January 2017

Global Directory of Catholic Seminaries

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

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Catholic Seminaries

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Acknowledgments

All the mistakes, omissions, and limitations are the sole responsibility of the authors.

Introduction

The Directory of Catholic Seminaries is the first in a series of projects carried out by the Center for Applied Research in the Apostolate and funded by the John Templeton Foundation.[1] Currently, there is no publicly available, current, and comprehensive catalog containing contact information for Catholic seminaries through the world. As much as possible, the Directory strives to address this shortcoming and provide researchers with improved ability to investigate the curricula and pastoral programs offered in the seminaries.

For the purpose of this Directory, "seminary" is understood as an institution for educating students on the secondary, undergraduate and/or graduate levels, an institution for males and/or females, and an institution for helping students discern and/or prepare for priesthood and/or religious life in Catholic Church. The Directory includes major and minor seminaries, seminaries and residences, seminaries for religious priests and for secular priests.

The Directory is a result of combining seminary information from over 20 sources, which were gathered in two steps. The first step consisted of compiling secondary sources of information about seminaries in different parts of the world (such as the *Pontifical Yearbook*), by obtaining unpublished data from various Church institutions at the Vatican City and in various parts of the world, and by researching and verifying information about individual seminaries on the World Wide Web and over email.

The second step consisted of developing a survey instrument in English, translating it into ten other languages, and sending it to 2,891 arch/dioceses around the world and to 557 seminaries for which contact information was identified in step one. The survey asked for contact information (including mailing address, email addresses, phone numbers, etc.) and general information about the seminary (such as degrees offered, number of students, etc.).

Currently, the Directory holds 3,341 seminary records for 143 countries. This is roughly estimated at 53 percent of all Catholic seminaries throughout the world. Notably, the Directory contains duplicates which cannot be resolved based on the available data and it contains errors that cannot be corrected for the same reason. It should be mentioned that to some extent those issues are inherent to the scope of the project (rather than insufficiency of the research effort expended for the purpose of preparing the Directory). For instance, a Church institution responsible for overseeing the seminaries in one country responded to the survey invitation stating that "even [they] do not receive all the information about each seminary." Despite those limitations, the Directory is the most comprehensive publication of its kind.

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[1] Other projects include surveying Catholic seminaries in six English speaking countries, surveying U.S. Catholic high schools on their integration of science and religion, and conducting a national poll of U.S. Catholics focused on their understanding of the relationship of science and religion. Please visit CARA's website for more information about those and other projects (http://cara.georgetown.edu/).

Organization of the Directory

The Directory is organized into eight parts.

- Part I provides a general overview of the methodology including an assessment of the validity of collected data and aggregate description of the dataset.

- Parts II through VIII include an overview of seven world regions as defined in the Segreteria di Stato Vaticano's (2013) *Annuarium Statisticum Ecclesiae*: Africa, Central America, North America, South America, Asia, Europe, and Oceania. Each part includes aggregate information about seminaries by country and information about the number of seminaries in the Directory as compared to *Annuarium Statisticum Ecclesiae*.

- The seminary records are organized by world region and listed in seven separate files.

Interpreting the Directory

Each seminary record consists of five fields: name and location, contact information, general information, students and faculty, and data source.

Name and location is the first field of each record. It includes up to four pieces of information:

- **"Verified!"** is displayed for seminary records based on a response to the survey administered by CARA for the purpose of this study. This should not be interpreted as an indication that the seminary record contains 100 percent valid information. In fact, in several instances the survey was completed for the same seminary by different respondents and resulted in conflicting information provided. Nonetheless, "Verified!" indicates that the record is based on the survey, which is the most up-to-date and most valid data relative to other sources of data used in the Directory.

- **Name** includes the name of a seminary. In general, the Directory lists each institution only once. For example, St. Patrick's College Maynooth in Ireland consists of a minor and major seminary, but because it is listed with one rector and one mailing address, it is treated as one institution and therefore it is listed only once. In another example, Japan Catholic Seminary has two campuses: one in Fukuoka and one in Tokyo. Since it is in two different cities, it is listed twice. In some cases, there is more than one seminary record with the same name but consisting of different information. In some instances, one institution may be listed more than once, because of duplicates which cannot be resolved based on the available data. In some cases, there is enough information to identify duplicates, but there is not enough information to merge them (i.e., there is no way to determine which entry contains the correct value in regard to a specific variable).

- **City** is the name of the city where seminary is located.

- **Country** is the name of the country where the seminary is located. The list of countries is adapted from *Annuarium Statisticum Ecclesiae* (2013).[2] It amalgamates colloquial and official naming conventions (e.g., South Korea is listed under its colloquial name "South Korea" and not under its official name "Republic of Korea," while "Russia" is listed under its official name as "Russian Federation"). All countries are listed under one name except for Russia which is listed as "Russian Federation (in Asia)" and "Russian Federation (in Europe)."

Contact information is the second field of each seminary record. It includes up to 13 pieces of information:

- **Mailing address** is a designated mailing address if available. If not available, then the physical address is provided. In most parts of the world it proved impossible to validate the accuracy of addresses.

- **Dependent territory** includes names of dependent territories such as overseas collectivities and overseas regions. This variable indicates one of 44 dependent territories. Following *Annuarium Statisticum Ecclesiae* (2013), each country is listed in only one region (except for Russia). This means that, for example, a seminary located in the Canary Islands is listed in region: "Europe," in the country: "Spain." While this is "politically correct" it is not "geographically correct."

- **Website** is the website address of the seminary.

- **Rector's name** includes full name and title of the rector. It may also include year when rector began working at the seminary.

- **Rector's email** includes rector's email address.

- **Rector's phone** includes rector's phone number.

- **Dean's name** includes full name and title of the academic dean.

- **Dean's email** includes academic dean's email address.

- **Dean's phone** includes academic dean's phone number.

- **Contact's name** includes the full name of the person handling inquiries about the seminary.

- **Contact phone** is the phone number of the person handing inquiries about the seminary.

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[2] One exception is Ivory Coast which is referred to by its English name in the work here and by its French name (i.e., Cote d'Ivoire) in *Annuarium Statisticum Ecclesiae*.

- **Contact email** is the email address of the person handing inquiries about the seminary.

- **Contact fax** is the seminary's fax number.

General information is the third field of each seminary record. It includes up to eight pieces of information:

- **Year opened and closed** includes information about year when a seminary was opened and when it was closed. While the Directory was intended to only focus on currently open seminaries, including information about closed seminaries helps diminish the risk of duplicate entries.

- **Language** information includes information about the language of instruction. This variable indicates one of 105 languages (and an option for "other").

- **Rite** information includes information about the rite a seminary follows. This variable indicates one of 21 liturgical rites (and an "other" option).

- **Sponsorship** information includes information about whether a seminary has religious or secular sponsorship or both. If a seminary has a religious sponsorship, then information is also provided about the name of sponsoring religious order. If a seminary has a diocesan sponsorship, then information is provided about seminary status (i.e., diocesan, interdiocesan, provincial, central, national, regional, pontifical, or Redemptoris Mater).

- **Type** specifies whether a seminary record includes information on a minor seminary, major seminary or both. While, the Directory was intended to only focus on major seminaries, including information about minor seminaries helps diminish the risk of duplicate entries.

- **Education level** provides information about the level of education taught at the seminary: secondary, undergraduate (such as college seminary that confers undergraduate level degrees: B.A., S.T.B., etc.), pre-theology, and/or graduate (such as major seminary and confers graduate level degrees in theology: M.Div., S.T.L., etc.).

- **Degrees offered** provides information on the kind of degrees offered including: philosophy, theology, canon law, and/or other areas.

- **Descriptive information** consists of longer descriptions of a seminary and/or some aspects of its operation.

Students and faculty is the fourth field of each seminary record. It includes up to three pieces of information:

- **Faculty information** includes information about the number of faculty members (measured as full time equivalents) teaching at the seminary. The distinction is made

between faculty employed by a seminary and faculty employed by other institutions. In the latter case, institution's name is provided.

- **Number of students in the most recent academic year** provides information about the beginning and end of the most recent academic year as well as the number of students at the seminary during this period in secular priest formation, men's religious formation (for religious priests and religious brothers), women's religious formation, and programs for laity.

- **Number of students in previous years** includes information about the total number of students in 2016, 2015, 2013, 1960, 1958, 1957, 1956, 1955, 1954, 1950, and/or 1912.

Data source is the fifth field of each seminary record. It lists acronyms for names of all data sources used in the Directory (i.e., Va, SSP, Wi, DD, TS, AY, PY, CMFE2015, Em, USCCB, CE, OCD, ATS, es.c, DCD, CBCM2016, OSAR2016, CCCB, Other, OSCHI, and/or CMFE2013). The explanation of each acronym and the description of each data source can be found in the section on Data Sources.

Part I: General Overview

The definition of seminary used in the Directory includes: an institution for educating students on the secondary, undergraduate and/or graduate levels, an institution for males and/or females, an institution for helping students discern and/or prepare for priesthood and/or religious life in Roman Catholic Church. This definition includes:

- Ecclesiastical seminaries: "schools instituted, in accordance with a decree of the Council of Trent, for the training of the Catholic diocesan clergy" (Viéban 1912).

- Novitiates and scholasticates: institutions "where members of religious orders receive their spiritual and intellectual formation" (Viéban 1912).

- Only seminaries that are sponsored by a recognized ordinary, either diocesan or religious.

- Major seminaries that confer graduate level degrees in theology (M.Div., S.T.L., etc.).

- College seminaries that confer undergraduate level degrees (B.A., S.T.B., etc.).

  The above definition excludes:

- Schools teaching philosophy and/or theology for the purpose of intellectual formation while excluding spiritual formation.

- Programs focusing exclusively on diaconate formation and lay ecclesial ministry formation.

- Programs focusing exclusively on the formation of women religious.

"Seminary" can be understood as a "program" or as an "institution." In general, the Directory is organized to treat each entry (i.e., seminary record) as an institution. There are some exceptions to this rule (e.g., if one institution operates in different cities). One seminary record may consist of more than one seminary (e.g., seminary and residence).
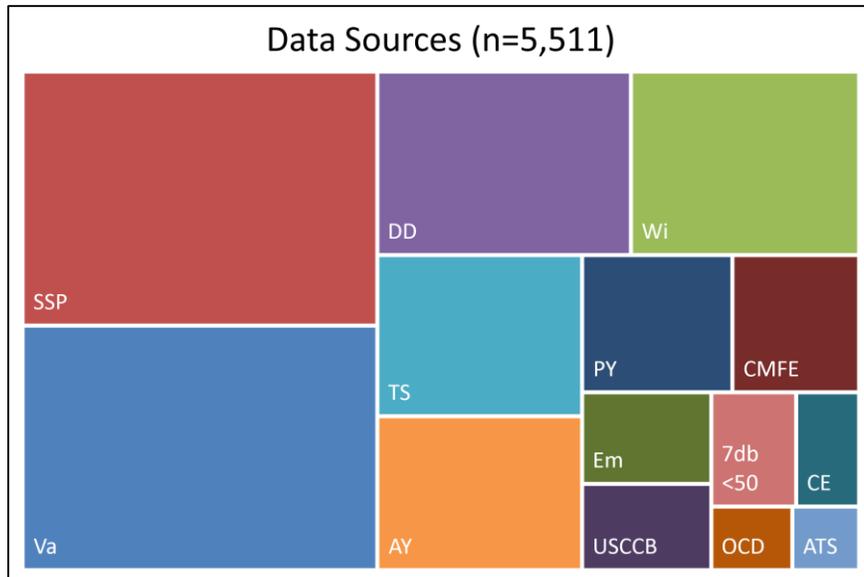
Data Sources

The review of literature identified 18 different data sources listing Roman Catholic seminaries in various parts of the world. Three of these sources are particularly notable due to their relatively comprehensive nature and seemingly high validity:

- Yorke's (1960) seminary survey lists and reviews the activities of the theological schools and major seminaries (both Catholic and Protestant) located in Africa, Latin America, and Asia (notably, including mainland China). The study lists 416 major Roman Catholic seminaries and scholasticates. The data include each seminary's name, country, city, approximate number of students, and sponsorship: secular or religious order).

- Segreteria di Stato Vaticano's (2014) *Annuario Pontificio* (in English: Pontifical Yearbook) contains a list of 142 Church institutions of education and training and 131 institutions of higher Church studies. The data include each institution's name, country, address, email, phone, and rector's name.

- The Vatican's (2016) website lists 1,147 minor and major seminaries from the six inhabited continents. The data include each seminary's name, continent, country, city, and type: minor or major.

None of the 18 different sources mentioned above makes an explicit claim of listing all Roman Catholic seminaries. There are two publications that appear closest to accomplishing this objective:

- Viéban's (1912) *Catholic Encyclopedia* entry on seminaries lists English-speaking seminaries throughout the world. The author compiles data from 14 countries and provides information on 95 seminaries including each seminary's name, city, the number of students, and type (secular or religious orders; theological or preparatory).

- Segreteria di Stato Vaticano's (2015) *Annuarium Statisticum Ecclesiae* (in English: Annual Statistics of the Church) provides an overall number of seminaries by country with a total of 3,653 philosophy and theology seminaries and an overall total of 7,013 seminaries around the world. Notably, these numbers "(...) cannot be considered complete, since [the statistical survey] covers only the ecclesiastical jurisdictions with which a regular contact is possible. At the end of 2013 these came to 2,989 out a total of 3,135" (Segreteria di Stato Vaticano 2015:12). Furthermore, *Annuarium Statisticum Ecclesiae* counts the seminaries but does not provide any specific information on each seminary.

Overall, the literature review identified published and unpublished studies that list seminaries, but there is no publicly available, current, and comprehensive catalog containing contact information for Catholic seminaries through the world.

