes at the beginning of the studied period).

Caution should be exercised when drawing the implications of the findings from Census data for the Catholic dioceses. For instance:

- Census tract is an approximation of a neighborhood (as opposed to a parish).
- Socioeconomic characteristics (e.g., proportion of Blacks/African Americans) apply to all people living in a census tract (as opposed to all Catholics belonging to a parish).

Caution should be exercised when trying to generalize findings from 11 dioceses included in the study to all the dioceses in the United States. The dioceses included in the study were selected at the discretion of FutureChurch based on their particular interests. These dioceses are not meant to constitute a nationally representative sample.

Caution should be exercised when trying to generalize findings for the relationship between two variables (e.g., difference between the average proportion of Blacks/African Americans in census tracts where parishes were closed/absorbed and the average proportion of Blacks/African Americans in census tracts where parishes were opened/expanded in the Diocese of Cleveland or, another example, correlation between proportion of Blacks/African Americans in a census tracts and parish’s status: opened/expanded or closed/absorbed in the Diocese of Cleveland). Those type of generalizations would benefit from more sophisticated statistical analysis that is beyond the scope of this report.

Preliminary examples of such analysis for all 11 dioceses altogether would be logistic regression models aimed to predict whether a parish closes/gets absorbed (as opposed to opens/expands) (see the table below). Overall, the results from those two models indicate that parish closures are more likely in later decades, in census tracts with higher poverty rates, with higher proportion of Black/African Americans, with lower proportion of Whites/Anglos/Caucasians, and in larger populations. Notably, it appears that poverty rate is a substantially bigger predictor of parish closures than racial composition.

For example, in the first model, the odds of parish closing (as opposed to opening) are predicted to:

- Grow about 1.02 times larger with each additional 1pp increase in the proportion of Blacks/African Americans in a neighborhood (while controlling for decade, poverty rate, and population size).
- Grow about 1.04 times larger with each additional 1pp increase in poverty rate (while controlling for proportion of Blacks/African Americans, poverty rate, and population size).

