

May 2023

*A Portrait of the
Permanent Diaconate in 2022*

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

A Portrait of the Permanent Diaconate in 2022

*A Report to the Secretariat of Clergy, Consecrated Life & Vocations
United States Conference of Catholic Bishops*

May 2023



Michal J. Kramarek, Ph.D.
Thomas P. Gaunt, S.J., Ph.D.
Maria Andronicou, M.A.

©2023 Secretariat of Clergy, Consecrated Life & Vocations, United States Conference of Catholic Bishops.

The scholarly citation information:

Michal J. Kramarek, Thomas P. Gaunt, and Maria Andronicou. 2023. "A Portrait of the Permanent Diaconate in 2022." Washington, DC: Center for Applied Research in the Apostolate.

Table of Contents

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Introduction | 1 |
| Survey Respondents by Rite | 2 |
| Part I: Estimated Number of Permanent Deacons in the U.S. | 3 |
| Number of Active and All Permanent Deacons..... | 3 |
| Dioceses with the Greatest Number of Permanent Deacons | 4 |
| Number of Active Deacons per Diocese..... | 5 |
| Number of Ordinations to Permanent Diaconate | 6 |
| Departures from Permanent Diaconate..... | 7 |
| Part II: Characteristics of Permanent Deacons | 8 |
| Ministry Status of Permanent Deacons..... | 8 |
| Incardination Status of Active Permanent Deacons | 9 |
| Marital Status of Active Permanent Deacons | 10 |
| Age of Active Permanent Deacons | 11 |
| Race and Ethnicity of Active Permanent Deacons | 12 |
| Education Level of Active Permanent Deacons | 13 |
| Compensation for Active Permanent Deacons | 14 |
| Part III: Post-Ordination Formation | 15 |
| Requirement for Post-Ordination Formation..... | 15 |
| Number of Hours of Required Post-Ordination Formation..... | 16 |
| Languages Used in Post-Ordination Formation..... | 17 |
| Formation Opportunities for Wives of Deacons | 18 |
| Part IV: Retreats | 19 |
| Requirement for Annual Retreat..... | 19 |
| Participation in Annual Retreats | 20 |
| Availability of Deacon-Only Retreats..... | 21 |
| Availability of Separate Retreats for Wives of Deacons | 22 |
| Availability of Couples Retreats for Deacons and Their Wives | 23 |
| Availability of Annual Gatherings of Deacons | 24 |
| Part V: Directors of the Diaconate | 25 |
| Directors of the Diaconate - Part 1 | 25 |
| Directors of the Diaconate - Part 2 | 26 |
| Directors of the Diaconate's Tenure | 27 |

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Part VI: Policies of the Offices of the Diaconate | 28 |
| Plan for Placement and Ministry of Deacons | 28 |
| Active Formation Program for the Diaconate..... | 29 |
| Minimum Age for Acceptance into a Diaconate Formation Program - Part 1 | 30 |
| Minimum Age for Acceptance into a Diaconate Formation Program - Part 2 | 31 |
| Mandatory Age of Retirement from Active Ministry for Deacons - Part 1 | 32 |
| Mandatory Age of Retirement from Active Ministry for Deacons - Part 2 | 33 |
| Formal Policy for Deacons who Are Divorced or Separated Post-Ordination..... | 34 |
| Active Deacon Council or Deacon Assembly..... | 35 |
| Methodology for Calculating Estimates | 36 |

Introduction

In spring 2005, the Secretariat for the Diaconate (which later became the Secretariat of Clergy, Consecrated Life and Vocations) of the United States Conference of Catholic Bishops (USCCB) first commissioned the Center for Applied Research in the Apostolate (CARA) at Georgetown University to conduct an annual survey of Offices of the Permanent Diaconate. CARA conducted the survey each year since then, except for 2010, 2015, 2016, and 2017.

Each year, the survey is sent to the Office of the Permanent Diaconate in Latin rite arch/dioceses and Eastern rite arch/eparchies in the United States (or more precisely, under the jurisdiction of the USCCB). CARA conducted the most recent survey between February and April 2022. In addition to regular reminders sent out by CARA, the National Association of Diaconate Directors (NADD) sent out emails encouraging participation in the survey and USCCB conducted phone follow ups. At the completion of data collection, CARA received responses from 143 of the 183 arch/dioceses and arch/eparchies whose bishops and eparchs belong to the USCCB and who have an active Office of Deacons, for a 78% overall response rate.

The report is organized into seven parts:

- Part I of the report provides, among other things, estimates for the number of active deacons, all deacons in total.
- Part II focuses on the distribution of permanent deacons by various characteristics including ministry status, incardination status, marital status, age, race and ethnicity, education level, and compensation.
- Part III describes post-ordination formation of deacons including the existence (or lack) of formation requirement, the number of hours of required formation, languages used in formation, and existence (or lack) of formation opportunities for wives of deacons.
- Part IV explores annual retreats (e.g., availability of deacon-only retreats, couples' retreats, and separate retreats).
- Part V focuses on the directors of the diaconate (such as, for example, existence of full-time and part-time diocesan positions, length of tenure of the directors).
- Part VI provides information about the policies of the office of the diaconate (such as, for example, existence of: a plan for placement and ministry of deacons, active formation program, minimum age of acceptance requirement, mandatory age of retirement requirement, and formal policy for deacons who are divorced or separated post-ordination).
- Methodology explains the procedure for calculating the number of active deacons, all deacons in total, and the number of ordinations to diaconate.

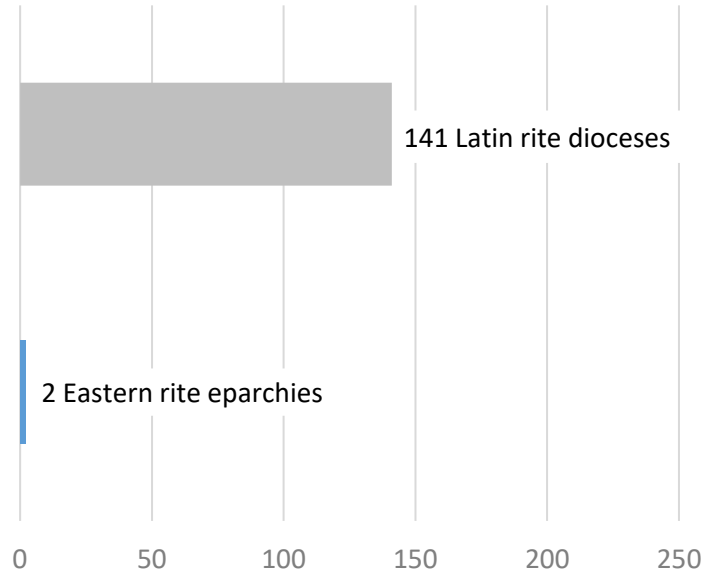
For the purpose of forecasting, confidence intervals are estimated using confidence level of 0.95. Forecasts are only included, if confidence interval is equal to or smaller than 5% of the forecasted amount.