Data Sources (n=5,511)

The Directory is a result of combining seminary information from 21 sources (18 secondary sources mentioned above and three primary sources). The graph above illustrates the relative size (i.e., number of seminaries) of each data source (the seven smallest data sources including less than 50 seminaries each are grouped together under a label: "7db <50"). The data sources consist of the following:

- Santiago Sordo-Palacios's (2015) private database (abbreviated "SSP" in the Directory tables) includes information about 1,191 seminaries and consists of the following variables: country, city, name, rector, address, phone, fax, and email.

- Vatican's (2016) website (abbreviated "Va" in the Directory tables) includes information about 1,147 seminaries and consists of the following variables: continent, country, city, name, and type.

- Doris Donnelly's (2015) private database (abbreviated "DD" in the Directory tables) includes information about 615 seminaries and consists of the following variables: country, city, name, rector, address, phone, fax, and email.

- Wikipedia's (2016) entry for Catholic seminaries (abbreviated "Wi" in the Directory tables) includes information about 553 seminaries and consists of the following variables: continent, country, area, and name.

- The survey of Catholic Seminaries funded by Templeton Foundation and carried out by CARA (abbreviated "TS" in the Directory tables) includes information about 436 seminaries and consists of the following variables: country, city, address, name, number of students, number (FTE) of faculty members, faculty status, start and end of academic year, year founded, website, phone, fax, email, rector, dean, degrees offered, language, rite, sponsorship, level of education, and type.

- Allen Yorke's (1960) seminary survey (abbreviated "AY" in the Directory tables) includes information about 416 seminaries and consists of the following variables: country, city, name, year founded, and sponsorship.

- Vatican's Segreteria di Stato Vaticano (2014) (abbreviated "PY" for "Pontifical Yearbook" in the Directory tables) includes information about 273 seminaries and consists of the following variables: country, city, name, rector, address, phone, fax, email, website, sponsorship, type, and level of education.

- CARA's private email communication during data collection (abbreviated "Em" in the Directory tables) includes information about 156 seminaries.

- Mary Gautier et al. (2015) *Catholic Ministry Formation Directory* 2015 (abbreviated "CMFE2015" in the Directory tables) includes information about 156 seminaries and consists of the following variables: arch/diocese, name, address, phone, fax, email, level of education, principal officers, sponsorship, affiliation, accreditation, year founded, language, degrees offered, cost of attendance, number of student, and students' demographic information.

- United States Conference of Catholic Bishops' (2016) website (abbreviated "USCCB" in the Directory tables) includes information about 147 seminaries and consists of the following variables: city, name, and website.

- Anthony Viéban's (1912) *Catholic Encyclopedia* entry for seminaries (abbreviated "CE" in the Directory tables) includes information about 95 seminaries and consists of the following variables: country, diocese, name, place, type, and number of students.

- Mary Gautier's (2014) *Catholic Ministry Formation Directory* 2013-2014 (abbreviated "CMFE2013" in the Directory tables) includes information about 74 seminaries and consists of the following variables: state, name, cost of attendance, sponsorship, type, level of education, and number of students.

- Kenedy's (2016) *The Official Catholic Directory* (abbreviated "OCD" in the Directory tables) includes information about 68 seminaries and consists of the following variables: name, city, and website.

- Association of Theological Schools' (2016) website (abbreviated "ATS" in the Directory tables) includes information about 56 seminaries and consists of the following variables: country, city, name, school representative, address, phone, fax, website, number of students, number of faculty, and degrees offered.

- Canadian Conference of Catholic Bishops' (2016) website (abbreviated "CCCB" in the Directory tables) includes information about 32 seminaries and consists of the following variables: name, language, and website.

- Website es.Catholic.net (2016) (abbreviated "es.c" in the Directory tables) includes information about 29 seminaries and consists of the following variables: archdiocese, name, address, phone, fax, email, and type.

- Directorio Catolico Dominicano (2016) website (abbreviated "DCD" in the Directory tables) includes information about 22 seminaries and consists of the following variables: municipality, province, sector, seminary, rector, address, phone, fax, email, website, type, contact, and sponsorship.

- Catholic Bishops Conference of Myanmar (2016) website (abbreviated "CBCM2016" in the Directory tables) includes information about 18 seminaries and consists of the following variables: arch/diocese, name, type, address, phone, email, rector, and staff.

- The website of the Organización Seminarios de la Argentina (2016) (abbreviated "OSAR2016" in the Directory tables) includes information about 13 seminaries and consists of the following variables: name, country, city, address, phone, fax, email, website, and rector.

- Other miscellaneous sources provided information on 8 seminaries.

- The website of the Organización de Seminarios de Chile (2016) (abbreviated "OSCHI" in the Directory tables) includes information about 6 seminaries and consists of the following variables: name, diocese, year founded, website, email, phone, fax, rector, and address.

All the above mentioned data sources were copied or transcribed into an electronic form. The resulting separate databases were adjusted to conform to a uniform format. Merging all the databases together resulted in a catalog of 5,511 seminaries. The identified duplicates were merged wherever sufficient data was available. The information was overwritten when merging a survey response with another source, based on the assumption that the survey response has higher validity because it is more recent and because it originated directly from the seminary. Notably, some duplicates could not be resolved based on the available data. Removing the verifiable duplicates reduced the final size of the Directory to 3,341 seminary records. More information about the primary data collection is included in the following section.

Primary Data Collection

The primary data collection was mainly based on a seminary survey and consisted of the following procedure:

- The number of seminaries in each country around the world was estimated based on Segreteria di Stato Vaticano's (2013) *Annuarium Statisticum Ecclesiae*.

- CARA assigned one language to each country with the assumption that this language would allow CARA to communicate with all the dioceses and seminaries in that country. In most cases, the language used was the official language of the country (e.g., Polish was assigned to Poland). If a country did not have an official language, de facto language was used (e.g., Spanish was assigned to Argentina). If a country had multiple official languages then the most common European language was used (e.g., English was assigned to Zimbabwe which has 16 official languages including English).[3] If there was a sufficient reason to believe that a communication in a common European language would be possible then this common language was assigned instead of the official language (e.g., English was assigned to Croatia where Croatian is the official language but almost half of the Croatian population speaks English as a second language).[4]

- The resulting distribution of seminaries was ranked by the country's assigned language. The table below summarizes the result of this process and shows that translating the survey into ten languages (including English) should, in theory, allow communication with 95 percent of the seminaries (not including secondary schools) around the world. The ten languages, in order of frequency, are: English (used in countries where 30 percent of the seminaries are located), Spanish (25 percent), Portuguese (18 percent), Italian (9 percent), French (6 percent), Polish (2 percent), Indonesian (2 percent), German (2 percent), Arabic (1 percent), and Vietnamese (1 percent).

- The survey instrument was developed and translated into the ten identified languages (please see Appendix for an English version of the survey). The survey was prepared for completion in either electronic format or on paper.

- The survey was administered between 8/15/2016 and 11/8/2016. A total of four waves of invitations/reminders were sent. The invitations to participate in the survey were sent to two groups of respondents. First, the survey was sent to 2,891 arch/dioceses around the world (an approximate 92 percent of all ecclesiastical jurisdictions) which allowed CARA to identify unknown seminaries and reach seminaries for which contact information was missing. Second, the survey was sent directly to 557 seminaries for which contact information was acquired from secondary sources.

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[3] Please see the Constitution of Zimbabwe at
http://archive.kubatana.net/docs/legisl/constitution_zim_draft_copac_130125.pdf
[4] Please see a report by the European Commission at
http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/ebs/ebs_243_en.pdf

Distribution of Seminaries (Excluding Secondary Schools) by the Language of the Country Where the Seminary is Located

Language	Percentage of all seminaries %	Number of seminaries #
English	30%	1,105
Spanish	25%	922
Portuguese	18%	650
Italian	9%	317
French	6%	213
Polish	2%	84
Indonesian	2%	74
German	2%	62
Arabic	1%	30
Vietnamese	1%	24
Russian	1%	23
Tigrinya	1%	20
Amharic	1%	19
Hungarian	0%	16
Slovak	0%	14
Dutch	0%	9
Romanian	0%	9
Thai	0%	9
Bangla	0%	7
Japanese	0%	7
Albanian	0%	6
Burmese	0%	6
Czech	0%	5
Hebrew	0%	4
Bosnian	0%	3
Lithuanian	0%	3
Slovene	0%	3
Chinese	0%	1
Finnish	0%	1
Khmer	0%	1
Latvian	0%	1
Macedonian	0%	1
Nepali	0%	1
Norwegian	0%	1
Serbian	0%	1
Swedish	0%	1
Total	**100%**	**3,653**

Location of All Survey Participants based on Available IP Address Data[5]

The map above shows the location of all survey participants based on available IP address data.

- Overall, 1,622 respondents opened the survey.

- Out of the above number, 658 respondents completed the survey.

- After removing empty, incomplete and duplicate responses, 436 responses were left for inclusion in the Directory.

In addition to collecting survey data, the primary data collection included email exchanges with representatives of various Church institutions around the world. Often those representatives did not possess sufficient knowledge to fill out a whole survey about a seminary, but were able to provide contact information, verify existence or closure of different institutions, and identify as yet unknown seminaries. The effectiveness of this communication was limited by the language skills of the research staff. In at least one country, a Church institution responsible for overseeing the seminaries admitted that even they "do not receive all the information of each seminary."

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[5] The map was prepared using Easy Map Maker (2017).

Completeness of Directory's Records

The main benefit of compiling the Directory from various data sources (as opposed to relying solely on the primary survey data) is a larger number of seminary records. One of the negative consequences of this form of data collection is the varying levels of completeness across different seminary records.

Percentage of Seminary Records Containing General Information

Category	Percentage
Type	75%
Level of education	58%
Sponsorship	34%
Dates of operation	19%
Faculty	15%
Number of students currently	15%
Number of students in the past	14%
Language of instruction	12%
Rite	10%
Degrees offered	8%
Descriptive information	5%
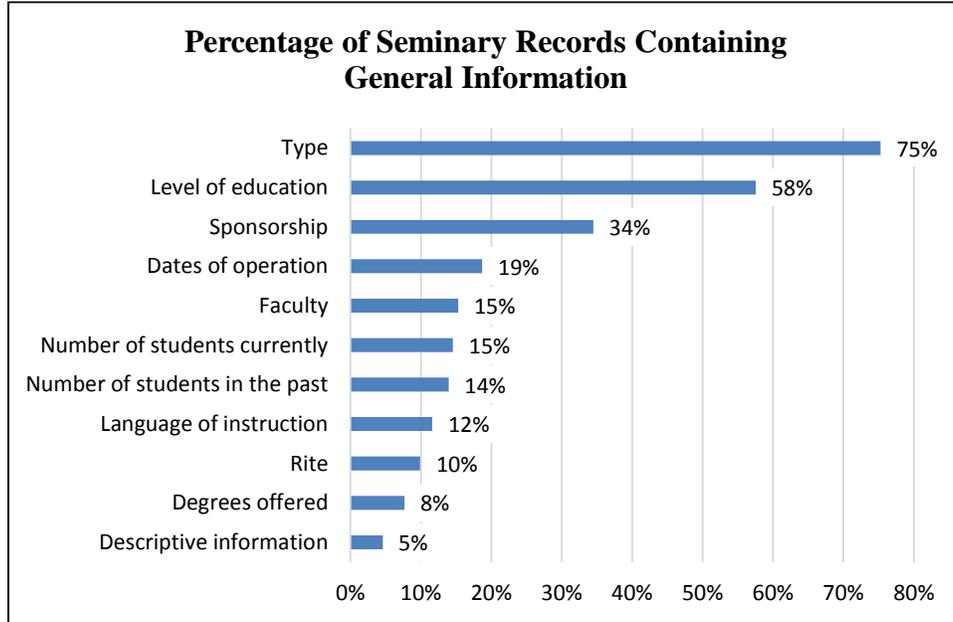
The table above provides information about the percentage of seminary records containing various kinds of general information (as opposed to contact information which is covered by the next graph).

- Seminary records in the Directory are most complete regarding the information about the seminary type (minor, major, or both). Three quarters of all seminary records (75 percent) contain this information.

- The information about the level of education taught at a seminary (secondary, undergraduate, pre-theology, and/or graduate) can be found in almost three out of five seminary records (58 percent).

- One in three (34 percent) seminary records contains information about the sponsorship (religious, secular, or both).

- About one in seven seminary records provides information about the number of faculty and/or faculty's employment status (employed by a seminary and/or employed by other institution) (15 percent), the number of students in the most recent academic year (15 percent), and the number of students in previous years (14 percent).

- About one in ten seminary records contain information about the language(s) of instruction (12 percent), rite(s) followed by a seminary (10 percent), and the degrees offered (philosophy, theology, canon law, and/or other areas) (8 percent).

- One in twenty seminary records contains other, descriptive information about a seminary and/or some aspects of its operation.

Percentage of Seminary Records Containing Contact Information

Category	Percentage
Any contact	55%
Mailing address	51%
Contact phone	35%
Contact email	29%
Contact fax	21%
Website	15%
Rector email	12%
Rector phone	12%
Dean phone	8%
Dean email	7%
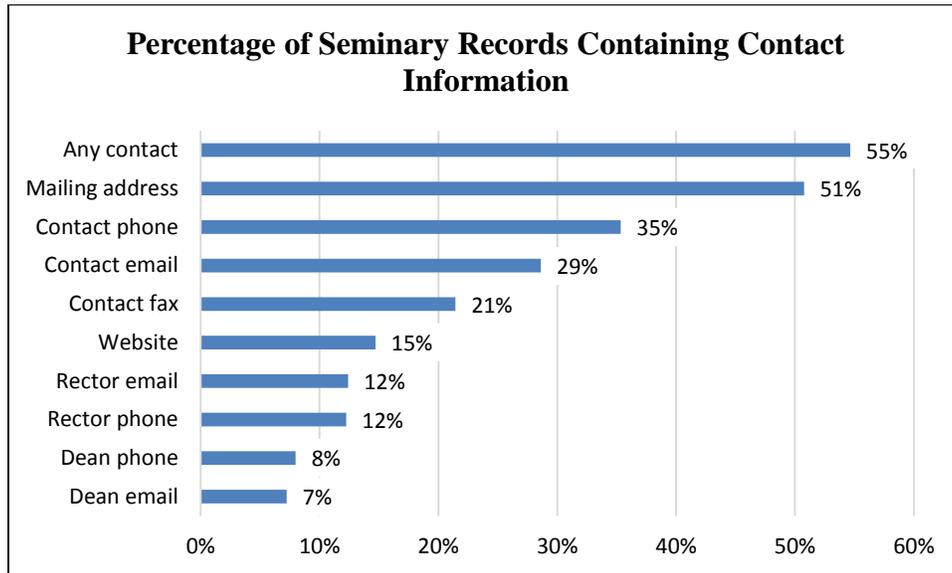
In addition to general information, the Directory includes various kinds of contact information.