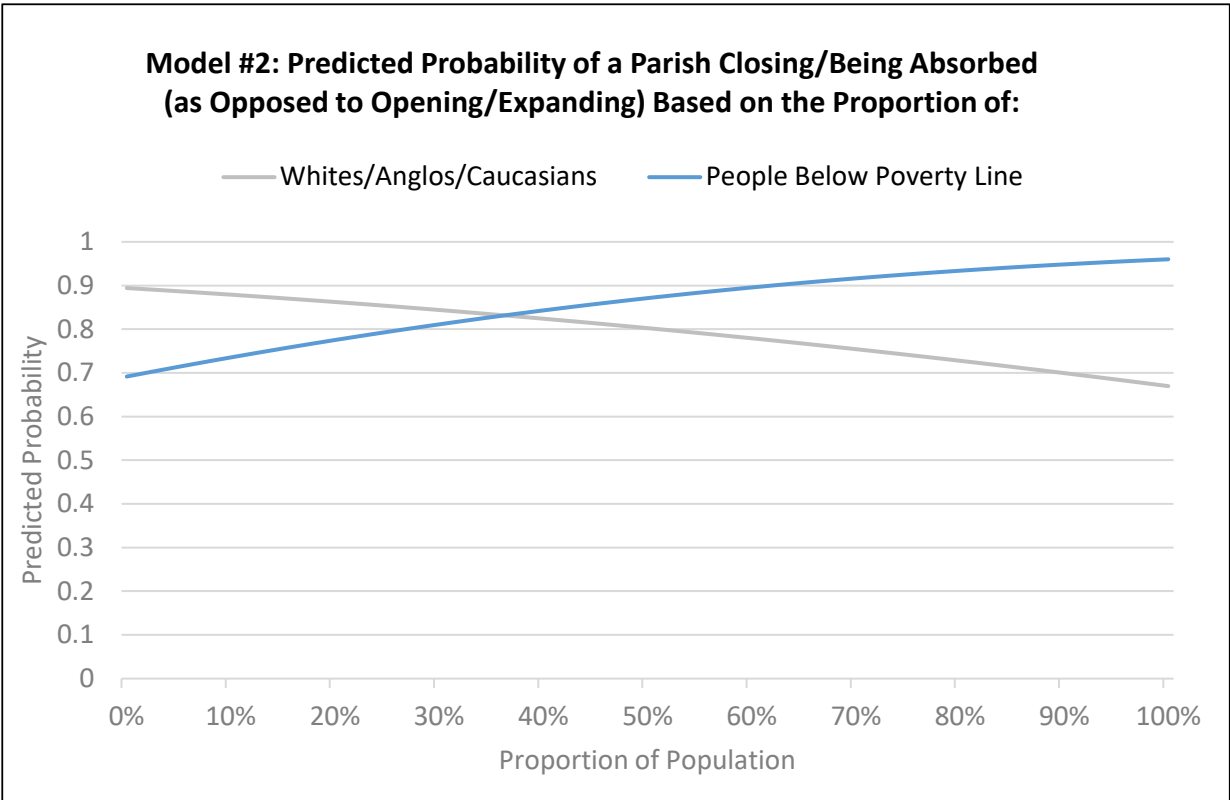
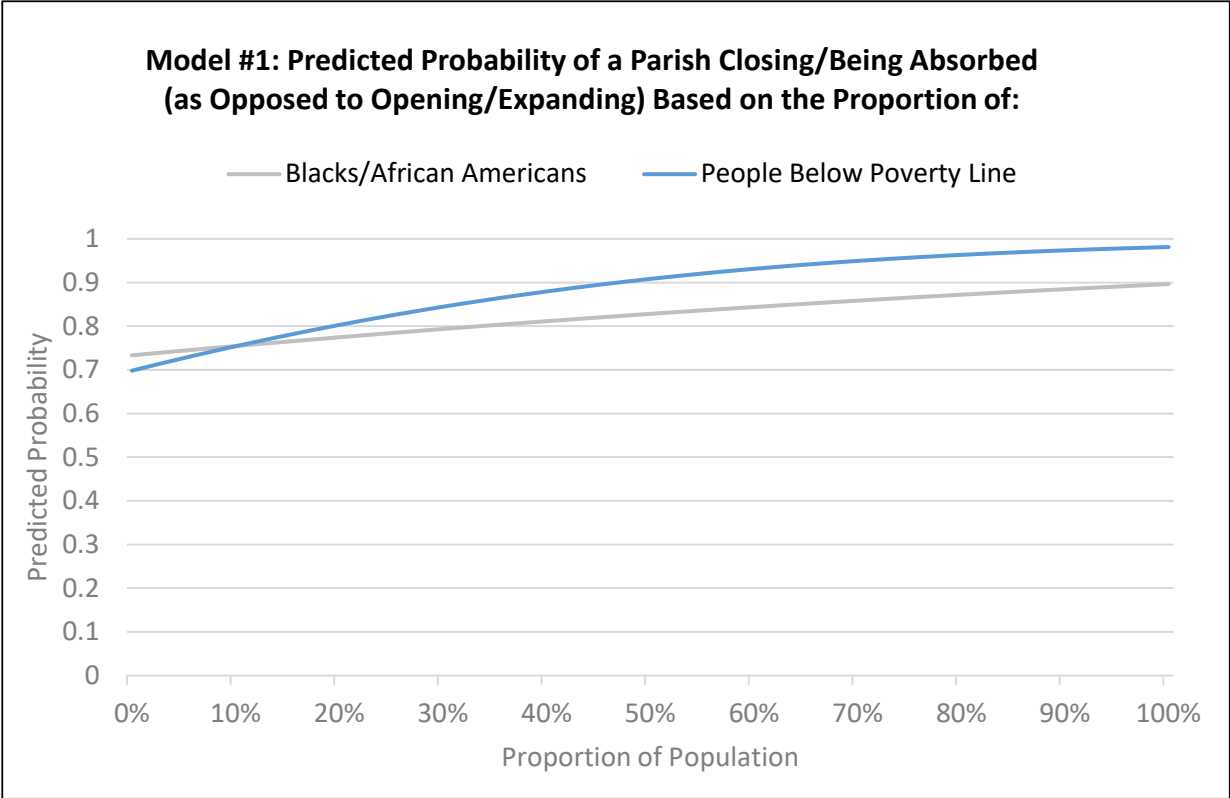
In the second model, the odds of parish closing (as opposed to opening) are predicted to:

- Shrink by a factor of about 0.02 with each additional 1pp increase in the proportion of Whites/Anglos/Caucasians in a neighborhood (while decade, poverty rate, and population size are constant/ unchanged).
- Grow about 1.03 times larger with each additional 1pp increase in poverty rate (while controlling for proportion of Whites, poverty rate, and population size).

