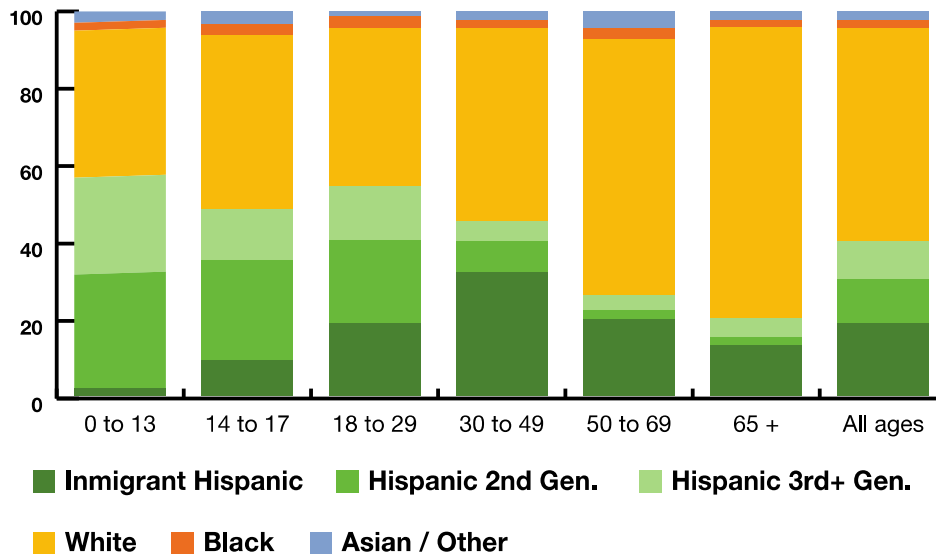


U.S. YOUNG CATHOLIC LATINO POPULATION

VARIOUS SOURCES AND PERSPECTIVES

1. US Catholics in 2016 by Age Group and Race / Ethnicity / Generation



Copyright 2018 © by United States Conference of Catholic Bishops (USCCB). Used with permission.

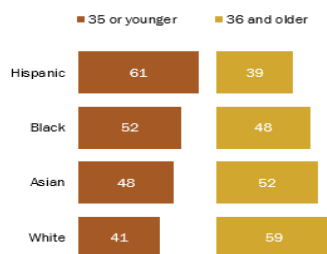
2. Young Latinos are largely US-born

In 2016 Latinos accounted for 25% of the nation's 54 million K-12 students

- In 14 states, they accounted for at least 20% of K-12 students.
- These three states had the highest proportions: New Mexico (61%), California (52%) and Texas (49%).

About six-in-ten Hispanics in the U.S. are 35 or younger

% in each age group, by race/ethnicity



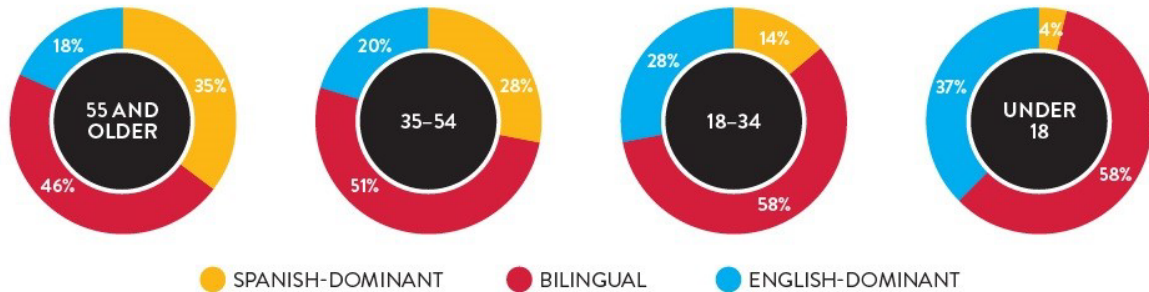
Note: Hispanics of any race. Black, Asian, and white are non-Hispanic, single race.
Source: Pew Research Center analysis of 2016 American Community Survey (1% IPUMS).

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3. Language evolution and bilingualism among Hispanics by age

PERCENTAGE OF HISPANICS IN THE U.S. BY AGE AND LANGUAGE



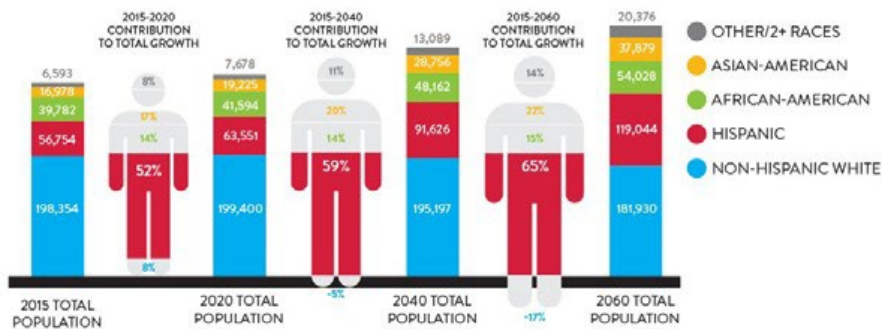
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey, 1-year estimates; age 5 and older.