- Overall, more than half of all seminary records (55 percent) contain at least one kind of contact information.

- Seminary records in the Directory are most complete regarding the mailing address. Half of all seminary records include this information (51 percent).

- One in three seminary records include contact phone number (35 percent). Seminary records also provide information about seminary's fax number (21 percent), rectors' phone number (12 percent), and academic deans' phone number (8 percent).

- Three out of ten seminary records include contact email address (29 percent). Seminary records also provide information about rectors' email address (12 percent) and academic deans' email address (7 percent).

- One in seven seminary records include information about seminary's website (15 percent).

Percentage of Seminary Records Containing Contact Information by World Region

Region	Percentage
North America	80%
Central America	68%
Europe	64%
South America	63%
Oceania	63%
World	55%
Asia	44%
Africa	36%
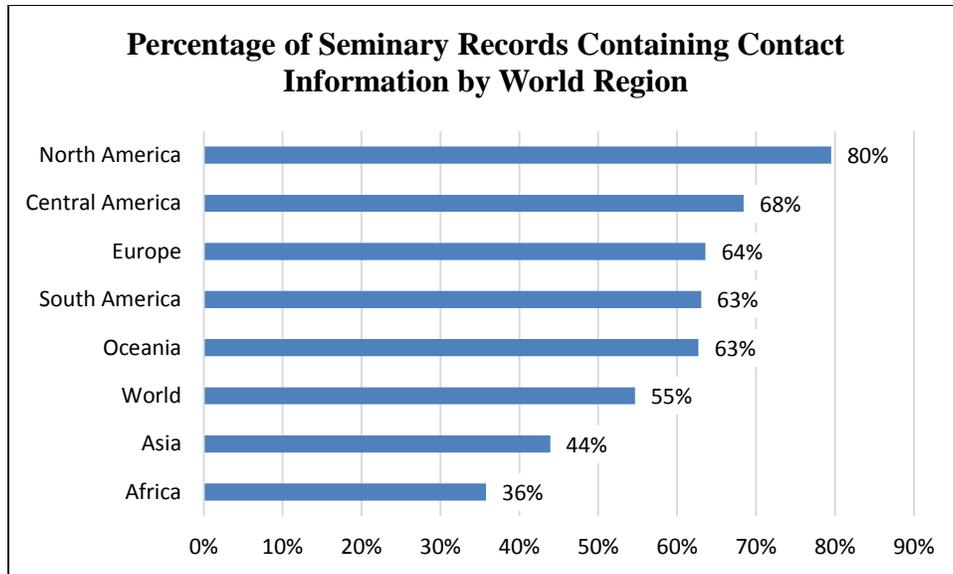
The completeness of seminary records in the Directory can also be examined by comparing seven world regions. The table above shows the percentage of seminary records containing contact information by world region.

- Overall, more than half of all seminary records (55 percent) contains at least one kind of contact information.

- Seminary records are most complete for countries in North America. One in four seminary records in this region contains at least one kind of contact information (80 percent).

- Seven out of ten seminary records contain at least one kind of contact information in Central America (68 percent), Europe (64 percent), South America (63 percent), and Oceania (63 percent).

- Less than half of seminary records contains at least one kind of contact information in Asia (44 percent) and Africa (36 percent).

Completeness of the Directory

Comparison between the Number of Seminaries in the *Annuarium Statisticum Ecclesiae* 2013 (ASE) and Its Equivalent in the *Directory of Catholic Seminaries* (DCS) by World Region[6]

	Number of seminaries in ASE				Number of seminaries in DCS			
	Secondary schools	Philosophy and theology	Not classified	**ASE total**	Secondary schools	Philosophy and theology	Not classified	**DCS total**
Africa	742	406	-	**1,148**	40	340	352	**732**
Central America	278	237	-	**515**	21	125	72	**218**
North America	37	251	-	**288**	48	314	100	**462**
South America	785	1,125	-	**1,910**	31	468	256	**755**
Asia	1,224	731	-	**1,955**	46	454	374	**874**
Europe	267	849	-	**1,116**	14	326	241	**581**
Oceania	27	54	-	**81**	1	46	19	**66**
World	**3,360**	**3,653**	**0**	**7,013**	**201**	**2,073**	**1,414**	**3,688**

The table above attempts to estimate how complete the Directory is by comparing the number of seminaries listed in the Segreteria di Stato Vaticano's (2013) *Annuarium Statisticum Ecclesiae* with the number of open seminaries included in this Directory. *Annuarium Statisticum Ecclesiae* is the most reliable, published source of information about the number of Catholic seminaries throughout the world.

The following should be considered when analyzing the table:

- The Directory includes records for 32 closed seminaries and 3,309 open seminary records. This later group is equivalent to 3,688 seminaries as defined in *Annuarium Statisticum Ecclesiae* (see the footnote). As mentioned in other places, the above comparison is limited by the validity of the seminary records in the Directory. Duplicate entries and other errors might be inflating the number of seminaries in the Directory. On

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[6] The numbers for ASE were derived from the 2013 edition. The numbers for DCS in the table here were calculated for comparison to the numbers from ASE. The numbers of "seminaries" for DCS in the table here are not equal to the number of "seminary records" in DCS for two reasons. First, one seminary record may, for example, describe a seminary which is classified as "seminary" and "residence" or "center for the diocesan clergy" and "center for the religious clergy" as understood by ASE and treated by ASE as separate seminaries. Second, DCS includes information about both open and closed seminaries.

the other hand, lack of "general information" in seminary records might be leading to undercounting the number of seminaries in the Directory.

- The data in *Annuarium Statisticum Ecclesiae* covers 95 percent of all ecclesiastical jurisdictions around the world. The data used in the table here is a sum of all seminaries and residences, seminaries for diocesan priests and religious priests, secondary school programs as well as philosophy and theology programs. Thus, the number of seminaries here tends to be higher than the number of seminaries-institutions in each country.

Among other things, the table shows that:

- According to *Annuarium Statisticum Ecclesiae*, only one in five seminaries (20 percent) is located in Europe (16 percent or 1,116 seminaries) and North America (four percent or 288 seminaries). By comparison, 29 percent of seminaries are located in Asia and Oceania, 27 percent in South America, and 16 percent in Africa. This indicates a relatively strong presence of the Catholic Church in the global south.

- The Directory appears to be most complete in regard to seminaries in North America (in fact, the Directory lists more seminaries in this world region than is accounted for in the *Annuarium Statisticum Ecclesiae*), followed by Oceania and Africa.

- The Directory appears to be most lacking in regard to seminaries in South America, followed by Central America and Asia.

Number of Seminary Records in the Directory by Country
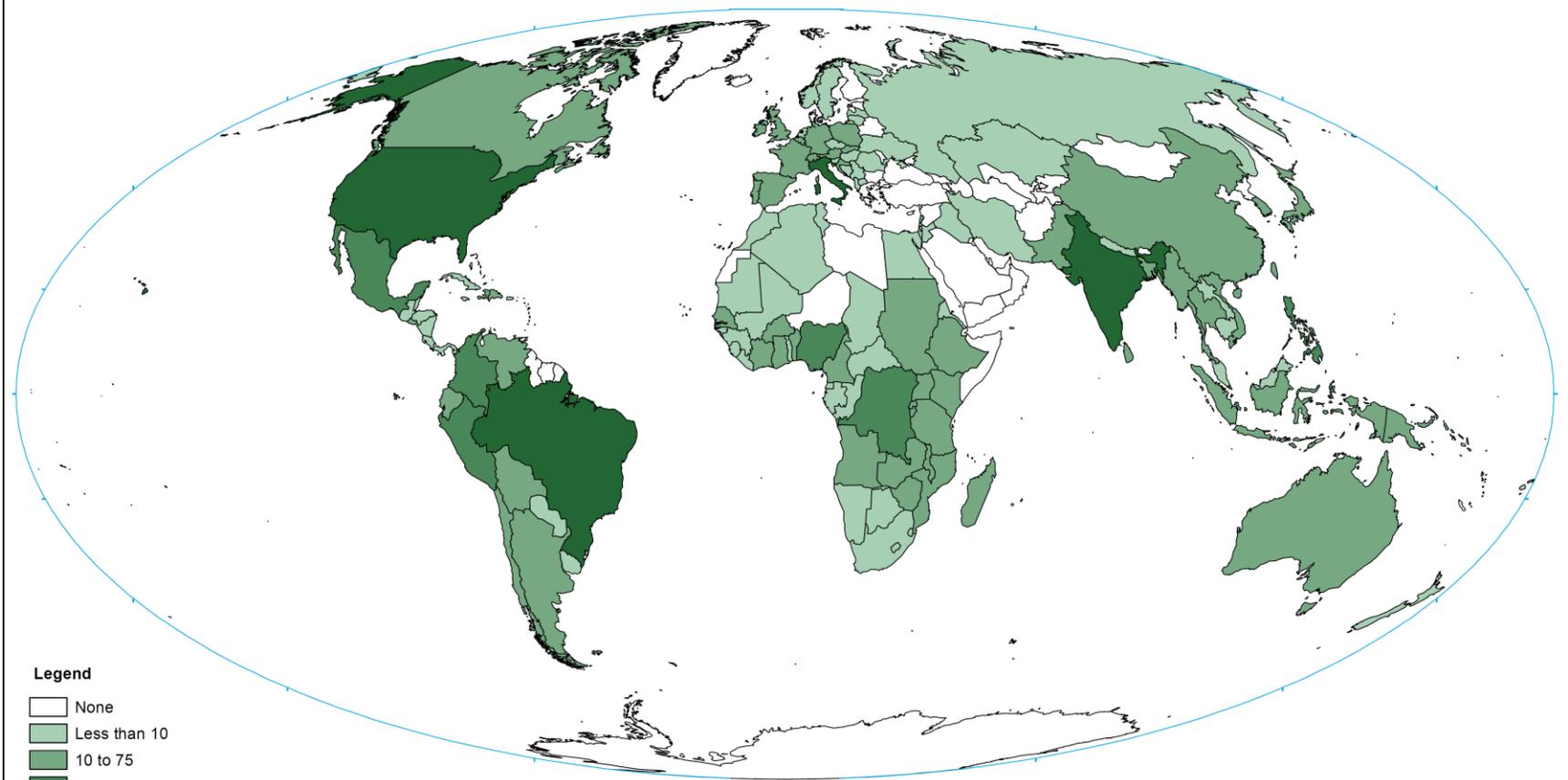
Legend

☐	None
☐	Less than 10
☐	10 to 75
☐	75 to 199
☐	200 or more

Coordinate System: World Mollweide
Central Meridian: 0°0'0"

**Estimated Percentage of Seminaries Included in the Directory
Relative to *Annuarium Statisticum Ecclesiae* by Country**

Legend

- N/A (none exist)
- 0% (all missing)
- 0.1% to 24.9%
- 25% to 74.9%
- 75% to 99.9%
- 100% (no missing)

Concentration of Catholic Seminaries around the World:
Number of Seminaries in the *Annuarium Statisticum Ecclesiae* by Country
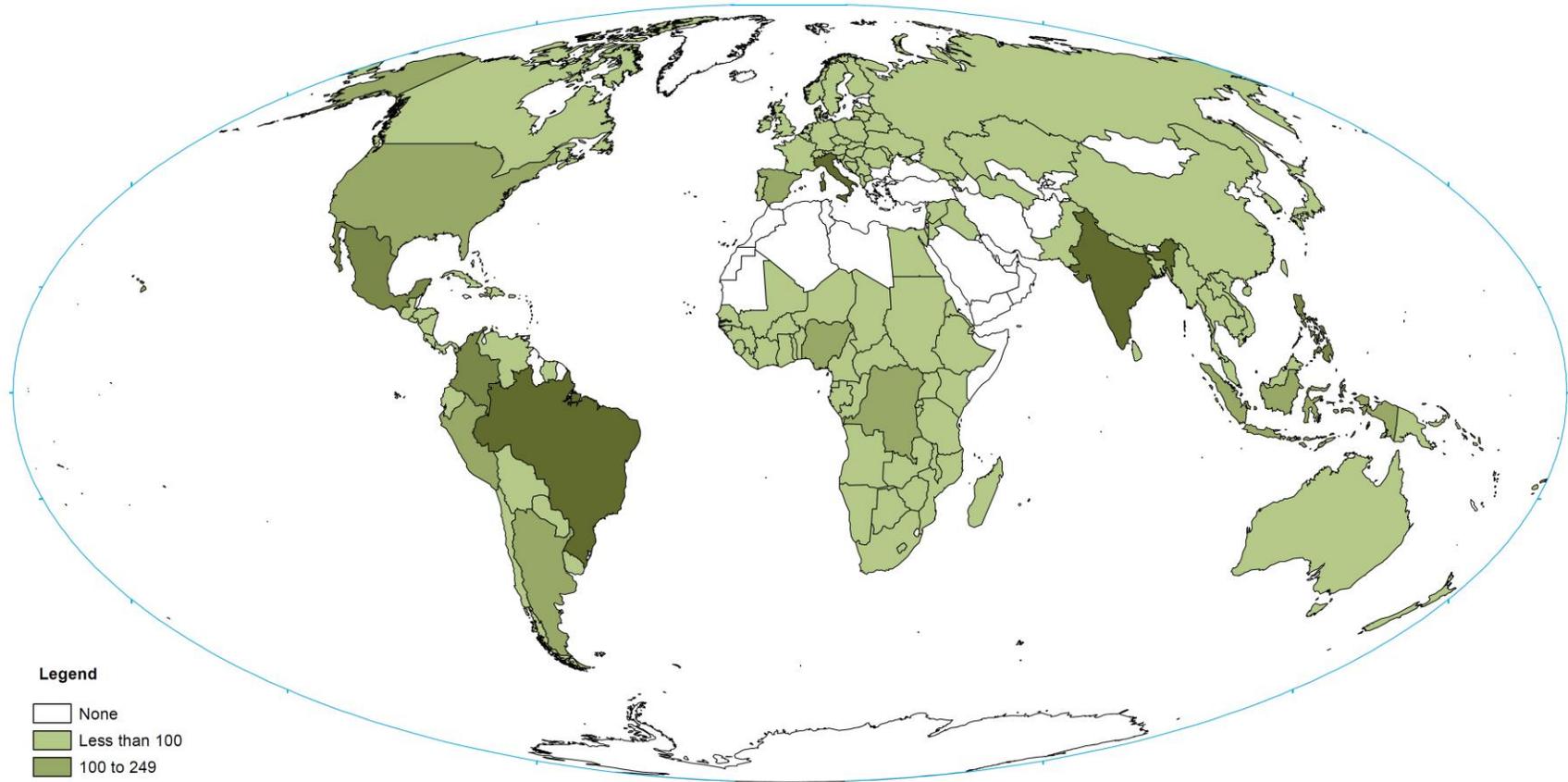
Legend

- None
- Less than 100
- 100 to 249
- 250 to 399
- 400 or more

Coordinate System: World Mollweide
Central Meridian: 0°0'0"

The three maps above further illustrate the amount and completeness of information contained in the Directory.