Survey Respondents by Rite

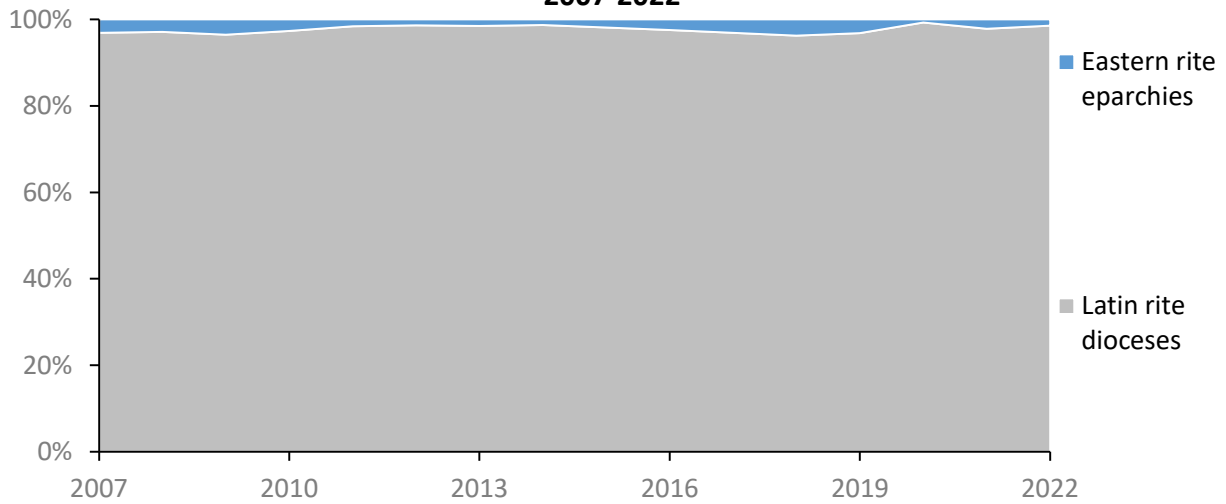
This report is based on a survey conducted in 2023 asking about year 2022. Overall, there were 143 usable responses received. This includes 141 responses from Latin rite dioceses and 2 responses from Eastern rite eparchies. This means that Eastern rite eparchies constituted 1% of all respondents for year 2022. By comparison, since 2007, Eastern rite eparchies constituted, on average, 2% of responses.

Altogether, diocese and eparchies that responded to the survey represent an estimated 81% of all permanent deacons in the United States.

Respondents to the Survey for Year 2022



**Survey Respondents from ...
2007-2022**



* Numbers for 2010, 2015, 2016, and 2017 were interpolated.

Part I: Estimated Number of Permanent Deacons in the U.S.

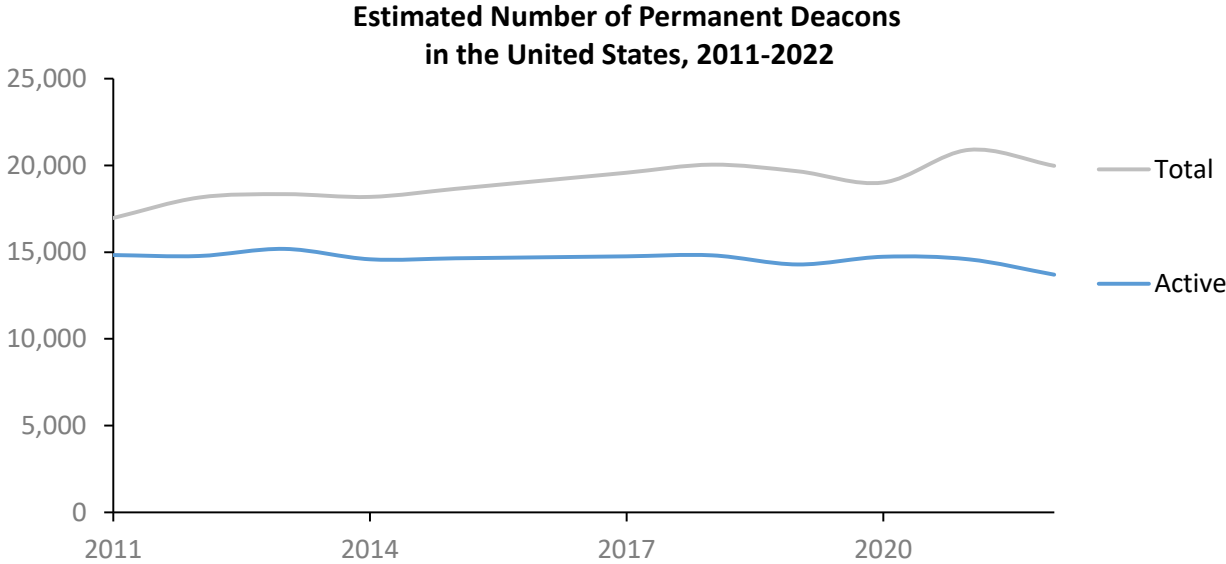
Number of Active and All Permanent Deacons

The estimated number of permanent deacons in active ministry was 13,695 in 2022. Since 2011, their number averaged 14,635 and ranged between 13,695 and 15,191. If the trend continues, the estimated number of permanent deacons in active ministry will be 13,929 ±597 deacons, in 2027.

The estimated total number of permanent deacons was 19,971 in 2022. Since 2011, their number averaged 19,042 and ranged between 16,966 and 20,888.

| | Latin Rite [#] | Eastern Rite [#] | All [#] |
|--------|-------------------|---------------------|------------|
| Active | 13,652 | 43 | 13,695 |
| Total | 19,777 | 194 | 19,971 |

See methodology description at the end of the report for an explanation of how these estimates were calculated.



* Numbers for 2015, 2016, and 2017 were interpolated.