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4. The Hispanic population will continue to increase

HISPANIC POPULATION WILL CONTINUE TO RISE; NON-HISPANIC WHITE POPULATION WILL CONTINUE TO DECLINE

HISPANICS WILL CONTINUE TO ACCOUNT FOR OVER 50% OF FUTURE U.S. POPULATION GROWTH



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 National Population Projections

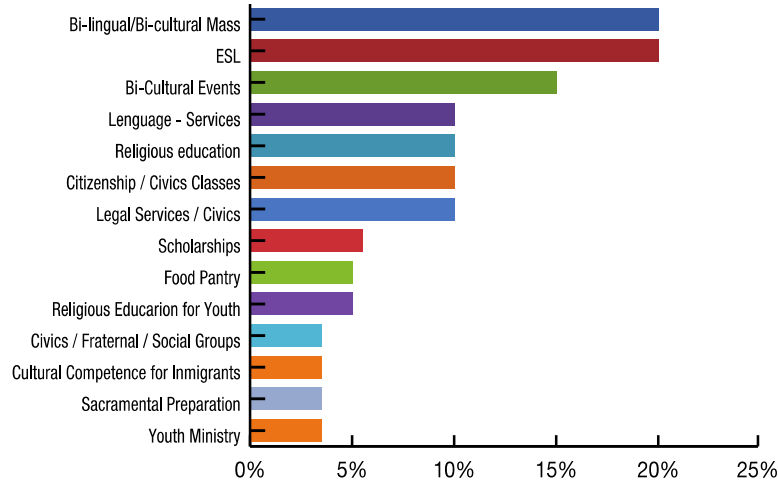
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5. CAMBIOS EN LA POBLACIÓN CATÓLICA ENTRE EL 2016 Y EL 2021 POR RAZA/ETNICIDAD

Grupos étnicos/raciales	Católicos en 2016	Católicos en 2021	Cambio porcentual	% católico	% de los católicos
Blanco / no hispano	39,103,000	39,481,000	1%	20.5%	51.3%
Hispano / latino	30,058,000	30,976,000	3.1%	49.5%	40.2%
Negro / Afroamericano	2,240,000	2,296,000	2.5%	5.2%	3.0%
Asiático / Nativo americano / otros	3,433,000	4,283,000	24.8%	13.2%	5.6%
Total	74,834,000	77,036,000	2.9%	23.2%	

Datos tomados del Reporte de la población católica de Estados Unidos por raza / etnicidad, basado en datos de encuestas y estimaciones del censo 2021, USCCB/V Encuentro, 2023.

6. Pastoral programs and social services that support immigrants and their children's integration in Catholic parishes



Building Structures of Solidarity and Instruments of Justice: The Catholic Immigrant Integration Surveys. CMS Report. New York: Center for Migration Studies, 2017.

7. Glimpses into ministry to Hispanic youth in parishes with significant Hispanic population

Main characteristics of ministry to young Latinos:

- 40% of parishes have formal programs to minister specifically to Hispanic youth.
- Of the parishes with ministry to Hispanic youth: 59% held their meetings in Spanish; 29% did it bilingually; 12%, in English.
- 66% of parishes have a youth minister overseeing youth ministry for the whole parish; only 26% have a leader working directly with Hispanic youth.
- Of the leaders ministering to Hispanic youth: 70% are volunteers; 92% are Hispanic; 49% are responsible for another ministry in the parish, mainly religious education programming.

Challenges for Hispanic youth ministry are in the next four categories:

- Minimal or no interest from Hispanic youth and their families.
- Dire socio-economic circumstances where young Hispanics must negotiate survival every day.
- Lack of resources that truly connect with the reality and interest of Hispanic Catholic youth.
- Multiple demands faced by young Latinos as they negotiate identities in the middle of a highly pluralistic context.

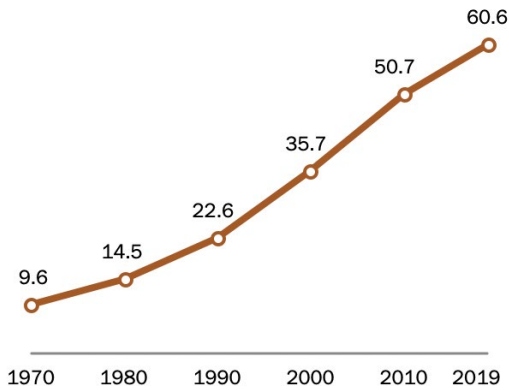
Sources: Hosffman Ospino, *Hispanic Ministry in Catholic Parishes*, Boston College, 2014. Data collected for the National Study of Catholic Parishes with Hispanic Ministry, Boston College, 2013; data from the Primer Encuentro de Pastoral Juvenil Hispana, 2006.

8. Hispanics in 2018 - 2020

- In 2020, Hispanics constituted 18.3% of the nation's total population. —*Hispanic Heritage Month 2019, Census Bureau*
- Latinos are among the youngest racial or ethnic groups in the U.S. but saw one of the largest increases in median age over the past decade. Latinos had a median age of 30 in 2019, up from 27 in 2010. Whites had the highest median age nationally – 44 in 2019, up from 42 in 2010. Asian and Black Americans had median ages of 38 and 35, respectively, and saw similar increases as whites in their median age since 2010. —*Pew Research Center, July 7, 2020*
- Data from the United States Department of Agriculture, September 2020
 - The United States has the 2nd largest population of Hispanic people in the world, second only Mexico.
 - 12 states have over 1 million Hispanic residents: Arizona, California, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania & Texas.
 - In 2018:
 - 61.9% were of Mexican background, 9.7% Puerto Rican, 4% Cuban, 3.9% Salvadoran, 3.5% Dominican, and 2.5% Guatemalan.
 - 1.28 million Hispanics were Veterans of the U.S. Armed Forces.
 - There were 4.65 million businesses in the U.S. Hispanic-owned.