- The first map shows the number of seminary records in the Directory by country.

- The second map shows the estimated percentage of seminaries included in the Directory relative to *Annuarium Statisticum Ecclesiae* data by country.

- The third map shows the concentration of Catholic seminaries around the world by country. It is based on *Annuarium Statisticum Ecclesiae*. It should be noted that the map combines Taiwan, Hong Kong, Macao, and Mainland China. The underlying data includes ten seminaries in Taiwan, Hong Kong, Macao but the number of seminaries in Mainland China is not available.

The information contained in each map is described separately for each world region below.

Part II: Africa

**Number of Seminary Records for Africa
in the Directory of Seminaries by Country**

Legend

	None
	Less than 10
	10 to 75
	75 to 199
	200 or more
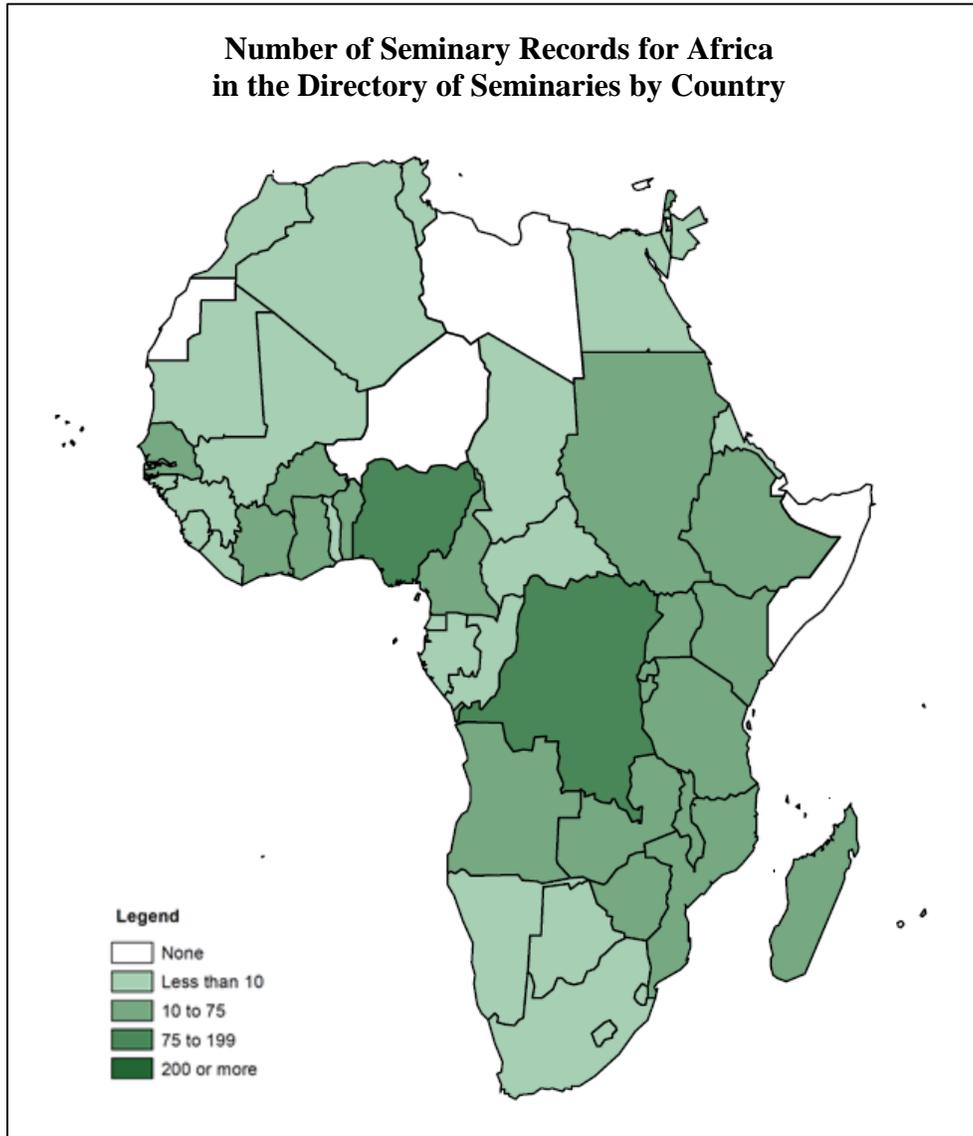
     This part of the Directory of Catholic Seminaries describes seminaries in Africa. The map above illustrates the number of seminary records in the Directory by country. Overall, the Directory includes 750 seminary records for Africa. Among countries in this world region, the Directory includes the highest number of seminary records for Democratic Republic of the Congo (115 seminaries), Nigeria (93 seminaries), and Tanzania (52 seminaries).

Comparison between the Number of Seminaries in the *Annuarium Statisticum Ecclesiae* (ASE) and Its Equivalent in the *Directory of Catholic Seminaries* (DCS) in Africa by Country[7]

	Number of seminaries in ASE				Number of seminaries in DCS			
	Secondary schools	Philosophy and theology	Not classified	ASE total	Secondary schools	Philosophy and theology	Not classified	DCS total
Algeria	0	0	-	**0**	0	3	0	**3**
Angola	50	30	-	**80**	4	25	12	**41**
Benin	8	4	-	**12**	0	6	5	**11**
Botswana	2	0	-	**2**	0	0	1	**1**
Burkina Faso	13	5	-	**18**	1	4	7	**12**
Burundi	9	5	-	**14**	0	3	8	**11**
Cameroon	23	20	-	**43**	4	18	15	**37**
Cape Verde	11	0	-	**11**	0	0	0	**0**
Cen. Afr. Republic	9	2	-	**11**	0	1	7	**8**
Chad	8	2	-	**10**	2	3	5	**10**
Comoros	0	0	-	**0**	0	0	0	**0**
Congo	6	2	-	**8**	1	4	0	**5**
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	106	53	-	**159**	1	67	46	**114**
Côte d'Ivoire	8	11	-	**19**	0	8	4	**12**
Djibouti	1	0	-	**1**	0	0	0	**0**
Egypt	1	6	-	**7**	0	4	1	**5**
Eritrea	24	20	-	**44**	1	2	4	**7**
Ethiopia	20	19	-	**39**	0	10	9	**19**
Gabon	2	3	-	**5**	0	2	3	**5**
Gambia	1	0	-	**1**	0	0	1	**1**
Ghana	15	16	-	**31**	4	11	11	**26**
Guinea	2	2	-	**4**	0	1	1	**2**
Guinea-Bissau	2	2	-	**4**	0	1	1	**2**
Equatorial Guinea	8	2	-	**10**	1	2	1	**4**
Kenya	32	48	-	**80**	0	14	13	**27**
Lesotho	5	4	-	**9**	0	3	3	**6**
Liberia	1	1	-	**2**	0	3	2	**5**
Libya	0	0	-	**0**	0	0	0	**0**
Madagascar	43	12	-	**55**	3	12	14	**29**
Malawi	13	3	-	**16**	5	9	6	**20**

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[7] The numbers for ASE were derived from the 2013 edition. The numbers for DCS in the table here were calculated for comparison to the numbers from ASE. The numbers of "seminaries" for DCS in the table here are not equal to the number of "seminary records" in DCS for two reasons. First, one seminary record may, for example, describe a seminary which is classified as "seminary" and "residence" or "center for the diocesan clergy" and "center for the religious clergy" as understood by ASE and treated by ASE as separate seminaries. Second, DCS includes information about both open and closed seminaries.

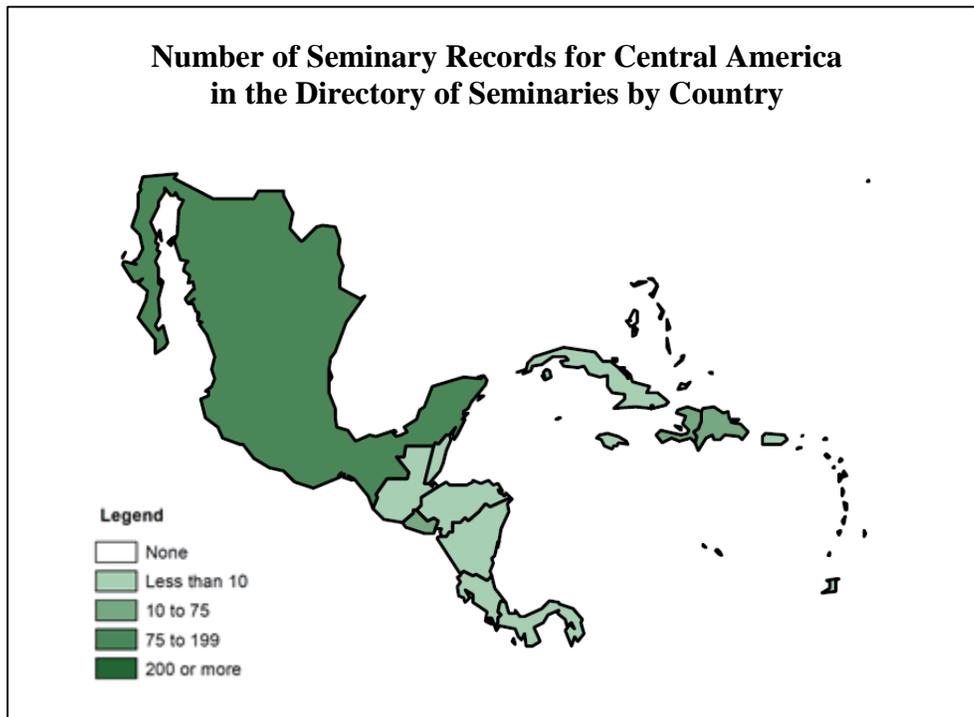|	Number of seminaries in ASE				Number of seminaries in DCS			
	Secondary schools	Philosophy and theology	Not classified	ASE total	Secondary schools	Philosophy and theology	Not classified	DCS total
Mali	3	0	-	**3**	1	3	4	**8**
Mauritania	0	0	-	**0**	0	0	1	**1**
Mauritius	0	1	-	**1**	0	1	1	**2**
Morocco	0	0	-	**0**	0	1	0	**1**
Mozambique	21	6	-	**27**	4	9	6	**19**
Namibia	3	4	-	**7**	0	4	0	**4**
Niger	2	2	-	**4**	0	0	0	**0**
Nigeria	103	50	-	**153**	2	42	46	**90**
Réunion	0	0	-	**0**	0	0	0	**0**
Rwanda	15	4	-	**19**	1	5	9	**15**
Western Sahara	0	0	-	**0**	0	0	0	**0**
Saint Helena	0	0	-	**0**	0	0	0	**0**
Sao Tome and Principe	2	0	-	**2**	1	0	1	**2**
Senegal	6	6	-	**12**	0	4	7	**11**
Seychelles	0	0	-	**0**	0	0	1	**1**
Sierra Leone	5	2	-	**7**	1	3	5	**9**
Somalia	0	0	-	**0**	0	0	0	**0**
South Africa	5	9	-	**14**	0	9	0	**9**
South Sudan	13	1	-	**14**	0	0	0	**0**
Sudan	3	1	-	**4**	0	6	9	**15**
Swaziland	0	0	-	**0**	0	0	1	**1**
U. Rep. of Tanzania	65	14	-	**79**	2	15	35	**52**
Togo	6	5	-	**11**	0	2	7	**9**
Tunisia	0	0	-	**0**	0	1	0	**1**
Uganda	28	10	-	**38**	0	9	27	**36**
Zambia	24	7	-	**31**	2	6	7	**15**
Zimbabwe	15	12	-	**27**	1	4	6	**11**
Africa	**742**	**406**	**0**	**1,148**	**42**	**340**	**353**	**735**

The table above attempts to estimate how complete the Directory is by comparing the number of seminaries listed in the Segreteria di Stato Vaticano's (2013) *Annuarium Statisticum Ecclesiae* with the number of open seminaries included in this Directory.

- According to *Annuarium Statisticum Ecclesiae* countries with the highest number of seminaries in Africa are: Democratic Republic of the Congo (159 seminaries), Nigeria (153 seminaries), Angola (80 seminaries), Kenya (80 seminaries), and United Republic of Tanzania (79 seminaries). Countries with the fewest number of seminaries are: Djibouti, Gambia, and Mauritius (each has one seminary).