<b>Odds Ratios for Parish Closing/Being Absorbed as Opposed to (Re)opening/Expanding</b>		
	<b>Model #1</b>	<b>Model #2</b>
<b>Decade (1970s)</b>		
1980s	1.4364	1.3972
1990s	4.3588 **	3.5141 **
2000s	8.6180 **	8.2607 **
2010s	9.5232 **	8.3210 **
<b>Proportion of</b>		
People Below Poverty Line	1.0373 **	1.0307 **
Blacks/African Americans	1.0147 **	
Whites/Anglos/Caucasians		0.9819 **
<b>Other</b>		
Population Size	1.0002 **	1.0002 **
Constant	0.1442 **	0.7836
<b>Model Assessment</b>		
Number of Observations	993	1,055
AIC	780.5190	833.1605
BIC	819.7248	872.8508
Proportion of Correctly Classified Observations	85.50%	85.02%
Pseudo R <sup>2</sup>	0.2576	0.3011
Wald test	$\chi^2(7)=187.30$ (p=0.0000) $\chi^2(7)=232.24$ (p=0.0000)	
Max VIF	4.45	4.01
Mean VIF	2.68	2.61

\* p<0.05, \*\*p<0.01

The charts below show different predicted probabilities at different proportions of Blacks/African Americans and different poverty rates (for Model #1) as well as different proportions of Whites/Anglos/Caucasians and different poverty rates (for Model #2).



## Appendix II: About CARA

The Center for Applied Research in the Apostolate (CARA) is a non-profit research center that has been conducting social scientific studies about and for the Catholic Church since 1964. CARA's mission has three aspects: to increase the Church's self-understanding, to serve the applied research needs of Church decision-makers, and to advance scholarly research on religion, particularly Catholicism. To this end, CARA provides assistance through custom-tailored research programs for various stakeholders:

Services to dioceses: include a number of rigorously designed and empirically proven programs, such as:

- **Cultivating Unity:** A program offered by CARA in collaboration with the National Organization for Continuing Education of Roman Catholic Clergy (NOCERCC), to strengthen solidarity among priests and their bishop. The centerpiece is a convocation where presbyteral unity is fostered through presentations, group discussions, prayer and reflection.
- **Diocesan Demographic Review:** A comprehensive demographic summary illustrating socio-economic characteristics of the Catholic and total population in a diocese. The report presents data on the size and distribution of the Catholic population in the diocese overall and within counties, deaneries, or vicariates.
- **Diocesan-wide Parish Life Studies:** A survey based on an extensive database of tested questions. The survey is administered in-pew to some or all parishes in the diocese. The data collected captures information about parish life and vitality.
- **Presbyterate Surveys:** Studies intended to assist dioceses with pastoral planning and understanding their priests' needs. Surveys are conducted among active and retired diocesan priests and religious priests active in parish ministry. Questions are adapted to meet diocesan needs.
- **Priest Personnel Projections:** Used in more than 75 dioceses over the past 40 years. Known for their precise methodology, these projections are an invaluable tool for clergy planning. The report presents likely projections of the number of diocesan priests available to serve in the future.

Services to religious institutes: CARA conducts a variety of studies for religious institutes (congregations, provinces, and monasteries). Those projects may include a combination of member surveys, focus groups, membership projections, and ministry site studies. They are often used in strategic or pastoral planning processes.

- **Membership Surveys and Focus Groups** are designed to assess attitudes, priorities, and needs in areas such as mission, ministry, charism, prayer, spirituality, community life, vocation promotion, initial formation, ongoing formation, and retirement.
- **Custom Studies** are designed to provide insight in areas such as sponsorship, mission integration as well as collaboration with associates and colleagues in sponsored institutions and works.