U.S. Hispanic population reached nearly 61 million in 2019

In millions



Note: Population estimates for 1990-2019 are as of July 1 for each year. Hispanics are of any race.

Source: Pew Research Center analysis of 1970-1980 estimates based on decennial censuses (see 2008 report "U.S. Population Projections: 2005-2050"), U.S. intercensal population estimates for 1990-1999 and 2000-2009, and U.S. Census Bureau Vintage 2019 estimates for 2010-2019.

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U.S. counties with largest Hispanic population, 2019

County	Hispanic population	% of population that is Hispanic
Los Angeles County, California	4,880,000	49%
Harris County, Texas	2,060,000	44
Miami-Dade County, Florida	1,890,000	69
Maricopa County, Arizona	1,410,000	31
Cook County, Illinois	1,320,000	26
Riverside County, California	1,240,000	50
Bexar County, Texas	1,220,000	61
San Bernardino County, California	1,190,000	54
San Diego County, California	1,140,000	34
Orange County, California	1,080,000	34
Dallas County, Texas	1,070,000	41

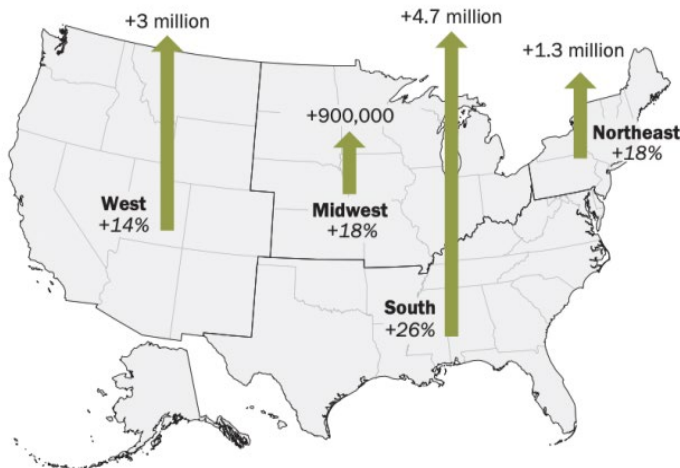
Note: Population estimates are as of July 1, 2019. Hispanics are of any race. Estimates rounded to the nearest 10,000.

Source: Pew Research Center analysis of U.S. Census Bureau Vintage 2019 estimates.

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South has seen the nation's biggest Latino population growth since 2010

Latino population growth, 2010-2019, by region



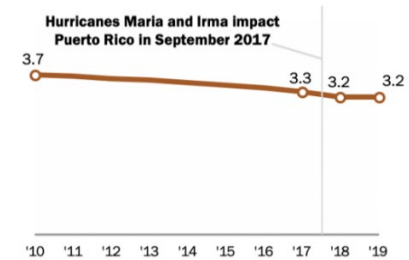
Note: Population estimates are as of July 1, 2019. Hispanics are of any race.

Source: Pew Research Center analysis of U.S. Census Bureau Vintage 2019 estimates for 2010-2019.

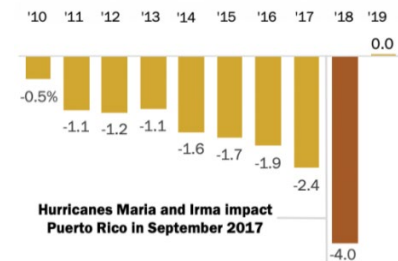
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Puerto Rico's population held steady in 2019 after years of decline

Total population of Puerto Rico, in millions



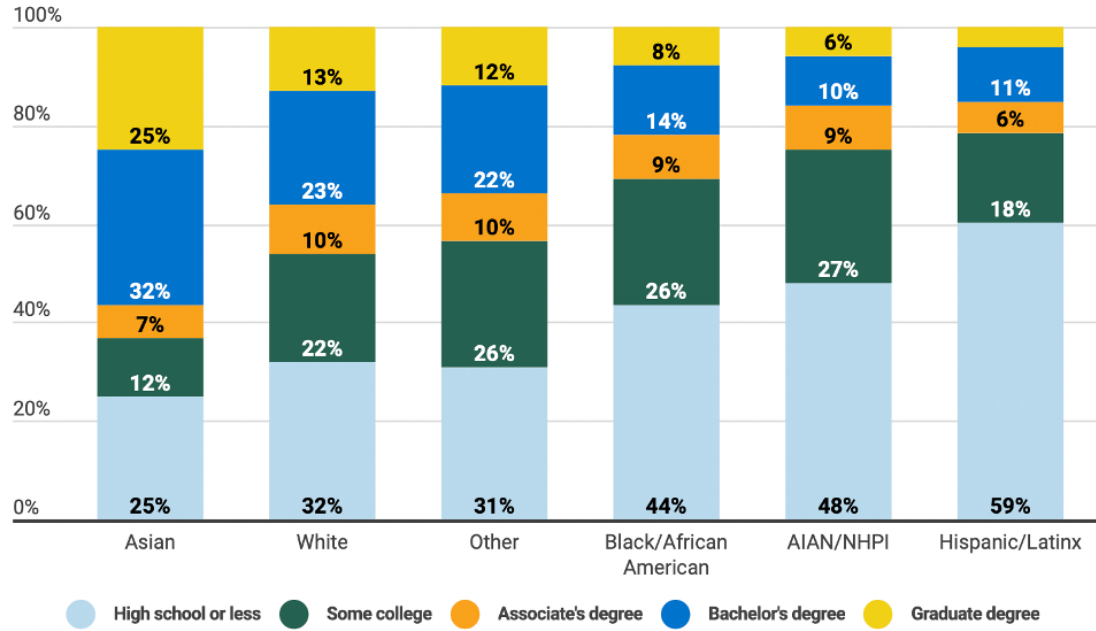
Population growth rate over previous year



Note: Population estimates as of July 1 of each year. Source: Pew Research Center analysis of U.S. intercensal population estimates for 2000-2009 and U.S. Census Bureau Vintage 2019 estimates for 2010-2019.