- The Directory contains information on 735 seminaries in Africa. This number includes 42 secondary schools, 340 philosophy and theology seminaries, and 353 seminaries for which there is not sufficient information to classify them in one of the two groups.

- Overall, the number of seminaries in the Directory amounts to 64 percent of the seminaries accounted for in the *Annuarium Statisticum Ecclesiae*.

- Relative to *Annuarium Statisticum Ecclesiae*, the Directory contains information on more seminaries in: Mauritius, Liberia, Mali, Sierra Leone, and Malawi. Notably the Directory also includes more seminaries in Sudan, but this is likely due to the fact that the underlying data sources do not make the distinction between Sudan and South Sudan. Furthermore, the Directory provides information about seminaries in countries for which *Annuarium Statisticum Ecclesiae* does not list any seminaries (Algeria, Mauritania, Morocco, Seychelles, Swaziland, and Tunisia).

The discrepancies between *Annuarium Statisticum Ecclesiae* and the Directory should be given due consideration when using the Directory. For more detailed description of the methodology used in preparing the Directory please see Part I.

Part III: Central America

**Number of Seminary Records for Central America
in the Directory of Seminaries by Country**

Legend
None
Less than 10
10 to 75
75 to 199
200 or more

This part of the Directory of Catholic Seminaries describes seminaries in Central America. The map above illustrates the number of seminary records in the Directory by country. Overall, the Directory includes 219 seminary records for Central America. Among countries in this world region, the Directory includes the highest number of seminary records for Mexico (117 seminaries), Dominican Republic (35 seminaries), and Haiti (16 seminaries).

Comparison between the Number of Seminaries in the *Annuarium Statisticum Ecclesiae* (ASE) and Its Equivalent in the *Directory of Catholic Seminaries* (DCS) in Central America by Country[8]

	Number of seminaries in ASE				Number of seminaries in DCS			
	Secondary schools	Philosophy and theology	Not classified	ASE total	Secondary schools	Philosophy and theology	Not classified	DCS total
Belize	0	0	-	**0**	0	1	0	**1**
Costa Rica	6	10	-	**16**	0	2	0	**2**
El Salvador	10	11	-	**21**	2	11	2	**15**
Guatemala	10	18	-	**28**	0	6	3	**9**
Honduras	8	4	-	**12**	2	1	2	**5**
Mexico	188	155	-	**343**	3	78	36	**117**
Nicaragua	12	4	-	**16**	2	3	1	**6**
Panama	7	6	-	**13**	0	3	1	**4**
Anguilla	0	0	-	**0**	0	0	0	**0**
Antigua and Barbuda	0	0	-	**0**	0	0	0	**0**
Aruba	0	0	-	**0**	0	0	0	**0**
Bahamas	0	0	-	**0**	0	0	0	**0**
Barbados	0	0	-	**0**	0	0	0	**0**
Cayman Islands	0	0	-	**0**	0	0	0	**0**
Cuba	5	4	-	**9**	0	3	1	**4**
Dominica	0	0	-	**0**	0	0	1	**1**
Dominican Republic	22	10	-	**32**	5	9	21	**35**
Grenada	0	0	-	**0**	0	0	0	**0**
Guadeloupe	0	0	-	**0**	0	0	0	**0**
Haiti	9	6	-	**15**	7	5	3	**15**
Jamaica	0	0	-	**0**	0	1	1	**2**
Martinique	0	0	-	**0**	0	0	0	**0**
Montserrat	0	0	-	**0**	0	0	0	**0**
Netherlands Antilles	0	5	-	**5**	0	0	0	**0**
Puerto Rico	1	3	-	**4**	0	1	0	**1**
Saint Kitts and Nevis	0	0	-	**0**	0	0	0	**0**
Saint Lucia	0	0	-	**0**	0	0	0	**0**
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	0	0	-	**0**	0	0	0	**0**

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[8] The numbers for ASE were derived from the 2013 edition. The numbers for DCS in the table here were calculated for comparison to the numbers from ASE. The numbers of "seminaries" for DCS in the table here are not equal to the number of "seminary records" in DCS for two reasons. First, one seminary record may, for example, describe a seminary which is classified as "seminary" and "residence" or "center for the diocesan clergy" and "center for the religious clergy" as understood by ASE and treated by ASE as separate seminaries. Second, DCS includes information about both open and closed seminaries.
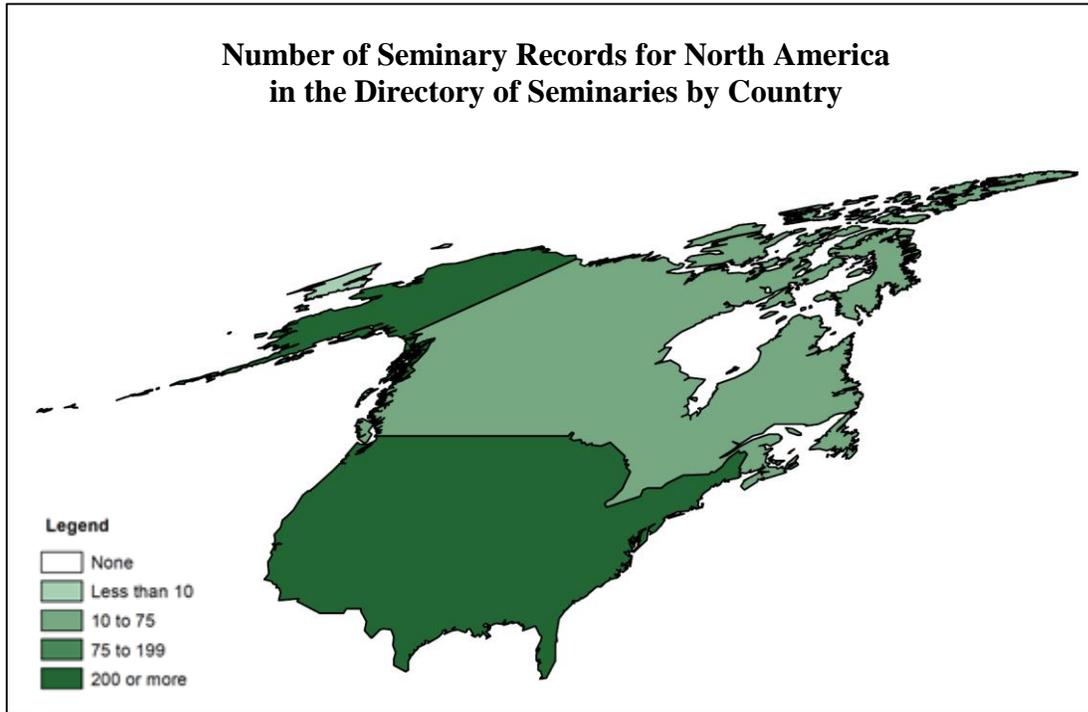
	Number of seminaries in ASE				Number of seminaries in DCS			
	Secondary schools	Philosophy and theology	Not classified	ASE total	Secondary schools	Philosophy and theology	Not classified	DCS total
Trinidad and Tobago	0	1	-	**1**	0	4	0	**4**
Turks and Caicos Islands	0	0	-	**0**	0	0	0	**0**
Virgin Islands (Great. Brit.)	0	0	-	**0**	0	0	0	**0**
Virgin Islands (U.S.A.)	0	0	-	**0**	0	0	0	**0**
Central America	**278**	**237**	**0**	**515**	**21**	**128**	**72**	**221**

The table above attempts to estimate how complete the Directory is by comparing the number of seminaries listed in the Segreteria di Stato Vaticano's (2013) *Annuarium Statisticum Ecclesiae* with the number of open seminaries included in this Directory.

- According to *Annuarium Statisticum Ecclesiae* countries with the highest number of seminaries in Central America are: Mexico (343 seminaries), Dominican Republic (32 seminaries), and Guatemala (28 seminaries). Countries with the fewest number of seminaries are: Trinidad and Tobago (one seminary), Puerto Rico (four seminaries), and Netherlands Antilles (five seminaries).

- The Directory contains information on 221 seminaries in Central America. This number includes 21 secondary schools, 128 philosophy and theology seminaries, and 72 seminaries for which there is not sufficient information to classify them in one of the two groups.

- Overall, the number of seminaries in the Directory amounts to 43 percent of the seminaries accounted for in the *Annuarium Statisticum Ecclesiae*.

- Relative to *Annuarium Statisticum Ecclesiae*, the Directory contains information on more seminaries in: Dominican Republic as well as Trinidad and Tobago. Furthermore, the Directory provides information about seminaries in countries for which *Annuarium Statisticum Ecclesiae* does not list any seminaries (Belize, Dominica, and Jamaica).

The discrepancies between *Annuarium Statisticum Ecclesiae* and the Directory should be given due consideration when using the Directory. For more detailed description of the methodology used in preparing the Directory please see Part I.

Part IV: North America

**Number of Seminary Records for North America
in the Directory of Seminaries by Country**

Legend
- None
- Less than 10
- 10 to 75
- 75 to 199
- 200 or more

This part of the Directory of Catholic Seminaries describes seminaries in North America. The map above illustrates the number of seminary records in the Directory by country. Overall, the Directory includes 449 seminary records for North America: 405 seminary records for the United States and 44 seminary records for Canada.

**Comparison between the Number of Seminaries in the *Annuarium Statisticum Ecclesiae*
(ASE) and Its Equivalent in the *Directory of Catholic Seminaries* (DCS)
in North America by Country[9]**

	Number of seminaries in ASE				Number of seminaries in DCS			
	Secondary schools	Philosophy and theology	Not classified	ASE total	Secondary schools	Philosophy and theology	Not classified	DCS total
Bermuda	0	0	-	**0**	0	0	0	**0**
Canada	6	39	-	**45**	2	36	7	**45**
Greenland	0	0	-	**0**	0	0	0	**0**
St. Pierre and Miquelon	0	0	-	**0**	0	0	0	**0**
United States	31	212	-	**243**	46	275	90	**411**
North America	**37**	**251**	**0**	**288**	**48**	**311**	**97**	**456**

The table above attempts to estimate how complete the Directory is by comparing the number of seminaries listed in the Segreteria di Stato Vaticano's (2013) *Annuarium Statisticum Ecclesiae* with the number of open seminaries included in this Directory.

Two countries with seminaries in North America are the United States (243 seminaries) and Canada (45 seminaries). The Directory appears to include information on all the seminaries in Canada. The number of seminaries in the United States is much higher in the Directory than in the *Annuarium Statisticum Ecclesiae*. This can mostly be attributed to the presence of duplicate entries in the Directory. The duplicates are a result of conflicting information about seminaries in different data sources constituting the Directory. For more information about the methodology used in the Directory, please see Part I. For a rigorous and up-to-date overview of seminaries in the United States, please see the *Catholic Ministry Formation Directory* 2015 prepared by Gautier et al. (2015).

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[9] The numbers for ASE were derived from the 2013 edition. The numbers for DCS in the table here were calculated for comparison to the numbers from ASE. The numbers of "seminaries" for DCS in the table here are not equal to the number of "seminary records" in DCS for two reasons. First, one seminary record may, for example, describe a seminary which is classified as "seminary" and "residence" or "center for the diocesan clergy" and "center for the religious clergy" as understood by ASE and treated by ASE as separate seminaries. Second, DCS includes information about both open and closed seminaries.

Part V: South America

**Number of Seminary Records for South America
in the Directory of Seminaries by Country**

Legend
- None
- Less than 10
- 10 to 75
- 75 to 199
- 200 or more

This part of the Directory of Catholic Seminaries describes seminaries in South America. The map above illustrates the number of seminary records in the Directory by country. Overall, the Directory includes 764 seminary records for South America. Among countries in this world region, the Directory includes the highest number of seminary records for Brazil (303 seminaries), Colombia (152 seminaries), and Peru (107 seminaries).

**Comparison between the Number of Seminaries in the *Annuarium Statisticum Ecclesiae*
(ASE) and Its Equivalent in the *Directory of Catholic Seminaries* (DCS)
in South America by Country[10]**

	Number of seminaries in ASE				Number of seminaries in DCS			
	Secondary schools	Philosophy and theology	Not classified	ASE total	Secondary schools	Philosophy and theology	Not classified	DCS total
Argentina	35	89	-	**124**	1	28	30	**59**
Bolivia	28	25	-	**53**	3	19	1	**23**
Brazil	460	550	-	**1,010**	14	154	135	**303**
Chile	11	59	-	**70**	0	25	6	**31**
Colombia	100	177	-	**277**	3	103	46	**152**
Ecuador	30	43	-	**73**	0	34	16	**50**
Falkland Islands	0	0	-	**0**	0	0	0	**0**
French Guiana	0	0	-	**0**	0	0	0	**0**
Guyana	0	0	-	**0**	0	0	0	**0**
Paraguay	26	23	-	**49**	1	5	1	**7**
Peru	62	90	-	**152**	7	80	20	**107**
Suriname	0	2	-	**2**	0	0	0	**0**
Uruguay	4	3	-	**7**	0	3	0	**3**
Venezuela	29	64	-	**93**	2	17	2	**21**
South America	**785**	**1,125**	**0**	**1,910**	**31**	**468**	**257**	**756**

The table above attempts to estimate how complete the Directory is by comparing the number of seminaries listed in the Segreteria di Stato Vaticano's (2013) *Annuarium Statisticum Ecclesiae* with the number of open seminaries included in this Directory.

- According to *Annuarium Statisticum Ecclesiae* countries with the highest number of seminaries in South America are: Brazil (1,010 seminaries), Colombia (277 seminaries), and Peru (152 seminaries). Countries with the fewest number of seminaries are: Suriname (two seminaries) and Uruguay (seven seminaries).

- The Directory contains information on 756 seminaries in South America. This number includes 31 secondary schools, 468 philosophy and theology seminaries, and 257 seminaries for which there is not sufficient information to classify them in one of the two groups.

