

**March 2023**

*Parish, Ecclesial and Socioeconomic Statistics  
for the Diocese of Cleveland 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.

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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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**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 Cleveland 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>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 Cleveland.

## Diocese of Cleveland

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

- The number of First Communions decreased by 87% between 1990 and 2020.
- The number of Catholic Marriages decreased by 84% between 1970 and 2020.
- The number of Baptisms decreased by 81% between 1970 and 2020.
- The number of faithful received into full communions decreased by 74% between 1970 and 2020.
- The number of Confirmations decreased by 69% between 1990 and 2020.
- The number of priests decreased by 56% between 1970 and 2020.
- Catholic population decreased by 30% between 1970 and 2020.
- The number of Catholic deaths decreased by 24% between 1970 and 2020.
- The number of parishes decreased by 22% between 1970 and 2020.
- The number of Catholics per parish decreased by 10% between 1970 and 2020.
- Total population decreased by 10% between 1970 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 Cleveland:

- The proportion of Hispanics/Latinos increased by 356% and shows strong negative correlation with changes in the number of identified parishes from decade to decade between 1970 and 2020 (PCC of -0.92).
- The number of Hispanics/Latinos increased by 327% and shows strong negative correlation with changes in the number of identified parishes from decade to decade between 1970 and 2020 (PCC of -0.93).
- The number of persons 16+ years old in the civilian labor force and unemployed increased by 98%.
- The proportion of persons 16+ years old in the civilian labor force and unemployed increased by 63%.
- The proportion of people below poverty line increased by 58% and shows strong negative correlation with changes in the number of identified parishes from decade to decade between 1970 and 2020 (PCC of -0.80).
- The number of people below poverty line increased by 48% and shows strong negative correlation with changes in the number of identified parishes from decade to decade between 1970 and 2020 (PCC of -0.85).
- The proportion of Blacks/African Americans increased by 34% and shows strong negative correlation with changes in the number of identified parishes from decade to decade between 1970 and 2020 (PCC of -0.76).
- The Catholic population size decreased by 27% and shows strong positive correlation with changes in the number of identified parishes from decade to decade between 1970 and 2020 (PCC of 0.88).
- The number of Blacks/African Americans increased by 23%.
- Number of identified parishes decreased by 21%.
- The number of Whites/Anglos/Caucasians decreased by 19% 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 Whites/Anglos/Caucasians decreased by 12% and shows strong positive correlation with changes in the number of identified parishes from decade to decade between 1970 and 2020 (PCC of 0.81).
- The average household income in 2020 dollars increased by 7%.
- The general population size decreased by 3%.

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

- There were 32 identified parishes that (re)opened/expanded, 138 that remained opened, and 80 that were closed/absorbed.
- The average proportion of Whites/Anglos/Caucasians in neighborhoods where parishes were (re)opened/expanded is higher by 30pp 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 26pp 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 11pp than in neighborhoods where parishes were closed/absorbed.
- The average proportion of unemployed in neighborhoods where parishes were (re)opened/expanded is lower by 5pp 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 3pp 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 Cleveland. 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 Cleveland. 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 Cleveland**

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

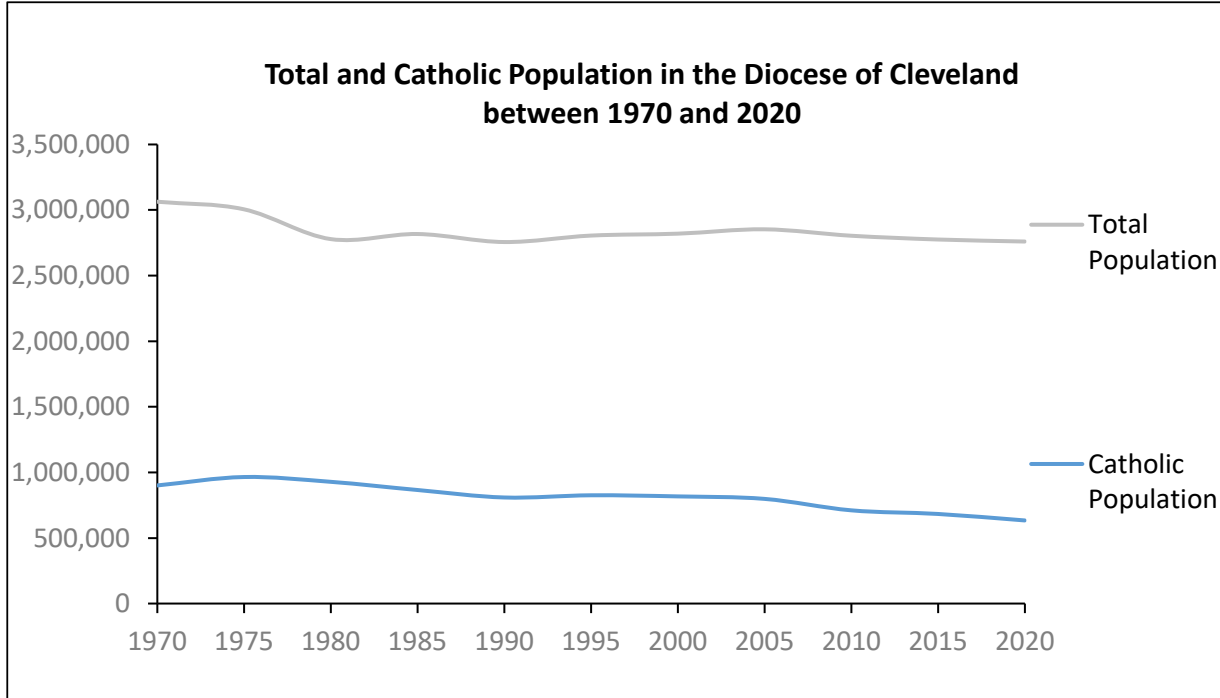
For the summary of the main findings from this analysis, see the Executive Summary at the beginning of this report.

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

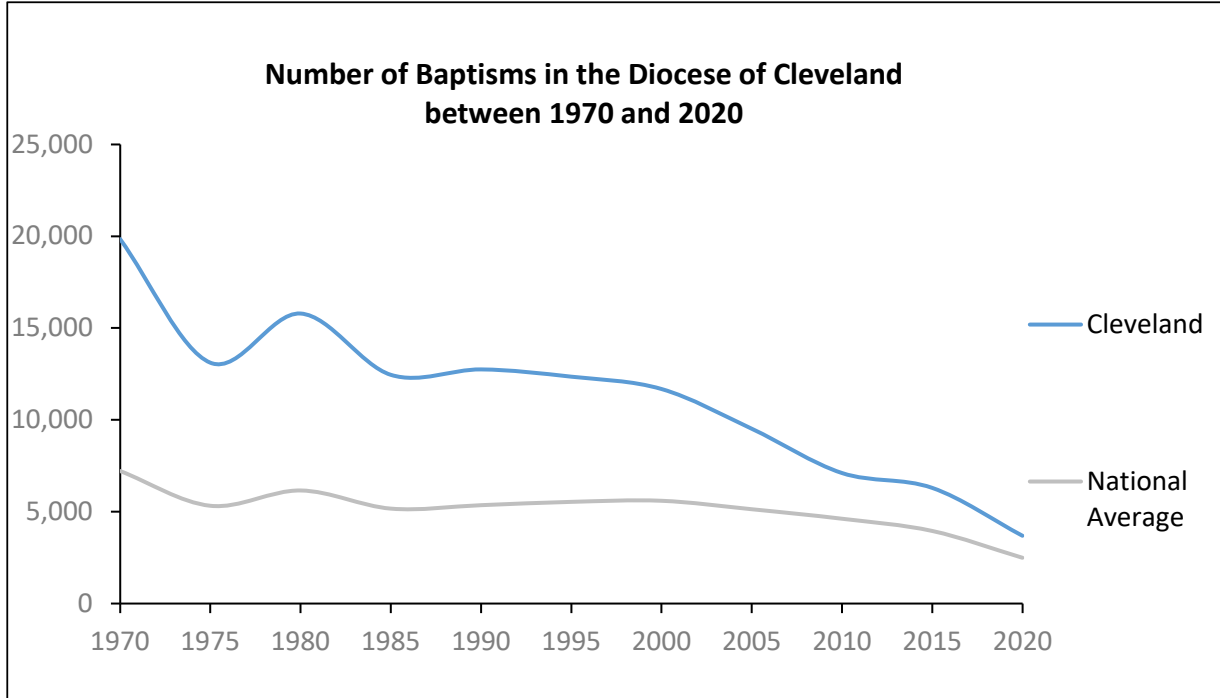


The number of Catholics in the Diocese of Cleveland decreased from 900,411 in 1970 to 633,492 in 2020. This means that the number of Catholics in the diocese declined by 30% over those 50 years.

By comparison, the total population of the Diocese of Cleveland decreased from 3,062,768 in 1970 to 2,758,656 in 2020. So, the overall population declined by 10% in the same period.

Total and Catholic Population in the Diocese of Cleveland between 1970 and 2020						
	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020
	[#]	[#]	[#]	[#]	[#]	[#]
<b>Total Population</b>	3,062,768	2,777,272	2,754,734	2,818,711	2,802,957	2,758,656
<b>Catholic Population</b>	900,411	928,075	808,601	816,912	710,651	633,492

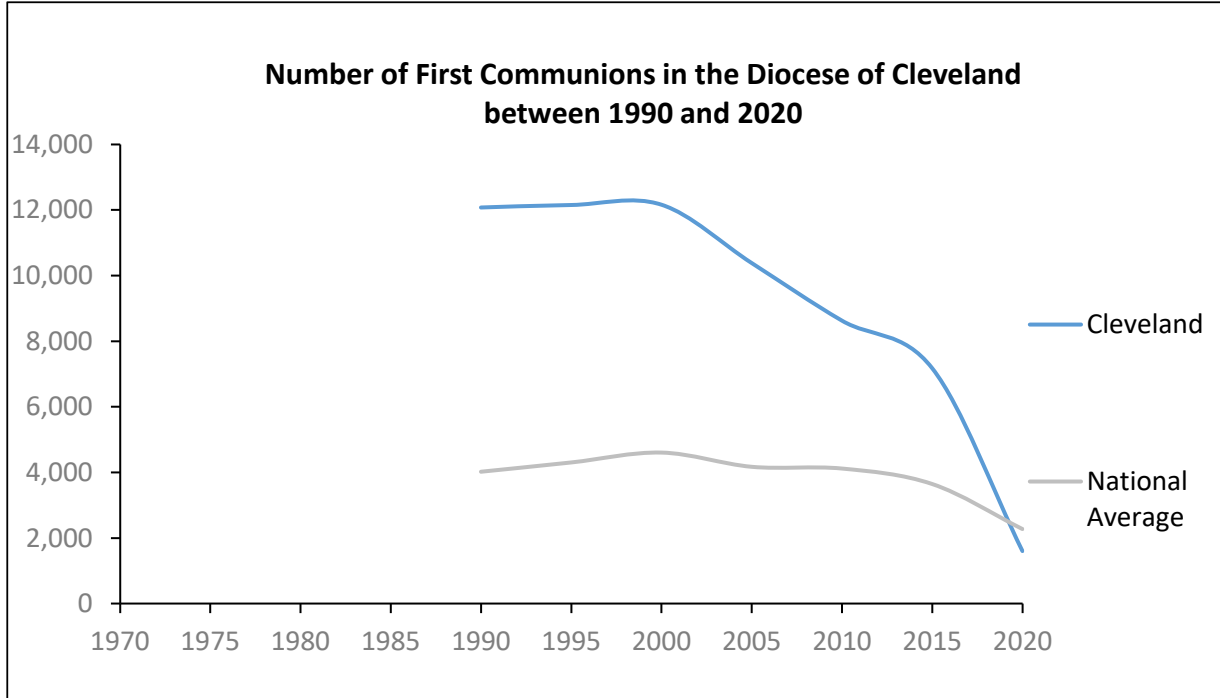
## 2. Number of Baptisms



The number of Baptisms in the Diocese of Cleveland decreased from 19,837 in 1970 to 3,704 in 2020. This means that, on average, there were 323 fewer Baptisms each year over those 50 years. It also means that the annual number of Baptisms in the diocese declined by 81% over the entire 50-year period. By comparison, the total annual number of Baptisms in the United States declined by 57% 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>Cleveland</b>	19,837	15,787	12,749	11,683	7,115	3,704

### 3. Number of First Communion



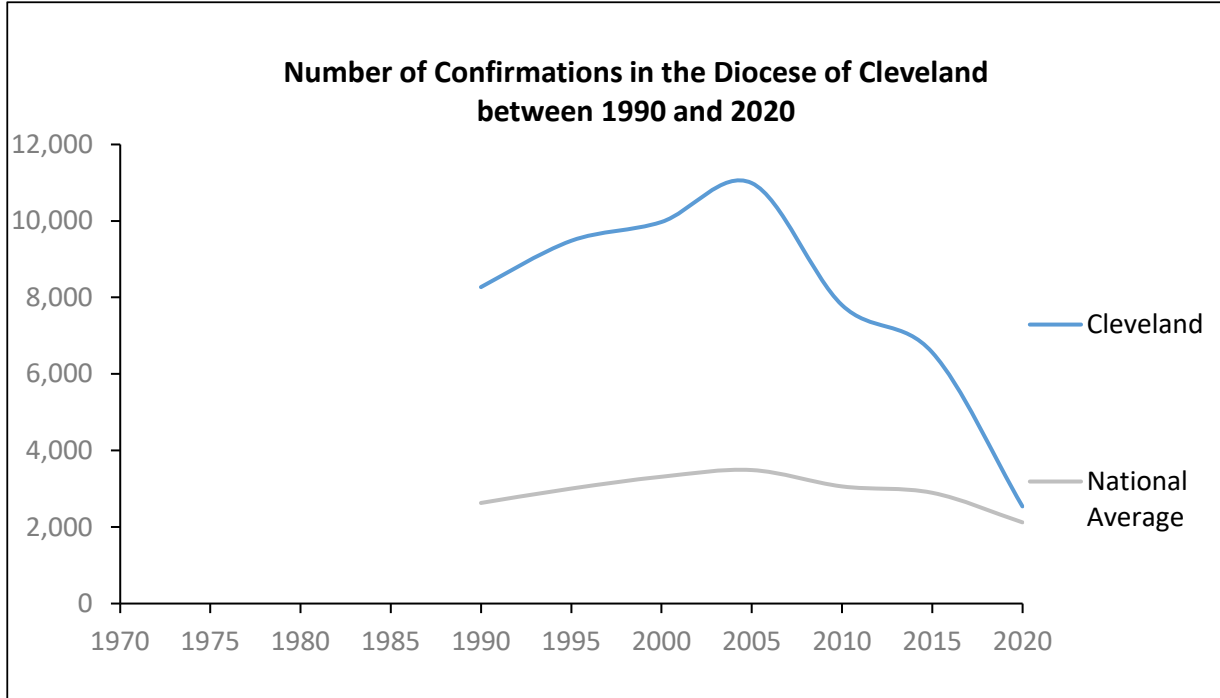
\* The available data on First Communion starts in 1990.

The number of First Communion in the Diocese of Cleveland decreased from 12,077 in 1990 to 1,606 in 2020. This means that, on average, there were 349 fewer First Communion each year over those 30 years. It also means that the annual number of First Communion in the diocese declined by 87% 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>Cleveland</b>	.	.	12,077	12,162	8,628	1,606



#### 4. Number of Confirmations

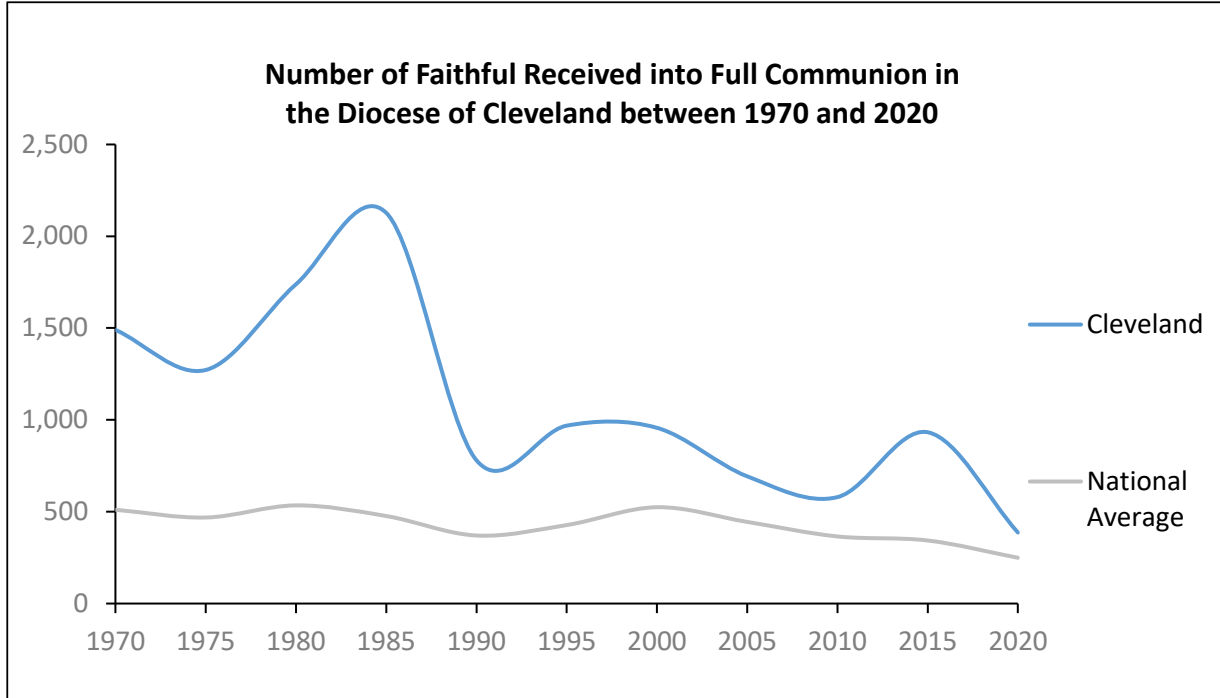


\* The available data on Confirmations starts in 1990.

The number of Confirmations in the Diocese of Cleveland decreased from 8,270 in 1990 to 2,541 in 2020. This means that, on average, there were 191 fewer Confirmations each year over those 30 years. It also means that the annual number of Confirmations in the diocese declined by 69% 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>Cleveland</b>	.	.	8,270	9,971	7,801	2,541

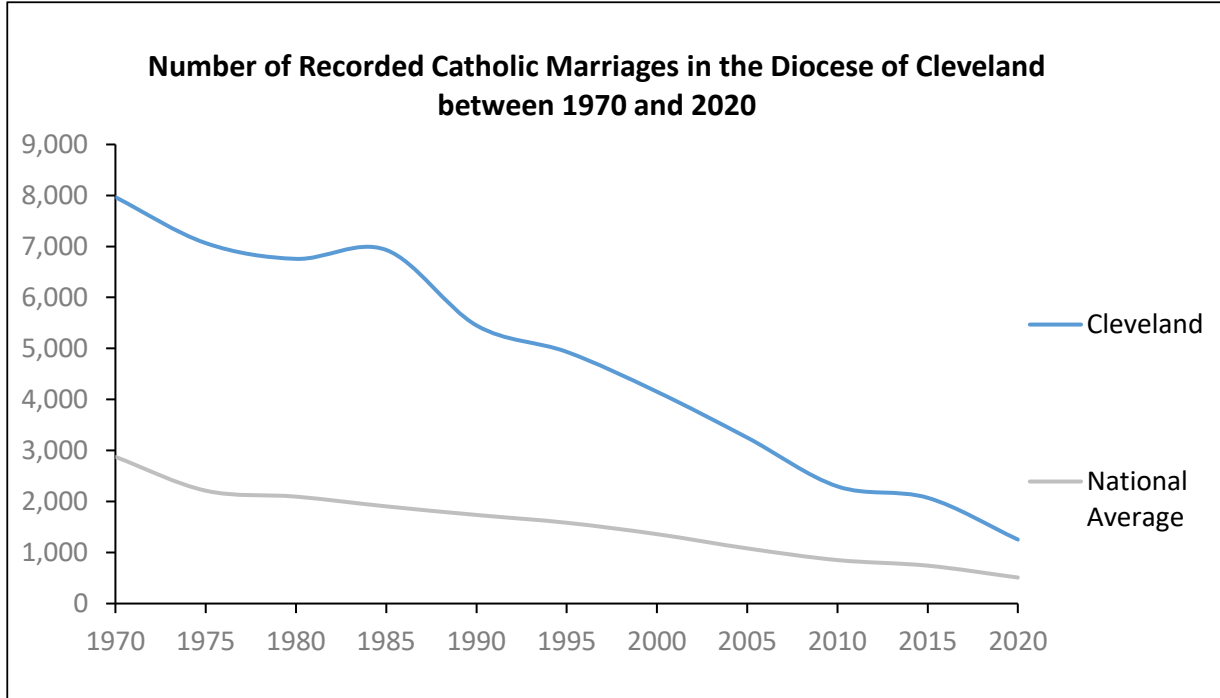
## 5. Number of Faithful Received into Full Communion



The number of faithful received into full communion in the Diocese of Cleveland decreased from 1,490 in 1970 to 387 in 2020. This means that, on average, there were 22 fewer of those faithful each year over those 50 years. It also means that the annual number of faithful received into full communion in the diocese declined by 74% over the entire 50-year period. By comparison, the total annual number of faithful received into full communion in the United States declined by 41% in the same period.

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020
	[#]	[#]	[#]	[#]	[#]	[#]
<b>National Average</b>	511	535	371	525	366	250
<b>Cleveland</b>	1,490	1,739	780	957	580	387

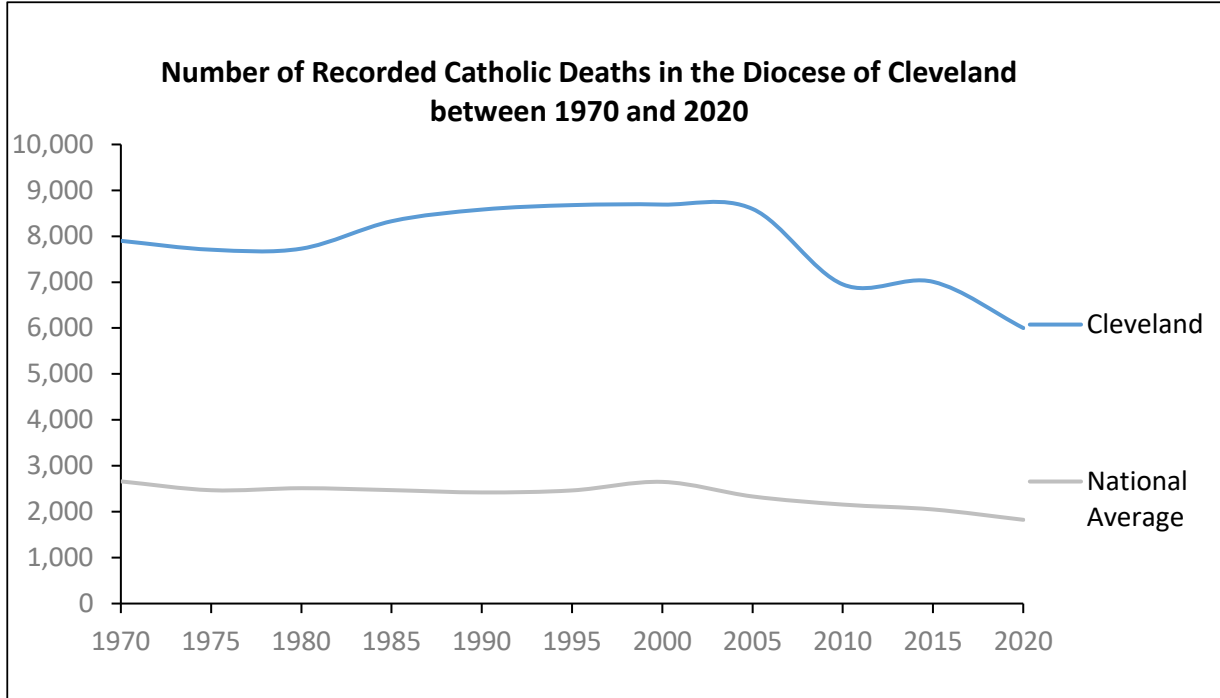
## 6. Number of Recorded Catholic Marriages



The number of Marriages in the Diocese of Cleveland decreased from 7,960 in 1970 to 1,258 in 2020. This means that, on average, there were 134 fewer Marriages each year over those 50 years. It also means that the annual number of Marriages in the diocese declined by 84% over the entire 50-year period. By comparison, the total annual number of Catholic Marriages in the United States declined by 78% in the same period.

Number of Recorded Catholic Marriages in the Diocese of Cleveland between 1970 and 2020						
	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020
	[#]	[#]	[#]	[#]	[#]	[#]
<b>National Average</b>	2,873	2,096	1,737	1,361	853	511
<b>Cleveland</b>	7,960	6,754	5,450	4,152	2,299	1,258

## 7. Number of Recorded Catholic Deaths

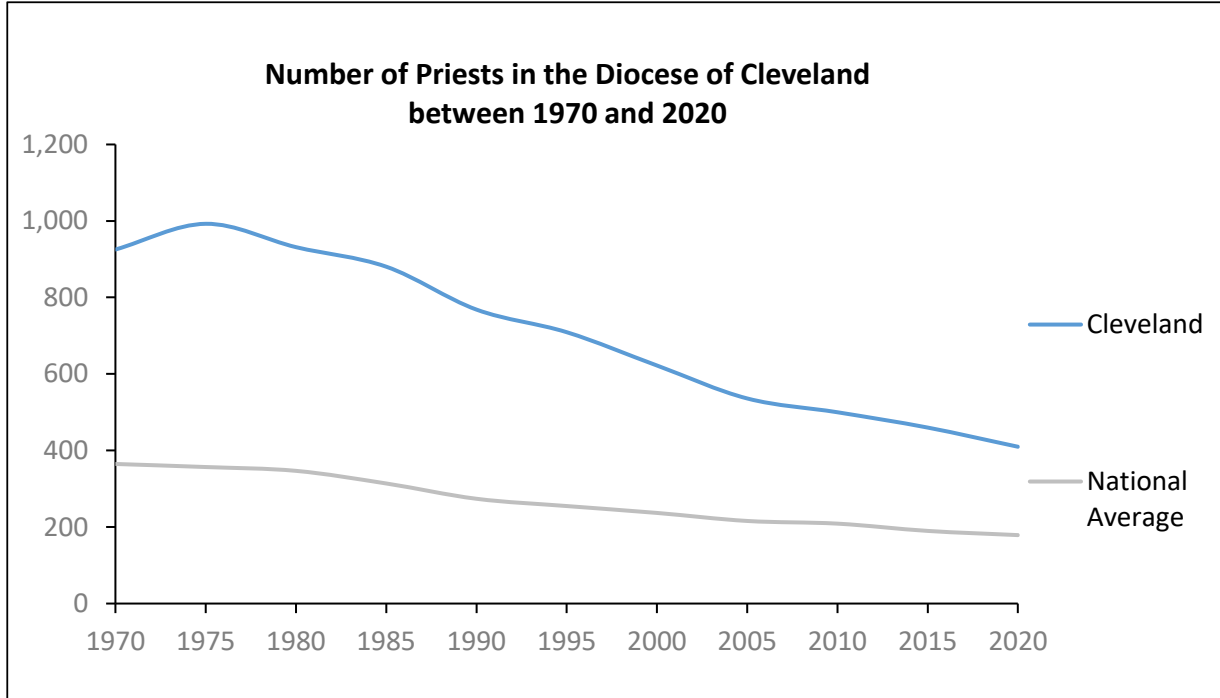


\* The Archdiocese of Military Services is excluded from the national average.