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Highest educational attainment by race/ethnicity



Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce analysis of data from the US Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS), 2013–17 (pooled).

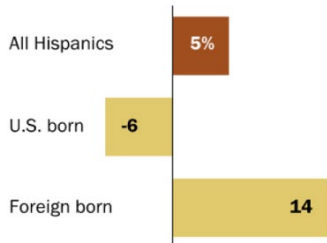
Note: The figure shows the educational distribution in the population ages 25 to 64. AIAN/NHPI stands for American Indian, Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander.

Values may not sum to 100 percent due to rounding.

9. Four perspectives about the economic situation of the U.S. Latino population

U.S.-born Latinos yet to recover financially from the Great Recession

% change in median total personal income of workers, 2007-2017



Note: Hispanics are of any race. Workers are people 15 and older with work experience in the year preceding the survey year. The Great Recession lasted from December 2007 to June 2009.

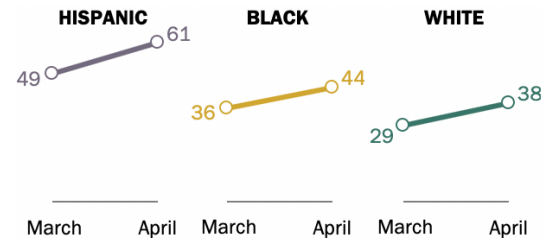
Source: Pew Research Center analysis of 2008 and 2018 Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplements (IPUMS).

"Latinos' Incomes Higher Than Before Great Recession, but U.S.-Born Latinos Yet to Recover"

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Hispanic and black Americans have been hardest hit in COVID-19 wage, job losses; most do not have rainy day funds

% saying they or someone in their household has lost a job or taken a pay cut due to the corona virus outbreak



% who said in April they do not have rainy day funds to cover expenses for three months in case of emergency

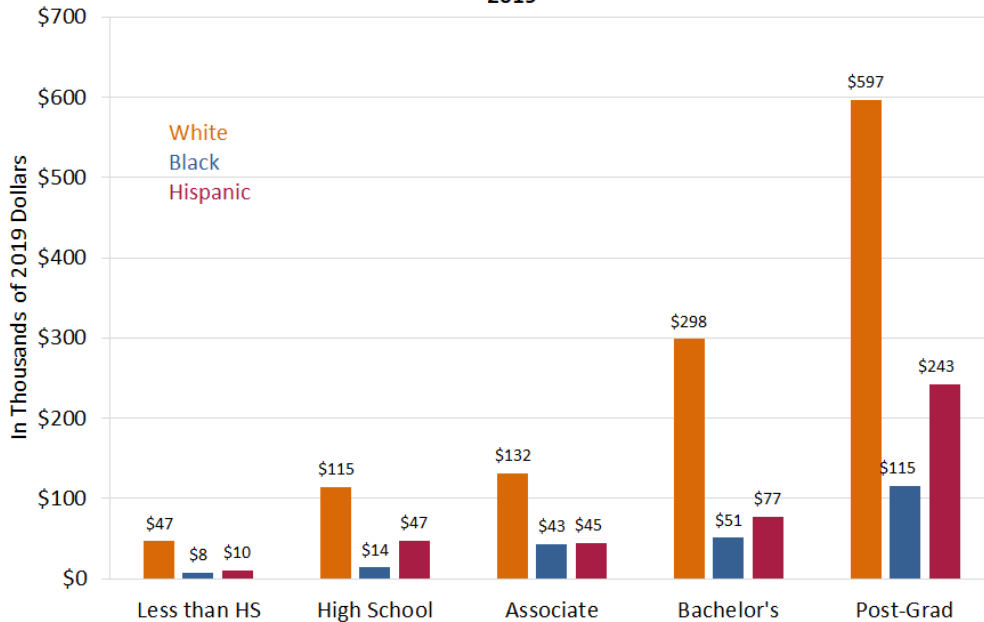


Note: Whites and blacks include those who report being only one race and are non-Hispanic. Hispanics are of any race. Share of respondents who didn't provide an answer not shown.

Source: Surveys of U.S. adults conducted March 19-24 and April 7-12, 2020.

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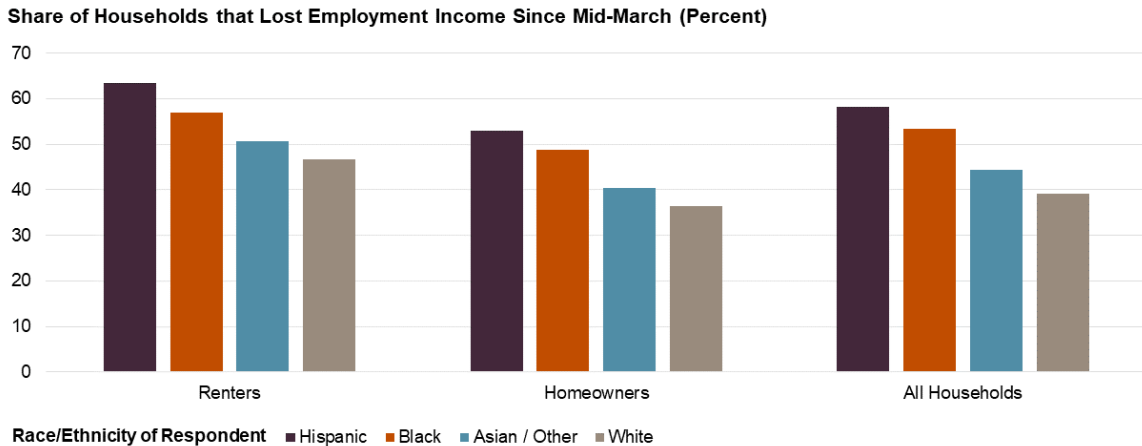
Median Household Wealth by Race/Ethnicity and Education 2019