Services to individual parishes: For more than 20 years, CARA has served the research and planning needs of over 900 parishes. CARA provides its Parish Life Survey to help parishes develop

information-based pastoral plans that are attentive to the needs of the people of the parish community.

**Services for Catholic Media and Publishers:** CARA is a national leader in the study of Catholic media use. CARA regularly includes questions regarding media use in its CARA Catholic Polls series. CARA has also conducted studies specifically focused on media use including surveys and analysis of other national data sources.

- **Diocesan Level Surveys:** Assist in the analysis of subscription trends over time and map subscription areas. Using survey research and/or focus groups, CARA collects information about readers and subscribers as well as their attitudes and preferences for a publication. Those surveys can be used to make decisions about content and format as well as produce the information needed to attract potential advertisers. CARA can provide comparisons between readers, diocesan newspaper readers nationally, adult Catholics nationally, and/or the general U.S. adult population.
- **Research for Catholic Publishers:** CARA utilizes surveys, focus groups, and interviews to understand readers' and educators' interests in and satisfaction with material. These studies are typically custom designed to evaluate a product in development or already out in the marketplace. CARA helps publishers understand their markets and refine their products from religious education textbooks to online media.

**Services for Catholic Schools:** CARA offers different approaches for Catholic schools to surveying their community, depending on how they plan to use the resulting data:

- **Surveys of Parents of enrolled students:** In consultation with school staff, CARA can design a questionnaire for parents of students enrolled in the school. This questionnaire covers such topics as satisfaction with school administration, opinions of parents on the school facilities, the likelihood of parents to recommend the school to family and friends, and other topics useful for planning.
- **Surveys of Parents in the Parish:** CARA surveys all people in the pews on a given weekend. These surveys can be designed to ask specific questions of those parents in the parish who do not have their children enrolled in the parish school.

**Services for Catholic Higher Education:** CARA offers a number of services focusing specifically on the needs of those working in higher education:

- **Surveys of Students:** CARA conducts surveys designed to meet the unique needs of campus ministry. A combination of in-pew surveys of Mass attenders and/or residence hall surveys can be used to collect information for use in pastoral planning, in evaluations of programming, and in understanding the unique ways that college students express their spirituality. Additionally, for residence hall surveys, special survey items can be included for those of other faith traditions or denominations.
- **Surveys of Faculty, Staff, and Boards:** conducts surveys of faculty and staff at Catholic colleges and universities to evaluate the expressions of mission found on campus. These surveys include program-specific issues, staff development, and the unique charism of the institution, and are developed in collaboration with key stakeholders, including mission officers, campus ministers, and senior administrative leaders.
- **Surveys of Alumni:** CARA prepares surveys of alumni of colleges and universities. For Catholic colleges and universities, surveys focus on faith change over time, reflection on

time at the university, and the impact of attending a Catholic college or university, as well as development and other issues pertinent to alumni.

Services for Catholic Organizations and Institutions: CARA offers many research services custom-tailored to specific needs of different Catholic organizations and institutions. Some of those projects involve handling of mission-central and highly confidential information. For example:

- CARA helped Catholic Charities USA maintain an accurate record of the size and scope of services provided by its approximately 175 member agencies and affiliates.
- CARA collected data from all U.S. dioceses and eparchies for the Secretariat of Child and Youth Protection of the United States Conference of Catholic Bishops to document the response of bishops to the Charter for the Protection of Children and Young People.
- CARA carried out a survey of salary and benefits for priests and lay personnel for the National Association of Church Personnel Administrators and the National Federation of Priests' Councils.
- CARA carried out a program evaluation for L'Arche USA that involved a national survey of assistants and staff.

CARA provides those services as one-time projects that address decision needs at a specific point in time or as multi-year studies that allow tracking trends and provide up-to-date insights on changing needs and emerging opportunities.

To learn more about how CARA may be able to assist you, contact: [cara@georgetown.edu](mailto:cara@georgetown.edu) or visit [cara.georgetown.edu](http://cara.georgetown.edu).

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