The number of deaths (i.e., Catholic funerals) recorded in the Diocese of Cleveland decreased from 7,896 in 1970 to 5,998 in 2020. This means that, on average, there were 38 fewer recorded deaths each year over those 50 years. It also means that the annual number of recorded deaths in the diocese declined by 24% over the entire 50-year period. By comparison, the total annual number of recorded Catholic deaths in the United States declined by 14% 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>Cleveland</b>	7,896	7,727	8,576	8,685	6,947	5,998

## 8. Number of Priests

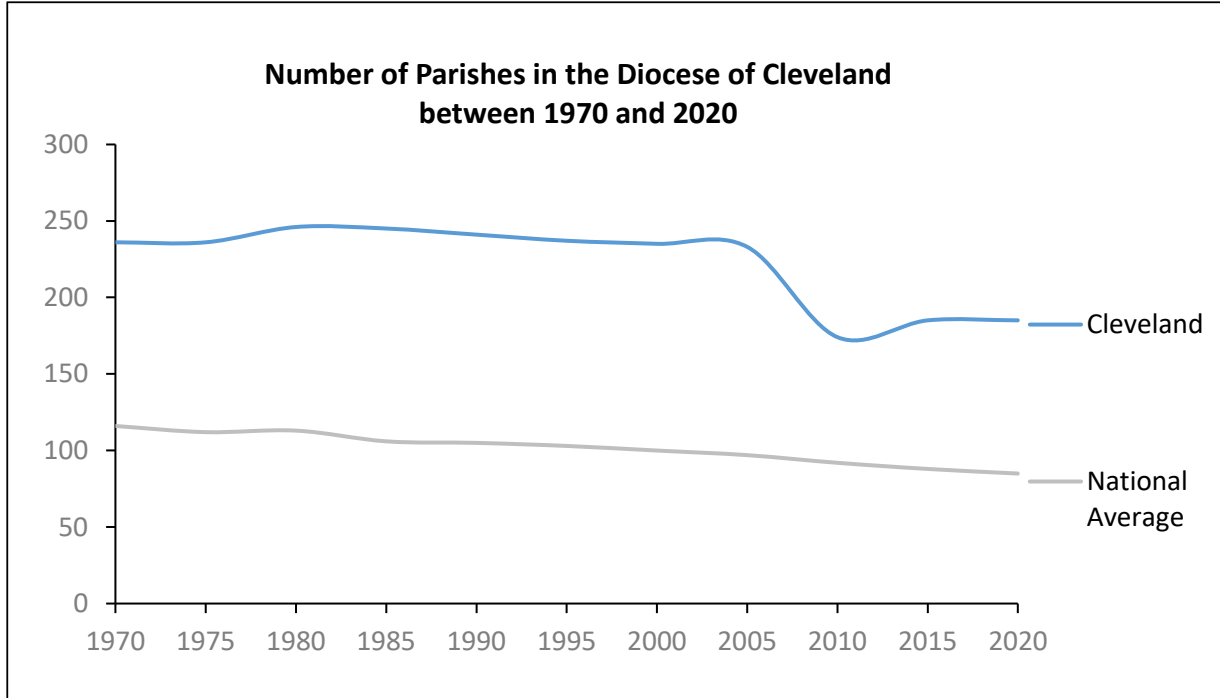


The number of priests in the Diocese of Cleveland decreased from 925 in 1970 to 410 in 2020. This means that, on average, there were 10.3 fewer priests each year over those 50 years. This also means that the number of priests in the diocese declined by 56% over the entire 50-year period. By comparison, the total number of priests in the United States declined by 40% in the same period.

**Number of Priests in the Diocese of Cleveland  
between 1970 and 2020**

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020
	[#]	[#]	[#]	[#]	[#]	[#]
<b>National Average</b>	365	347	274	237	209	179
<b>Cleveland</b>	925	931	768	622	500	410

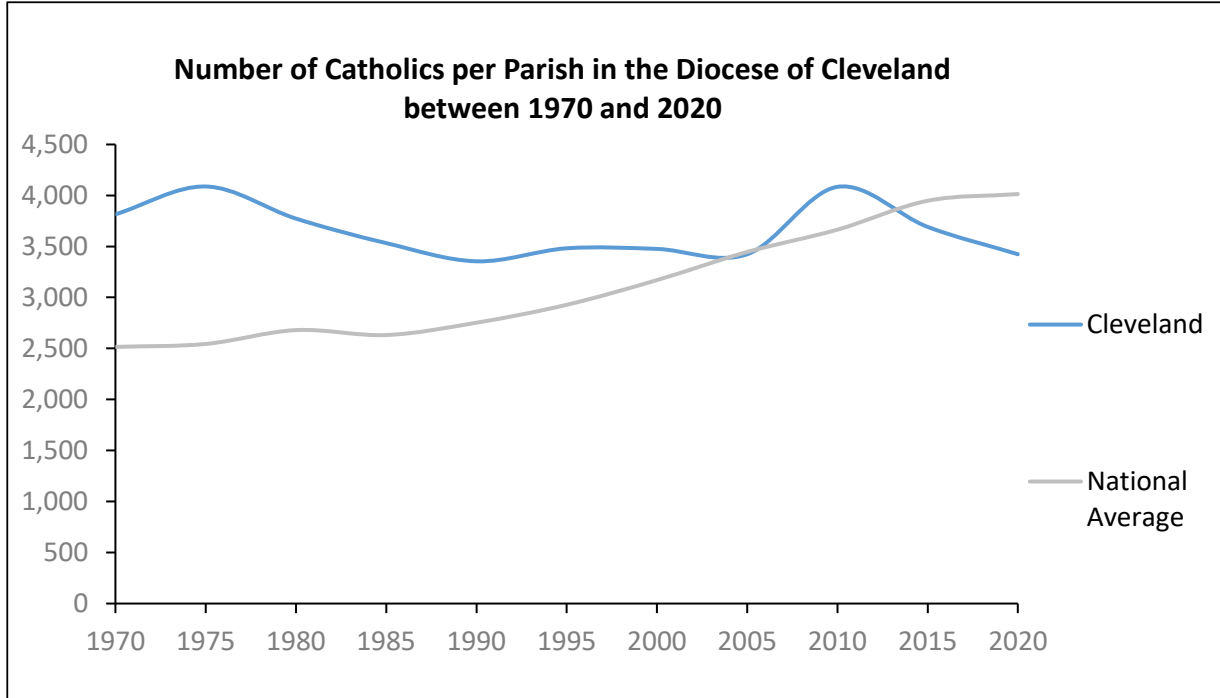
## 9. Number of Parishes



The number of parishes in the Diocese of Cleveland decreased from 236 in 1970 to 185 in 2020. This means that, on average, net 10.2 parishes were closed each decade over those 50 years. This also means that the number of parishes in the diocese declined by 22% over the entire 50-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>Cleveland</b>	236	246	241	235	174	185

## 10. Number of Catholics per Parish



The number of Catholics per parish in the Diocese of Cleveland decreased from 3,815 in 1970 to 3,424 in 2020. This means that, on average, there were 8 fewer Catholics per parish each year over those 50 years. This also means that the number of Catholics per parish in the diocese declined by 10% over the entire 50-year period. By comparison, the total number of Catholics per parish in the United States increased by 60% 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>Cleveland</b>	3,815	3,773	3,355	3,476	4,084	3,424

## 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).

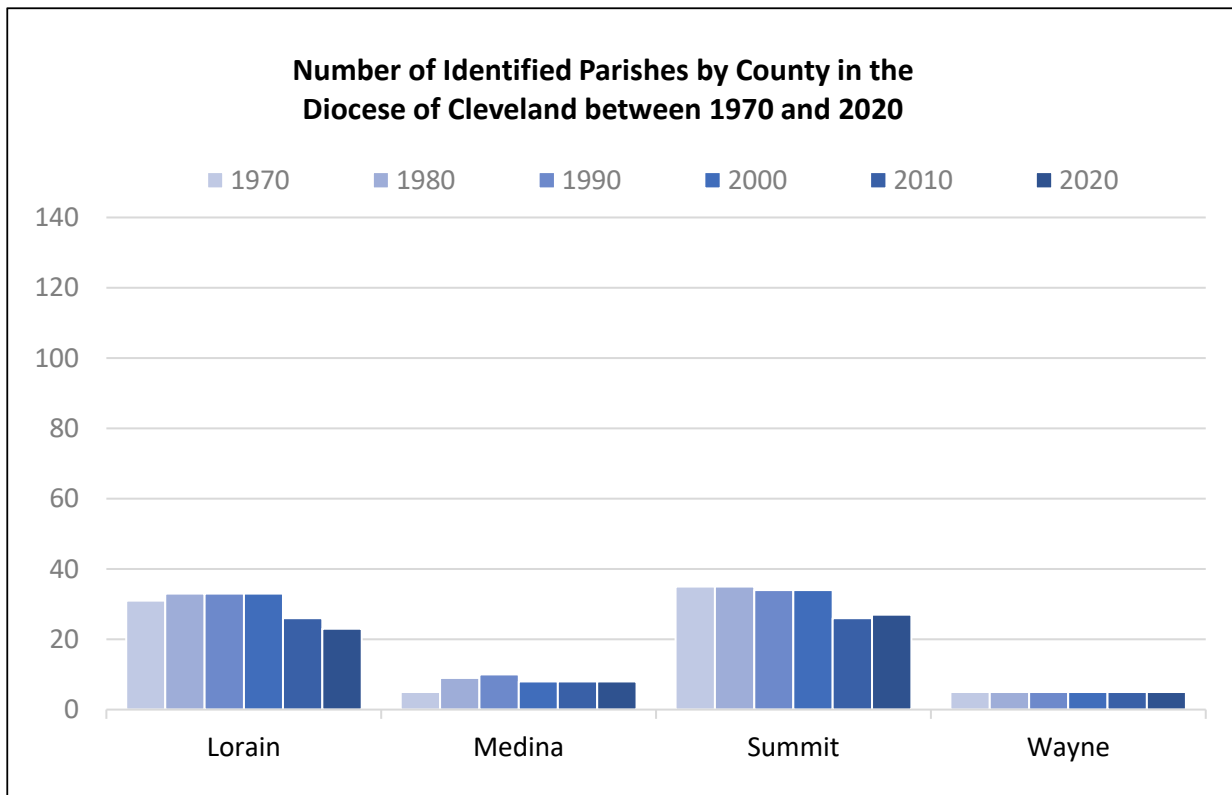
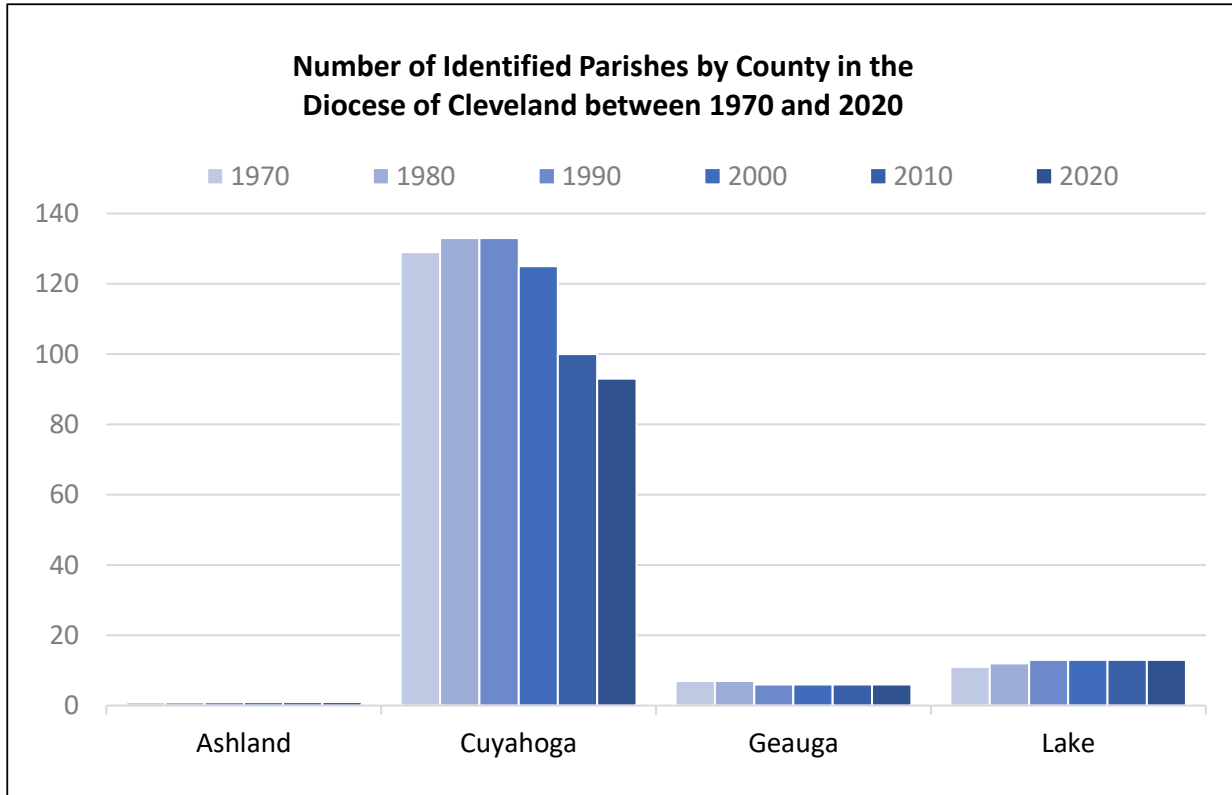
County-level overview includes a chart(s), a map, a table, and text description for each variable to describe how values have changed over time for each county and for the entire diocese (both as a change in number and as percentage change).

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.

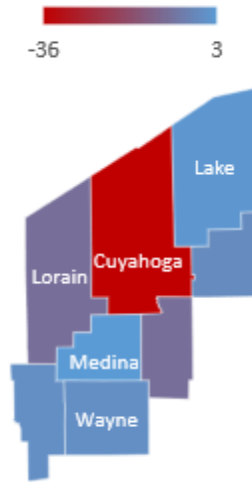
If instead of the detailed description, you would like to see the summary of the main findings from this analysis, please go to the Executive Summary at the beginning of this report. If you would like to better understand how the analysis was prepared, please go to Appendix I: Methodology at the end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



## 1. Number of Identified Parishes



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



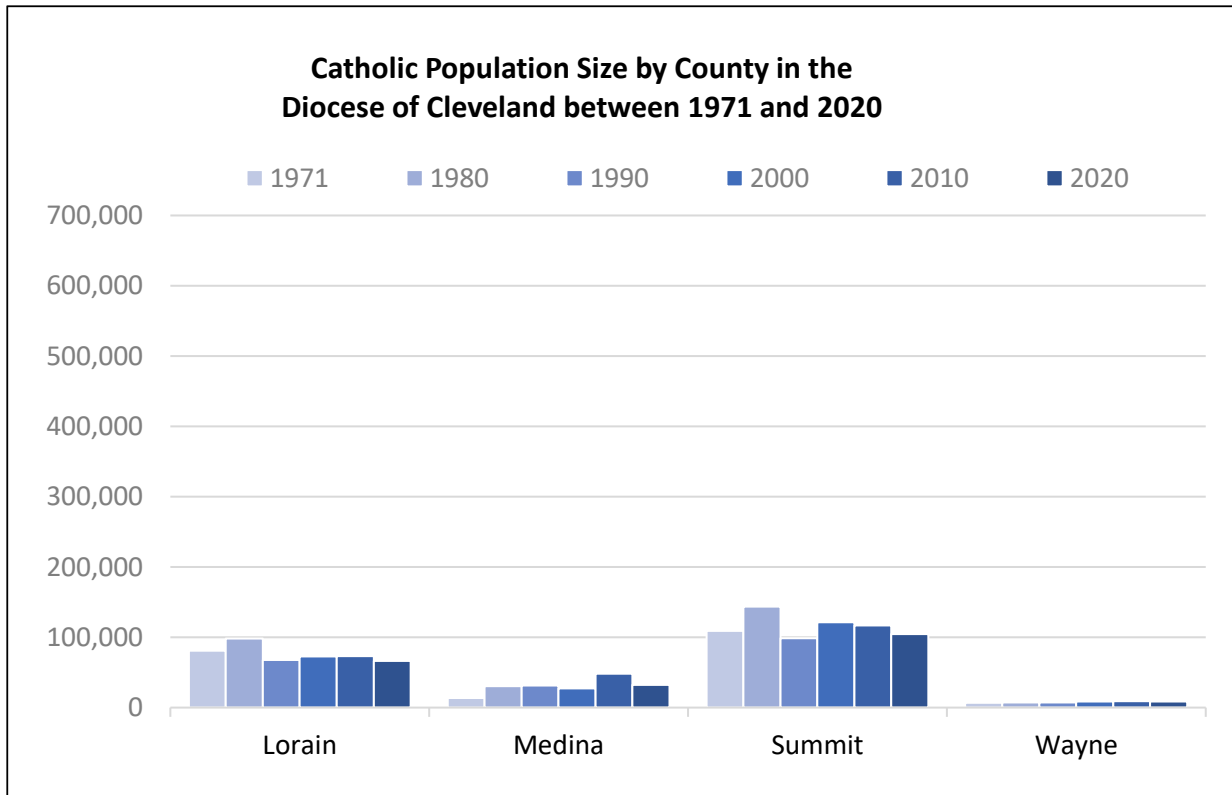
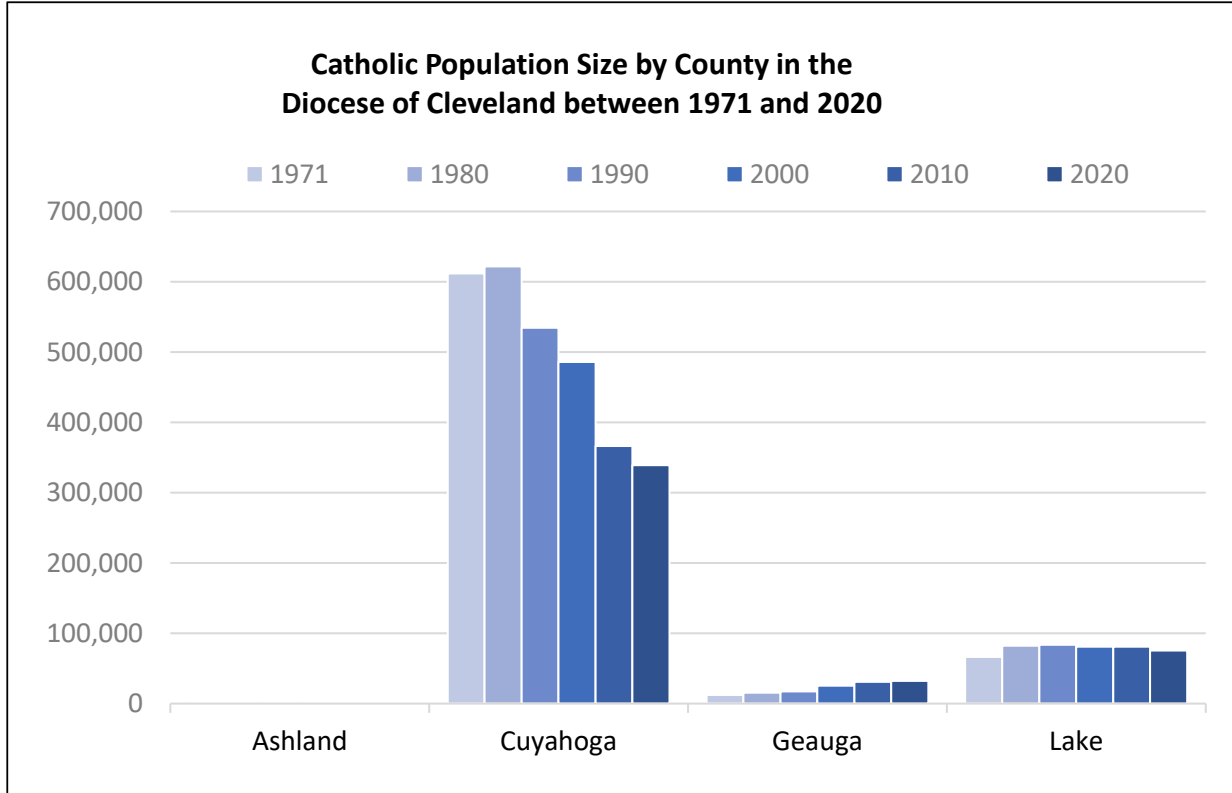
Between 1970 and 2020, the number of identified parishes (as opposed to the actual number of parishes- see Appendix I for more information) in:

- Medina County increased by 3 parishes (by 60%).
- Cuyahoga County decreased by 36 parishes (by 28%).
- Lorain County decreased by 8 parishes (by 26%).
- Summit County decreased by 8 parishes (by 23%).
- Lake County increased by 2 parishes (by 18%).
- Geauga County decreased by 1 parish (by 14%).

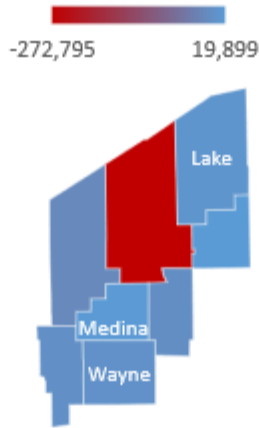
**Number of Identified Parishes by County in the  
Diocese of Cleveland between 1970 and 2020**

	<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>
Ashland	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cuyahoga	129	133	133	125	100	93
Geauga	7	7	6	6	6	6
Lake	11	12	13	13	13	13
Lorain	31	33	33	33	26	23
Medina	5	9	10	8	8	8
Summit	35	35	34	34	26	27
Wayne	5	5	5	5	5	5
<b>Altogether</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>176</b>

## 2. Catholic Population Size



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



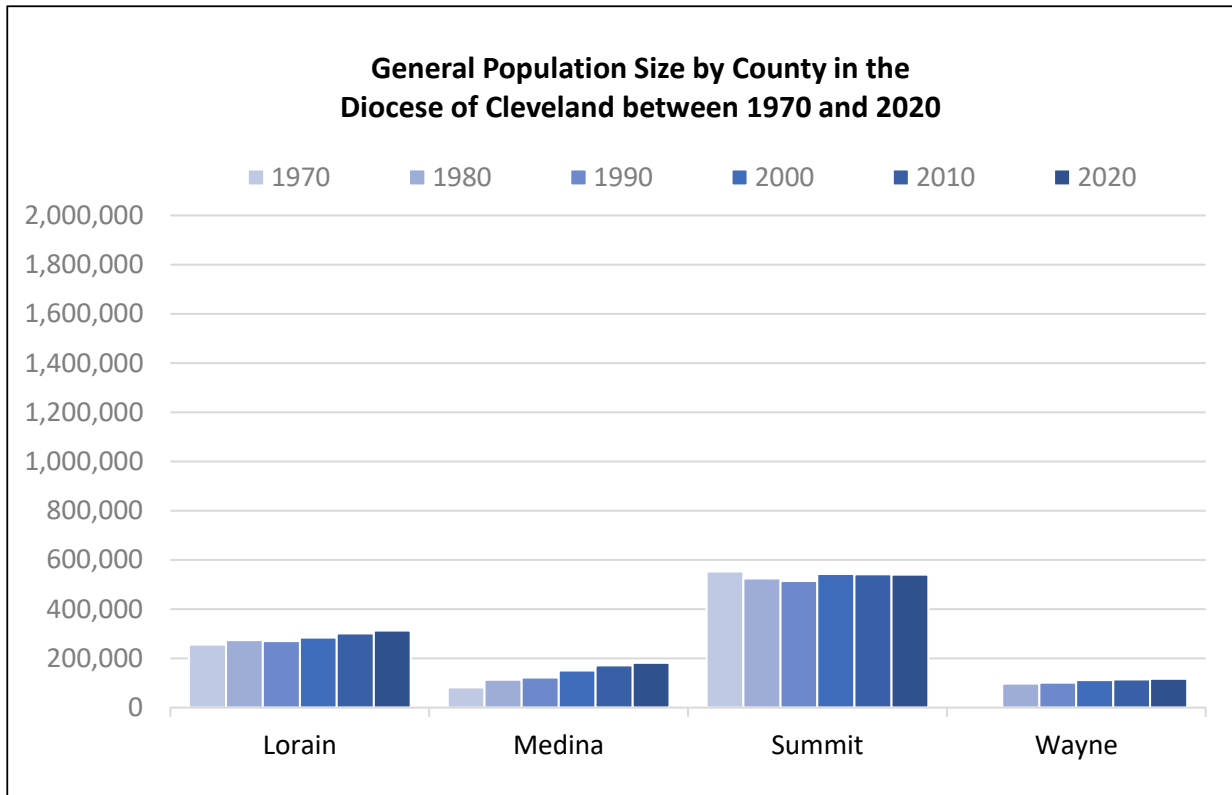
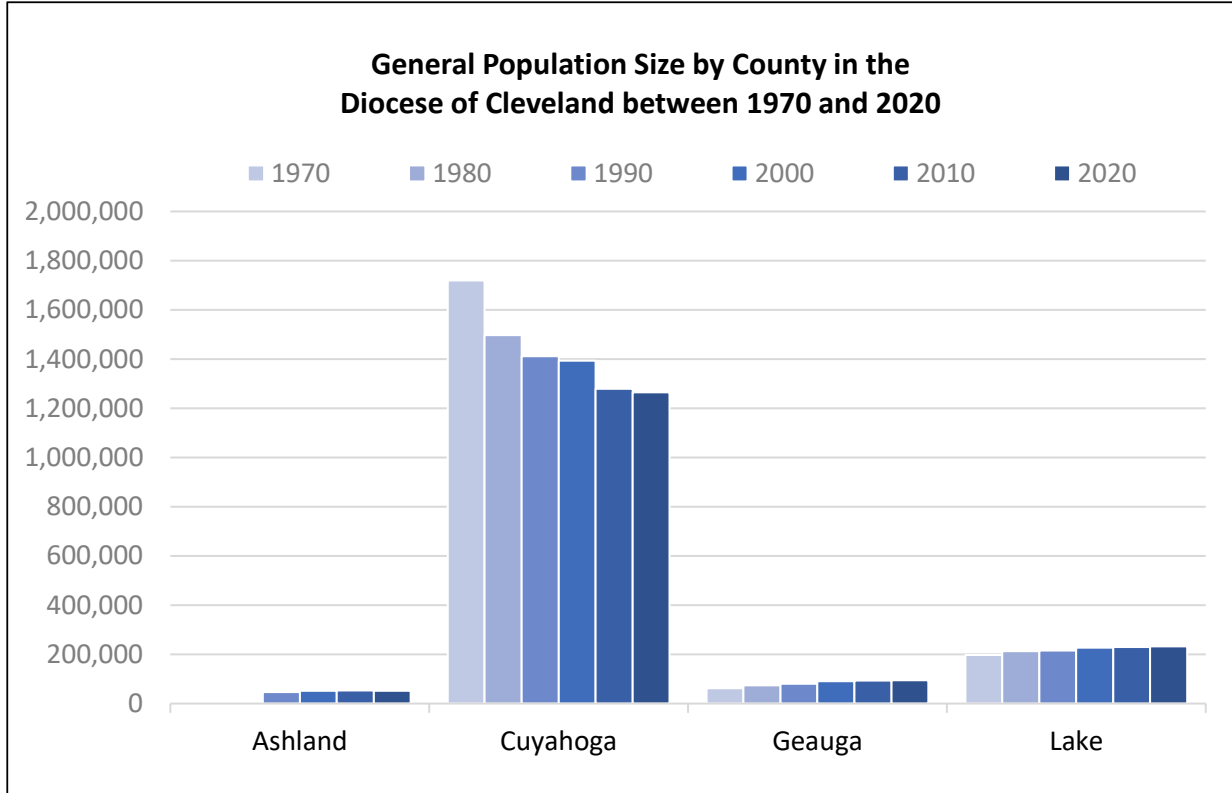
Between 1971 and 2020, the Catholic population size of:

- Geauga County increased by 19,899 people (by 158%).
- Medina County increased by 18,573 people (by 135%).
- Cuyahoga County decreased by 272,795 people (by 45%).
- Wayne County increased by 1,951 people (by 28%).
- Lorain County decreased by 14,455 people (by 18%).
- Lake County increased by 9,069 people (by 14%).
- Ashland County decreased by 129 people (by 8%).
- Summit County decreased by 4,666 people (by 4%).