SOURCES: Federal Reserve Board's Survey of Consumer Finances and authors' calculations.

Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

Figure 1: Minority and Renter Households Are More Likely to Have Lost Income as a Result of COVID-19



Note: The HPS household weight is a pseudo-household weight created by dividing the given person weight in the HPS by the number of adults in the household. Weights are used in survey research to make estimates derived from samples more representative of the population. White, Black and Asian/ other households are non-Hispanic. Hispanics may be of any race.

Source: JHCS tabulations of US Census Bureau, Household Pulse Survey, Week 4.

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Joint Center for Housing Studies of Harvard University 

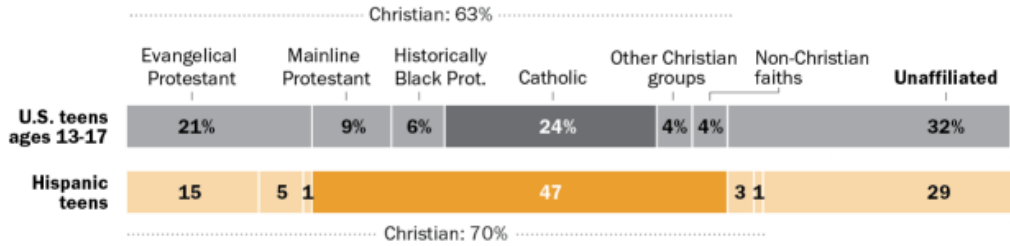
10. Hispanic Teens and Religion – *PEW Research Center, September 2020*

Hispanics, who make up one of the nation’s [fastest growing](#) racial and ethnic groups and are its [youngest](#), tend to be more religious than Americans overall on [several measures](#), such as attending worship services regularly and saying religion is [very important](#) in their lives. However, these differences aren’t as stark among younger Americans: Hispanic teenagers (ages 13 to 17) look a lot like their peers when it comes to religion, even though they are more likely than U.S. teens overall to identify as Catholic and say it’s necessary to believe in God to be moral, according to a recent [Pew Research Center survey](#).

- Rates of religious service attendance among Hispanic adolescents are on par with those of other teens. For example, 45% of Hispanic teens say they attend services at least once or twice a month, while 53% say they attend less often. And roughly four-in-ten Hispanic teens (41%) attend services with both parents, while a quarter attend with either just their mother (24%) or father (3%).
- Roughly two-thirds of Hispanic teens acknowledge that they participate at least partly because their parents want them to. At the same time, eight-in-ten say they get “a lot” (36%) or “some” (45%) enjoyment out of it, similar to the share of U.S. teens overall who say the same.
- While Hispanic teens say they engage relatively often in religious practices with their family, they report lower levels of personal religious commitment. About three-in-ten (28%) say that religion is very important in their lives and a similar share (27%) have a daily prayer practice. And though the vast majority believe in God or a universal spirit (89%), fewer hold this belief with absolute certainty (44%). On these questions they look largely like U.S. teens as a whole.

Hispanic teens more likely to identify as Catholic

Religious composition of U.S. teens

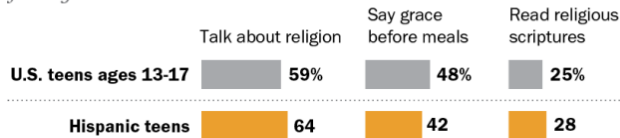


Note: Those who did not answer are not shown. Figures may not add to subtotals indicated due to rounding.
 Source: Survey conducted March 29-April 14, 2019, among U.S. teens ages 13 to 17 and one parent of each teen. Teens and parents were instructed to complete the survey separately.
 "U.S. Teens Take After Their Parents Religiously, Attend Services Together and Enjoy Family Rituals"

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Most Hispanic teens talk about religion with family at least sometimes

% of U.S. teens who say they often or sometimes ___ with their family

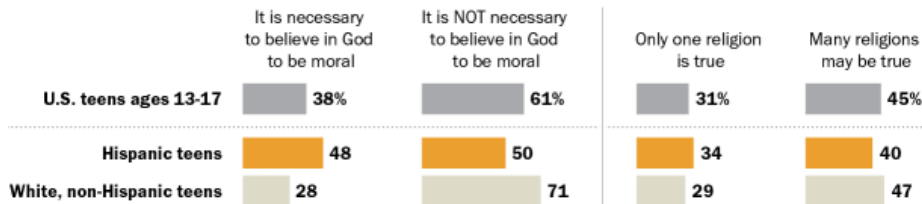


Source: Survey conducted March 29-April 14, 2019, among U.S. teens ages 13 to 17 and one parent of each teen. Teens and parents were instructed to complete the survey separately.
 "U.S. Teens Take After Their Parents Religiously, Attend Services Together and Enjoy Family Rituals"

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Hispanic teens split on whether it is necessary to believe in God to be moral

% of U.S. teens who say ...