Dioceses with the Greatest Number of Permanent Deacons

Responding dioceses with the greatest number of permanent deacons included: Archdiocese of Chicago (868 permanent deacons), Archdiocese of Galveston-Houston (361), Archdiocese of New York (350), Diocese of Joliet in Illinois (322), and Diocese of Rockville Centre (318).

| Responding Dioceses with the Highest Number of Permanent Deacons Responses for Year 2022 | | |
|---|--|---|
| | Total Number of Deacons ↓ [#] | Catholics per Deacon [#] |
| Chicago | 868 | 2,492 |
| Galveston-Houston | 361 | 4,709 |
| New York | 350 | 8,021 |
| Joliet in Illinois | 322 | 1,694 |
| Rockville Centre | 318 | 4,298 |

Responding dioceses with the lowest number of Catholics per permanent deacon included: Diocese of Lexington (524 Catholics per permanent deacon), Diocese of Amarillo (588), Diocese of Knoxville (640), Diocese of Tulsa (669), and Diocese of Jefferson City (675).

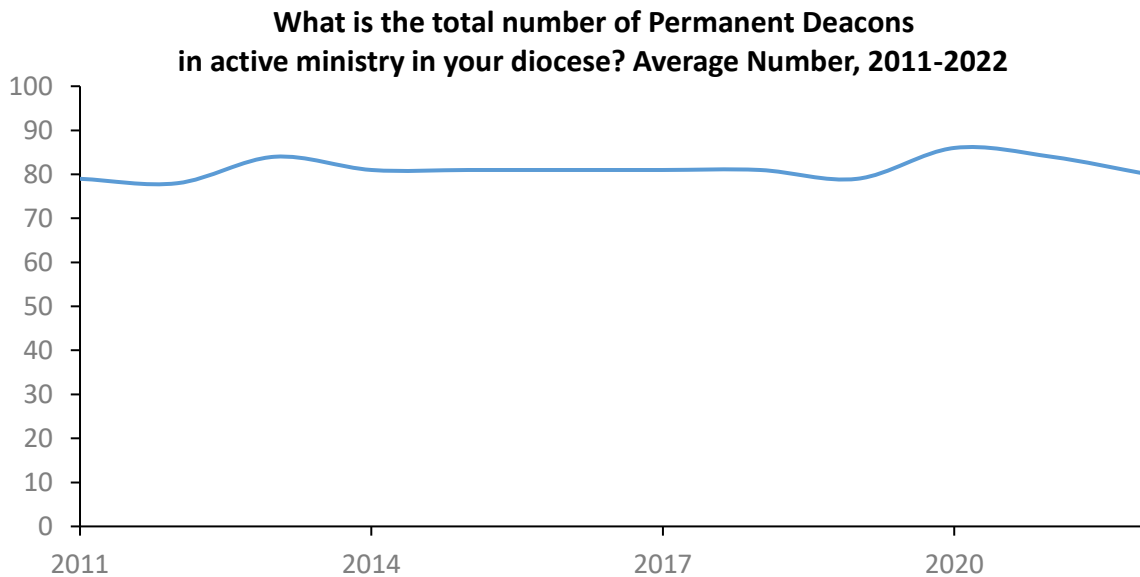
| Responding Dioceses with the Lowest Number of Catholics per Permanent Deacon Responses for Year 2022 | | |
|---|------------------------------------|---|
| | Total Number of Deacons | Catholics per Deacon ↑ [#] |
| Lexington | 81 | 524 |
| Amarillo | 67 | 588 |
| Knoxville | 106 | 640 |
| Tulsa | 93 | 669 |
| Jefferson City | 113 | 675 |

Number of Active Deacons per Diocese

Altogether, there were, on average, 80 active permanent deacons per diocese/eparchy in 2022 (in half of responding dioceses/eparchies, there were between 3 and 65 active permanent deacons and in the other half between 65 and 523). Since 2011, the average number of permanent deacons per diocese/eparchy was 81 and ranged between 78 and 86.

Notably, the statistics for Eastern rite eparchies are based on only 2 eparchies that responded to the survey.

| What is the total number of Permanent Deacons in active ministry in your diocese? Responses for Year 2022 | | | |
|--|-------------------|---------------------|------------|
| | Latin Rite | Eastern Rite | All |
| | [#] | [#] | [#] |
| Average | 81 | 9 | 80 |
| Median | 66 | 9 | 65 |
| Range | 13 - 523 | 3 - 15 | 3 - 523 |



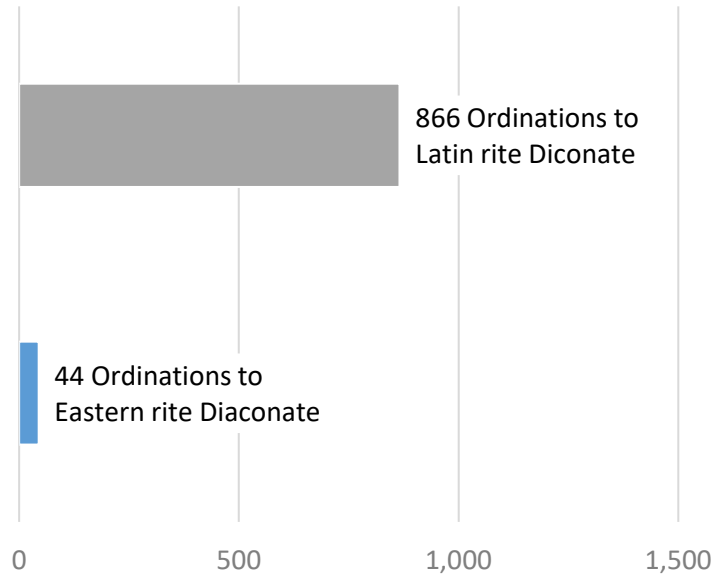
* Numbers for 2015, 2016, and 2017 were interpolated.