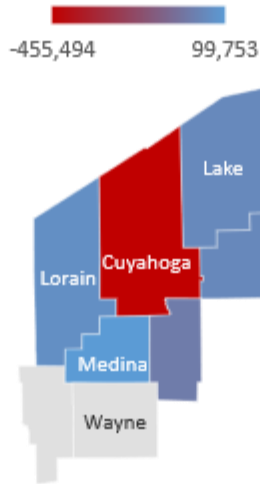
**Catholic Population Size by County in the  
Diocese of Cleveland between 1971 and 2020**

	<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>
Ashland	1,699	2,081	2,519	1,885	1,509	1,570
Cuyahoga	611,958	622,171	534,785	485,999	366,464	339,163
Geauga	12,570	15,536	17,477	25,548	30,880	32,469
Lake	66,327	82,519	83,582	81,160	80,869	75,396
Lorain	81,079	98,397	68,070	72,978	73,443	66,624
Medina	13,797	30,675	31,323	27,198	48,514	32,370
Summit	109,295	143,958	98,600	121,602	116,941	104,629
Wayne	6,875	7,611	7,586	8,756	9,031	8,826
<b>Altogether</b>	<b>903,600</b>	<b>1,002,948</b>	<b>843,942</b>	<b>825,126</b>	<b>727,651</b>	<b>661,047</b>

### 3. General Population Size



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

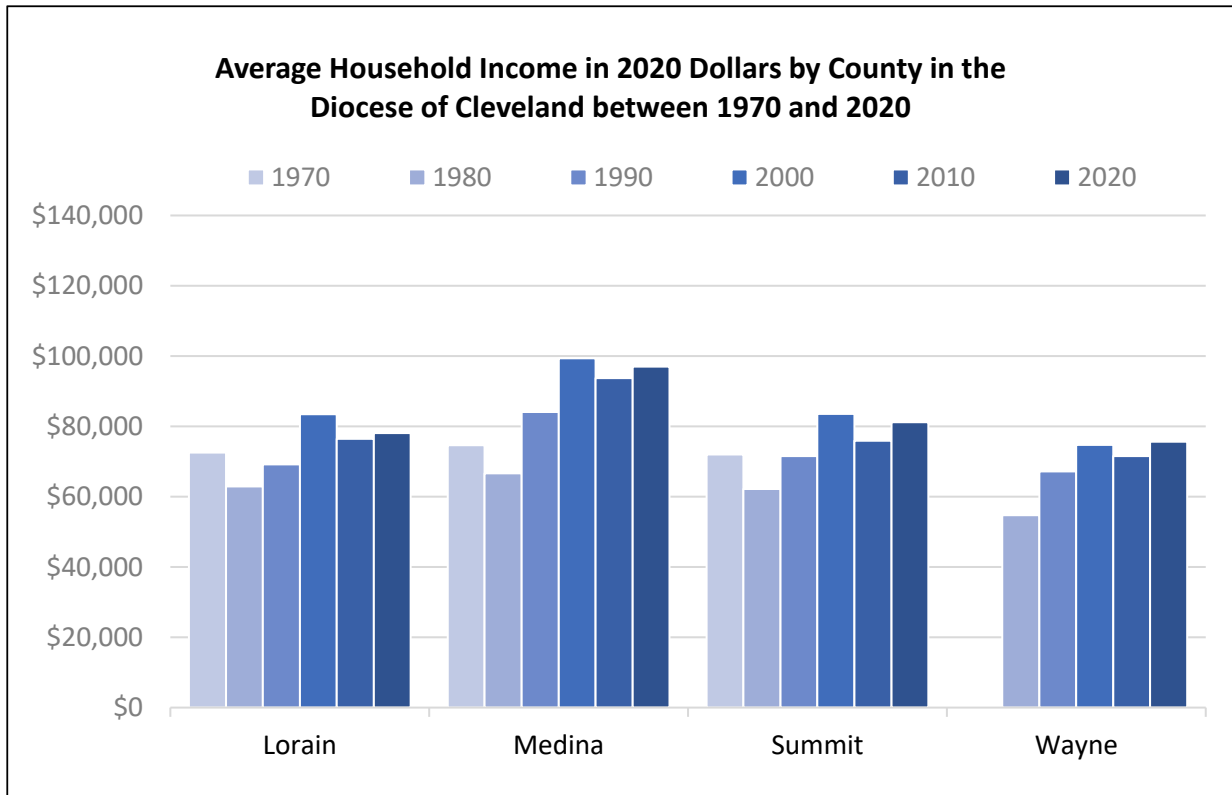
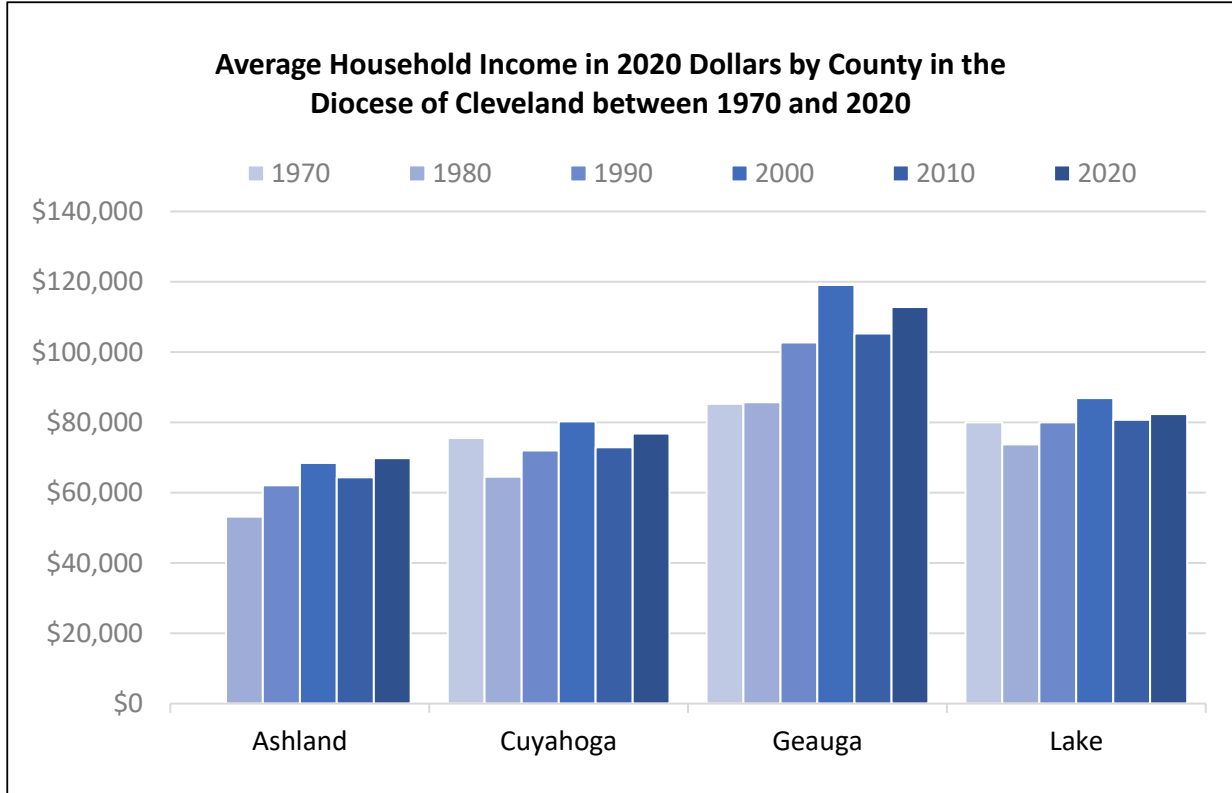


- Between 1970 and 2020, the general population size of:
- Medina County increased by 99,753 people (by 121%).
  - Geauga County increased by 32,935 people (by 53%).
  - Cuyahoga County decreased by 455,494 people (by 26%).
  - Lorain County increased by 56,410 people (by 22%).
  - Lake County increased by 34,912 people (by 18%).
  - Summit County decreased by 12,942 people (by 2%).

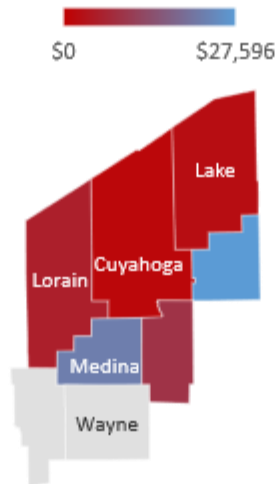
**General Population Size by County in the  
Diocese of Cleveland between 1970 and 2020**

	<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>
Ashland	.	.	47,507	52,523	53,139	52,447
Cuyahoga	1,720,311	1,497,898	1,412,140	1,393,978	1,280,122	1,264,817
Geauga	62,462	73,784	80,441	90,895	93,389	95,397
Lake	197,691	213,423	216,107	227,511	230,041	232,603
Lorain	256,554	274,815	271,126	284,664	301,356	312,964
Medina	82,717	113,084	122,354	151,095	172,332	182,470
Summit	553,370	524,420	514,990	542,899	541,781	540,428
Wayne	.	97,387	101,461	111,564	114,520	116,894
<b>Altogether</b>	<b>2,873,105</b>	<b>2,794,811</b>	<b>2,766,126</b>	<b>2,855,129</b>	<b>2,786,680</b>	<b>2,798,020</b>

#### 4. Average Household Income



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



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

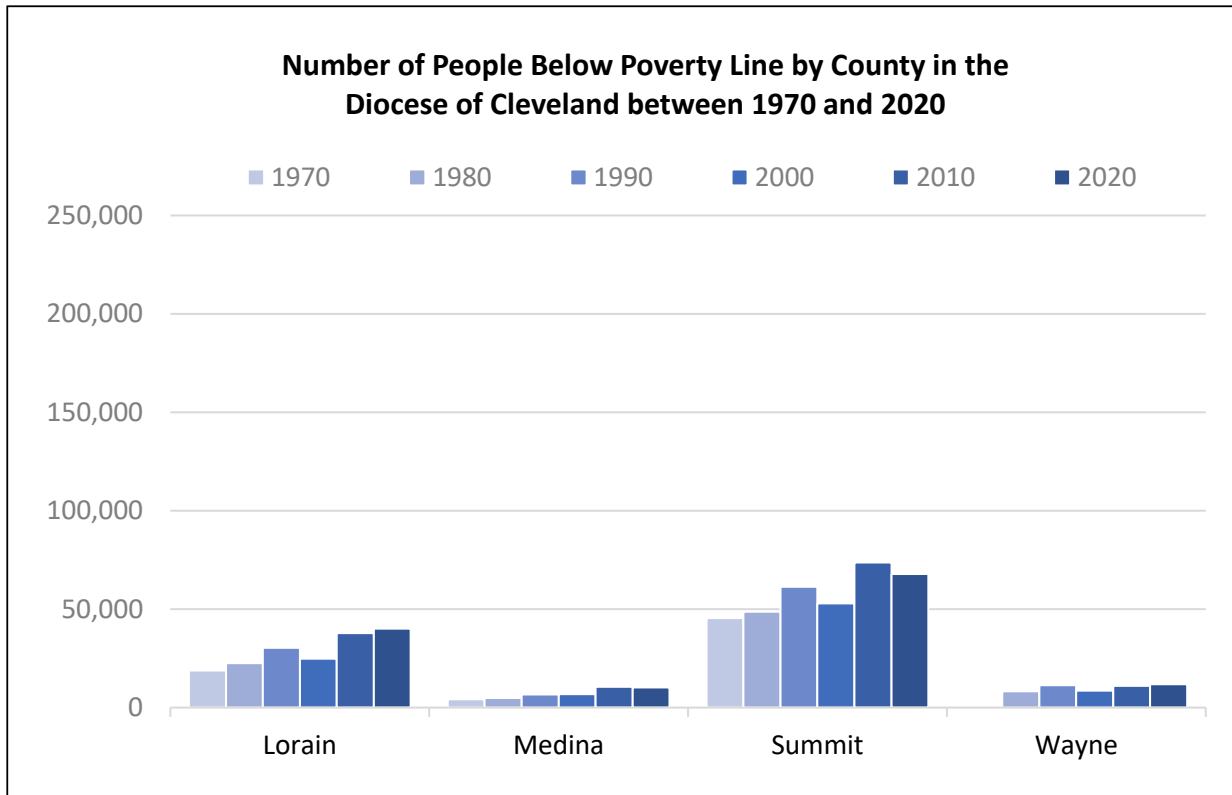
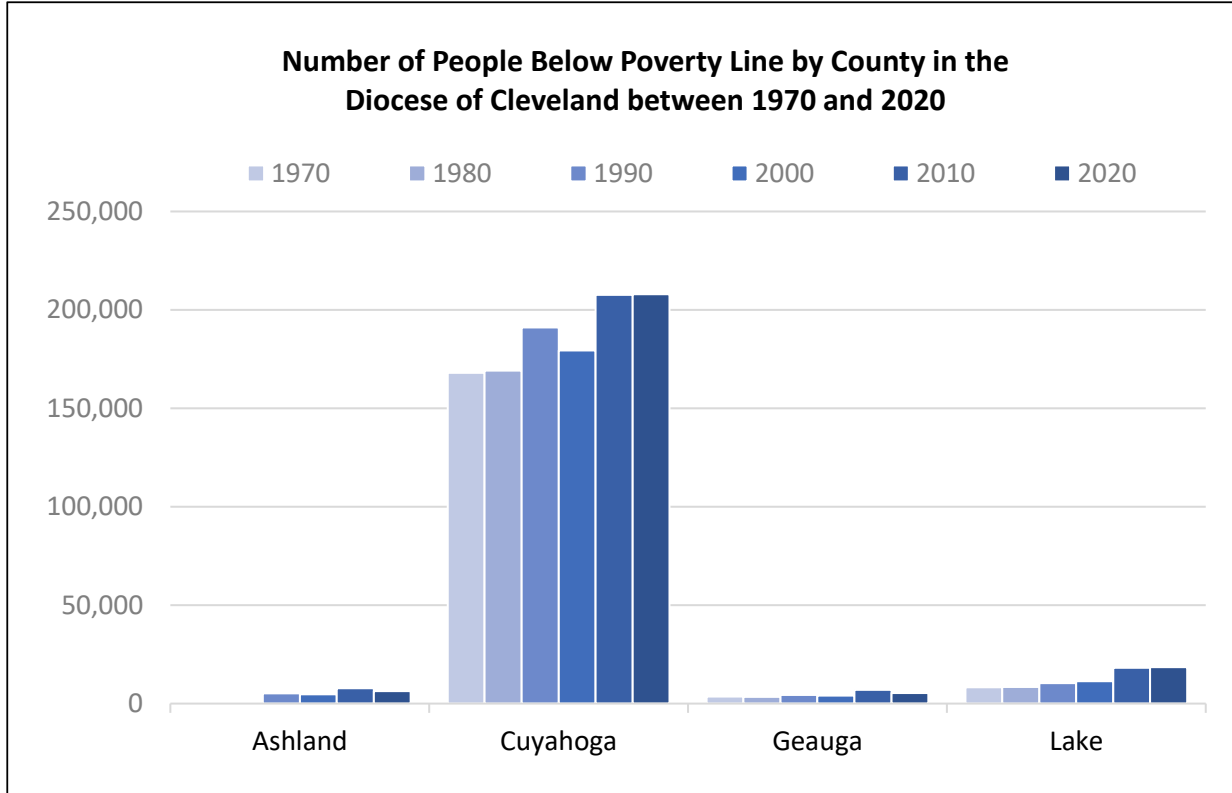
- Geauga County increased by \$27,596 (by 32%).
- Medina County increased by \$22,407 (by 30%).
- Summit County increased by \$9,147 (by 13%).
- Lorain County increased by \$5,592 (by 8%).
- Lake County increased by \$2,390 (by 3%).
- Cuyahoga County increased by \$1,308 (by 2%).

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

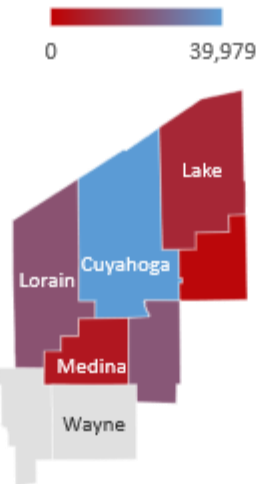
	<b>1970</b>	<b>1980</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2020</b>
	<b>[\$]</b>	<b>[\$]</b>	<b>[\$]</b>	<b>[\$]</b>	<b>[\$]</b>	<b>[\$]</b>
Ashland	.	53,216	62,152	68,462	64,430	69,805
Cuyahoga	75,544	64,558	72,001	80,324	72,931	76,852
Geauga	85,292	85,779	102,763	119,135	105,344	112,888
Lake	80,032	73,756	80,073	86,965	80,732	82,422
Lorain	72,550	62,914	69,219	83,441	76,451	78,142
Medina	74,636	66,625	84,104	99,350	93,765	97,043
Summit	72,027	62,245	71,572	83,590	75,894	81,174
Wayne	.	54,782	67,213	74,776	71,550	75,691
<b>Altogether</b>	<b>75,094</b>	<b>64,968</b>	<b>73,364</b>	<b>83,592</b>	<b>76,688</b>	<b>80,659</b>



## 5. Number of People Below Poverty Line



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



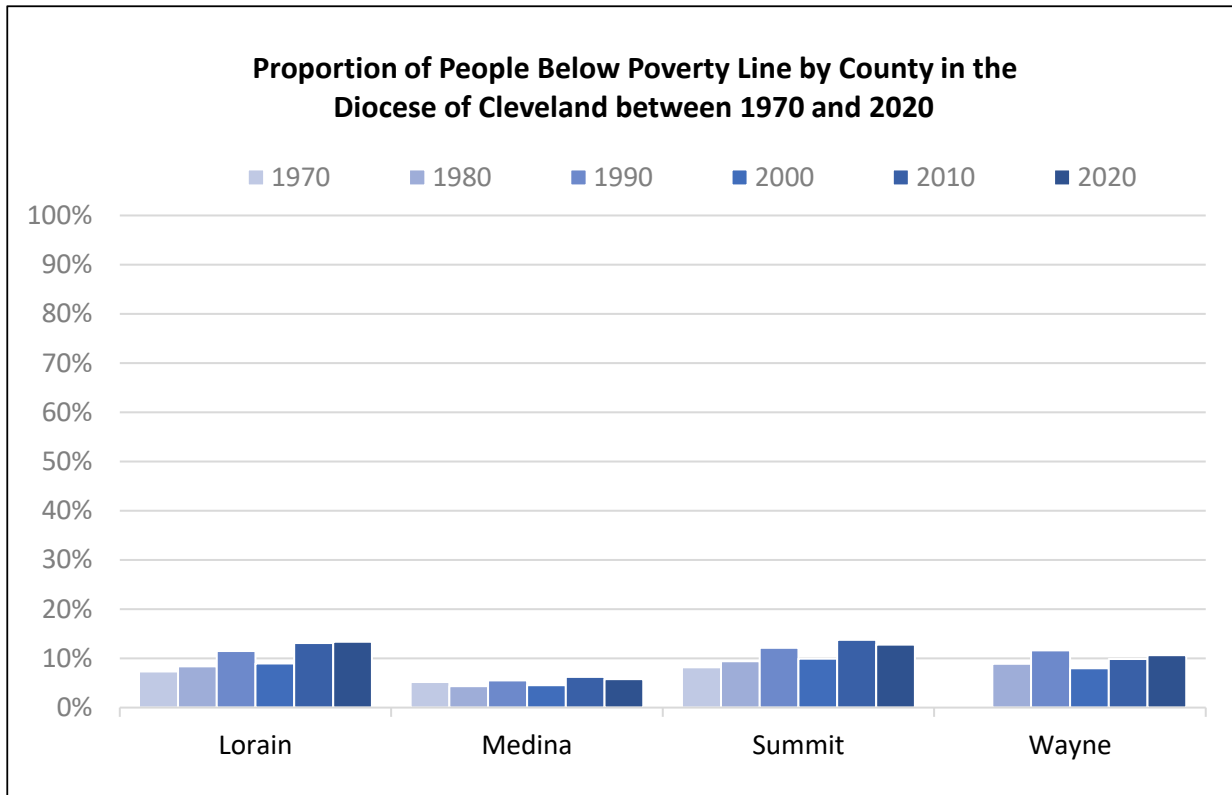
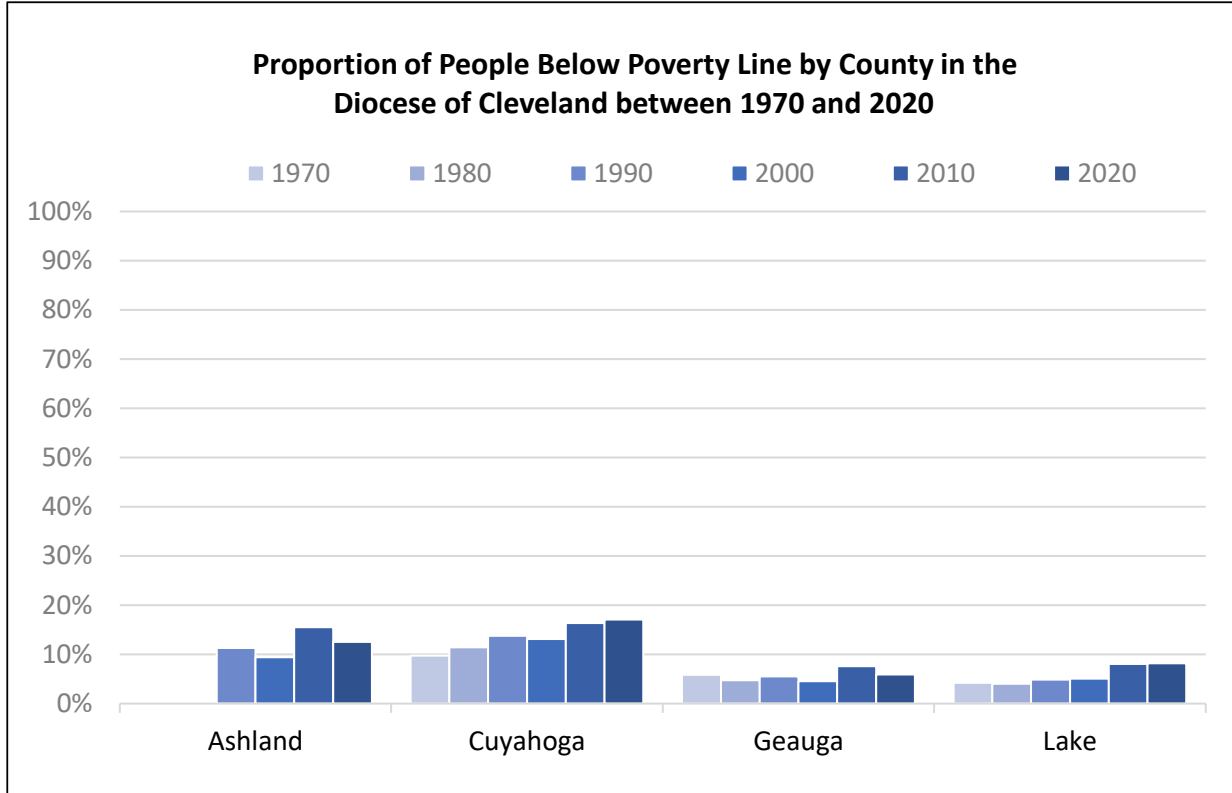
Between 1970 and 2020, the number of people below poverty line in:

- Medina County increased by 6,017 people (by 140%).
- Lake County increased by 10,167 people (by 121%).
- Lorain County increased by 21,226 people (by 113%).
- Geauga County increased by 1,798 people (by 49%).
- Summit County increased by 22,323 people (by 49%).
- Cuyahoga County increased by 39,979 people (by 24%).