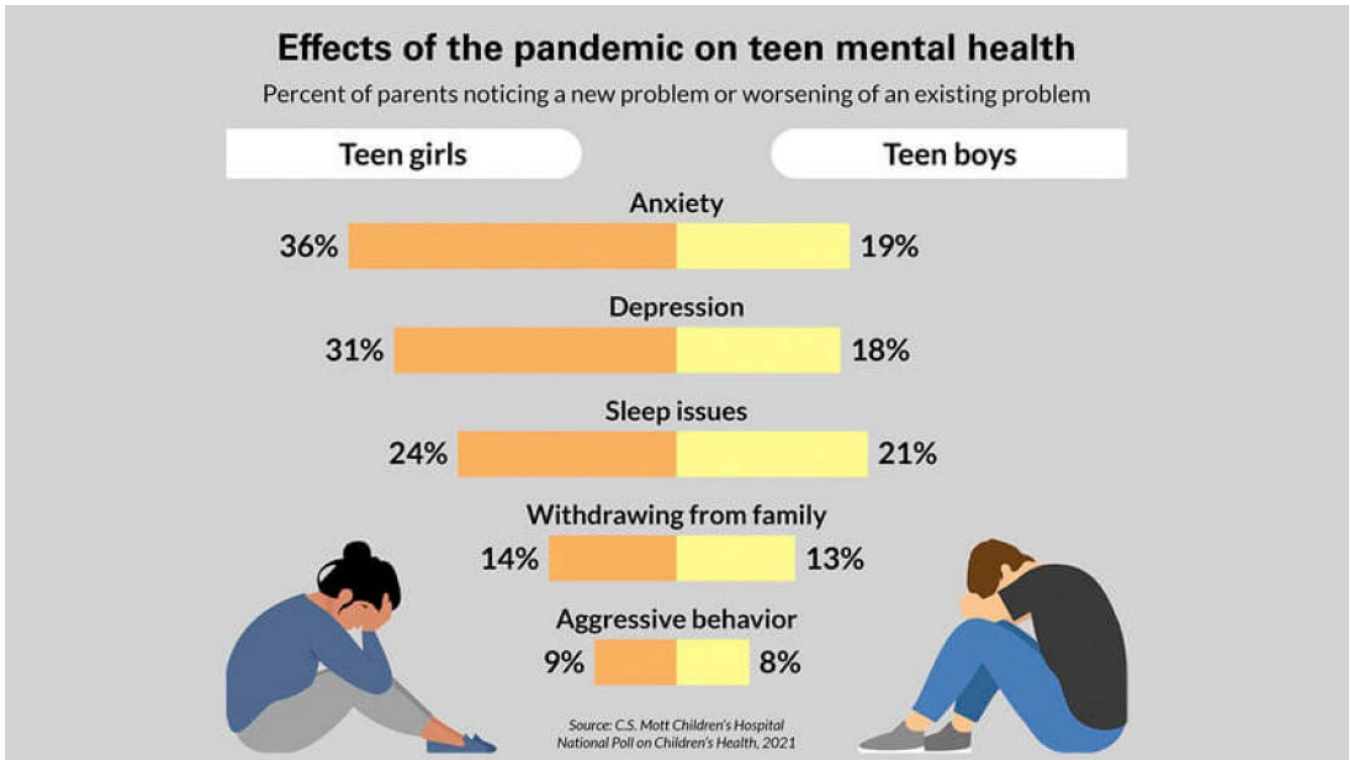


Note: White teens include those who report being only one race and are not Hispanic. Hispanics are of any race.
 Source: Survey conducted March 29-April 14, 2019, among U.S. teens ages 13 to 17 and one parent of each teen. Teens and parents were instructed to complete the survey separately.
 "U.S. Teens Take After Their Parents Religiously, Attend Services Together and Enjoy Family Rituals"

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Teens in General



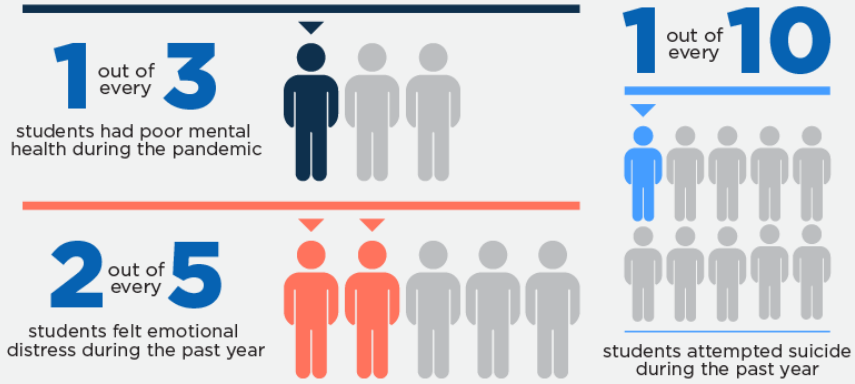
ABES **Substance Use**

The COVID-19 pandemic **increased risk factors** for substance use in youth including **social isolation, boredom, grief, trauma, and stress.**

During spring 2021, substance use was common with

Nearly 1 out of every 3 high school students who ever used alcohol or other drugs reporting use of these substances more often during the pandemic.