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[10] The numbers for ASE were derived from the 2013 edition. The numbers for DCS in the table here were calculated for comparison to the numbers from ASE. The numbers of "seminaries" for DCS in the table here are not equal to the number of "seminary records" in DCS for two reasons. First, one seminary record may, for example, describe a seminary which is classified as "seminary" and "residence" or "center for the diocesan clergy" and "center for the religious clergy" as understood by ASE and treated by ASE as separate seminaries. Second, DCS includes information about both open and closed seminaries.

- Overall, the number of seminaries in the Directory amounts to 40 percent of the seminaries accounted for in the *Annuarium Statisticum Ecclesiae*.

The discrepancies between *Annuarium Statisticum Ecclesiae* and the Directory should be given due consideration when using the Directory. For more detailed description of the methodology used in preparing the Directory please see Part I.

Part VI: Asia

**Number of Seminary Records for Asia
in the Directory of Seminaries by Country**

Legend
- None
- Less than 10
- 10 to 75
- 75 to 199
- 200 or more
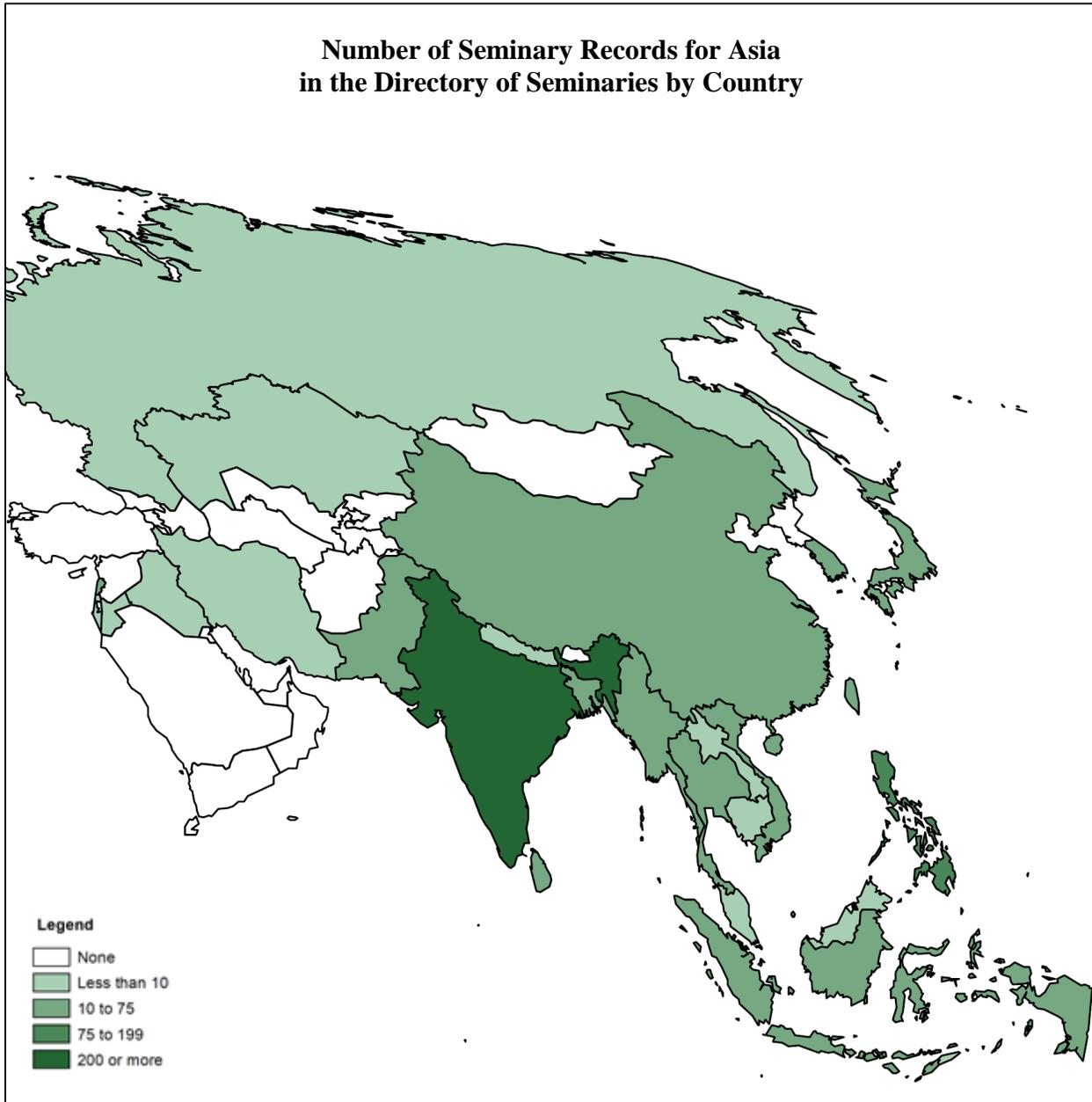
This part of the Directory of Catholic Seminaries describes seminaries in Asia. The map above illustrates the number of seminary records in the Directory by country. Overall, the Directory includes 1,062 seminary records for Asia. Among countries in this world region, the Directory includes the highest number of seminary records for India (295 seminaries), Philippines (210 seminaries), and Indonesia (71 seminaries).

Comparison between the Number of Seminaries in the *Annuarium Statisticum Ecclesiae* (ASE) and Its Equivalent in the *Directory of Catholic Seminaries* (DCS) in Asia by Country[11]

	Number of seminaries in ASE				Number of seminaries in DCS			
	Secondary schools	Philosophy and theology	Not classified	ASE total	Secondary schools	Philosophy and theology	Not classified	DCS total
Afghanistan	0	0	-	**0**	0	0	0	**0**
Cyprus	0	0	-	**0**	0	0	0	**0**
Islamic Rep. of Iran	0	0	-	**0**	0	1	0	**1**
Iraq	5	7	-	**12**	0	2	0	**2**
Israel	1	4	-	**5**	0	3	1	**4**
Jordan	0	1	-	**1**	0	3	0	**3**
Lebanon	8	16	-	**24**	0	15	1	**16**
Syrian Arab Republic	6	0	-	**6**	0	0	0	**0**
Turkey	0	0	-	**0**	0	0	0	**0**
Bahrain	0	0	-	**0**	0	0	0	**0**
Bangladesh	18	7	-	**25**	1	6	10	**17**
Bhutan	0	0	-	**0**	0	0	0	**0**
Brunei Darussalam	0	0	-	**0**	0	0	0	**0**
Cambodia	0	1	-	**1**	2	1	0	**3**
Mainland China	0	0	-	**0**	0	36	8	**44**
Hong Kong SAR	1	4	-	**5**	0	9	0	**9**
Macao SAR	1	3	-	**4**	0	0	0	**0**
Taiwan, China	0	1	-	**1**	0	6	5	**11**
India	801	295	-	**1,096**	15	109	169	**293**
Indonesia	83	74	-	**157**	4	30	37	**71**
Japan	6	7	-	**13**	0	7	8	**15**
Kazakhstan	0	1	-	**1**	0	1	1	**2**
Dem. People's Rep. of Korea	0	0	-	**0**	0	0	0	**0**
Republic of Korea	4	13	-	**17**	0	14	8	**22**
Kuwait	0	0	-	**0**	0	0	0	**0**
Kyrgyzstan	0	0	-	**0**	0	0	0	**0**
Lao Peoples Dem. Rep.	4	2	-	**6**	0	1	2	**3**
Malaysia	1	2	-	**3**	0	8	1	**9**
Maldives	0	0	-	**0**	0	0	0	**0**
Mongolia	0	0	-	**0**	0	0	0	**0**

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[11] The numbers for ASE were derived from the 2013 edition. The numbers for DCS in the table here were calculated for comparison to the numbers from ASE. The numbers of "seminaries" for DCS in the table here are not equal to the number of "seminary records" in DCS for two reasons. First, one seminary record may, for example, describe a seminary which is classified as "seminary" and "residence" or "center for the diocesan clergy" and "center for the religious clergy" as understood by ASE and treated by ASE as separate seminaries. Second, DCS includes information about both open and closed seminaries.

	Number of seminaries in ASE				Number of seminaries in DCS			
	Secondary schools	Philosophy and theology	Not classified	ASE total	Secondary schools	Philosophy and theology	Not classified	DCS total
Myanmar	27	6	-	**33**	0	11	25	**36**
Nepal	2	1	-	**3**	0	0	1	**1**
Oman	0	0	-	**0**	0	0	0	**0**
Pakistan	16	7	-	**23**	0	8	3	**11**
Palestine	0	0	-	**0**	1	1	0	**2**
Philippines	103	226	-	**329**	17	122	70	**209**
Qatar	0	0	-	**0**	0	0	0	**0**
Russian Federation (in Asia)	2	0	-	**2**	0	2	0	**2**
Saudi Arabia	0	0	-	**0**	0	0	0	**0**
Singapore	0	1	-	**1**	0	3	0	**3**
Sri Lanka	47	13	-	**60**	0	12	13	**25**
Tajikistan	0	0	-	**0**	0	0	0	**0**
Thailand	28	9	-	**37**	1	2	8	**11**
East Timor	14	6	-	**20**	0	1	2	**3**
Turkmenistan	1	0	-	**1**	0	0	0	**0**
United Arab Emirates	0	0	-	**0**	0	0	0	**0**
Uzbekistan	0	0	-	**0**	0	0	0	**0**
Viet Nam	45	24	-	**69**	3	40	2	**45**
Yemen	0	0	-	**0**	0	0	0	**0**
Asia	**1,224**	**731**	**0**	**1,955**	**44**	**454**	**375**	**873**

The table above attempts to estimate how complete the Directory is by comparing the number of seminaries listed in the Segreteria di Stato Vaticano's (2013) *Annuarium Statisticum Ecclesiae* with the number of open seminaries included in this Directory.

- According to *Annuarium Statisticum Ecclesiae* countries with the highest number of seminaries in Asia are: India (1,096 seminaries), Philippines (329 seminaries), and Indonesia (157 seminaries). Countries with the fewest number of seminaries are: Jordan, Cambodia, Taiwan (China), Kazakhstan, Singapore, and Turkmenistan (each has one seminary).

- The Directory contains information on 873 seminaries in Asia. This number includes 44 secondary schools, 454 philosophy and theology seminaries, and 375 seminaries for which there is not sufficient information to classify them in one of the two groups.

- Overall, the number of seminaries in the Directory amounts to 45 percent of the seminaries accounted for in the *Annuarium Statisticum Ecclesiae*.

- Relative to *Annuarium Statisticum Ecclesiae*, the Directory contains information on more seminaries in: Jordan, Cambodia, Taiwan (China), Kazakhstan, Singapore, Turkmenistan, Russian Federation (in Asia), Malaysia, Nepal, Macao (SAR), Israel, Hong Kong (SAR), Syrian Arab Republic, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Iraq, Japan, Republic of Korea, East Timor, Pakistan, Lebanon, Bangladesh, and Myanmar. Furthermore, the Directory provides information about seminaries in countries for which *Annuarium Statisticum Ecclesiae* does not list any seminaries (Islamic Republic of Iran, Mainland China, and Palestine).

The discrepancies between *Annuarium Statisticum Ecclesiae* and the Directory should be given due consideration when using the Directory. For more detailed description of the methodology used in preparing the Directory please see Part I.

Part VII: Europe

**Number of Seminary Records for Europe
in the Directory of Seminaries by Country**

Legend
- None
- Less than 10
- 10 to 75
- 75 to 199
- 200 or more
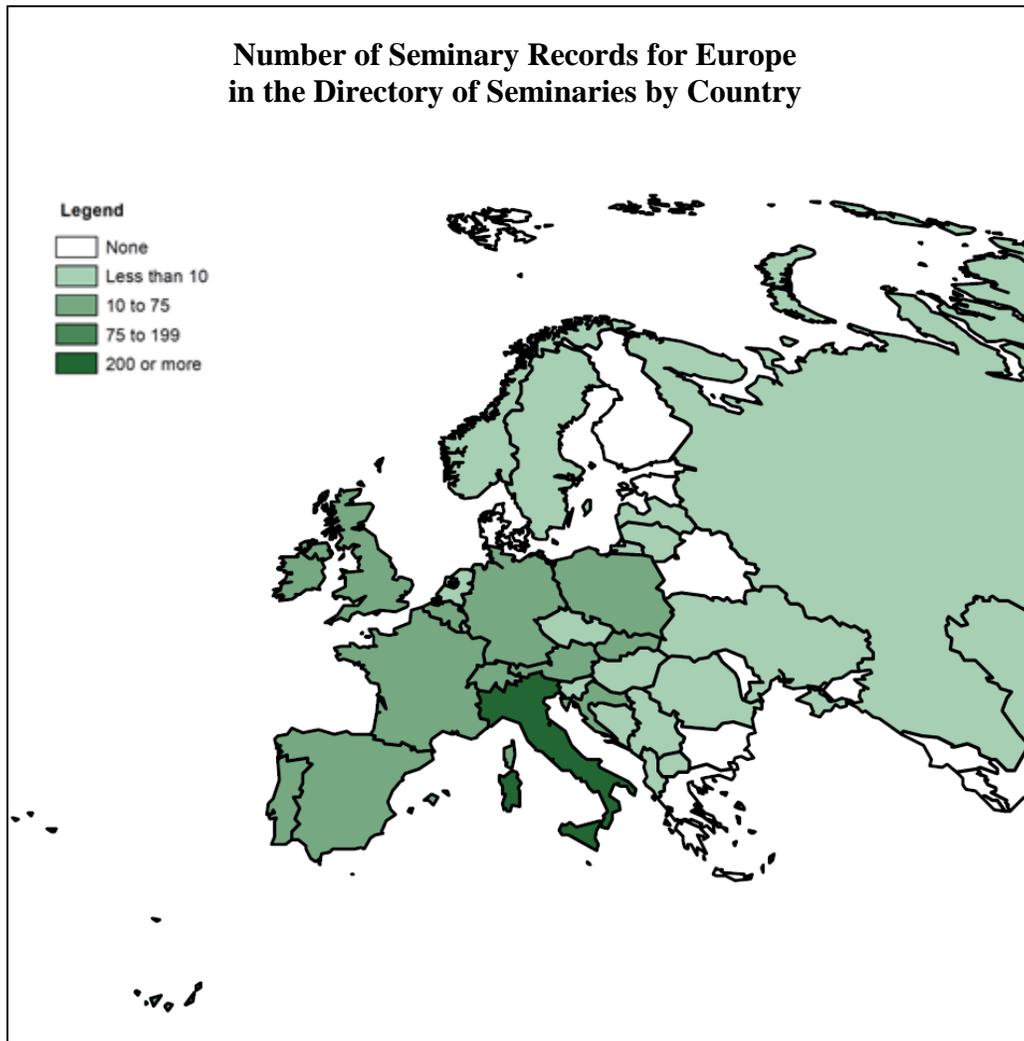
This part of the Directory of Catholic Seminaries describes seminaries in Europe. The map above illustrates the number of seminary records in the Directory by country. Overall, the Directory includes 580 seminary records for Europe. Among countries in this world region, the Directory includes the highest number of seminary records for Italy (215 seminaries), Poland (51 seminaries), and Germany (46 seminaries).