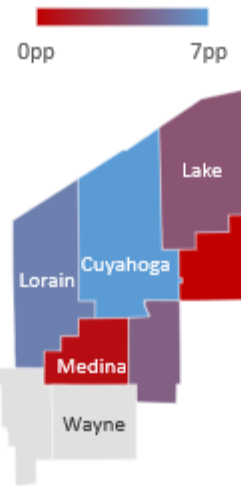
**Number of People Below Poverty Line by County in the Diocese of Cleveland between 1970 and 2020**

	<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>
Ashland	.	.	5,160	4,755	7,851	6,416
Cuyahoga	168,042	169,194	191,149	179,372	207,626	208,021
Geauga	3,674	3,471	4,438	4,096	7,044	5,472
Lake	8,404	8,508	10,450	11,372	18,262	18,571
Lorain	18,857	22,641	30,459	24,809	37,912	40,083
Medina	4,293	4,877	6,683	6,849	10,598	10,310
Summit	45,541	48,696	61,490	52,991	73,719	67,864
Wayne	.	8,346	11,456	8,698	11,044	11,964
<b>Altogether</b>	<b>248,811</b>	<b>265,733</b>	<b>321,285</b>	<b>292,942</b>	<b>374,056</b>	<b>368,701</b>

## 6. Proportion of People Below Poverty Line



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



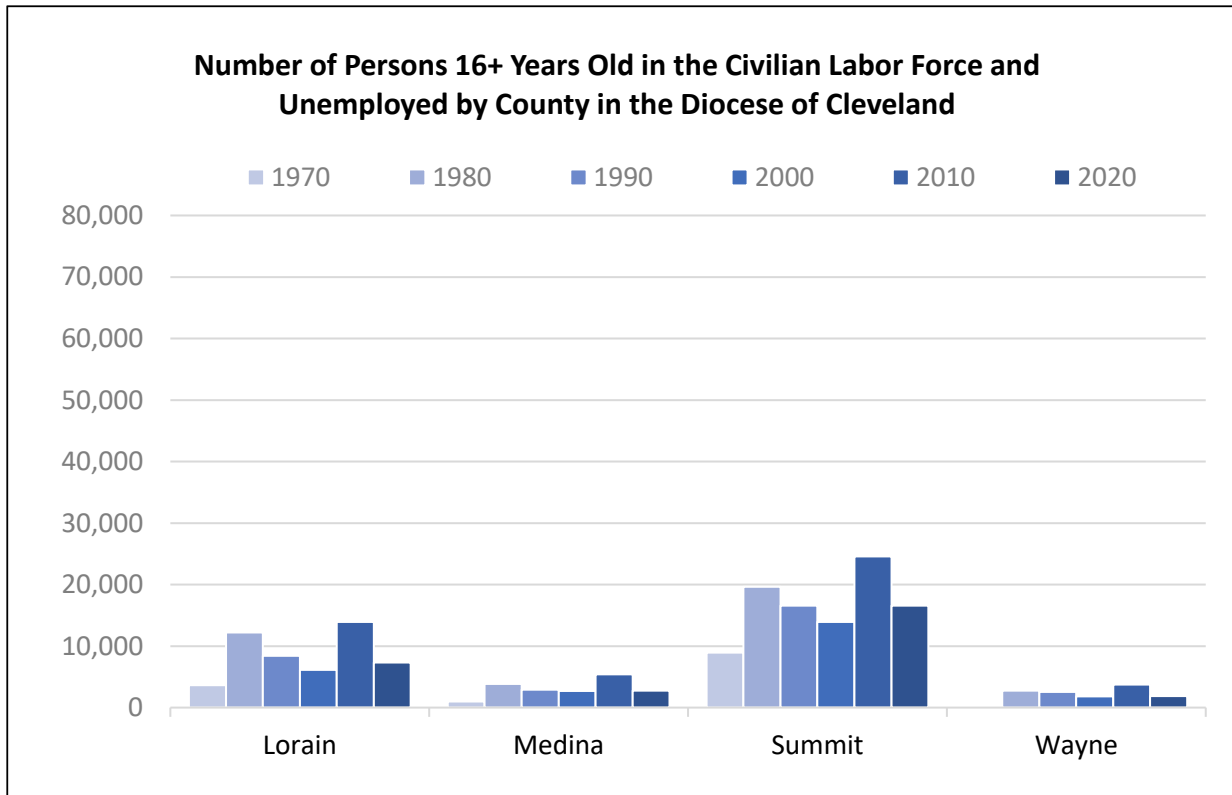
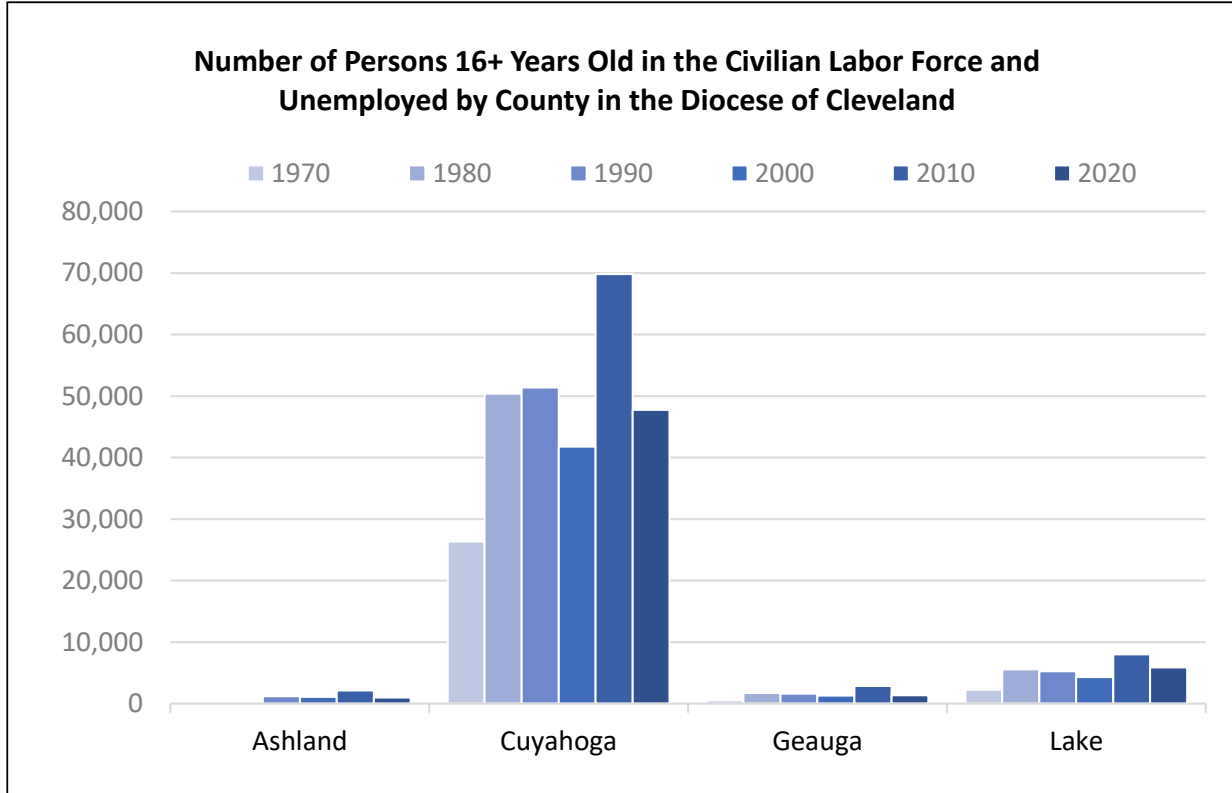
Between 1970 and 2020, the proportion of people below poverty line in:

- Cuyahoga County increased by 7pp.
- Lorain County increased by 6pp.
- Summit County increased by 5pp.
- Lake County increased by 4pp.
- Medina County increased by 1pp.
- Geauga County increased by less than 1pp.

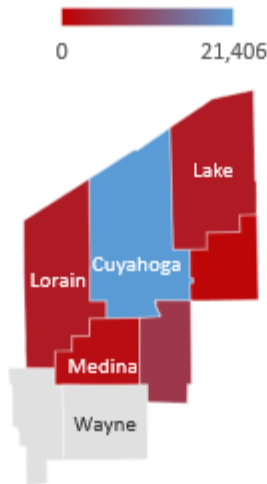
**Proportion of People Below Poverty Line by County in the Diocese of Cleveland between 1970 and 2020**

	<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>
Ashland	.	.	11	9	16	13
Cuyahoga	10	11	14	13	16	17
Geauga	6	5	6	5	8	6
Lake	4	4	5	5	8	8
Lorain	7	8	11	9	13	13
Medina	5	4	6	5	6	6
Summit	8	9	12	10	14	13
Wayne	.	9	12	8	10	11
<b>Altogether</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>14</b>

## 7. Number of Unemployed People



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



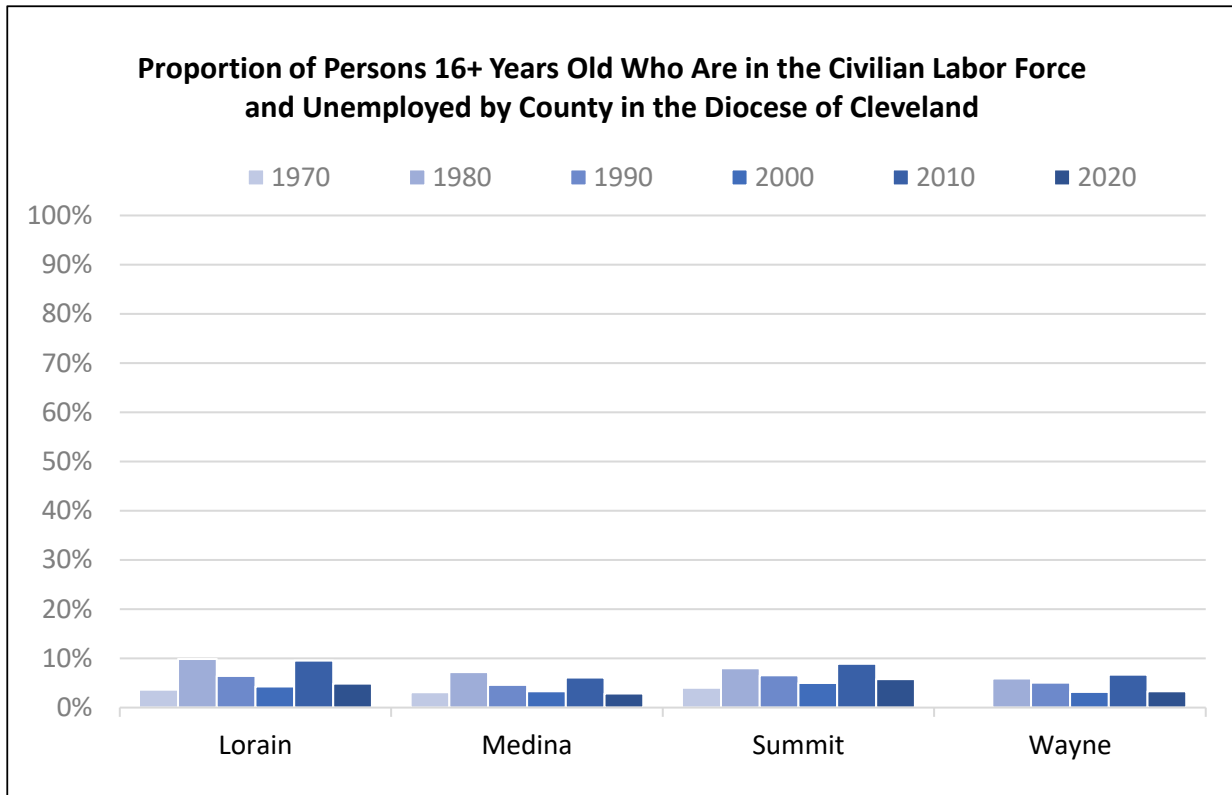
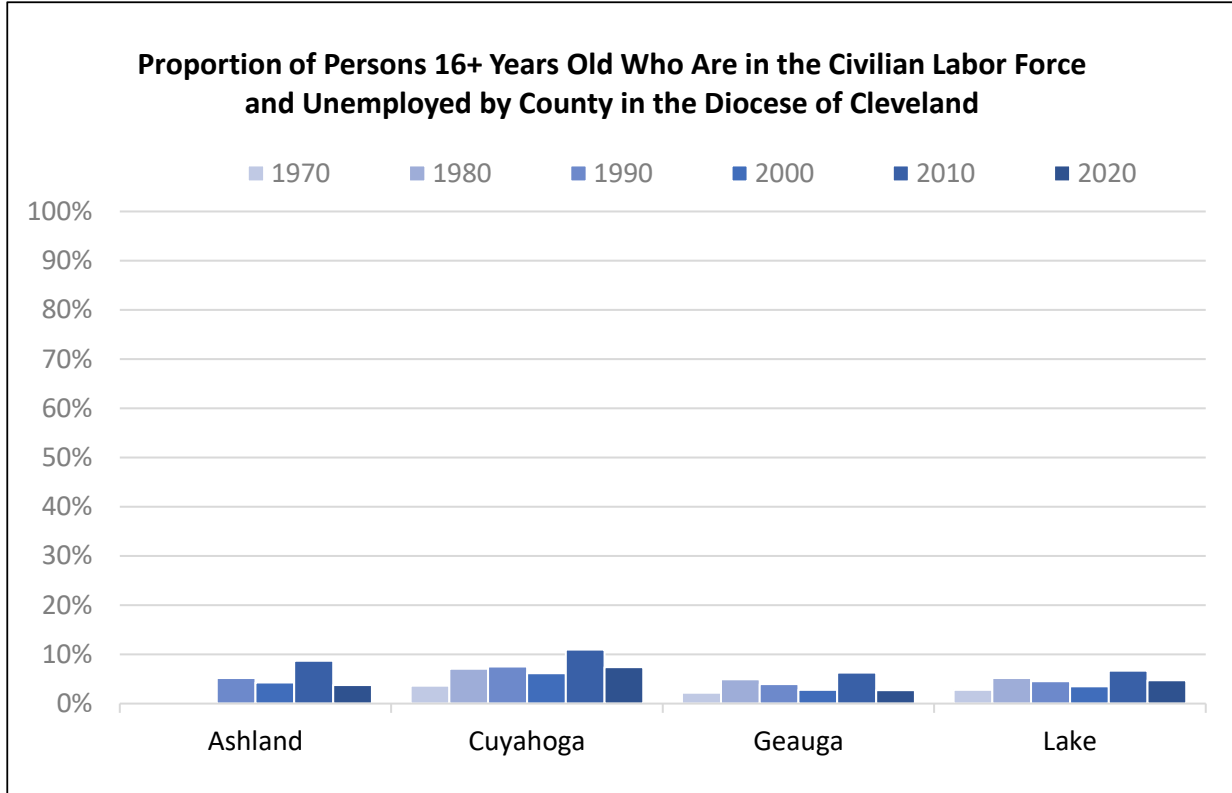
Between 1970 and 2020, the number of persons 16+ years old in the civilian labor force and unemployed in:

- Medina County increased by 1,772 people (by 176%).
- Lake County increased by 3,637 people (by 162%).
- Geauga County increased by 832 people (by 156%).
- Lorain County increased by 3,693 people (by 101%).
- Summit County increased by 7,646 people (by 85%).
- Cuyahoga County increased by 21,406 people (by 81%).

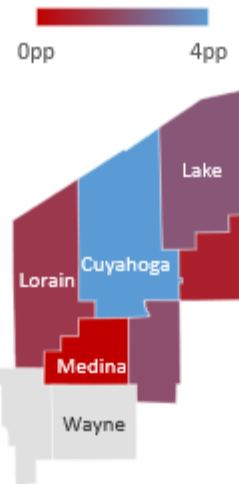
**Number of Persons 16+ Years Old in the Civilian Labor Force and Unemployed by County in  
the Diocese of Cleveland**

	<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>
Ashland	.	.	1,219	1,127	2,158	1,014
Cuyahoga	26,375	50,414	51,371	41,778	69,826	47,781
Geauga	533	1,735	1,624	1,306	2,873	1,365
Lake	2,245	5,580	5,240	4,340	7,999	5,882
Lorain	3,644	12,236	8,406	6,143	13,948	7,337
Medina	1,006	3,873	2,921	2,690	5,435	2,778
Summit	8,944	19,636	16,594	13,912	24,594	16,590
Wayne	.	2,755	2,562	1,827	3,755	1,905
<b>Altogether</b>	<b>42,747</b>	<b>96,229</b>	<b>89,937</b>	<b>73,123</b>	<b>130,588</b>	<b>84,652</b>

## 8. Proportion of Unemployed People



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

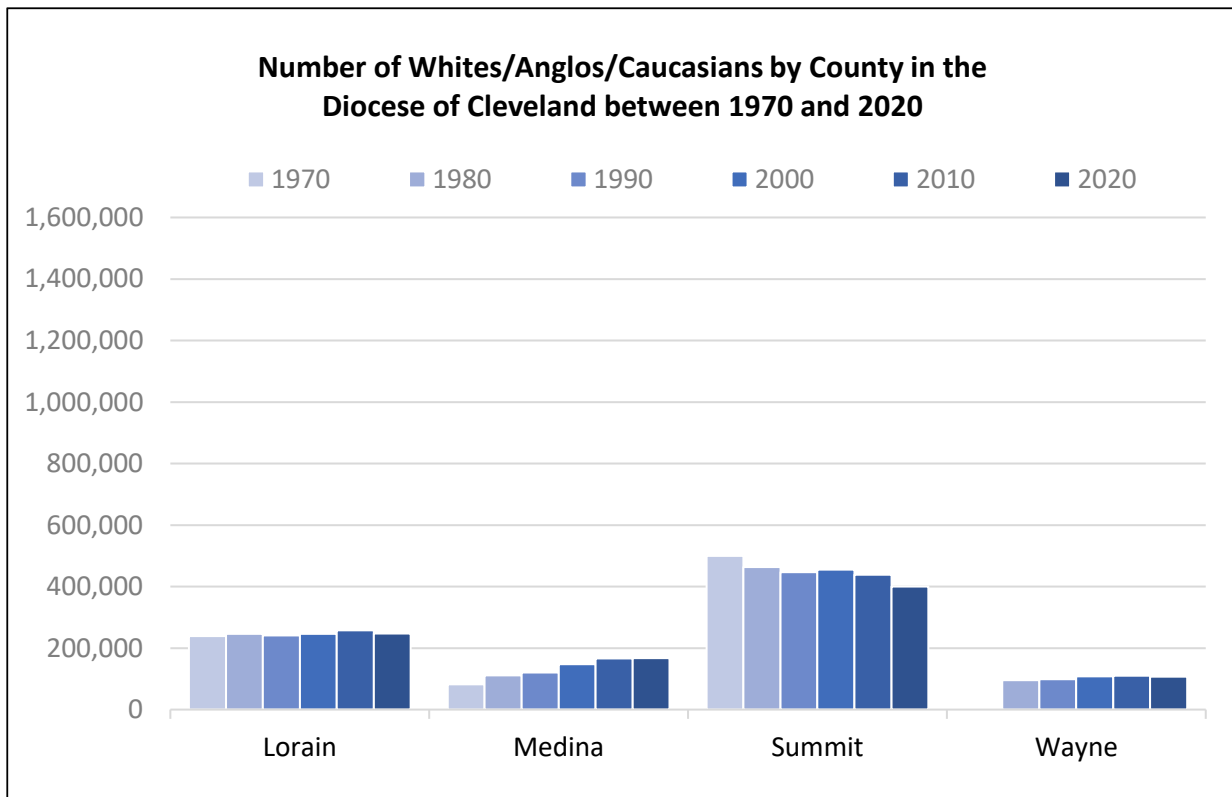
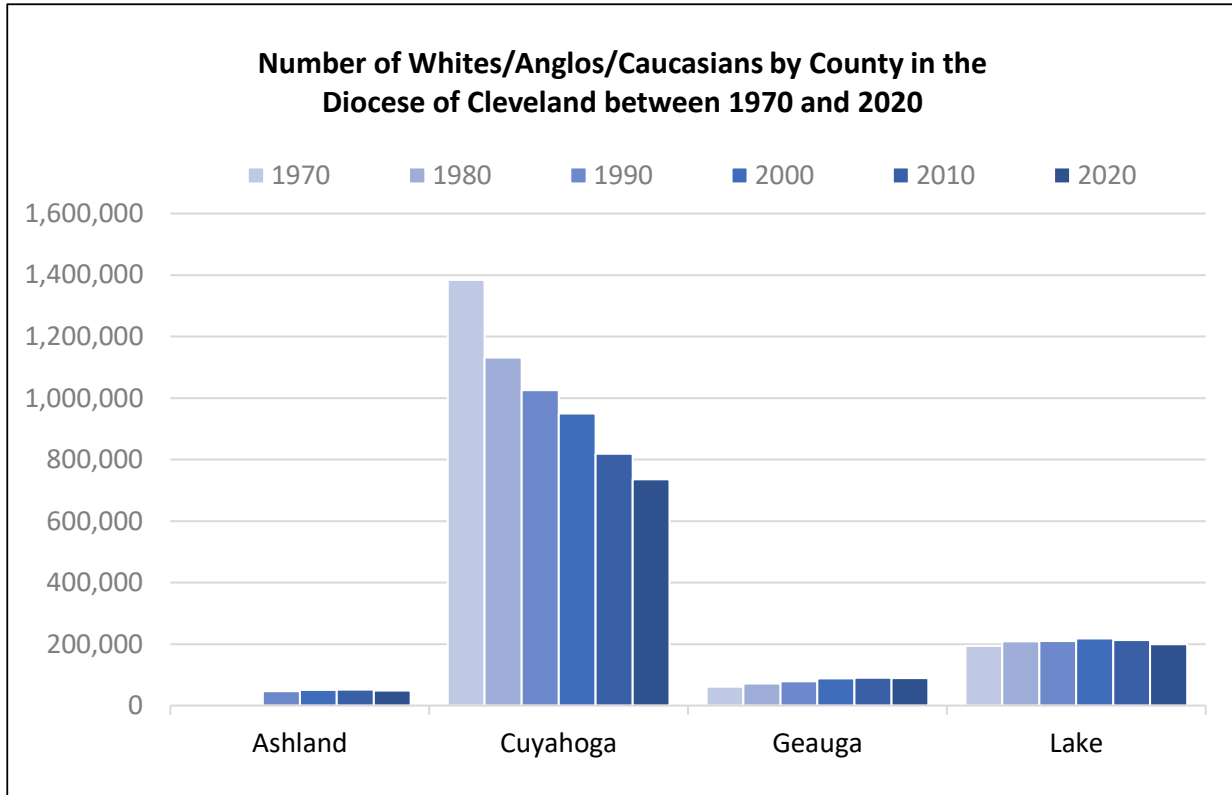
- Cuyahoga County increased by 4pp.
- Lake County increased by 2pp.
- Summit County increased by 2pp.
- Lorain County increased by 1pp.
- Geauga County increased by 1pp.
- Medina County decreased by less than 1pp.

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

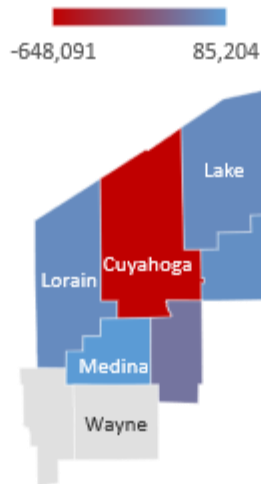
	<b>1970</b>	<b>1980</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2020</b>
	<b>[%]</b>	<b>[%]</b>	<b>[%]</b>	<b>[%]</b>	<b>[%]</b>	<b>[%]</b>
Ashland	.	.	5	4	9	4
Cuyahoga	4	7	8	6	11	7
Geauga	2	5	4	3	6	3
Lake	3	5	5	4	7	5
Lorain	4	10	6	4	10	5
Medina	3	7	5	3	6	3
Summit	4	8	7	5	9	6
Wayne	.	6	5	3	7	3
<b>Altogether</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>6</b>



9. Number of Whites/Anglos/Caucasians



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



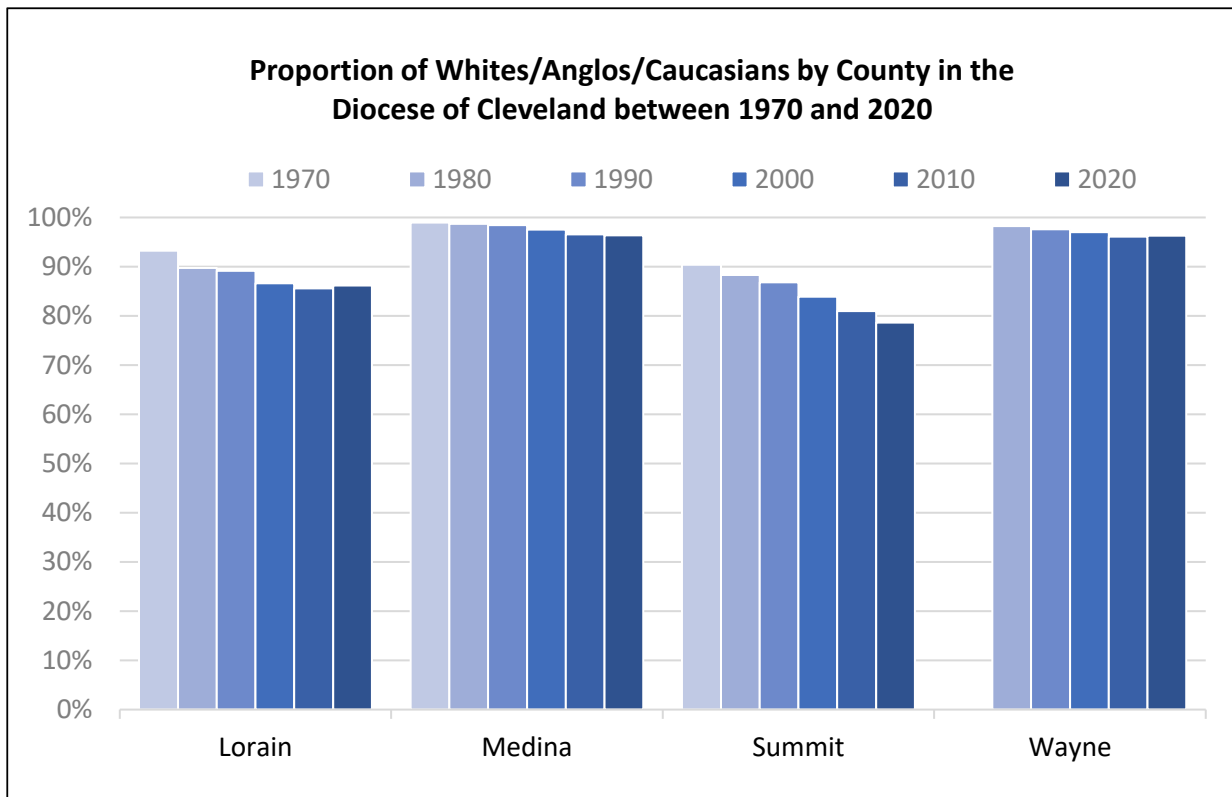
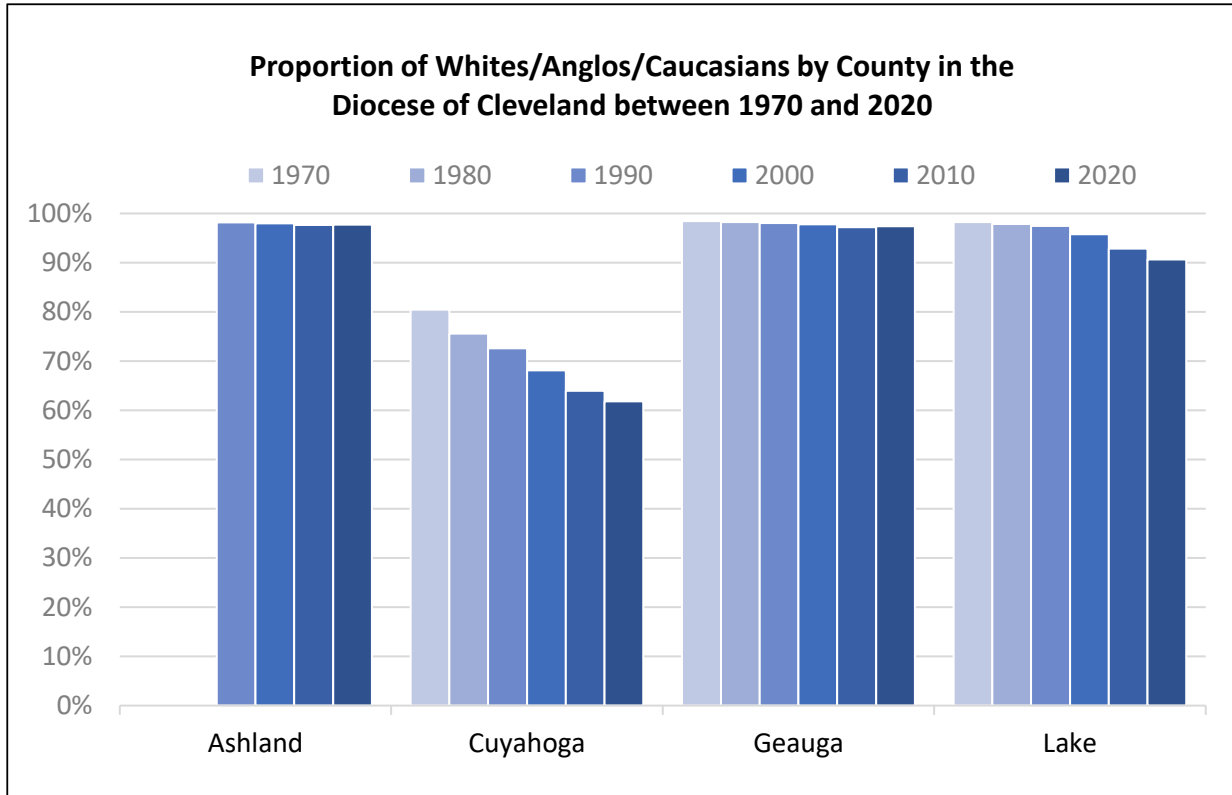
Between 1970 and 2020, the number of Whites/Anglos/Caucasians in:

- Medina County increased by 85,204 people (by 104%).
- Cuyahoga County decreased by 648,091 people (by 47%).
- Geauga County increased by 27,922 people (by 45%).
- Summit County decreased by 99,415 people (by 20%).
- Lake County increased by 5,052 people (by 3%).
- Lorain County increased by 7,938 people (by 3%).