<http://www.cdc.gov/healthyyouth>



Poor mental health and suicide attempts were **less common** among students who **felt close to people at school**



<http://www.cdc.gov/healthyyouth>

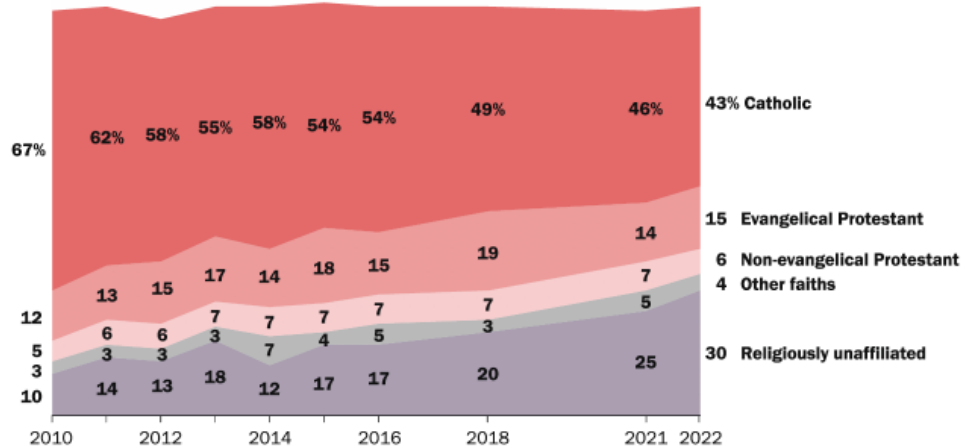


Among U.S. Latinos Catholicism Continues to Decline but Is Still the Largest Faith

PEW Research Center, April 13, 2023.

Steady decline in share of U.S. Latinos who identify as Catholic

% of U.S. Latino adults who identify as ...

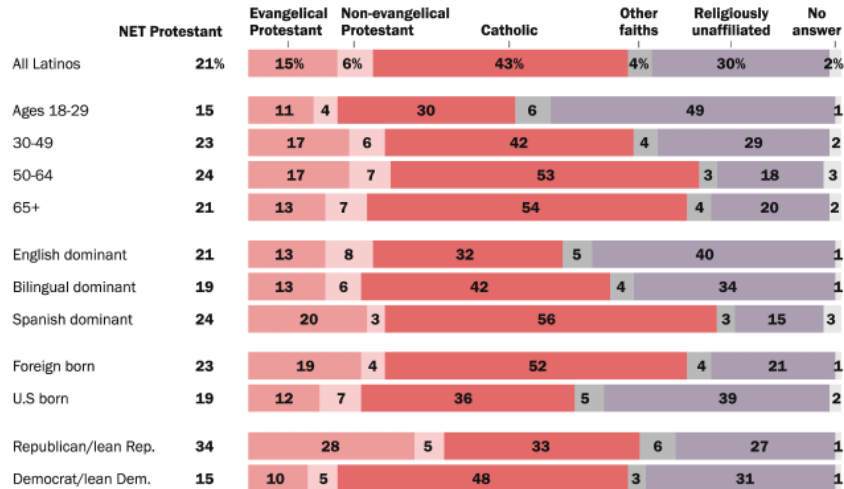


Note: Respondents who did not answer the question are not shown.
 Source: Pew Research Center's National Survey of Latinos, 2010-2016, 2018, 2021-2022. The survey of Latino adults was conducted by telephone through 2018 and subsequently moved online to the American Trends Panel. Data for 2021 and 2022 are weighted to targets drawn from the previous year's National Public Opinion Reference Survey.
 "Among U.S. Latinos, Catholicism Continues to Decline but Is Still the Largest Faith"

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Young U.S. Hispanics are less Catholic and more likely to be religiously unaffiliated than older Hispanics

% of U.S. Latino adults who identify as ...

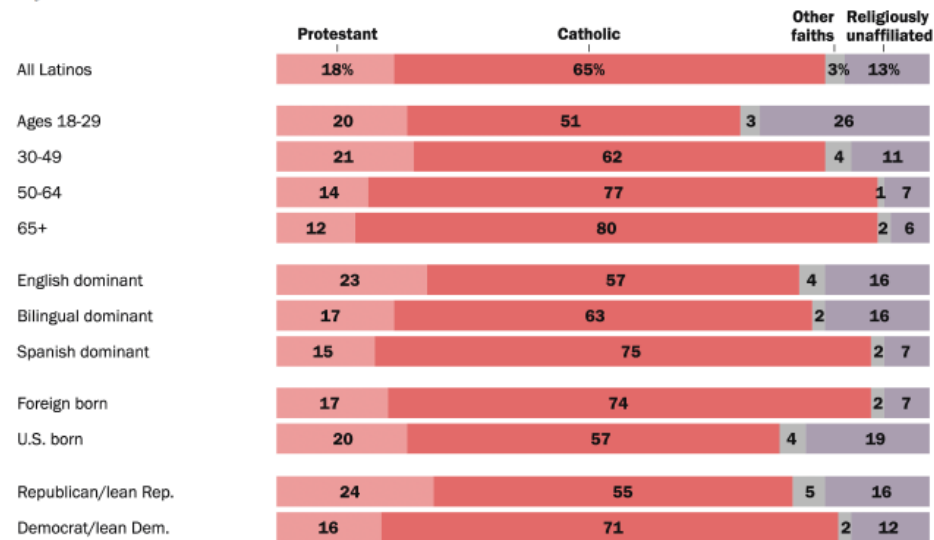


Note: Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding. Religious affiliation for Latinos is weighted to targets drawn from the 2021 National Public Opinion Reference Survey.
 Source: National Survey of Latinos conducted Aug. 1-14, 2022.
 "Among U.S. Latinos, Catholicism Continues to Decline but Is Still the Largest Faith"

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Three-quarters of foreign-born U.S. Latinos were raised Catholic

% of U.S. Latino adults who were raised ...