Number of Ordinations to Permanent Diaconate

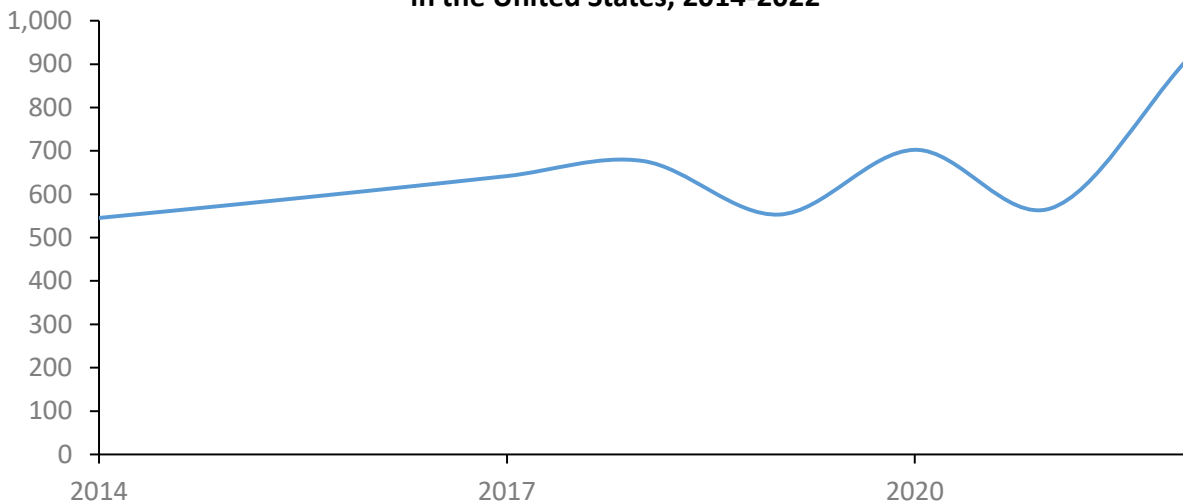
There were estimated 910 men ordained to permanent diaconate in 2022 (and 567 a year before). This includes an estimated 866 ordinands to Latin rite dioceses and 44 ordinands to Eastern rite eparchies. Since 2014, the estimated number of all ordinations averaged 642 and ranged between 545 and 910.

See methodology description at the end of the report for an explanation of how these estimates were calculated.

Estimated Number of Ordinations to Permanent Diaconate in the United States



Estimated Number of Ordinations to Permanent Diaconate in the United States, 2014-2022



* Numbers for 2015, 2016, and 2017 were interpolated.

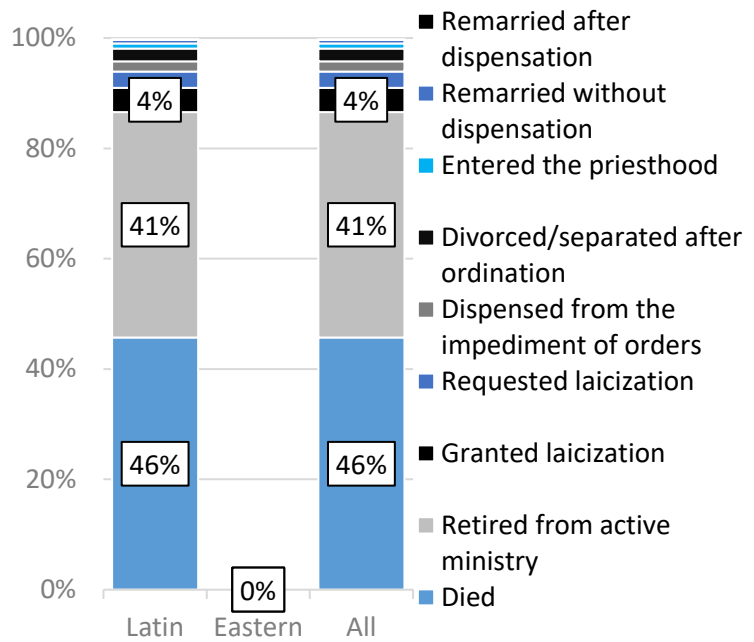
Changes in Permanent Diaconate

Deacons who died constituted 46% of all permanent deacons who were lost, in 2022. Between 2006 and 2022, their share averaged 39% and ranged between 32% and 46%.

Deacons who retired from active ministry constituted 41% of all permanent deacons who were lost, in 2022. Between 2006 and 2022, their share averaged 48% and ranged between 41% and 55%.

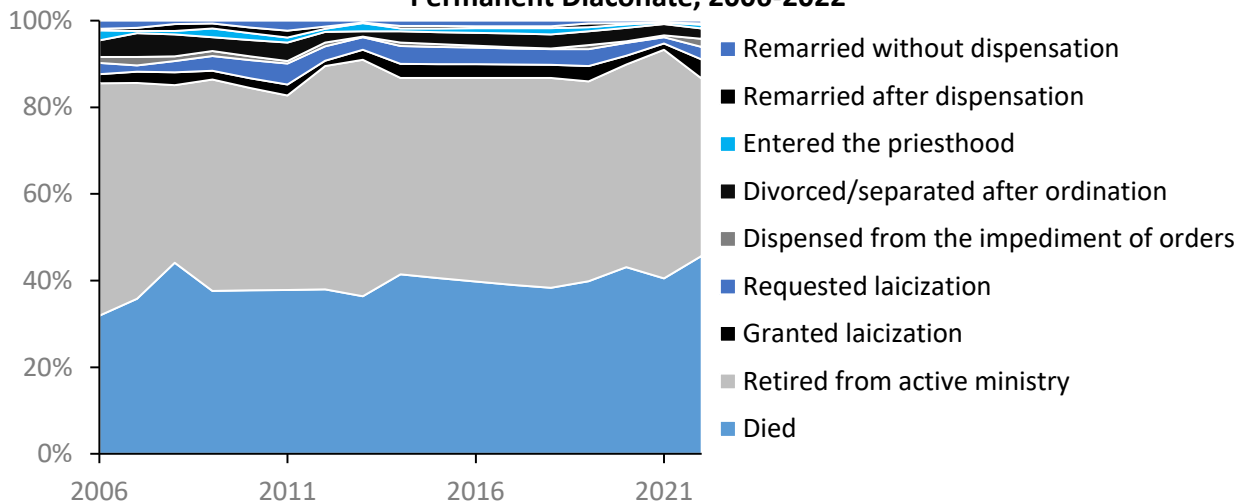
Relatively few permanent deacons who were lost in 2022 were granted laicization (Canon 290) (4%), requested laicization (Canon 290) (3%), were dispensed from the impediment of orders (Canon 1087) (2%), divorced/separated after ordination (2%), entered the priesthood (1%), or remarried without dispensation (1%). None remarried after dispensation (0%).

Distribution of Departures from Permanent Diaconate in 2022



Notably, the 2 Eastern rite eparchies that participated in the survey did not report any departures from permanent diaconate in these categories.

Distribution of Departures from Permanent Diaconate, 2006-2022



* Numbers for 2010, 2015, 2016, and 2017 were interpolated.