Comparison between the Number of Seminaries in the *Annuarium Statisticum Ecclesiae* (ASE) and Its Equivalent in the *Directory of Catholic Seminaries* (DCS) in Europe by Country[12]

	Number of seminaries in ASE				Number of seminaries in DCS			
	Secondary schools	Philosophy and theology	Not classified	ASE total	Secondary schools	Philosophy and theology	Not classified	DCS total
Albania	6	6	-	**12**	0	2	2	**4**
Andorra	0	0	-	**0**	0	0	0	**0**
Armenia	1	0	-	**1**	0	0	0	**0**
Austria	4	13	-	**17**	0	12	6	**18**
Azerbaijan	0	0	-	**0**	0	0	0	**0**
Belarus	0	2	-	**2**	0	0	0	**0**
Belgium	0	12	-	**12**	0	9	4	**13**
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2	3	-	**5**	0	1	2	**3**
Bulgaria	0	0	-	**0**	0	0	0	**0**
Croatia	10	19	-	**29**	1	5	4	**10**
Czech Republic	1	5	-	**6**	0	2	3	**5**
Denmark	0	1	-	**1**	0	0	0	**0**
Estonia	0	0	-	**0**	0	0	0	**0**
Faeroe Islands	0	0	-	**0**	0	0	0	**0**
Finland	0	1	-	**1**	0	0	0	**0**
France	8	58	-	**66**	1	17	17	**35**
Georgia	4	0	-	**4**	0	0	0	**0**
Germany	12	38	-	**50**	0	25	20	**45**
Gibraltar	1	0	-	**1**	0	0	0	**0**
Great Britain	1	10	-	**11**	0	12	5	**17**
Greece	0	0	-	**0**	0	0	0	**0**
Hungary	0	16	-	**16**	0	2	3	**5**
Iceland	0	0	-	**0**	0	0	0	**0**
Ireland	2	14	-	**16**	0	12	23	**35**
Italy	90	317	-	**407**	9	119	88	**216**
Kosovo	2	0	-	**2**	0	0	0	**0**
Latvia	1	1	-	**2**	0	1	0	**1**
Liechtenstein	0	0	-	**0**	0	0	0	**0**
Lithuania	7	3	-	**10**	0	2	2	**4**
Luxembourg	0	0	-	**0**	0	0	1	**1**

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[12] The numbers for ASE were derived from the 2013 edition. The numbers for DCS in the table here were calculated for comparison to the numbers from ASE. The numbers of "seminaries" for DCS in the table here are not equal to the number of "seminary records" in DCS for two reasons. First, one seminary record may, for example, describe a seminary which is classified as "seminary" and "residence" or "center for the diocesan clergy" and "center for the religious clergy" as understood by ASE and treated by ASE as separate seminaries. Second, DCS includes information about both open and closed seminaries.

	Number of seminaries in ASE				Number of seminaries in DCS			
	Secondary schools	Philosophy and theology	Not classified	ASE total	Secondary schools	Philosophy and theology	Not classified	DCS total
Macedonia	0	1	-	**1**	0	0	1	**1**
Malta	1	4	-	**5**	1	5	0	**6**
Moldova	0	2	-	**2**	0	0	0	**0**
Monaco	0	0	-	**0**	0	0	0	**0**
Montenegro	0	0	-	**0**	0	0	0	**0**
Netherlands	0	7	-	**7**	0	5	4	**9**
Norway	0	1	-	**1**	0	0	1	**1**
Poland	6	84	-	**90**	0	37	14	**51**
Portugal	32	53	-	**85**	1	5	7	**13**
Romania	8	7	-	**15**	0	2	3	**5**
Russian Federation (in Europe)	0	6	-	**6**	0	0	1	**1**
San Marino	0	0	-	**0**	0	0	0	**0**
Serbia	1	1	-	**2**	0	0	1	**1**
Slovakia	0	14	-	**14**	0	7	4	**11**
Slovenia	2	3	-	**5**	0	1	1	**2**
Spain	62	122	-	**184**	1	28	9	**38**
Svalbard and Jan Mayen Is.	0	0	-	**0**	0	0	0	**0**
Sweden	0	1	-	**1**	0	0	2	**2**
Switzerland	2	10	-	**12**	0	10	5	**15**
Ukraine	1	14	-	**15**	0	2	6	**8**
Vatican City	0	0	-	**0**	0	3	1	**4**
Europe	**267**	**849**	**0**	**1,116**	**14**	**326**	**240**	**580**

The table above attempts to estimate how complete the Directory is by comparing the number of seminaries listed in the Segreteria di Stato Vaticano's (2013) *Annuarium Statisticum Ecclesiae* with the number of open seminaries included in this Directory.

- According to *Annuarium Statisticum Ecclesiae* countries with the highest number of seminaries in Europe are: Italy (407 seminaries), Spain (184 seminaries), and Poland (90 seminaries). Countries with the fewest number of seminaries are: Armenia, Denmark, Finland, Gibraltar, Macedonia, Norway, and Sweden (each one has one seminary).

- The Directory contains information on 873 seminaries in Europe. This number includes 14 secondary schools, 326 philosophy and theology seminaries, and 240 seminaries for which there is not sufficient information to classify them in one of the two groups.

- Overall, the number of seminaries in the Directory amounts to 52 percent of the seminaries accounted for in the *Annuarium Statisticum Ecclesiae*.

- Relative to *Annuarium Statisticum Ecclesiae*, the Directory contains information on more seminaries in: Sweden, Belarus, Kosovo, Latvia, Moldova, Serbia, Georgia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Malta, Slovenia, Czech Republic, Russian Federation (in Europe), Netherlands, Lithuania, Great Britain, Albania, Belgium, Switzerland, Slovakia, Romania, Ukraine, Hungary, Ireland, and Austria. Furthermore, the Directory provides information about seminaries in Luxembourg for which *Annuarium Statisticum Ecclesiae* does not list any seminaries (likely, *Annuarium Statisticum Ecclesiae* attributes seminaries at the Vatican City to Italy).

The discrepancies between *Annuarium Statisticum Ecclesiae* and the Directory should be given due consideration when using the Directory. For more detailed description of the methodology used in preparing the Directory please see Part I.

Part VIII: Oceania

Number of Seminary Records for Oceania in the Directory of Seminaries by Country

Legend
- None
- Less than 10
- 10 to 75
- 75 to 199
- 200 or more
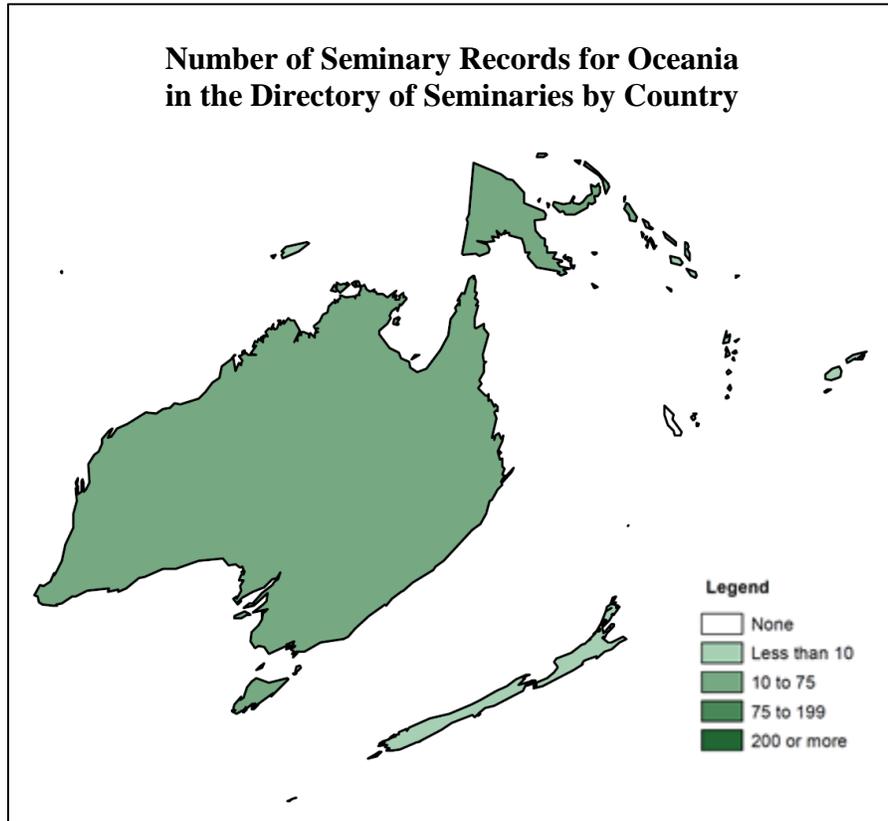
This part of the Directory of Catholic Seminaries describes seminaries in Oceania. The map above illustrates the number of seminary records in the Directory by country. Overall, the Directory includes 65 seminary records for Oceania. Among countries in this world region, the Directory includes the highest number of seminary records for Papua New Guinea (26 seminaries), Australia (22 seminaries), and New Zealand (nine seminaries).

Comparison between the Number of Seminaries in the *Annuarium Statisticum Ecclesiae* (ASE) and Its Equivalent in the *Directory of Catholic Seminaries* (DCS) in Oceania by Country[13]

	Number of seminaries in ASE				Number of seminaries in DCS			
	Secondary schools	Philosophy and theology	Not classified	ASE total	Secondary schools	Philosophy and theology	Not classified	DCS total
Australia	0	23	-	**23**	0	21	1	**22**
Cook Islands	0	0	-	**0**	0	0	0	**0**
Fiji	0	7	-	**7**	0	2	0	**2**
Guam	0	2	-	**2**	0	0	0	**0**
Kiribati	2	0	-	**2**	0	0	1	**1**
Marshall Islands	0	0	-	**0**	0	0	0	**0**
Federated States of Micronesia	0	0	-	**0**	0	0	1	**1**
N. Mariana Islands	0	0	-	**0**	0	0	0	**0**
Nauru	0	0	-	**0**	0	0	0	**0**
New Caledonia	0	0	-	**0**	0	0	0	**0**
New Zealand	0	5	-	**5**	0	7	1	**8**
Niue	0	0	-	**0**	0	0	0	**0**
Palau	0	0	-	**0**	0	0	0	**0**
Papua New Guinea	14	11	-	**25**	1	13	11	**25**
French Polynesia	2	1	-	**3**	0	0	0	**0**
Samoa	3	1	-	**4**	0	0	1	**1**
American Samoa	0	0	-	**0**	0	0	0	**0**
Solomon Islands	2	4	-	**6**	0	3	1	**4**
Tokelau	0	0	-	**0**	0	0	0	**0**
Tonga	0	0	-	**0**	0	0	0	**0**
Tuvalu	0	0	-	**0**	0	0	0	**0**
Vanuatu	4	0	-	**4**	0	0	1	**1**
Wallis and Futuna Islands	0	0	-	**0**	0	0	0	**0**
Oceania	**27**	**54**	**0**	**81**	**1**	**46**	**18**	**65**

The table above attempts to estimate how complete the Directory is by comparing the number of seminaries listed in the Segreteria di Stato Vaticano's (2013) *Annuarium Statisticum Ecclesiae* with the number of open seminaries included in this Directory.

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[13] The numbers for ASE were derived from the 2013 edition. The numbers for DCS in the table here were calculated for comparison to the numbers from ASE. The numbers of "seminaries" for DCS in the table here are not equal to the number of "seminary records" in DCS for two reasons. First, one seminary record may, for example, describe a seminary which is classified as "seminary" and "residence" or "center for the diocesan clergy" and "center for the religious clergy" as understood by ASE and treated by ASE as separate seminaries. Second, DCS includes information about both open and closed seminaries.

- According to *Annuarium Statisticum Ecclesiae* countries with the highest number of seminaries in Oceania are: Papua New Guinea (25 seminaries) and Australia (23 seminaries). Countries with the fewest number of seminaries are: Guam and Kiribati (each has two seminaries).

- The Directory contains information on 65 seminaries in Oceania. This number includes one secondary school, 46 philosophy and theology seminaries, and 18 seminaries for which there is not sufficient information to classify them in one of the two groups.

- Overall, the number of seminaries in the Directory amounts to 80 percent of the seminaries accounted for in the *Annuarium Statisticum Ecclesiae*.

- Relative to *Annuarium Statisticum Ecclesiae*, the Directory contains information on more seminaries in New Zealand. The Directory also provides information about seminaries in Federated States of Micronesia for which *Annuarium Statisticum Ecclesiae* does not list any seminaries.

The discrepancies between *Annuarium Statisticum Ecclesiae* and the Directory should be given due consideration when using the Directory. For more detailed description of the methodology used in preparing the Directory please see Part I.