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown. Protestant respondents are not further divided into evangelical and non-evangelical, because respondents were not asked to report childhood evangelical/born-again status.

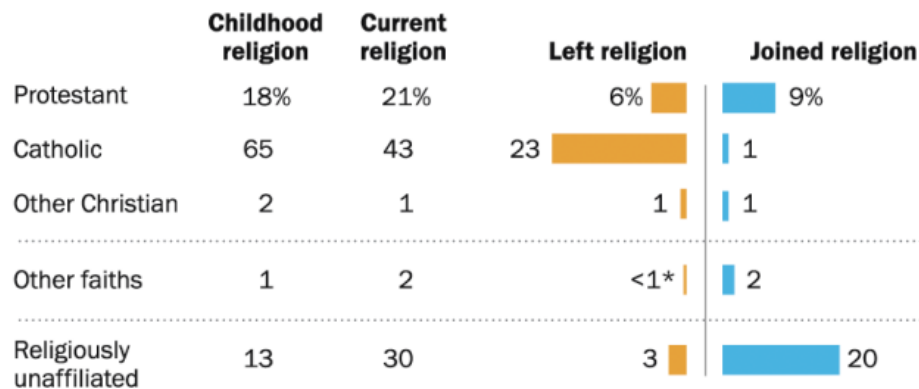
Source: National Survey of Latinos conducted Aug. 1-14, 2022.

"Among U.S. Latinos, Catholicism Continues to Decline but Is Still the Largest Faith"

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Nearly one-in-four U.S. Latinos are former Catholics

Religious switching among U.S. Latino adults



* Does not include respondents who moved between non-Christian faiths.

Note: Protestant respondents are not further divided into evangelical and non-evangelical, because respondents were not asked to report childhood evangelical/born-again status.

Source: National Survey of Latinos conducted Aug. 1-14, 2022.

"Among U.S. Latinos, Catholicism Continues to Decline but Is Still the Largest Faith"

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Four-in-ten Latinos say religion is very important

% of U.S. Latino adults who say religion is ___ important in their lives

	Very %	Somewhat %	Not too %	Not at all %	No answer %
All Latinos*	39	27	17	15	1=100
Protestant	69	24	5	2	<1
Evangelical	73	22	3	1	<1
Non-evangelical**	56	31	11	2	0
Catholic	46	36	14	2	1
Religiously unaffiliated	7	18	31	43	1

* Members of other faiths are included in the total but cannot be reported separately.

** The survey included 168 interviews with non-evangelical Hispanic Protestants, with an effective sample size of 75 and a 95% confidence level margin of error of plus or minus 11.3 percentage points. This margin of error conservatively assumes a reported percentage of 50.

Note: Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Source: Survey of Latinos conducted Aug. 1-14, 2022.

"Among U.S. Latinos, Catholicism Continues to Decline but Is Still the Largest Faith"

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Latino Protestants attend religious services more regularly than Latino Catholics

% of U.S. Latino adults who say they attend religious services ...

	Weekly or more %	Once or twice a month %	A few times a year %	Seldom/never %	No answer %
All Latinos*	22	7	20	50	1=100
Protestant	53	7	15	24	1
Evangelical	58	8	13	20	1
Non-evangelical**	38	5	21	36	<1
Catholic	22	12	28	38	<1
Religiously unaffiliated	1	1	11	86	<1

* Members of other faiths are included in the total but cannot be reported separately.

** The survey included 168 interviews with non-evangelical Hispanic Protestants, with an effective sample size of 75 and a 95% confidence level margin of error of plus or minus 11.3 percentage points. This margin of error conservatively assumes a reported percentage of 50.

Note: Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Source: Survey of Latinos conducted Aug. 1-14, 2022.

"Among U.S. Latinos, Catholicism Continues to Decline but Is Still the Largest Faith"

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

About seven-in-ten Latino evangelicals pray daily

% of U.S. Latino adults who say they pray ...

	Daily or more %	Weekly %	A few times a month %	Seldom/never %	No answer %
All Latinos*	44	16	10	29	1=100
Protestant	68	18	7	6	2
Evangelical	72	16	5	5	2
Non-evangelical**	55	22	13	9	1
Catholic	52	18	11	19	<1
Religiously unaffiliated	16	12	11	61	<1

* Members of other faiths are included in the total but cannot be reported separately.

** The survey included 168 interviews with non-evangelical Hispanic Protestants, with an effective sample size of 75 and a 95% confidence level margin of error of plus or minus 11.3 percentage points. This margin of error conservatively assumes a reported percentage of 50.

Note: Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Source: Survey of Latinos conducted Aug. 1-14, 2022.

"Among U.S. Latinos, Catholicism Continues to Decline but Is Still the Largest Faith"

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Praying in tongues is common at church for both Latino Protestants and Catholics

% of U.S. Latino churchgoers whose services include praying in tongues

	All/most of the time	Sometimes	Rarely	Never	No answer
Protestant	24%	21%	16%	38%	1%
Catholic	21	19	20	36	4

Note: Among Hispanic adults who attend services at least a few times a year.

Source: National Survey of Latinos conducted Aug. 1-14, 2022.

"Among U.S. Latinos, Catholicism Continues to Decline but Is Still the Largest Faith"

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