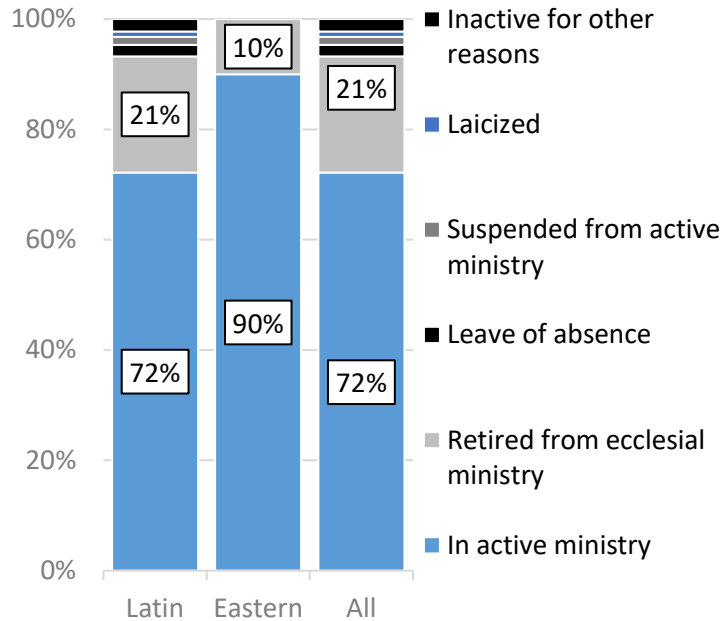
Part II: Characteristics of Permanent Deacons

Ministry Status of Permanent Deacons

Deacons in active ministry constituted 72% of all permanent deacons, in 2022. They represented 72% of deacons in Latin rite dioceses and 90% of deacons in Eastern rite eparchies. Between 2007 and 2022, the share of deacons in Latin rite dioceses averaged 79% and ranged between 72% and 82%. If the trend continues, they will constitute 72% \pm 3% of Latin rite deacons, in 2027.

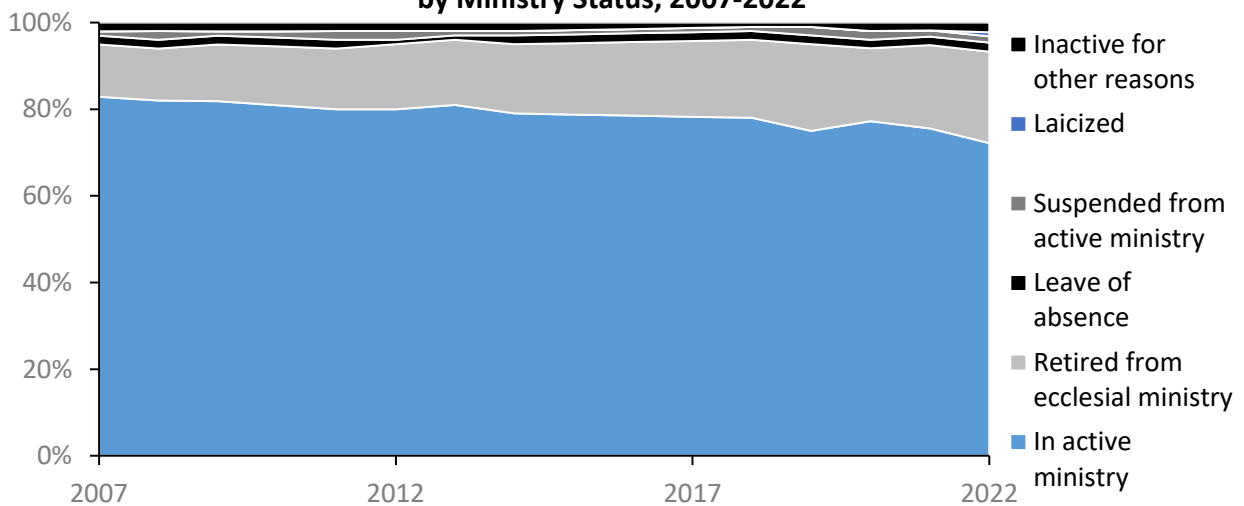
Deacons retired from ecclesial ministry constituted 21% of all permanent deacons, in 2022. They represented 21% of deacons in Latin rite dioceses and 10% of deacons in Eastern rite eparchies. Between 2007 and 2022, the share of deacons in Latin rite dioceses averaged 16% and ranged between 12% and 21%. If the trend continues, they will constitute 23% \pm 1% of Latin rite deacons, in 2027.

Distribution of Deacons by Ministry Status in 2022



Overall, relatively few permanent deacons took a leave of absence (2%), were suspended from active ministry (1%), were laicized (1%), or were inactive for other reasons (2%).

Distribution of Deacons in Latin Rite Dioceses by Ministry Status, 2007-2022



* Numbers for 2010, 2015, 2016, and 2017 were interpolated.

Incardination Status of Active Permanent Deacons

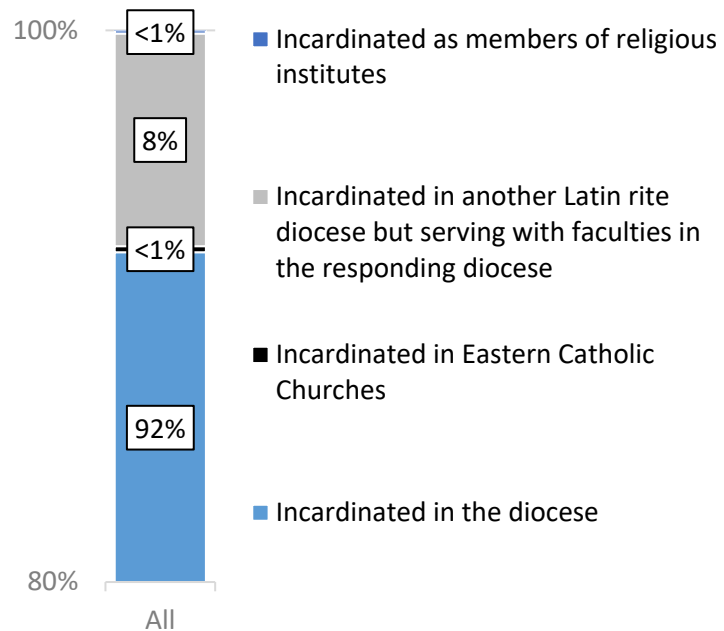
Deacons incardinated in the responding dioceses constituted 92% of all permanent deacons in active ministry, in 2022. Between 2007 and 2022, their share in Latin rite dioceses averaged 91% and ranged between 85% and 93%. If the trend continues, they will constitute 94% \pm 3% of active Latin rite deacons, in 2027.