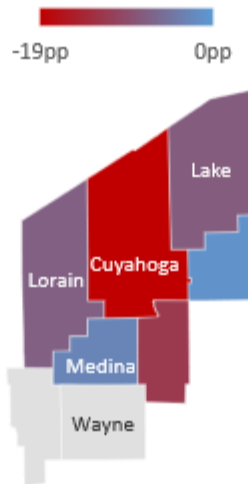
**Number of Whites/Anglos/Caucasians by County in the  
Diocese of Cleveland between 1970 and 2020**

	<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>
Ashland	.	.	46,656	51,463	51,894	49,249
Cuyahoga	1,384,207	1,132,197	1,025,600	949,455	819,205	736,116
Geauga	61,500	72,496	78,918	88,893	90,783	89,422
Lake	194,244	208,916	210,657	218,031	213,649	199,296
Lorain	239,362	246,710	241,846	246,575	258,015	247,300
Medina	81,878	111,709	120,439	147,404	166,428	167,082
Summit	500,233	463,370	447,173	455,586	438,849	400,818
Wayne	.	95,694	99,057	108,264	110,093	107,729
<b>Altogether</b>	<b>2,461,424</b>	<b>2,331,092</b>	<b>2,270,346</b>	<b>2,265,671</b>	<b>2,148,916</b>	<b>1,997,012</b>

10. Proportion of Whites/Anglos/Caucasians



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



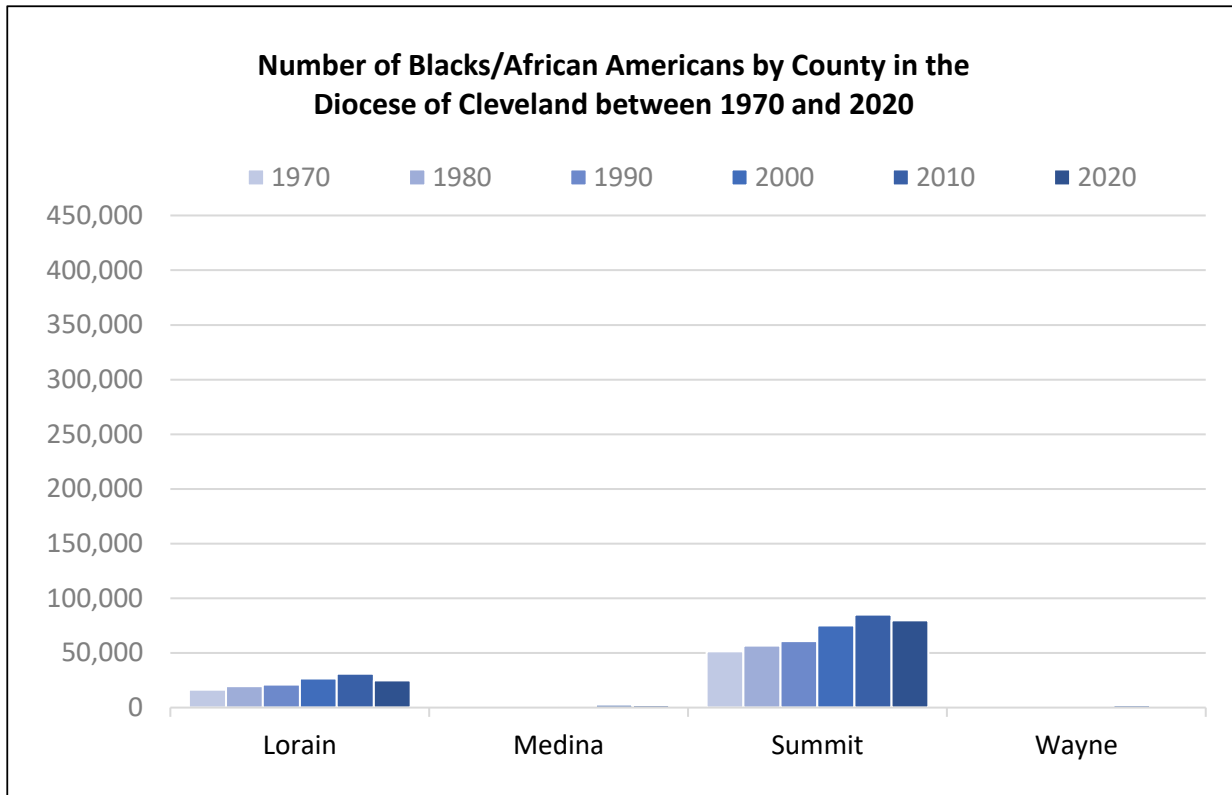
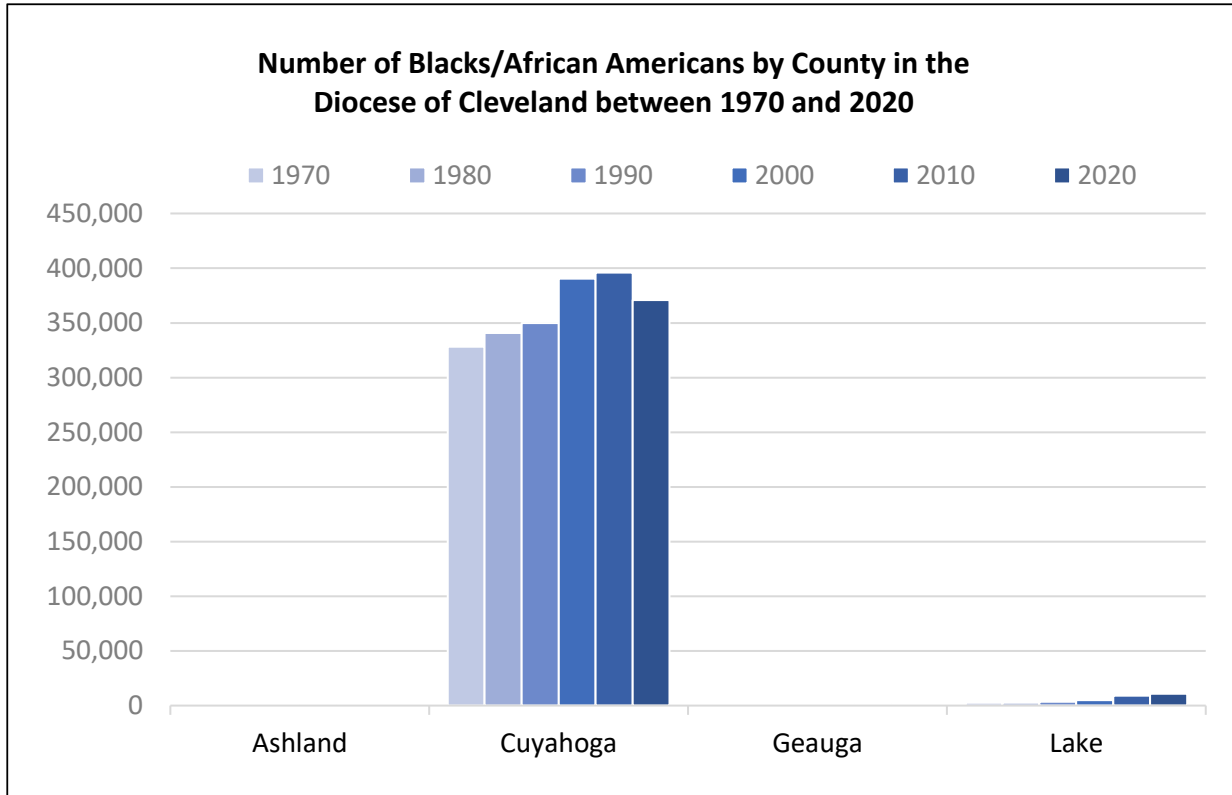
Between 1970 and 2020, the proportion of Whites/Anglos/Caucasians in:

- Cuyahoga County decreased by 19pp.
- Summit County decreased by 12pp.
- Lake County decreased by 8pp.
- Lorain County decreased by 7pp.
- Medina County decreased by 3pp.
- Geauga County decreased by 1pp.

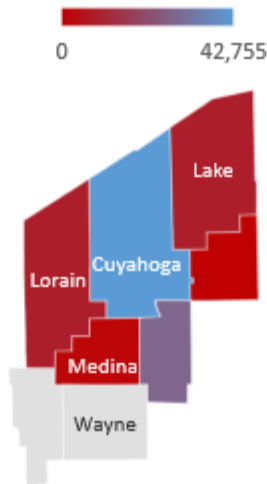
**Proportion of Whites/Anglos/Caucasians by County in the Diocese of Cleveland between 1970 and 2020**

	<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>
Ashland	.	.	98	98	98	98
Cuyahoga	80	76	73	68	64	62
Geauga	98	98	98	98	97	97
Lake	98	98	97	96	93	91
Lorain	93	90	89	87	86	86
Medina	99	99	98	98	97	96
Summit	90	88	87	84	81	79
Wayne	.	98	98	97	96	96
<b>Altogether</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>76</b>

### 11. Number of Blacks/African Americans



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



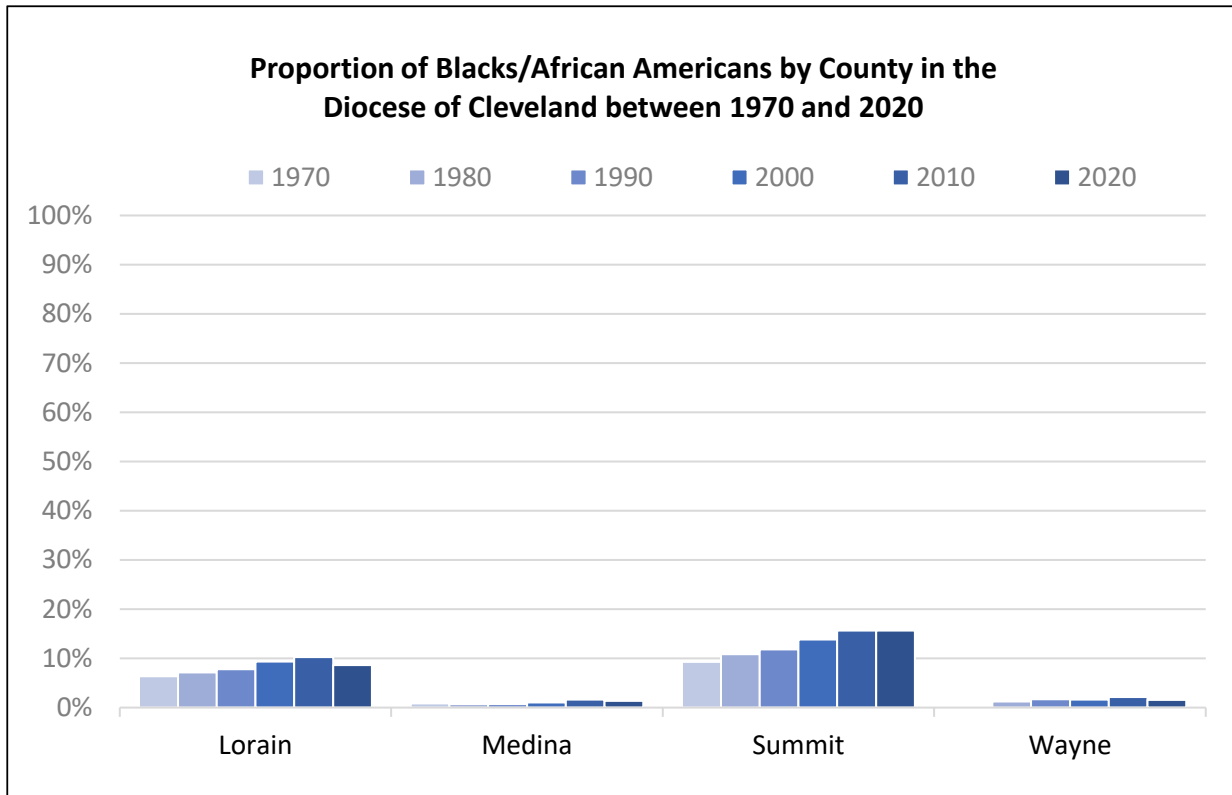
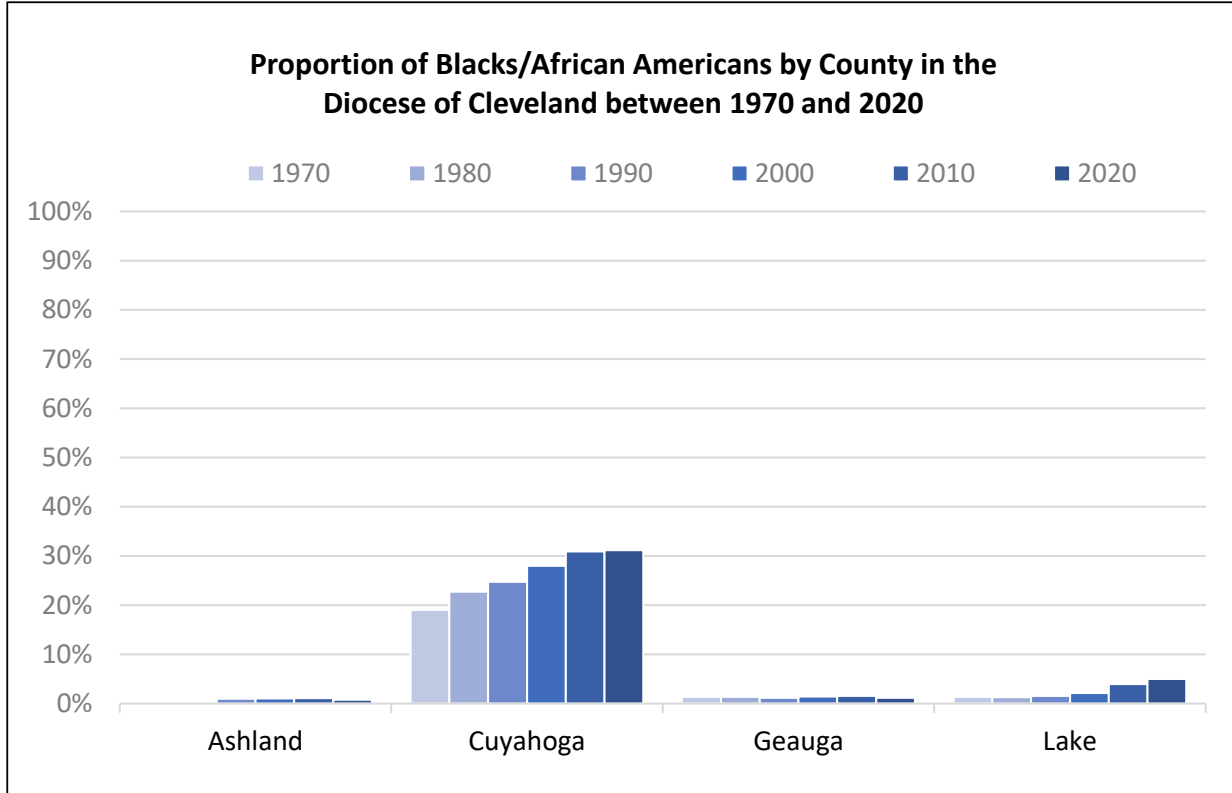
Between 1970 and 2020, the number of Blacks/African Americans in:

- Lake County increased by 8,329 people (by 309%).
- Medina County increased by 1,638 people (by 232%).
- Summit County increased by 28,088 people (by 54%).
- Lorain County increased by 8,509 people (by 52%).
- Geauga County increased by 228 people (by 27%).
- Cuyahoga County increased by 42,755 people (by 13%).

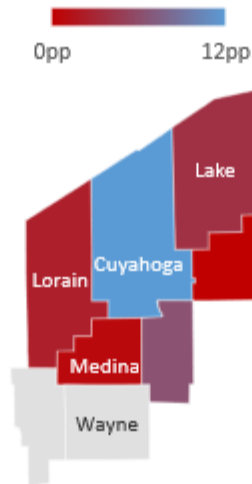
**Number of Blacks/African Americans by County in the Diocese of Cleveland between 1970 and 2020**

	<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>
Ashland	.	.	457	544	593	394
Cuyahoga	328,140	340,820	349,917	390,519	396,157	370,895
Geauga	854	1,012	953	1,291	1,469	1,082
Lake	2,693	2,841	3,463	4,913	9,106	11,022
Lorain	16,354	19,658	21,138	26,601	30,995	24,863
Medina	706	854	906	1,564	2,834	2,344
Summit	51,638	56,878	60,884	75,112	85,046	79,726
Wayne	.	1,226	1,704	1,818	2,490	1,786
<b>Altogether</b>	<b>400,385</b>	<b>423,289</b>	<b>439,422</b>	<b>502,362</b>	<b>528,690</b>	<b>492,112</b>

## 12. Proportion of Blacks/African Americans



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



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

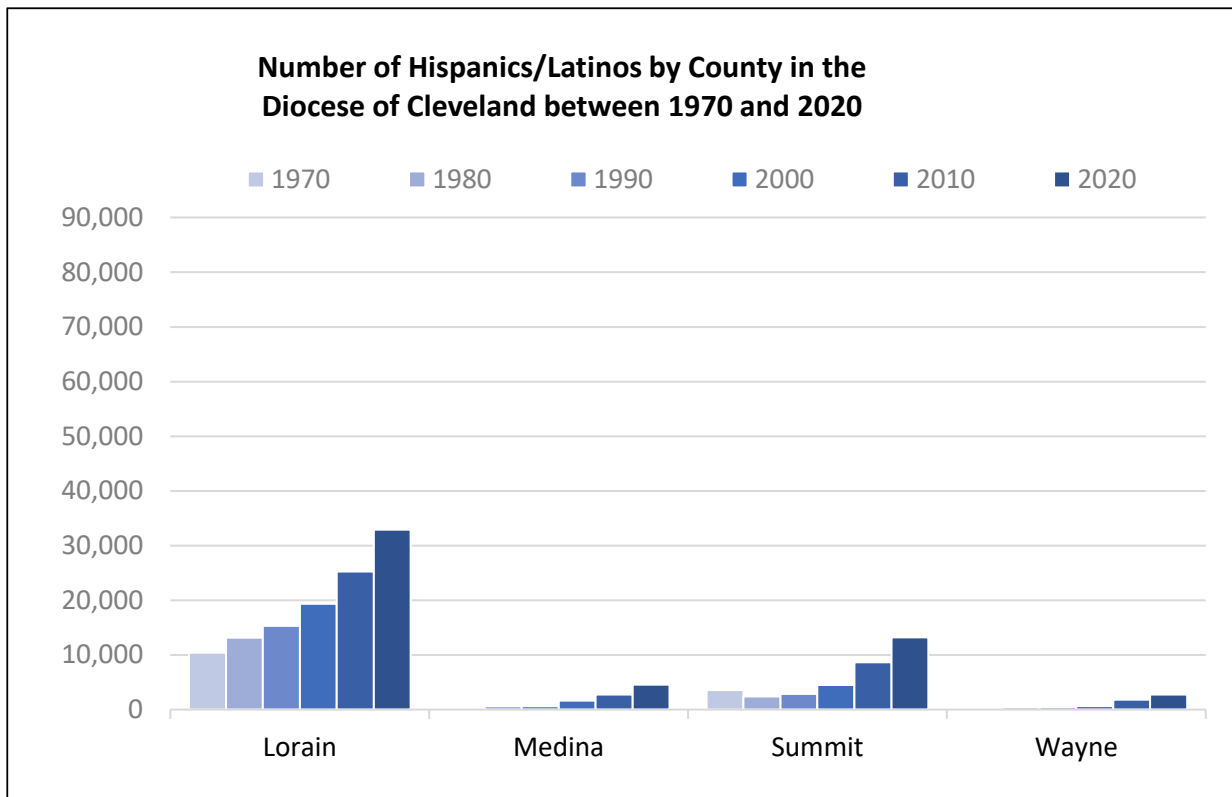
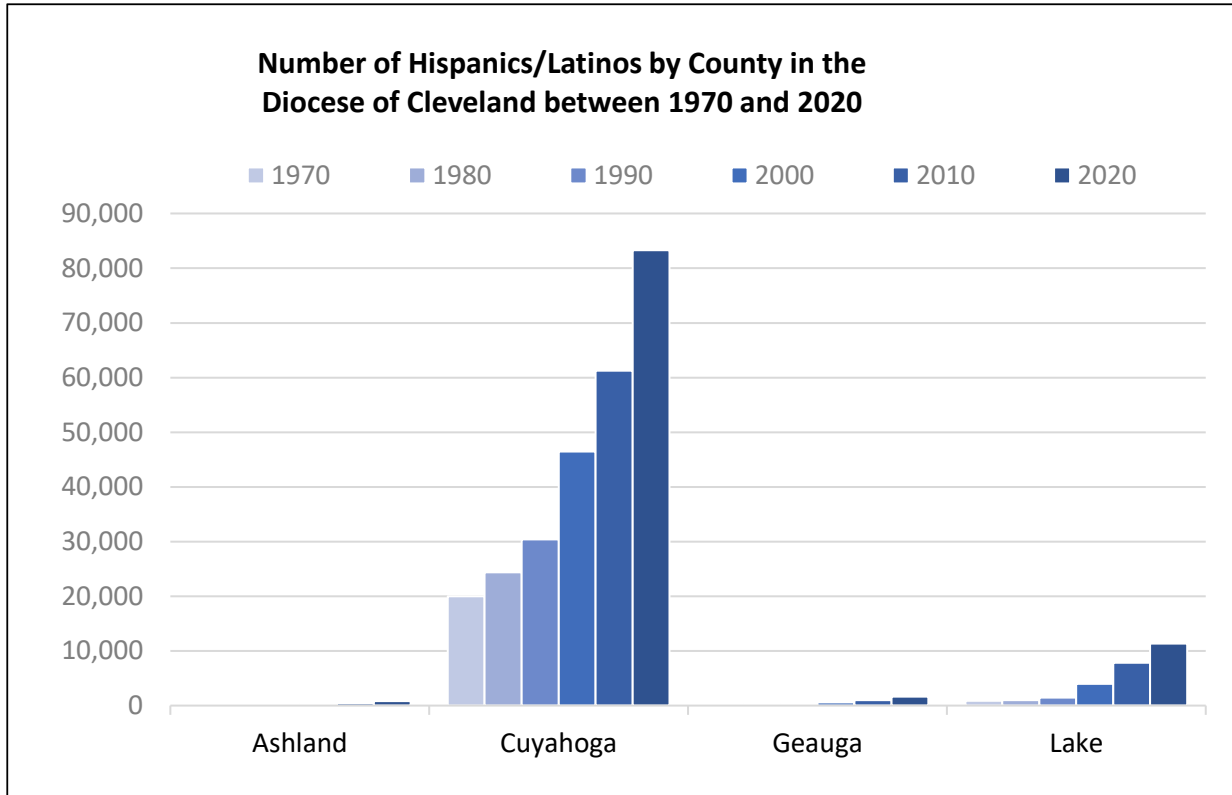
- Cuyahoga County increased by 12pp.
- Summit County increased by 6pp.
- Lake County increased by 4pp.
- Lorain County increased by 2pp.
- Medina County increased by less than 1pp.
- Geauga County decreased by less than 1pp.