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Appendix:
Survey Instrument (English version)

SURVEY OF SEMINARIES

The purpose of this survey is to gather information about all seminaries around the world. Seminary is understood broadly as:
- an institution for educating students on the secondary, undergraduate and/or graduate levels,
- an institution for males and/or females, and
- an institution for helping students discern and/or prepare for priesthood and/or religious life in Catholic Church.

General information and contact information
1. What is the name of the seminary?

2. What year was the seminary first opened?

3. What is the mailing address of the seminary?

4. In what country is the seminary located?

- ☐ Abkhazia
- ☐ Afghanistan
- ☐ Albania
- ☐ Algeria
- ☐ Andorra
- ☐ Angola
- ☐ Antigua and Barbuda
- ☐ Argentina
- ☐ Armenia
- ☐ Australia
- ☐ Austria
- ☐ Azerbaijan
- ☐ Bahamas
- ☐ Bahrain
- ☐ Bangladesh
- ☐ Barbados
- ☐ Belarus
- ☐ Belgium
- ☐ Belize
- ☐ Benin
- ☐ Bhutan
- ☐ Bolivia
- ☐ Bosnia and Herzegovina
- ☐ Botswana
- ☐ Brazil
- ☐ Brunei
- ☐ Bulgaria

- ☐ Burkina Faso
- ☐ Burundi
- ☐ Cambodia
- ☐ Cameroon
- ☐ Canada
- ☐ Cape Verde
- ☐ Central African Republic
- ☐ Chad
- ☐ Chile
- ☐ Colombia
- ☐ Comoros
- ☐ Congo
- ☐ Cook Islands
- ☐ Costa Rica
- ☐ Croatia
- ☐ Cuba
- ☐ Cyprus
- ☐ Czech Republic
- ☐ Democratic Republic of the Congo
- ☐ Denmark
- ☐ Djibouti
- ☐ Dominica
- ☐ Dominican Republic
- ☐ East Timor
- ☐ Ecuador
- ☐ Egypt

- ☐ El Salvador
- ☐ Equatorial Guinea
- ☐ Eritrea
- ☐ Estonia
- ☐ Ethiopia
- ☐ Federated States of Micronesia
- ☐ Fiji
- ☐ Finland
- ☐ France
- ☐ Gabon
- ☐ Gambia
- ☐ Georgia
- ☐ Germany
- ☐ Ghana
- ☐ Great Britain
- ☐ Greece
- ☐ Grenada
- ☐ Guatemala
- ☐ Guinea
- ☐ Guinea-Bissau
- ☐ Guyana
- ☐ Haiti
- ☐ Honduras
- ☐ Hong Kong SAR
- ☐ Hungary
- ☐ Iceland
- ☐ India

(this question continues on the next page)

- Indonesia
- Iran
- Iraq
- Ireland
- Israel
- Italy
- Ivory Coast
- Jamaica
- Japan
- Jordan
- Kazakhstan
- Kenya
- Kiribati
- Kosovo
- Kuwait
- Kyrgyzstan
- Laos
- Latvia
- Lebanon
- Lesotho
- Liberia
- Libya
- Liechtenstein
- Lithuania
- Luxembourg
- Macedonia
- Madagascar
- Mainland China
- Malawi
- Malaysia
- Maldives
- Mali
- Malta
- Marshall Islands
- Mauritania
- Mauritius
- Mexico
- Moldova
- Monaco
- Mongolia
- Montenegro
- Morocco
- Mozambique
- Myanmar

- Nagorno-Karabakh Republic
- Namibia
- Nauru
- Nepal
- Netherlands
- New Zeland
- Nicaragua
- Niger
- Nigeria
- Niue
- North Korea
- Northern Cyprus
- Norway
- Oman
- Pakistan
- Palau
- Palestine
- Panama
- Papua New Guinea
- Paraguay
- Peru
- Philippines
- Poland
- Portugal
- Qatar
- Republic of Korea
- Romania
- Russian Federation (in Asia)
- Russian Federation (in Europe)
- Rwanda
- Saint Kitts and Nevis
- Saint Lucia
- Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
- Samoa
- San Marino
- Sao Tome and Principe
- Saudi Arabia
- Senegal
- Serbia
- Seychelles

- Sierra Leone
- Singapore
- Slovakia
- Slovenia
- Solomon Islands
- Somalia
- South Africa
- South Ossetia
- South Sudan
- Spain
- Sri Lanka
- Sudan
- Suriname
- Swaziland
- Sweden
- Switzerland
- Syria
- Taiwan China
- Tajikistan
- Thailand
- Togo
- Tonga
- Transnistria
- Trinidad and Tobago
- Tunisia
- Turkey
- Turkmenistan
- Tuvalu
- Uganda
- Ukraine
- United Arab Emirates
- United Republic of Tanzania
- United States
- Uruguay
- Uzbekistan
- Vanuatu
- Vatican City
- Venezuela
- Viet Nam
- Western Sahara
- Yemen
- Zambia
- Zimbabwe

5. In what city is the seminary located?

6. Is the seminary located in a dependent territory?
   - ☐ Yes
   - ☐ No

7. What is the seminary's website address?

8. What is the full name of the rector (including title)?

9. What is the email address of the rector?

10. What is the phone number of the rector?

11. What year did he begin working as the rector of your institution?

12. What year did the spiritual director begin working in his/her position?

13. What is the full name of the academic dean (including title)?

14. What is the email address of the dean?

15. What is the phone number of the dean?

16. What is the full name of the person handling inquiries about the seminary?

17. What is the phone number of the person handing inquiries about the seminary?

18. What is the email address of the person handing inquiries about the seminary?

19. What is the seminary's fax number?

Education-related information
20. a. What month did the last completed academic year at the seminary begin?
   - ☐ January
   - ☐ February
   - ☐ March
   - ☐ April
   - ☐ May
   - ☐ June
   - ☐ July
   - ☐ August
   - ☐ September
   - ☐ October
   - ☐ November
   - ☐ December

20. b. What calendar year did the last completed academic year at the seminary begin?
- ☐ 2016
- ☐ 2015
- ☐ 2014

20. c. What month did the last completed academic year at the seminary end?
- ☐ January
- ☐ February
- ☐ March
- ☐ April
- ☐ May
- ☐ June
- ☐ July
- ☐ August
- ☐ September
- ☐ October
- ☐ November
- ☐ December

20. d. What calendar year did the last completed academic year at the seminary end?
- ☐ 2017
- ☐ 2016
- ☐ 2015

21. In the last completed academic year, how many students were enrolled in the following:
   a. secular priest formation?

   b. men's religious formation (for religious priests and religious brothers)?

   c. women's religious formation?

   d. programs for laity?

22. How many faculty members (measured as full time equivalents) are teaching at the seminary?

23. Does the seminary have its own faculty? Check all that apply.
- ☐ a. The seminary has its own faculty.
- ☐ b. The residency relies on faculty of other institution(s).
  - ☐ b1. If yes, please name the educational institution(s) the seminary partners with to provide academic formation?

24. Does the seminary offer degrees in: Check all that apply.
- ☐ a. philosophy?
- ☐ b. theology?
- ☐ c. canon law?
- ☐ d. other areas?

25. What is the language(s) of instruction?

☐ Other (Autre / andere / altro / otro / ἀλλα / अन्य / 其他 / Другие / آخر)
☐ Afrikaans (Afrikaans)
☐ Albanian (Shqiptar)
☐ Amharic (አማርኛ)
☐ Arabic (العربية)
☐ Armenian (հայերեն)
☐ Aymara (Aymar aru)
☐ Azerbaijani (Azərbaycan)
☐ Bahasa Malaysia (بهاس مليسيا)
☐ Bangla (বাংলা)
☐ Belarusian (беларуская мова)
☐ Berber (Tamaziɣt)
☐ Bhojpuri (भोजपुरी)
☐ Bosnian (Bosanski/босански)
☐ Bulgarian (Bǎlgarski ezik / български език)
☐ Burmese (Myanma bhasa)
☐ Catalan (Català)
☐ Chamorro (Finu' Chamoru)
☐ Chinese (中文)
☐ Comorian (Shikomori)
☐ Croatian (Hrvatski)
☐ Czech (český jazyk)
☐ Danish (Dansk)
☐ Dari (دری)
☐ Dutch (Nederlands)
☐ Dzongkha (རྫོང་ཁ)
☐ **English (English)**
☐ Estonian (Eesti keel)
☐ Faroese (Føroyskt)

☐ Fijian (Na Vosa Vakaviti)
☐ Filipino (Pilipino / Wikang Filipino)
☐ Finnish (Suomen kieli)
☐ French (Français)
☐ Georgian (ქართული / kartuli ena)
☐ German (Deutsch)
☐ Gilbertese (Kiribati)
☐ Greek (Ελληνικά)
☐ Greenlandic (Kalaallisut)
☐ Guaraní (Avañe'ẽ / Guaraní)
☐ Haitian Creole (Kreyòl)
☐ Hebrew (עברית)
☐ Hindi (हिंदी)
☐ Hiri Motu (Hiri Motu)
☐ Hungarian (Magyar)
☐ Icelandic (íslenska)
☐ Indonesian (Bahasa Indonesia)
☐ Irish (Gaeilge)
☐ Italian (Italiano)
☐ Japanese (日本語 / Nihongo)
☐ Kazakh (Қазақ тілі / qazaq tili / تلى قازاق)
☐ Khmer (ខ្មែរ)
☐ Kinyarwanda (Kinyarwanda)
☐ Kirundi (Ikirundi)
☐ Korean (한국어)
☐ Kurdish (Kurdî / کوردی)
☐ Kyrgyz (Кыргызча)
☐ Lao (ລາວ)
☐ Latvian (Latviešu valoda)

☐ Lithuanian (Lietuvių Kalba)
☐ Luxembourgish (Lëtzebuergesch)
☐ Macedonian (Makedonski jazik / Македонски јазик)
☐ Malagasy (Malagasy)
☐ Malay (Bahasa Melayu / ملايو بهاس)
☐ Maldivian (Divehi / ދިވެހި)
☐ Maltese (Malti)
☐ Marshallese (Kajin Majeļ)
☐ Mongolian (Mongɣol kele / Монгол хэл / Mongol khel)
☐ Montenegrin (Crnogorski / црногорски)
☐ Ndebele (isiNdebele)
☐ Nepali (नेपाली)
☐ Norwegian (norsk)
☐ Papiamento (Papiamentu)
☐ Pashto (پښتو Pax̌tō)
☐ Persian (Fārsi / فارسى)
☐ Polish (Polski)
☐ Portuguese (Português)
☐ Quechua (Kechua / Qhichwa simi / Runa simi)
☐ Romanian (Română)
☐ Russian (Russkiy yazyk / ру́сский язы́к)
☐ Samoan (Gagana fa'a Sāmoa)
☐ Sango (Yângâ tî sängö)
☐ Serbian (Srpski / српски)

(this question continues on the next page)

- ☐ Sesotho (Sesotho)
- ☐ Setswana (Setswana)
- ☐ Seychellois Creole (Kreol / seselwa)
- ☐ Shona (Shona)
- ☐ Sinhalese (Sinhala / සිංහල)
- ☐ Slovak (Slovenčina)
- ☐ Slovene (Slovenščina)
- ☐ Somali (Af-Soomaali / سومالى اف)

- ☐ Spanish (Español / castellano)
- ☐ Swahili (Kiswahili)
- ☐ Swazi (SiSwati)
- ☐ Swedish (Svenska)
- ☐ Tajik (tojikī / тоҷикӣ)
- ☐ Tamil (tamiḻ / தமிழ்)
- ☐ Tetum (Lia-Tetun)
- ☐ Thai (Siamese / ไทย)
- ☐ Tigrinya (Tigriññā / ትግርኛ)
- ☐ Tok Pisin (Tok Pisin)

- ☐ Turkish (Türkçe)
- ☐ Turkmen (Türkmençe / түркменче / توركمن, تیلی تورکمنچه,)
- ☐ Ukrainian (Ukrayins'ka mova / українська мова)
- ☐ Urdu (اُردُو)
- ☐ Uzbek (Oʻzbekcha)
- ☐ Vietnamese (Tiếng Việt)

26. What rite does the seminary follow?

- ☐ Ambrosian Rite
- ☐ Armenian Rite
- ☐ Benedictine Rite
- ☐ Braga Rite
- ☐ Carmelite Rite
- ☐ Carthusian Rite
- ☐ Chaldean Rite
- ☐ Cistercian Rite
- ☐ Coptic Rite
- ☐ Divine Worship / Anglican Use

- ☐ Dominican Rite
- ☐ Ethiopic Rite
- ☐ Maronite Rite
- ☐ Mass of Paul VI
- ☐ Mozarabic Rite
- ☐ Premonstratensian Rite / Norbertine Rite
- ☐ Syrian Rite
- ☐ Syro-Malabar Rite
- ☐ Syro-Malankara Rite
- ☐ Tridentine Mass

- ☐ Zaire Use
- ☐ Other Alexandrian Rite
- ☐ Other Antiochian Rite
- ☐ Other Byzantine Rite
- ☐ Other Catholic Order Rite
- ☐ Roman Rite
- ☐ Western Rite
- ☐ Other not listed above

Classification

27. If the seminary has religious sponsorship, please name the religious order that administers the seminary (please use abbreviated name: e.g., "S.J." for the "Society of Jesus").

28. If the seminary has secular sponsorship, please specify which option describes it most accurately (check only one):
    ☐ a. diocesan
    ☐ b. interdiocesan
    ☐ c. provincial
    ☐ d. central
    ☐ e. national
    ☐ f. regional
    ☐ g. pontifical
    ☐ h. none of the above

29. Please specify which of the following describes the level of education available at the seminary (check all that apply):

☐ a. Secondary
☐ b. Undergraduate
☐ c. Pre-theology
☐ d. Graduate

30. Please specify which of the following describes the seminary (check all that apply):

☐ a. Minor
☐ b. Major

Thank you for participating in this survey.

In case of any questions or comments, please contact

Please return the survey in one of the following ways:
- Scan and email the survey to
- Fax the survey to
- Mail the survey to