Deacons incardinated in another Latin rite diocese but serving with faculties in the responding diocese constituted 8% of all permanent deacons in active ministry, in 2022. Between 2007 and 2022, their share in Latin rite dioceses averaged 7% and ranged between 6% and 8%. If the trend continues, they will constitute 7% \pm 1% of active Latin rite deacons, in 2027.

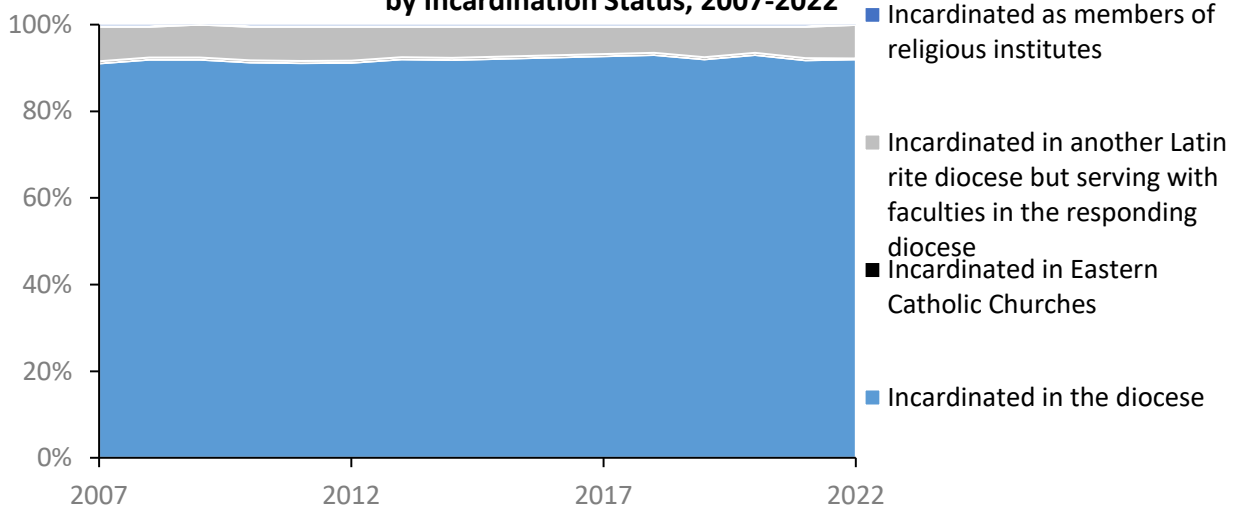
Deacons incardinated in Eastern Catholic Churches constituted less than 1% of all permanent deacons in active ministry, in 2022.

Deacons incardinated as members of religious institutes constituted less than 1% of all permanent deacons in active ministry, in 2022. Between 2007 and 2022, their share in Latin rite dioceses averaged 0% and ranged between 0% and 1%. If the trend continues, they will constitute less than 1% \pm <1% of active Latin rite deacons, in 2027.

Distribution of Deacons in Active Ministry by Incardination Status in 2022



Distribution of Deacons in Active Ministry in Latin Rite Dioceses by Incardination Status, 2007-2022



* Numbers for 2010, 2015, 2016, and 2017 were interpolated.

Marital Status of Active Permanent Deacons

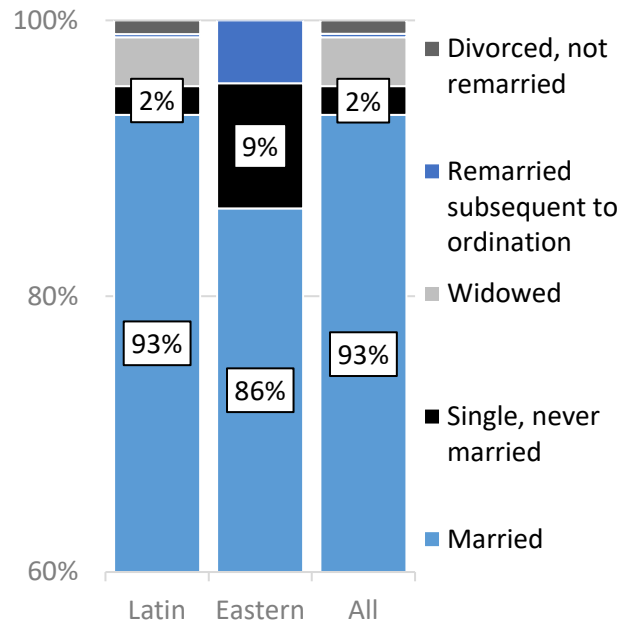
Married deacons constituted 93% of all permanent deacons in active ministry, in 2022. They represented 93% of deacons in Latin rite dioceses and 86% of deacons in Eastern rite eparchies. Between 2005 and 2022, their share in Latin rite dioceses averaged 93% and ranged between 91% and 93%. If the trend continues, they will constitute 94% \pm 1% of active Latin rite deacons, in 2027.

Widowed deacons constituted 4% of all permanent deacons in active ministry, in 2022. They represented 4% of deacons in Latin rite dioceses and 0% of deacons in Eastern rite eparchies. Between 2005 and 2022, their share in Latin rite dioceses averaged 4% and ranged between 3% and 4%. If the trend continues, they will constitute 4% \pm 1% of active Latin rite deacons, in 2027.