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

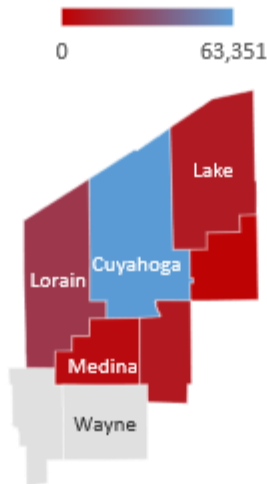
	<b>1970</b>	<b>1980</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2020</b>
	<b>[%]</b>	<b>[%]</b>	<b>[%]</b>	<b>[%]</b>	<b>[%]</b>	<b>[%]</b>
Ashland	.	.	1	1	1	1
Cuyahoga	19	23	25	28	31	31
Geauga	1	1	1	1	2	1
Lake	1	1	2	2	4	5
Lorain	6	7	8	9	10	9
Medina	1	1	1	1	2	1
Summit	9	11	12	14	16	16
Wayne	.	1	2	2	2	2
<b>Altogether</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>19</b>



### 13. Number of Hispanics/Latinos



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



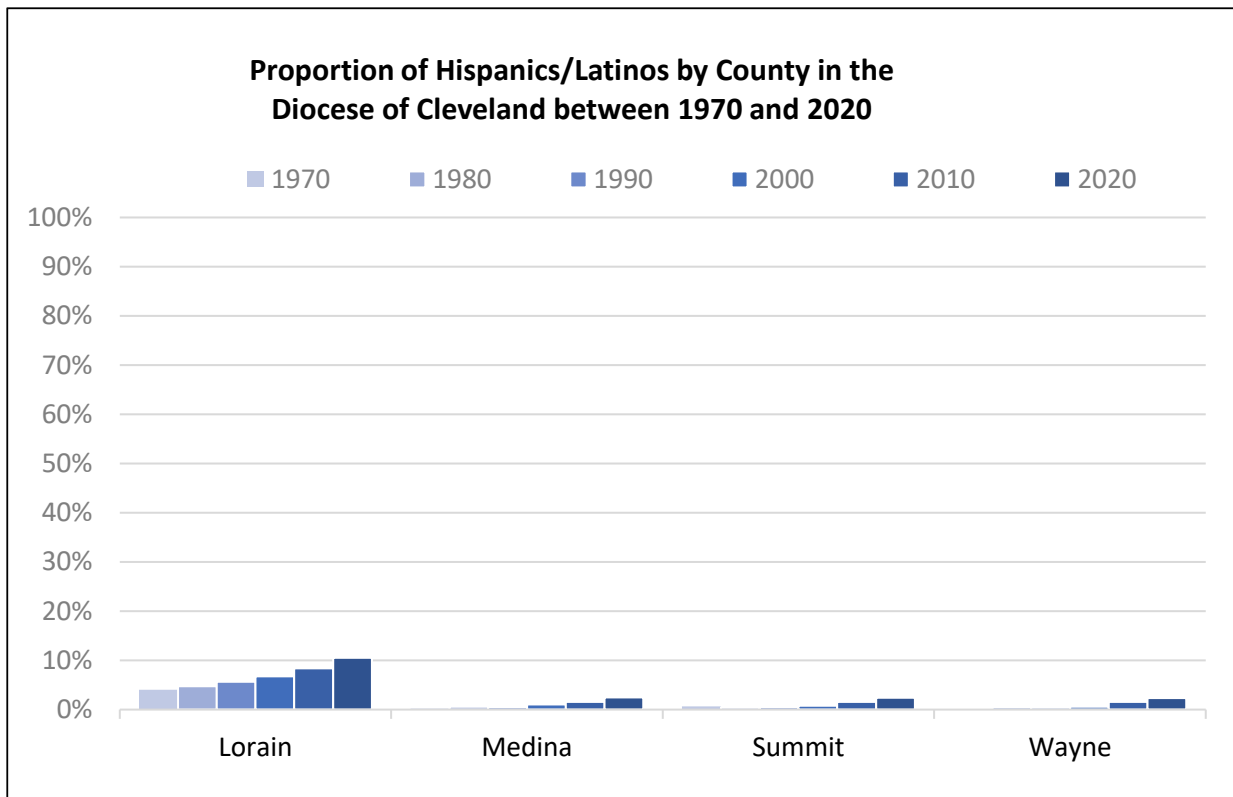
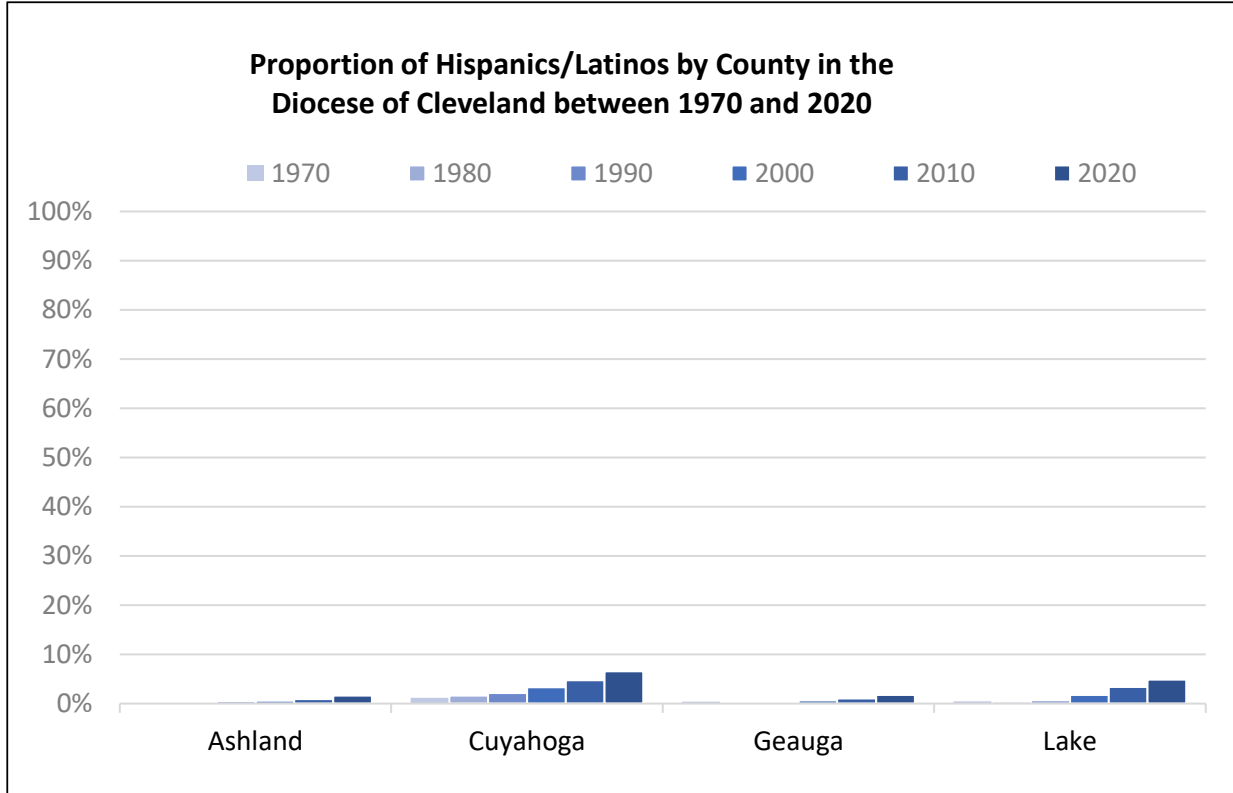
Between 1970 and 2020, the number of Hispanics/Latinos in:

- Medina County increased by 4,424 people (by 2633%).
- Lake County increased by 10,475 people (by 1181%).
- Geauga County increased by 1,404 people (by 540%).
- Cuyahoga County increased by 63,351 people (by 317%).
- Summit County increased by 9,632 people (by 270%).
- Lorain County increased by 22,526 people (by 217%).

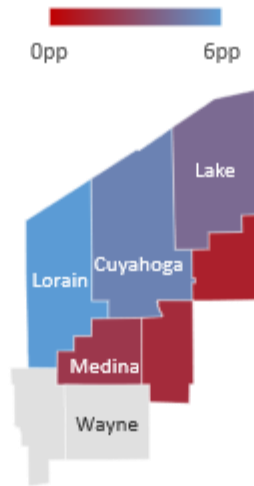
**Number of Hispanics/Latinos by County in the  
Diocese of Cleveland between 1970 and 2020**

	<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>
Ashland	.	.	253	314	501	862
Cuyahoga	19,976	24,394	30,391	46,484	61,270	83,327
Geauga	260	313	247	618	1,001	1,664
Lake	887	1,037	1,481	3,999	7,825	11,362
Lorain	10,391	13,164	15,320	19,358	25,290	32,917
Medina	168	681	648	1,644	2,747	4,592
Summit	3,574	2,389	2,902	4,491	8,660	13,206
Wayne	.	497	478	671	1,800	2,755
<b>Altogether</b>	<b>35,256</b>	<b>42,475</b>	<b>51,720</b>	<b>77,579</b>	<b>109,094</b>	<b>150,685</b>

### 14. Proportion of Hispanics/Latinos



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



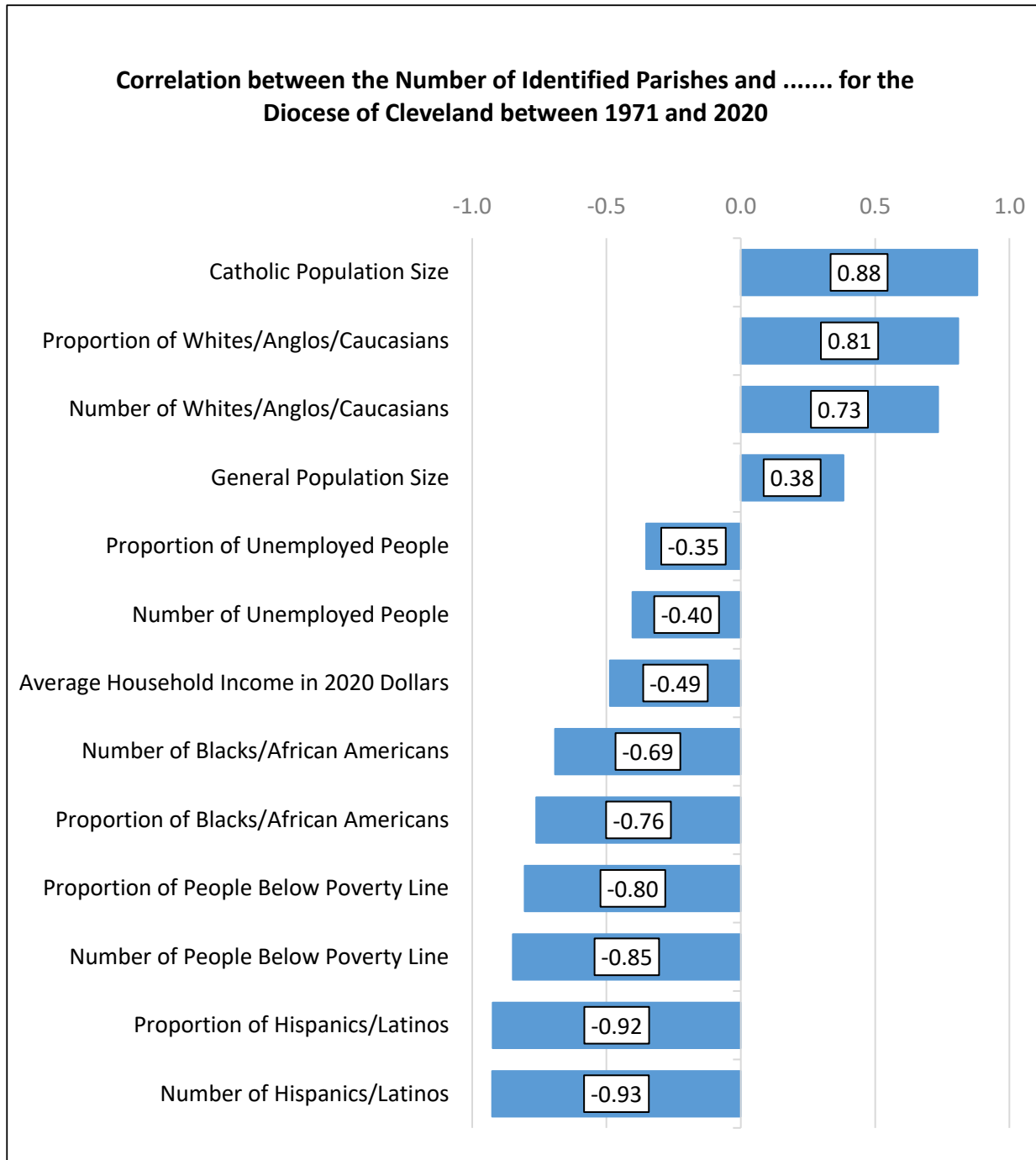
Between 1970 and 2020, the proportion of Hispanics/Latinos in:

- Lorain County increased by 6pp.
- Cuyahoga County increased by 5pp.
- Lake County increased by 4pp.
- Medina County increased by 2pp.
- Summit County increased by 2pp.
- Geauga County increased by 1pp.

**Proportion of Hispanics/Latinos by County in the Diocese of Cleveland 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>
Ashland	.	.	1	1	1	2
Cuyahoga	1	2	2	3	5	7
Geauga	<1	<1	<1	1	1	2
Lake	<1	<1	1	2	3	5
Lorain	4	5	6	7	8	11
Medina	<1	1	1	1	2	3
Summit	1	<1	1	1	2	2
Wayne	.	1	<1	1	2	2
<b>Altogether</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</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 Cleveland between 1971 and 2020**

	County			Diocese
	Minimum [PCC]	Average [PCC]	Maximum [PCC]	Altogether [PCC]
Catholic Population Size	<b>-0.77</b>	0.36	<b>0.93</b>	<b>0.88</b>
General Population Size	<b>-0.87</b>	0.01	<b>0.90</b>	0.38
Average Household Income in 2020 Dollars	<b>-0.91</b>	-0.26	0.46	-0.49
Number of People Below Poverty Line	<b>-0.91</b>	-0.39	0.64	<b>-0.85</b>
Proportion of People Below Poverty Line	<b>-0.86</b>	-0.36	0.60	<b>-0.80</b>
Number of Unemployed People	-0.61	-0.07	<b>0.70</b>	-0.40
Proportion of Unemployed People	-0.55	-0.02	0.53	-0.35
Number of Whites/Anglos/Caucasians	<b>-0.88</b>	0.20	<b>0.78</b>	<b>0.73</b>
Proportion of Whites/Anglos/Caucasians	-0.61	0.38	<b>0.89</b>	<b>0.81</b>
Number of Blacks/African Americans	<b>-0.86</b>	-0.32	0.59	-0.69
Proportion of Blacks/African Americans	<b>-0.87</b>	-0.26	0.56	<b>-0.76</b>
Number of Hispanics/Latinos	<b>-0.94</b>	-0.43	0.58	<b>-0.93</b>
Proportion of Hispanics/Latinos	<b>-0.95</b>	-0.41	0.58	<b>-0.92</b>

\* 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 6 counties 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:

- Catholic population size (0.88).
- proportion of Whites/Anglos/Caucasians (0.81).
- number of Whites/Anglos/Caucasians (0.73).

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

- number of Hispanics/Latinos (-0.93).
- proportion of Hispanics/Latinos (-0.92).
- number of people below poverty line (-0.85).
- proportion of people below poverty line (-0.80).
- proportion of Blacks/African Americans (-0.76).

### 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.

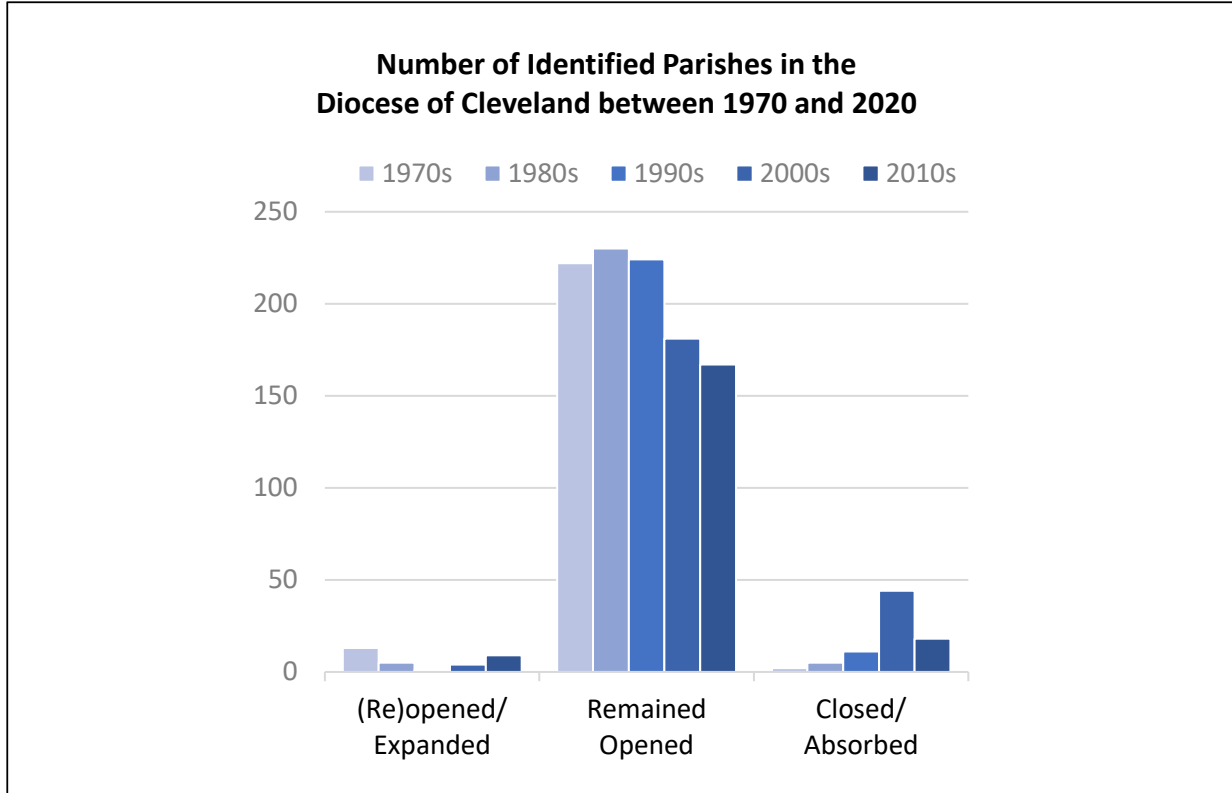
- The variables from the Official Catholic Directory are based on the identified parishes (as opposed to the actual number of parishes shown in diocesan-level overview in Section 1). In general, the number of identified parishes only includes parishes for which addresses could be identified (see Appendix 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 250 parishes were identified in the Diocese of Cleveland (the actual number of parishes may be higher- see Appendix I for more information). This includes:

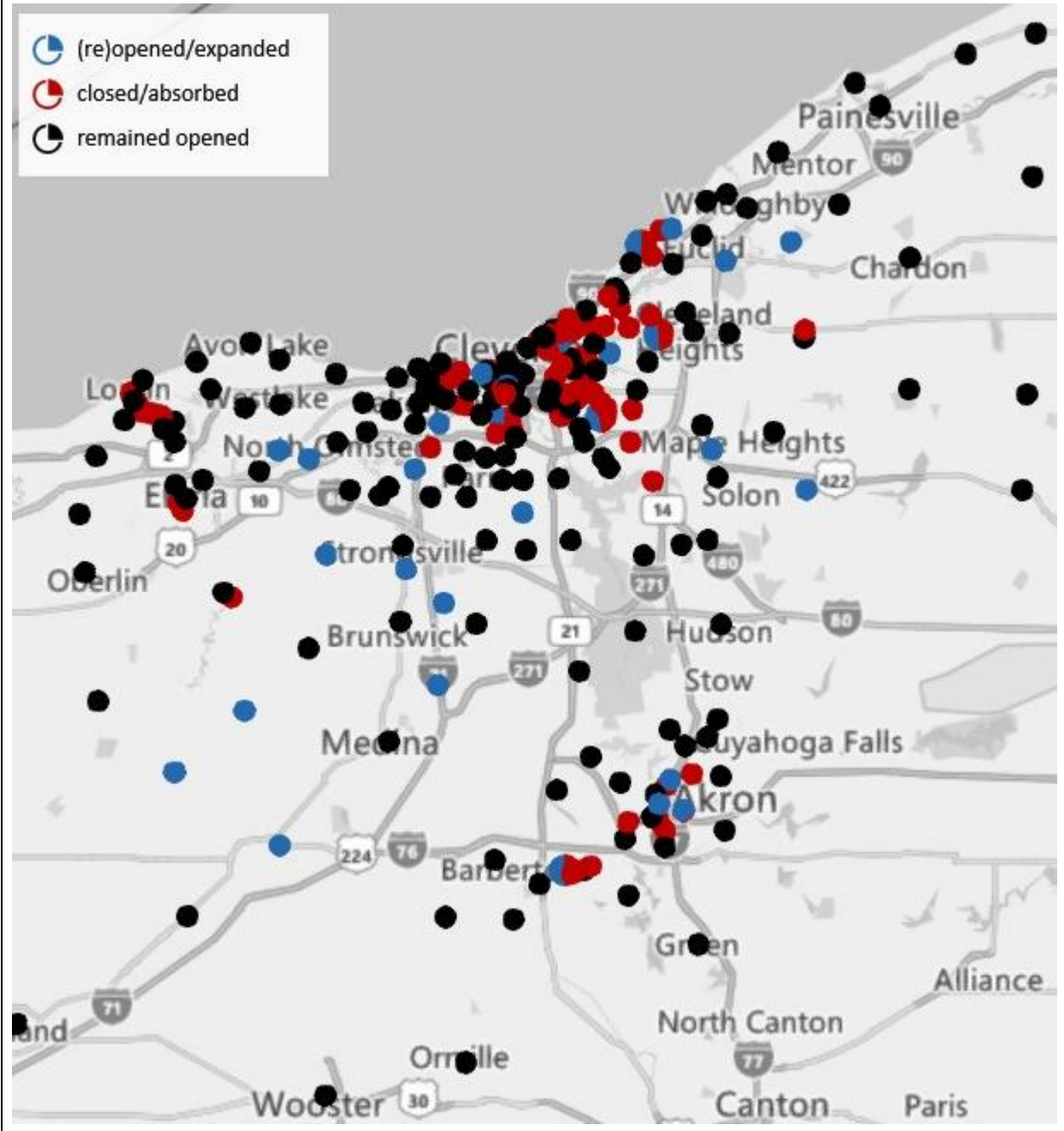
- 138 parishes that remained opened.
- 80 closed/absorbed parishes.
- 32 (re)opened/expanded parishes.

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

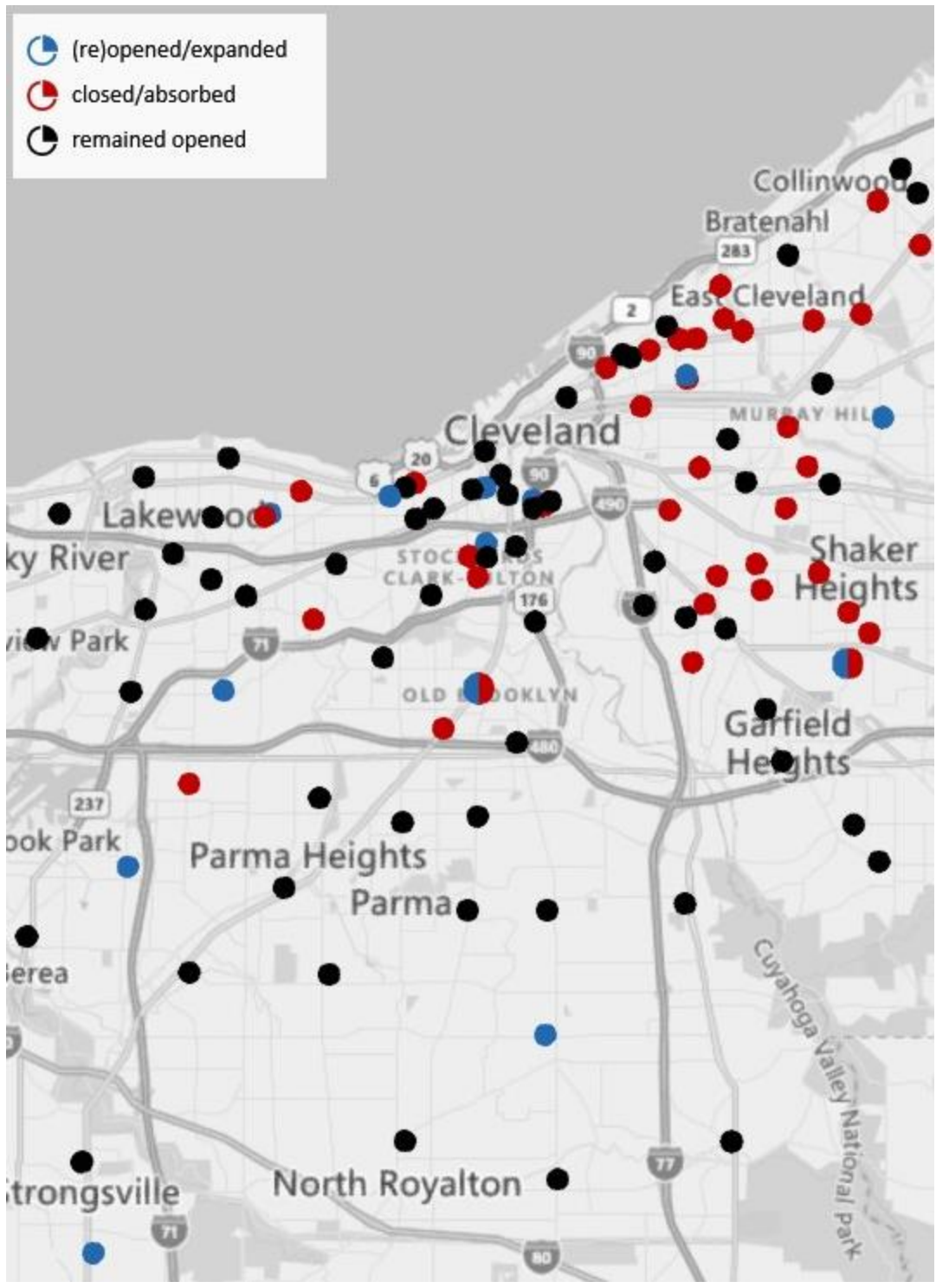
	1970s	1980s	1990s	2000s	2010s	All
	[#]	[#]	[#]	[#]	[#]	[#]
(Re)opened/Expanded	13	5	1	4	9	32
Remained Opened	222	230	224	181	167	138
Closed/Absorbed	2	5	11	44	18	80
<b>Altogether</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>250</b>



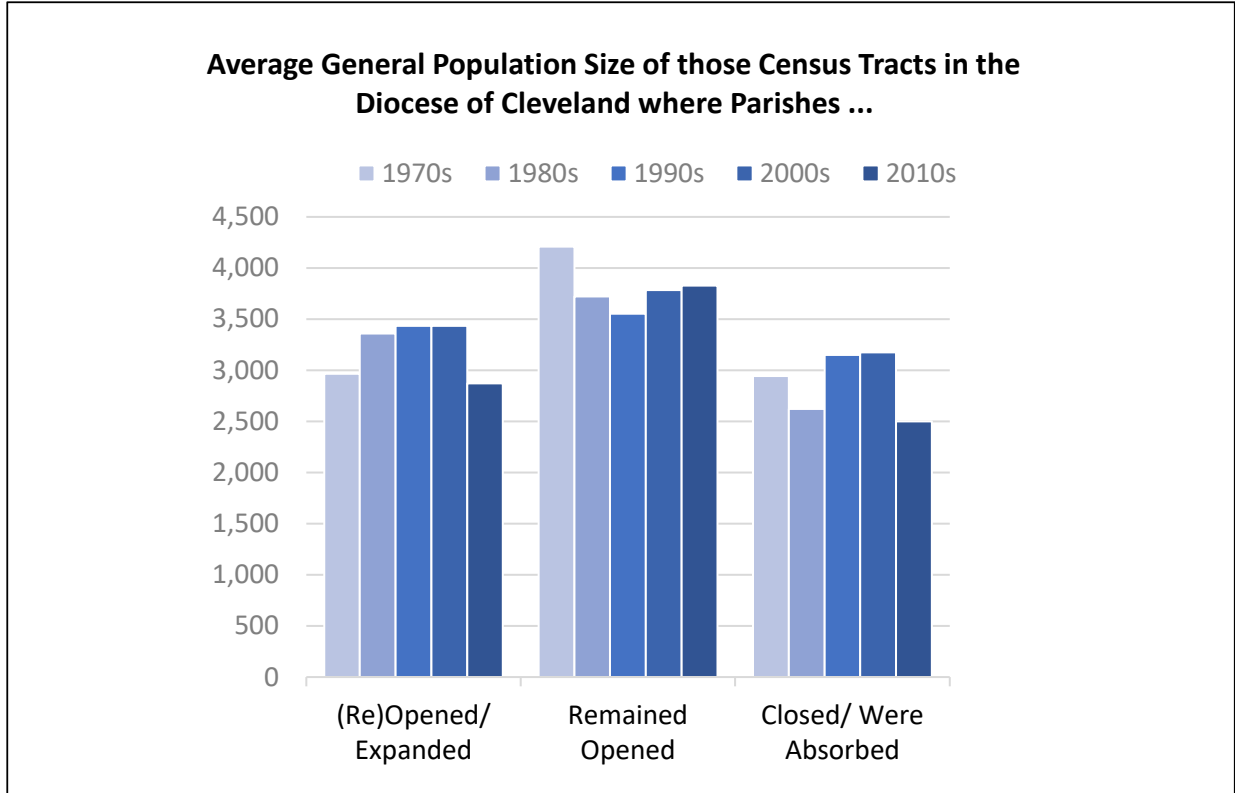
Identified Parishes in the Diocese of Cleveland between 1970 and 2020



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



## 2. Average General Population Size



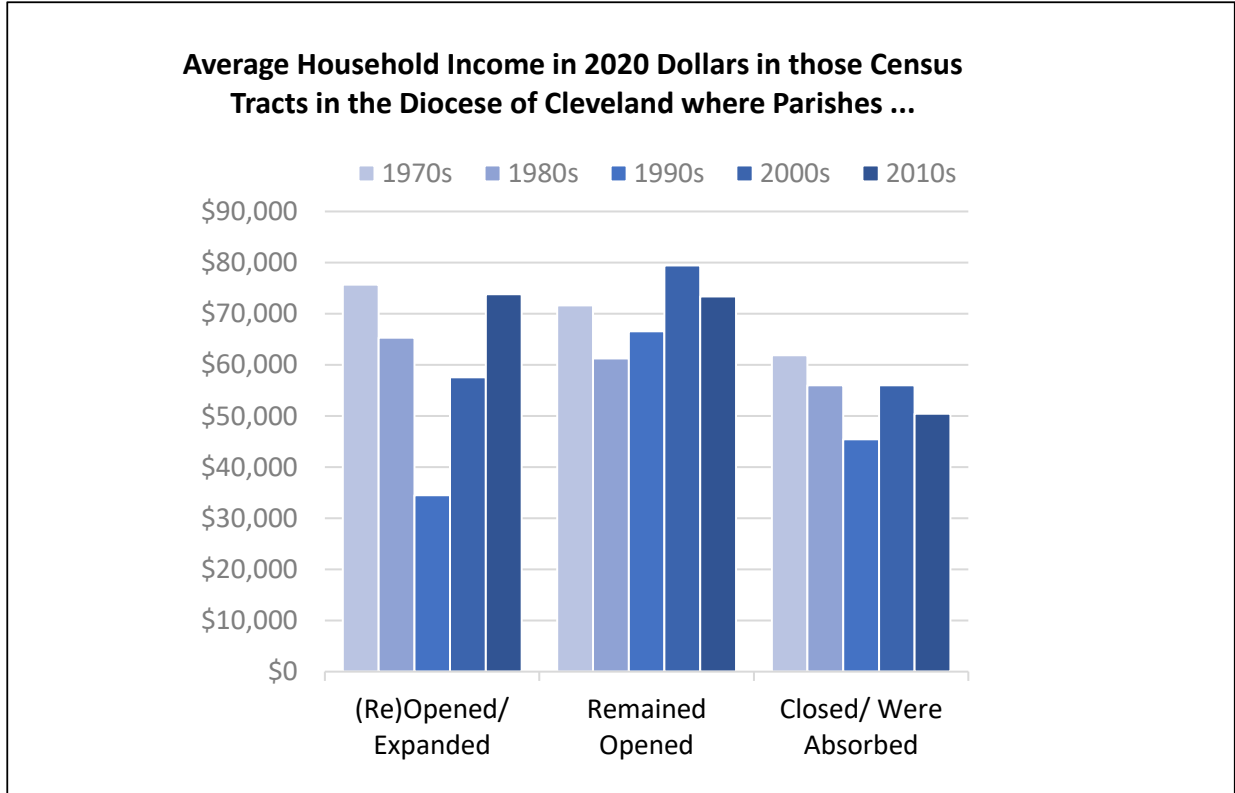
Between 1970 and 2020, there were, on average 3,817 people in those census tracts in the Diocese of Cleveland where parishes remained opened. By comparison, the general population size in those census tracts where parishes were:

- Closed/absorbed was lower by 838 people (by 22%).
- (Re)opened/expanded was lower by 743 people (by 19%).