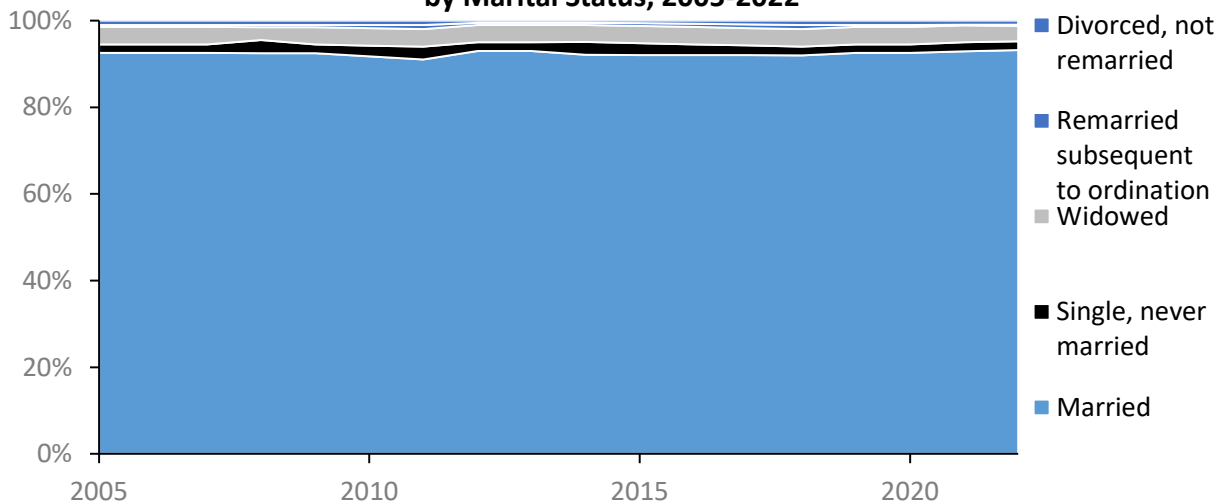
Overall, relatively few permanent deacons were single (never married) (2%), divorced (and not remarried) (1%), or remarried subsequent to ordination (less than 1%).

Notably, the statistics for Eastern rite eparchies are based on only 2 eparchies that reported 22 permanent deacons in these categories.

Distribution of Deacons in Active Ministry by Marital Status in 2022



Distribution of Deacons in Active Ministry in Latin Rite Dioceses by Marital Status, 2005-2022



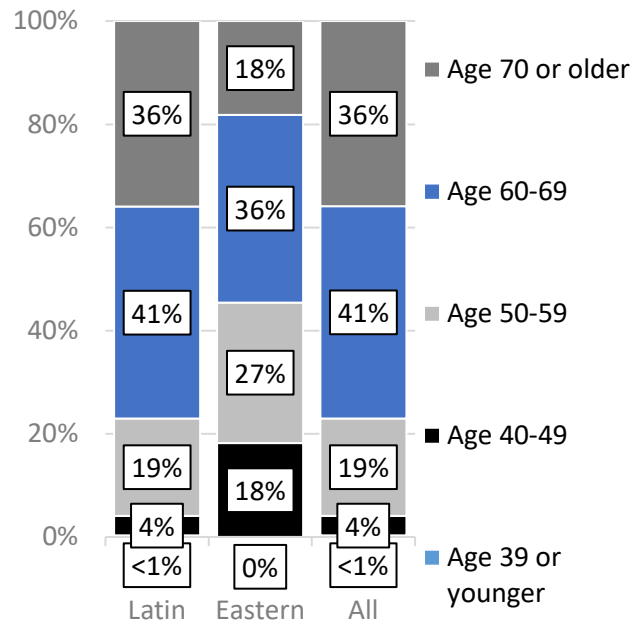
* Numbers for 2010, 2015, 2016, and 2017 were interpolated.

Age of Active Permanent Deacons

Deacons ages 60 to 69 constituted 41% of all permanent deacons in active ministry, in 2022. They represented 41% of deacons in Latin rite dioceses and 36% of deacons in Eastern rite eparchies. Between 2005 and 2022, their share in Latin rite dioceses averaged 40% and ranged between 36% and 43%. If the trend continues, they will constitute 43% \pm 3% of active Latin rite deacons, in 2027.

Deacons age 70 and older constituted 36% of all permanent deacons in active ministry, in 2022. They represented 36% of deacons in Latin rite dioceses and 18% of deacons in Eastern rite eparchies. Between 2005 and 2022, their share in Latin rite dioceses averaged 29% and ranged between 22% and 36%. If the trend continues, they will constitute 41% \pm 2% of active Latin rite deacons, in 2027.

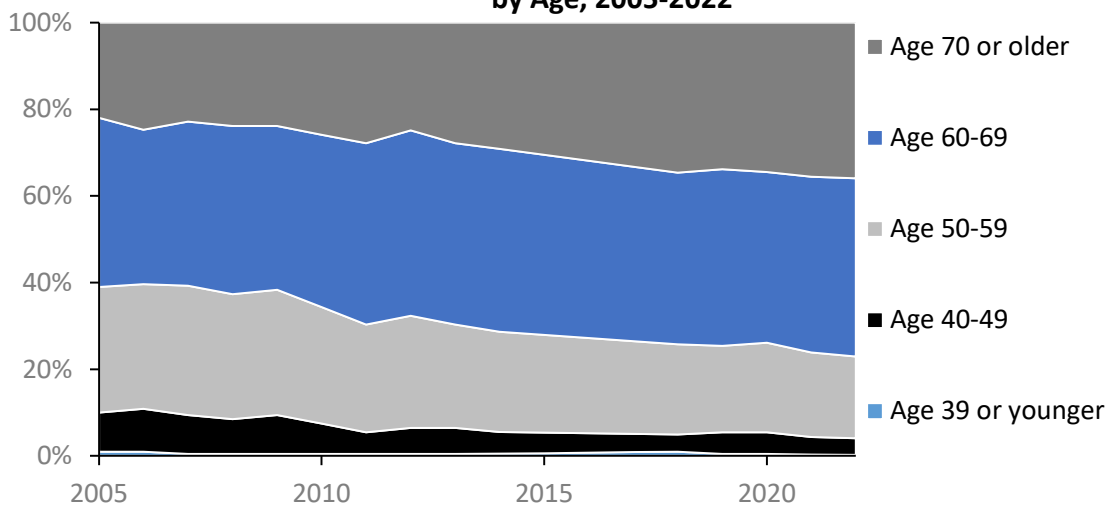
Distribution of Deacons in Active Ministry by Age in 2022



Overall, one in five permanent deacons was between ages 50 and 59 (19%). Relatively few permanent deacons were ages 40 to 49 (4%), or age 39 and younger (less than 1%).

Notably, the statistics for Eastern rite eparchies are based on only 2 eparchies that reported 22 permanent deacons in these categories.

Distribution of Deacons in Active Ministry in Latin Rite Dioceses by Age, 2005-2022



* Numbers for 2010, 2015, 2016, and 2017 were interpolated.