**Average General Population Size of those Census Tracts in the Diocese of Cleveland where Parishes ...**

	1970s	1980s	1990s	2000s	2010s	All
	[#]	[#]	[#]	[#]	[#]	[#]
(Re)opened/Expanded	2,965	3,361	3,434	3,435	2,872	<b>3,074</b>
Remained Opened	4,209	3,721	3,555	3,784	3,828	<b>3,817</b>
Closed/Were Absorbed	2,943	2,623	3,150	3,174	2,500	<b>2,979</b>
<b>Altogether</b>	<b>4,128</b>	<b>3,690</b>	<b>3,535</b>	<b>3,661</b>	<b>3,660</b>	<b>3,736</b>

### 3. Average Household Income



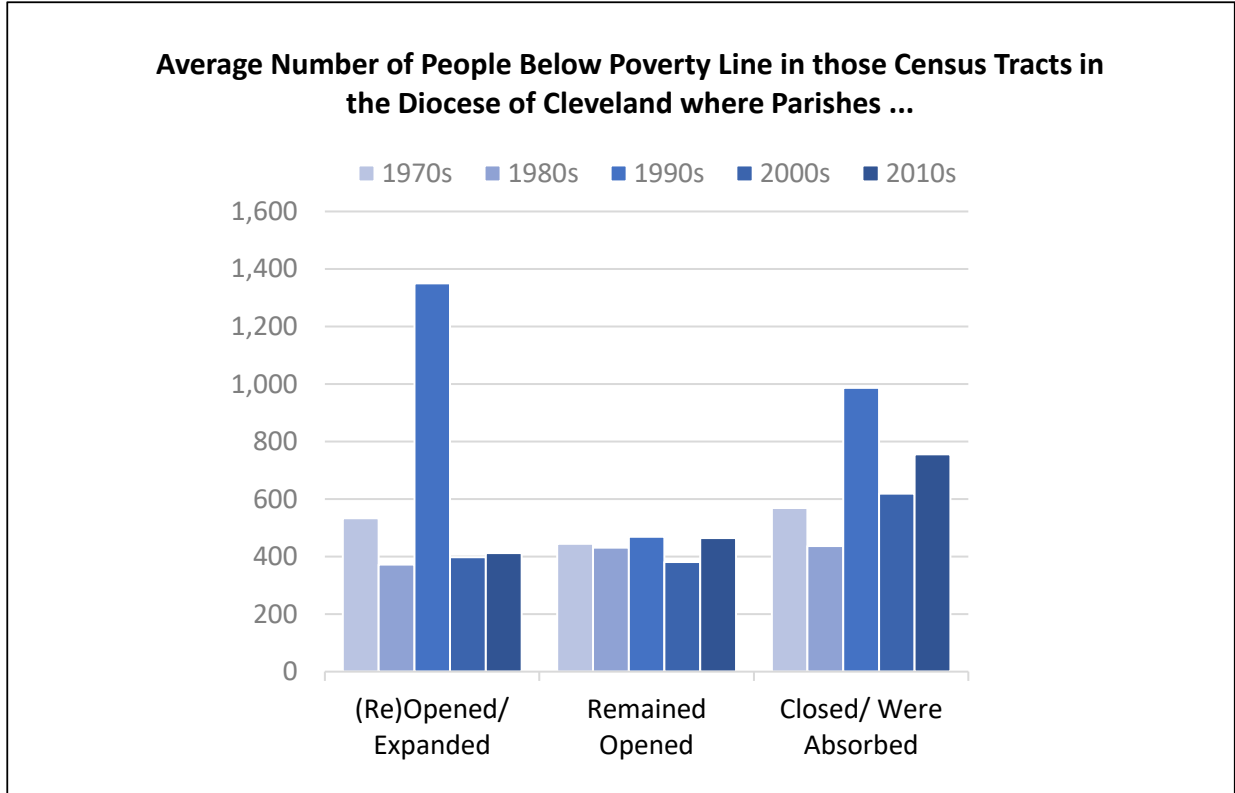
Over the entire 50-year period, the average household income in 2020 dollars in those census tracts in the Diocese of Cleveland where parishes remained opened equaled \$69,886. By comparison, the household income in 2020 dollars in those census tracts where parishes were:

- Closed/absorbed was lower by \$16,429 (by 24%).
- (Re)opened/expanded was higher by \$124 (by 0%).

**Average Household Income in 2020 Dollars in those Census Tracts in the Diocese of Cleveland where Parishes ...**

	1970s [\$]	1980s [\$]	1990s [\$]	2000s [\$]	2010s [\$]	All [\$]
(Re)opened/Expanded	75,715	65,320	34,510	57,581	73,844	<b>70,010</b>
Remained Opened	71,670	61,266	66,556	79,433	73,416	<b>69,886</b>
Closed/Were Absorbed	61,921	55,990	45,457	56,024	50,428	<b>53,457</b>
<b>Altogether</b>	<b>71,813</b>	<b>61,240</b>	<b>65,437</b>	<b>74,554</b>	<b>71,303</b>	<b>68,723</b>

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

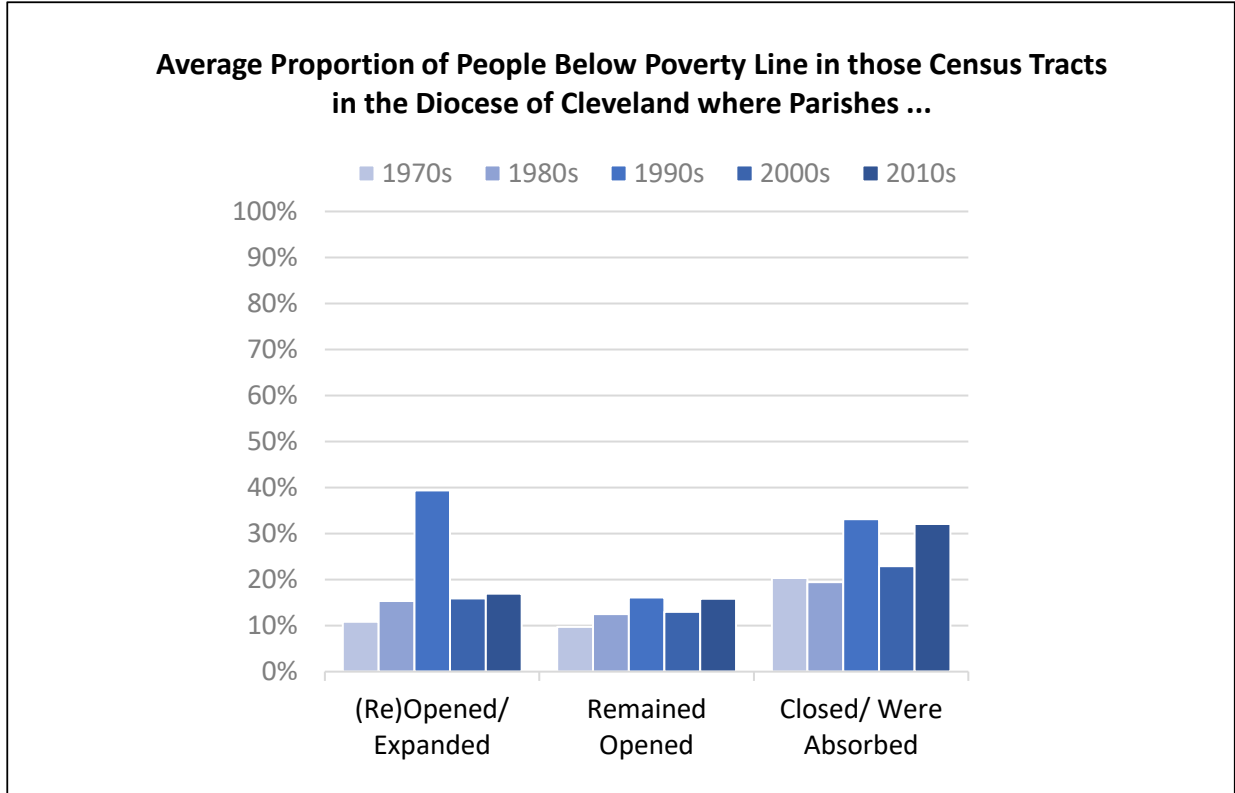


Between 1970 and 2020, there were, on average 439 unemployed people in those census tracts in the Diocese of Cleveland where parishes remained opened. By comparison, the number of people below poverty line in those census tracts where parishes were:

- Closed/absorbed was higher by 248 people (by 57%).
- (Re)opened/expanded was higher by 44 people (by 10%).

	1970s	1980s	1990s	2000s	2010s	All
	[#]	[#]	[#]	[#]	[#]	[#]
(Re)opened/Expanded	534	373	1,350	398	412	<b>483</b>
Remained Opened	444	432	469	382	465	<b>439</b>
Closed/Were Absorbed	570	437	987	619	756	<b>688</b>
<b>Altogether</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>458</b>

## 5. Average Proportion of People Below Poverty Line



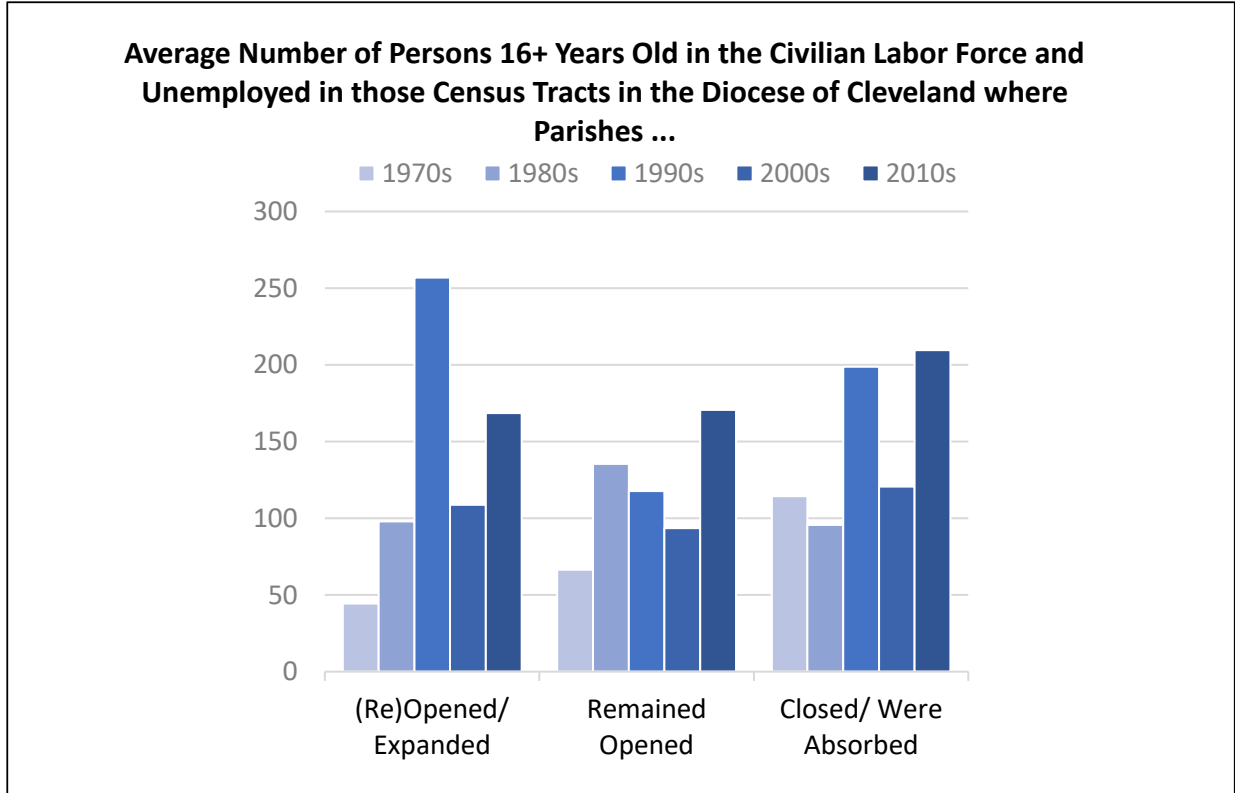
Over the entire 50-year period, the average proportion of people below poverty line in those census tracts in the Diocese of Cleveland where parishes remained opened equaled 13%. By comparison, the proportion of people below poverty line in those census tracts where parishes were:

- Closed/absorbed was higher by 13pp.
- (Re)opened/expanded was higher by 1pp.

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

	1970s	1980s	1990s	2000s	2010s	All
	[%]	[%]	[%]	[%]	[%]	[%]
(Re)opened/Expanded	11	15	39	16	17	<b>15</b>
Remained Opened	10	12	16	13	16	<b>13</b>
Closed/Were Absorbed	20	19	33	23	32	<b>26</b>
<b>Altogether</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>14</b>

## 6. Average Number of Unemployed People



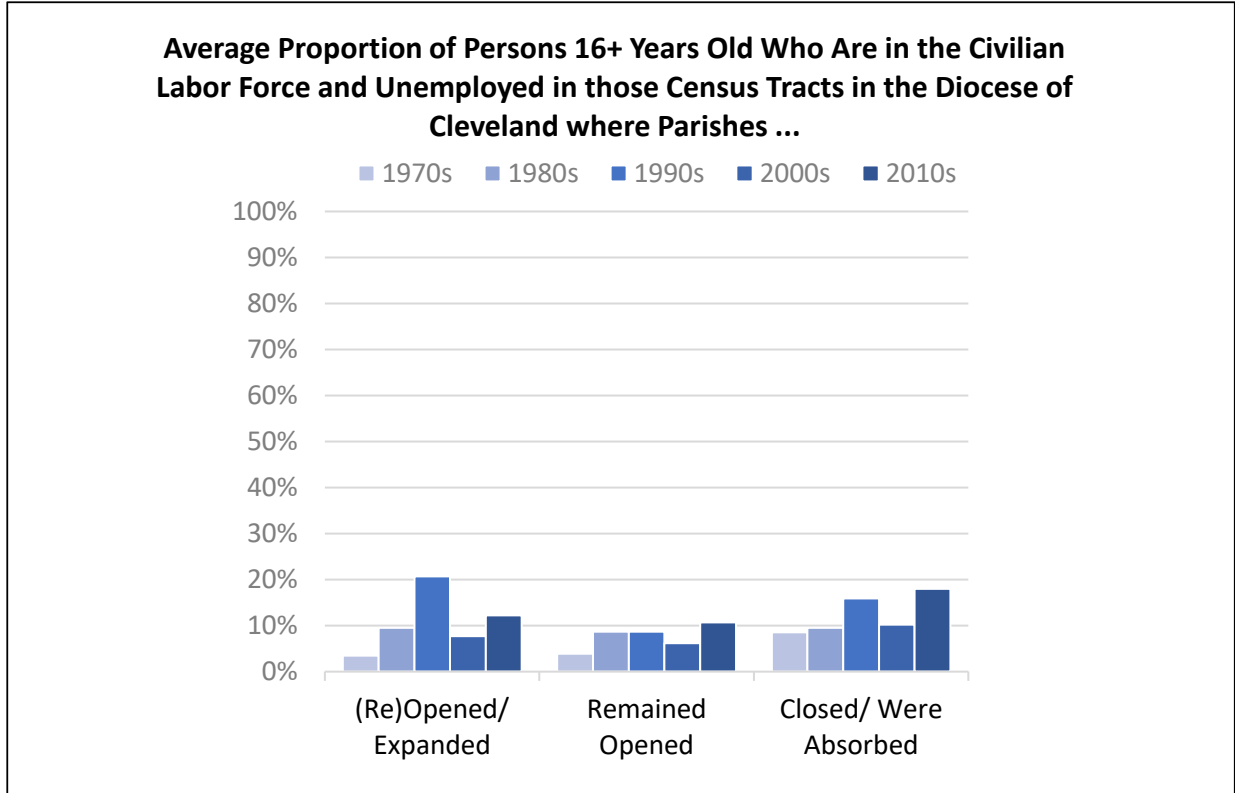
Between 1970 and 2020, there were, on average 115 unemployed people in those census tracts in the Diocese of Cleveland where parishes remained opened. By comparison, the unemployment in those census tracts where parishes were:

- Closed/absorbed was higher by 34 people (by 30%).
- (Re)opened/expanded was lower by 13 people (by 11%).

**Average Number of Persons 16+ Years Old in the Civilian Labor Force and Unemployed in those Census Tracts in the Diocese of Cleveland where Parishes ...**

	1970s	1980s	1990s	2000s	2010s	All
	[#]	[#]	[#]	[#]	[#]	[#]
(Re)opened/Expanded	44	98	257	109	169	<b>102</b>
Remained Opened	67	136	118	94	171	<b>115</b>
Closed/Were Absorbed	115	96	199	121	210	<b>150</b>
<b>Altogether</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>117</b>

## 7. Average Proportion of Unemployed People



Over the entire 50-year period, the average unemployment rate in those census tracts in the Diocese of Cleveland where parishes remained opened equaled 8%. By comparison, the unemployment rate in those census tracts where parishes were:

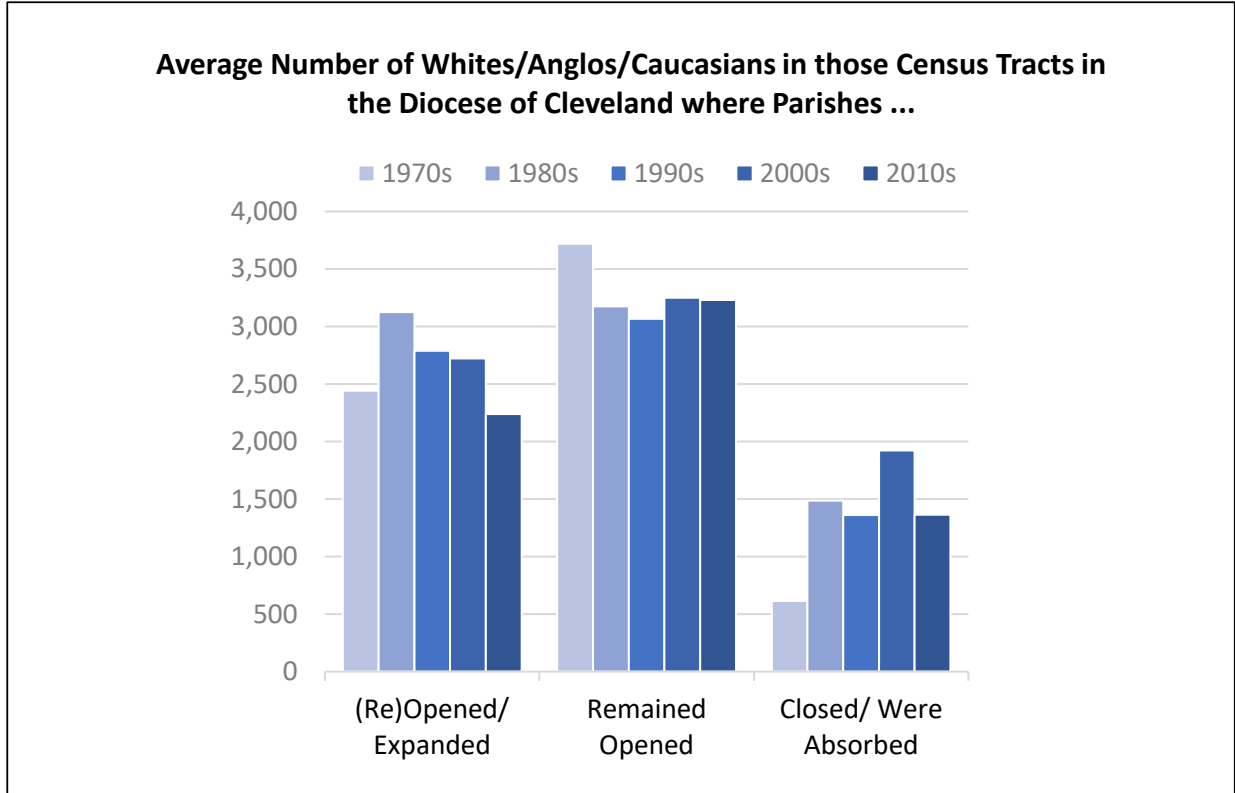
- Closed/absorbed was higher by 5pp.
- (Re)opened/expanded was higher by less than 1pp.

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

	1970s	1980s	1990s	2000s	2010s	All
	[%]	[%]	[%]	[%]	[%]	[%]
(Re)opened/Expanded	4	10	21	8	12	8
Remained Opened	4	9	9	6	11	8
Closed/Were Absorbed	9	10	16	10	18	13
<b>Altogether</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>8</b>



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



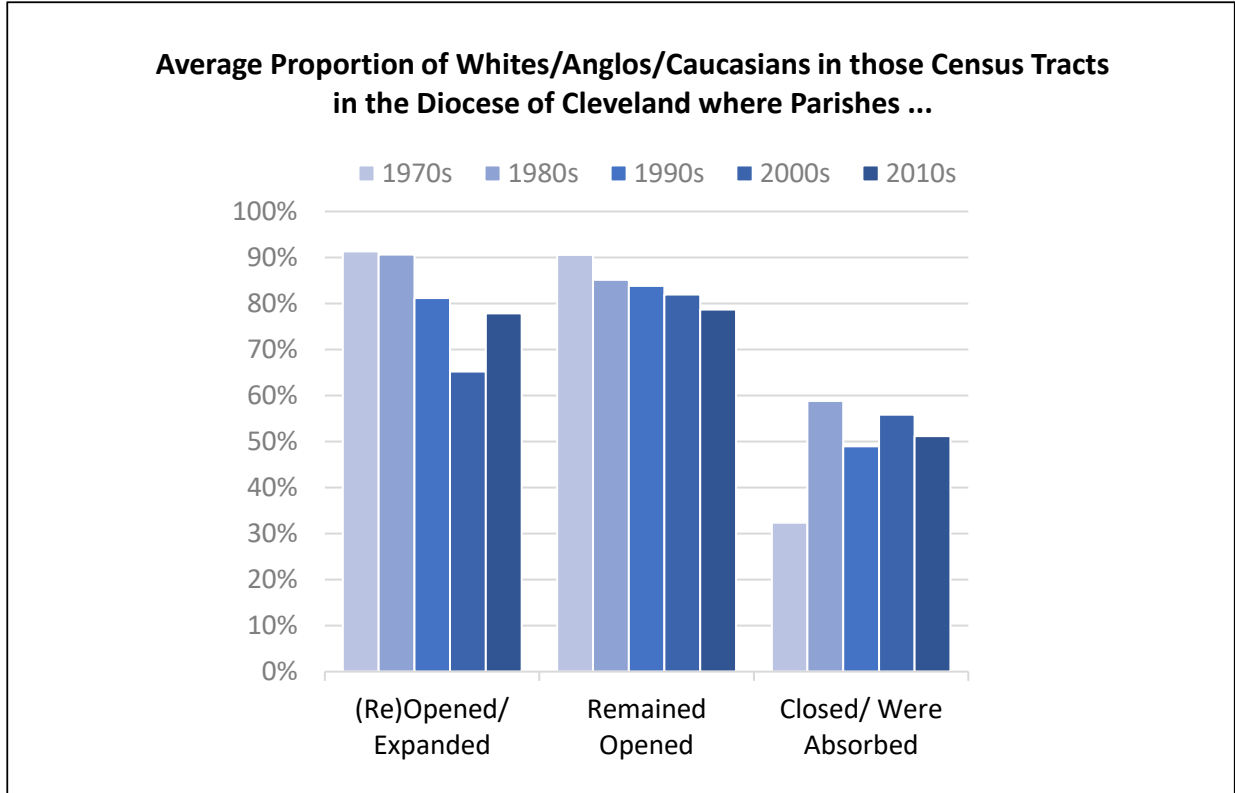
Between 1970 and 2020, there were, on average 3,290 Whites/Anglos/Caucasians in those census tracts in the Diocese of Cleveland where parishes remained opened. By comparison, the number of Whites/Anglos/Caucasians in those census tracts where parishes were:

- Closed/absorbed was lower by 1,627 people (by 49%).
- (Re)opened/expanded was lower by 752 people (by 23%).

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

	1970s	1980s	1990s	2000s	2010s	All
	[#]	[#]	[#]	[#]	[#]	[#]
(Re)opened/Expanded	2,443	3,125	2,789	2,722	2,241	<b>2,538</b>
Remained Opened	3,720	3,176	3,066	3,251	3,233	<b>3,290</b>
Closed/Were Absorbed	615	1,486	1,362	1,924	1,364	<b>1,663</b>
<b>Altogether</b>	<b>3,622</b>	<b>3,146</b>	<b>2,985</b>	<b>2,987</b>	<b>3,013</b>	<b>3,155</b>

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



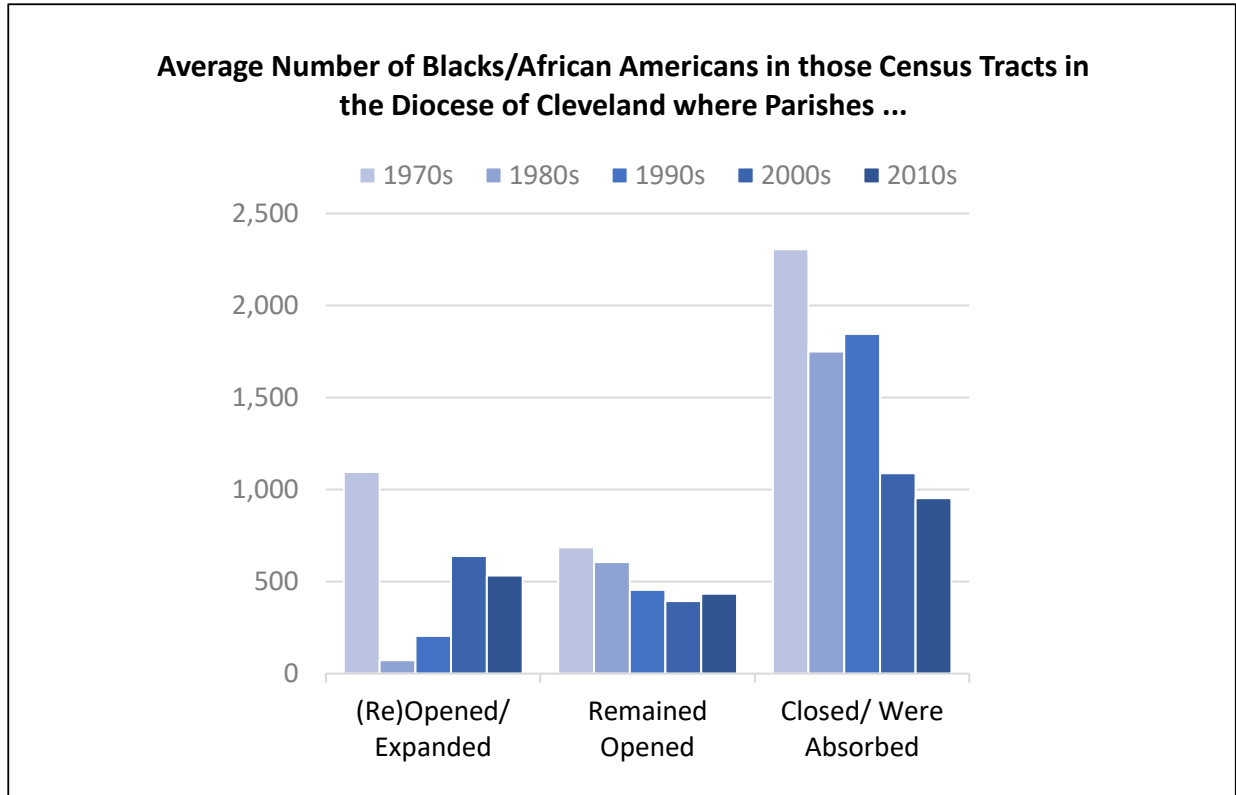
Over the entire 50-year period, the average proportion of Whites/Anglos/Caucasians in those census tracts in the Diocese of Cleveland where parishes remained opened equaled 84%. By comparison, the proportion of Whites/Anglos/Caucasians in those census tracts where parishes were:

- Closed/absorbed was lower by 31pp.
- (Re)opened/expanded was lower by 1pp.

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

	1970s	1980s	1990s	2000s	2010s	All
	[%]	[%]	[%]	[%]	[%]	[%]
(Re)opened/Expanded	91	91	81	65	78	<b>84</b>
Remained Opened	91	85	84	82	79	<b>84</b>
Closed/Were Absorbed	32	59	49	56	51	<b>53</b>
<b>Altogether</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>82</b>

## 10. Average Number of Blacks/African Americans



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

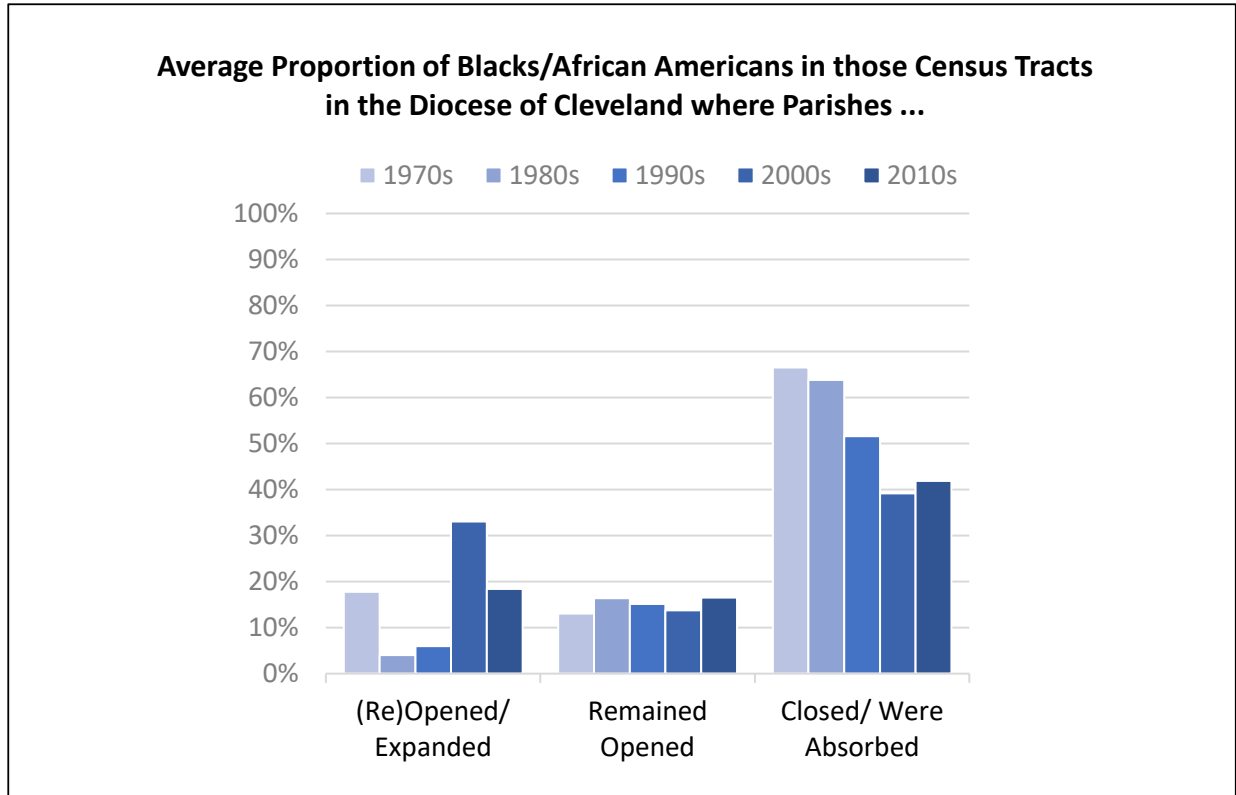
Between 1970 and 2020, there were, on average 509 Blacks/African Americans in those census tracts in the Diocese of Cleveland where parishes remained opened. By comparison, the number of Blacks/African Americans in those census tracts where parishes were:

- Closed/absorbed was higher by 711 people (by 140%).
- (Re)opened/expanded was higher by 92 people (by 18%).

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

	1970s	1980s	1990s	2000s	2010s	All
	[#]	[#]	[#]	[#]	[#]	[#]
(Re)opened/Expanded	1,096	73	206	639	534	<b>601</b>
Remained Opened	685	606	455	395	434	<b>509</b>
Closed/Were Absorbed	2,307	1,750	1,846	1,090	953	<b>1,220</b>
<b>Altogether</b>	<b>722</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>522</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>569</b>

## 11. Average Proportion of Blacks/African Americans



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

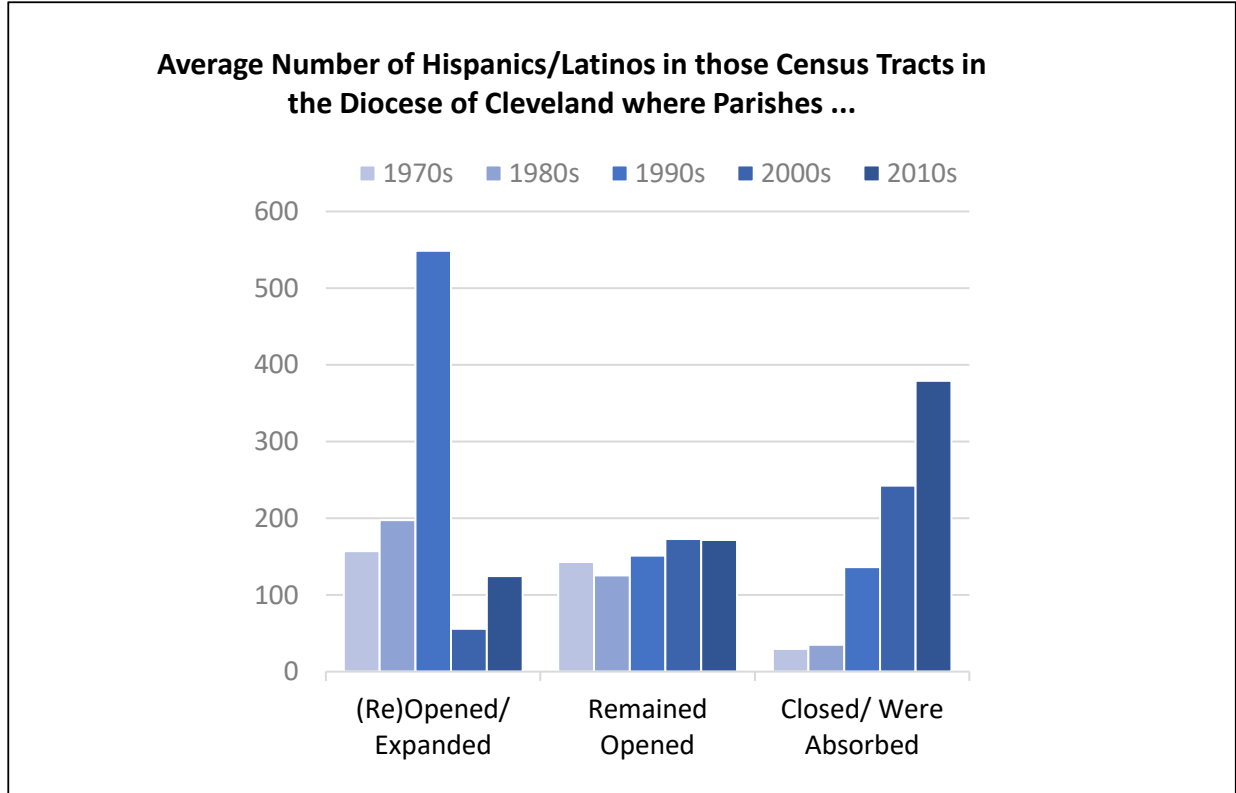
Over the entire 50-year period, the average proportion of Blacks/African Americans in those census tracts in the Diocese of Cleveland where parishes remained opened equaled 15%. By comparison, the proportion of Blacks/African Americans in those census tracts where parishes were:

- Closed/absorbed was higher by 28pp.
- (Re)opened/expanded was higher by 3pp.

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

	1970s	1980s	1990s	2000s	2010s	All
	[%]	[%]	[%]	[%]	[%]	[%]
(Re)opened/Expanded	18	4	6	33	18	<b>18</b>
Remained Opened	13	16	15	14	17	<b>15</b>
Closed/Were Absorbed	67	64	52	39	42	<b>43</b>
<b>Altogether</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>17</b>

## 12. Average Number of Hispanics/Latinos



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

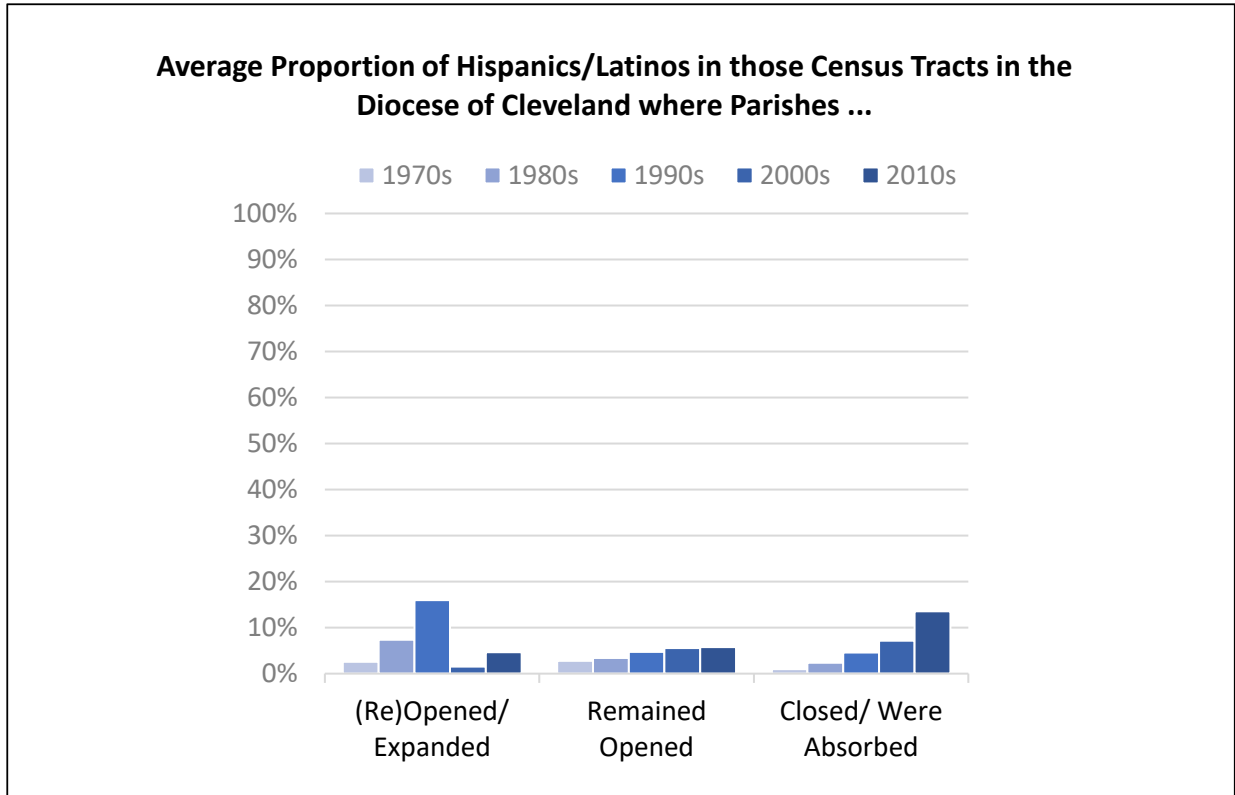
Between 1970 and 2020, there were, on average 152 Hispanics/Latinos in those census tracts in the Diocese of Cleveland where parishes remained opened. By comparison, the number of Hispanics/Latinos in those census tracts where parishes were:

- Closed/absorbed was higher by 93 people (by 61%).
- (Re)opened/expanded was higher by 2 people (by 1%).

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

	1970s	1980s	1990s	2000s	2010s	All
	[#]	[#]	[#]	[#]	[#]	[#]
(Re)opened/Expanded	157	198	549	56	125	<b>153</b>
Remained Opened	143	126	151	173	172	<b>152</b>
Closed/Were Absorbed	30	35	137	242	379	<b>244</b>
<b>Altogether</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>159</b>

### 13. Average Proportion of Hispanics/Latinos



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

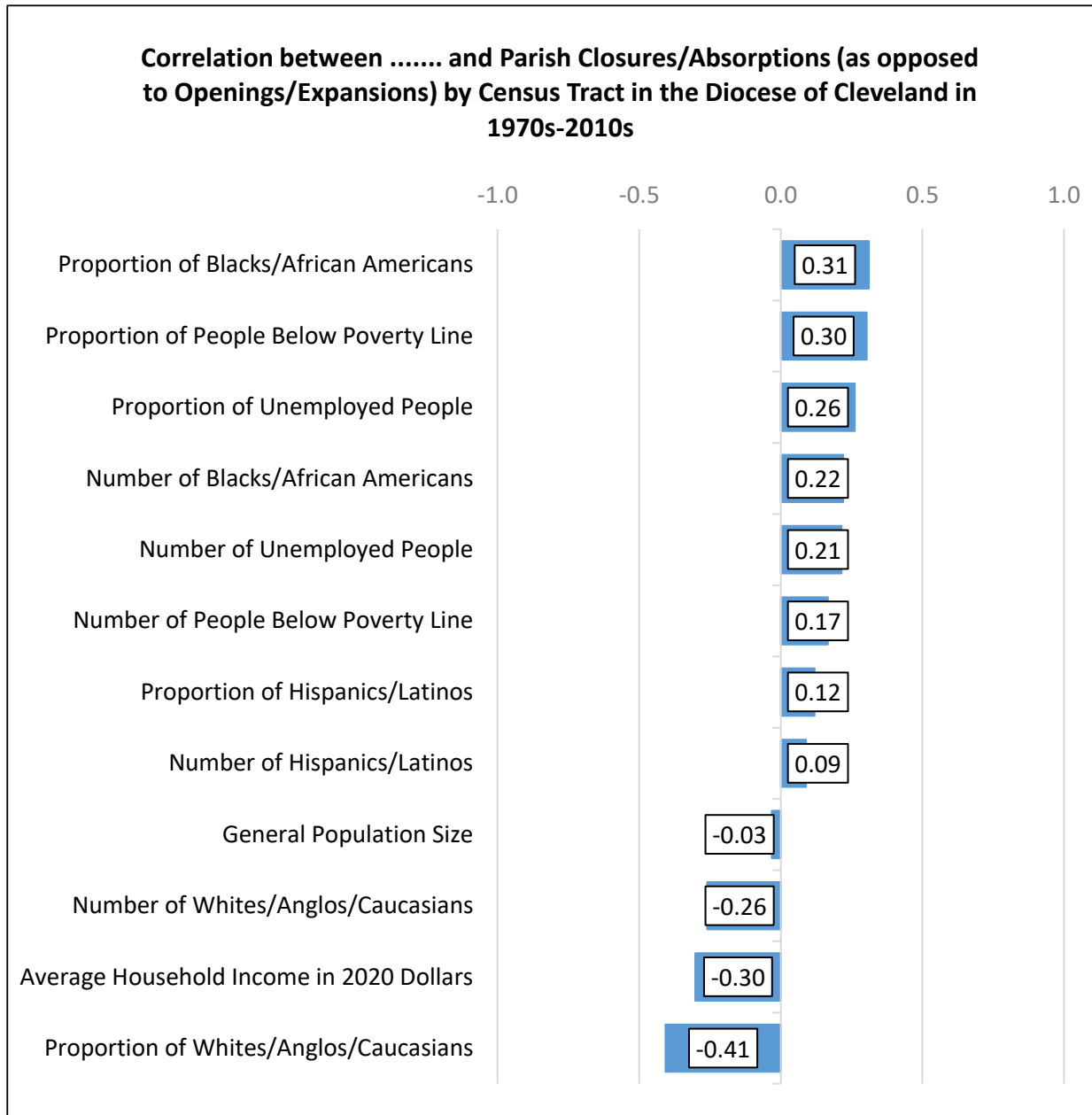
Over the entire 50-year period, the average proportion of Hispanics/Latinos in those census tracts in the Diocese of Cleveland where parishes remained opened equaled 4%. By comparison, the proportion of Hispanics/Latinos in those census tracts where parishes were:

- Closed/absorbed was higher by 3pp.
- (Re)opened/expanded was higher by less than 1pp.

**Average Proportion of Hispanics/Latinos in those Census Tracts in the Diocese of Cleveland where Parishes ...**

	1970s	1980s	1990s	2000s	2010s	All
	[%]	[%]	[%]	[%]	[%]	[%]
(Re)opened/Expanded	3	7	16	2	5	4
Remained Opened	3	3	5	6	6	4
Closed/Were Absorbed	1	2	5	7	14	8
<b>Altogether</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</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

<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:

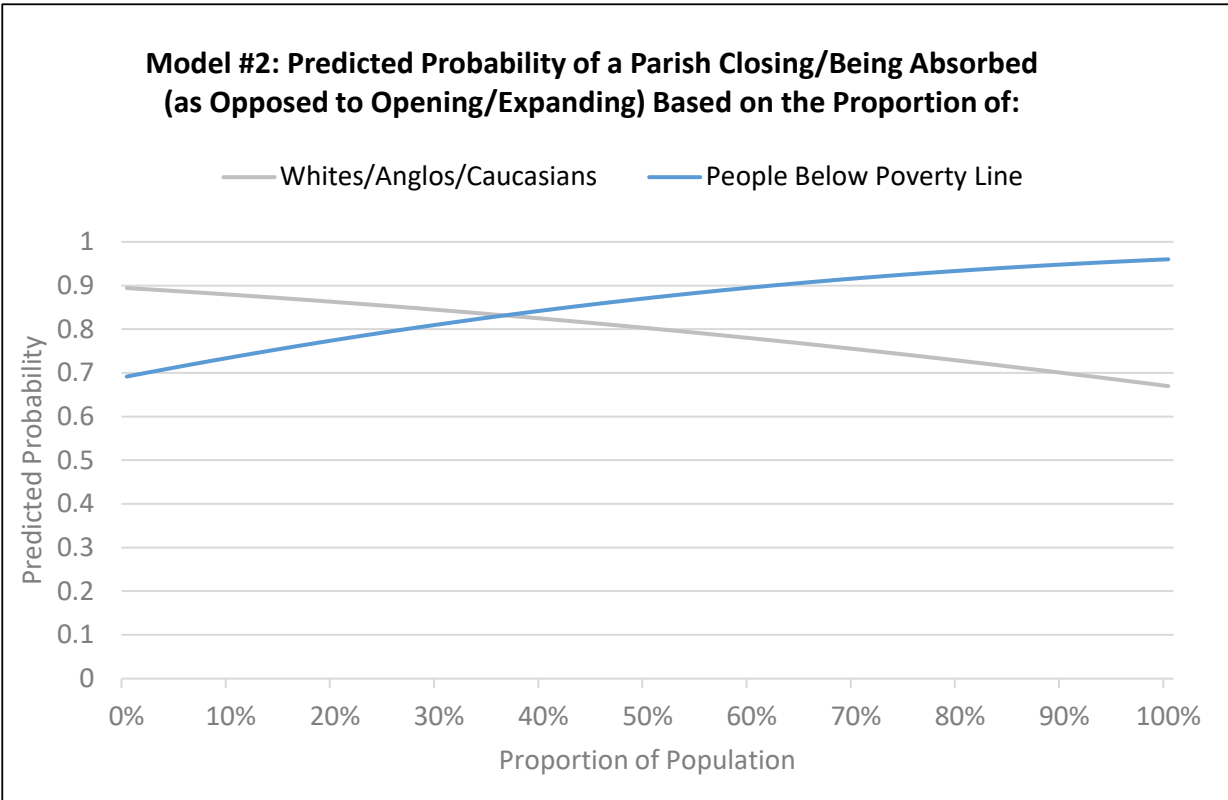
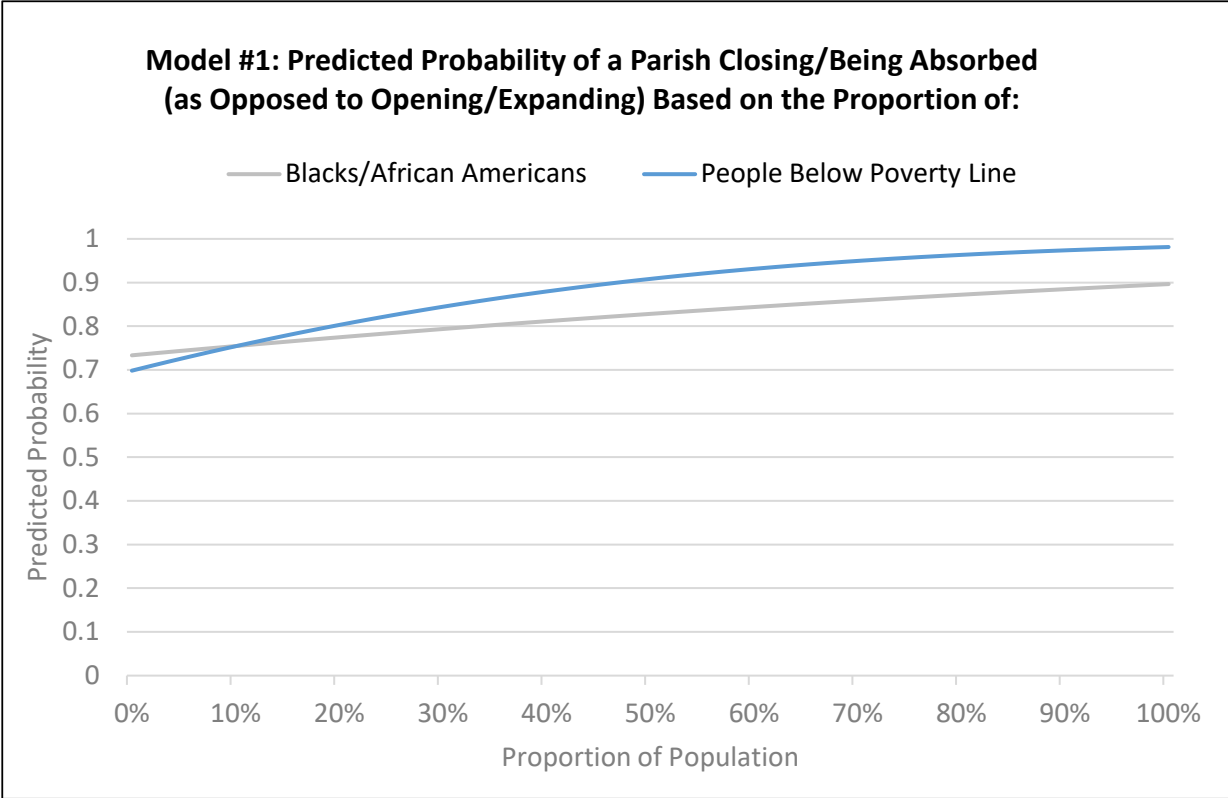
- Shrink by a factor of about 0.02 with each additional 1pp increase in the proportion of Whites/Anglos/Caucasians in a neighborhood (while decade, poverty rate, and population size are constant/ unchanged).
- Grow about 1.03 times larger with each additional 1pp increase in poverty rate (while controlling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