Race and Ethnicity of Active Permanent Deacons

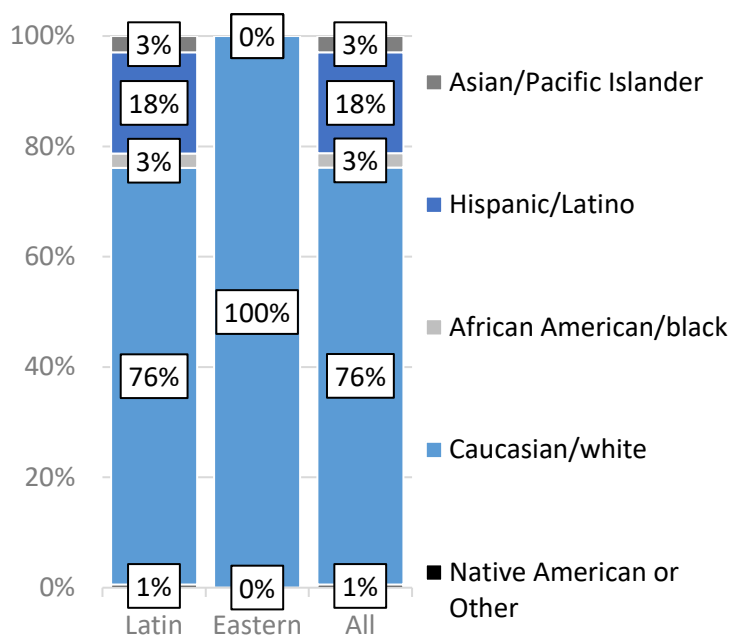
Caucasian/white deacons constituted 76% of all permanent deacons in active ministry, in 2022. They represented 76% of deacons in Latin rite dioceses and 100% of deacons in Eastern rite eparchies. Between 2005 and 2022, their share in Latin rite dioceses averaged 78% and ranged between 72% and 81%. If the trend continues, they will constitute 71% ±3% of active Latin rite deacons, in 2027.

Hispanic/Latino deacons constituted 18% of all permanent deacons in active ministry, in 2022. They represented 18% of deacons in Latin rite dioceses and 0% of deacons in Eastern rite eparchies. Between 2005 and 2022, their share in Latin rite dioceses averaged 16% and ranged between 14% and 21%.

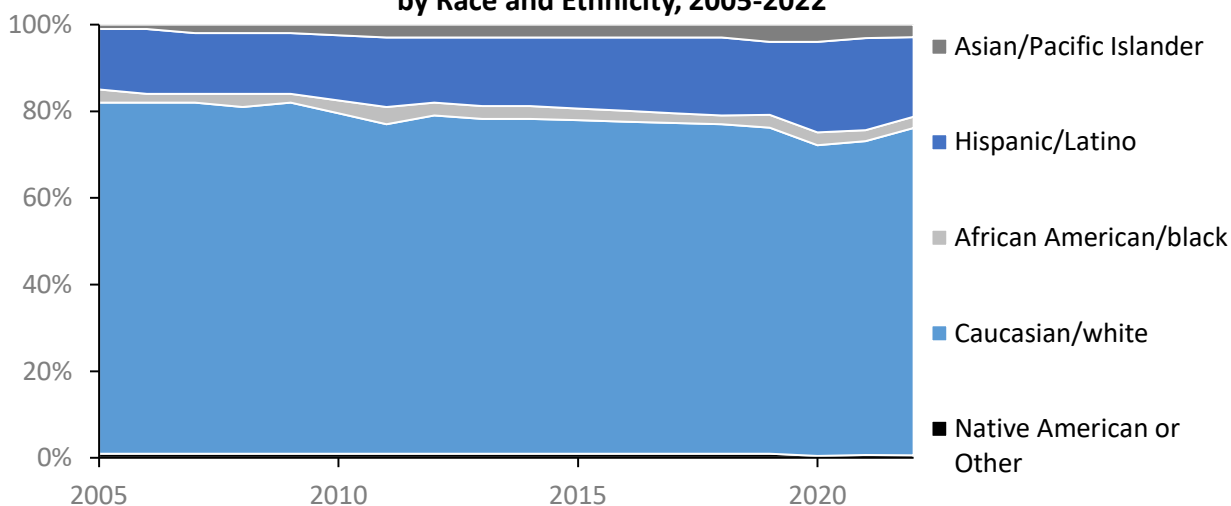
Overall, relatively few permanent deacons were Asian/Pacific Islander (3%), African American/black (3%), or Native American or of some other race/ethnicity (1%).

Notably, the statistics for Eastern rite eparchies are based on only 2 eparchies that reported 22 permanent deacons in these categories.

Distribution of Deacons in Active Ministry by Race and Ethnicity in 2022



Distribution of Deacons in Active Ministry in Latin Rite Dioceses by Race and Ethnicity, 2005-2022



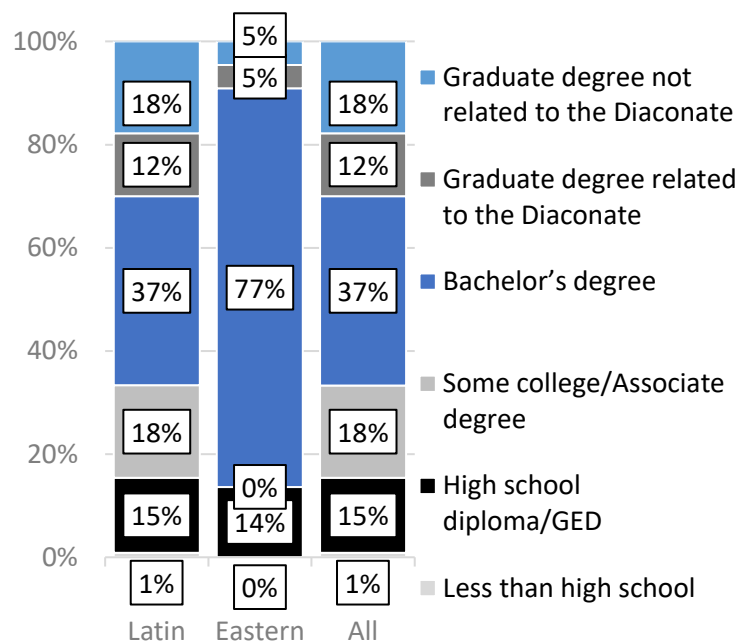
* Numbers for 2010, 2015, 2016, and 2017 were interpolated.

Education Level of Active Permanent Deacons

Deacons who earned Bachelor's degree constituted 37% of all permanent deacons in active ministry, in 2022. They represented 37% of deacons in Latin rite dioceses and 77% of deacons in Eastern rite eparchies. Between 2007 and 2022, their share in Latin rite dioceses averaged 33% and ranged between 31% and 37%.

Deacons who received some college/Associate degree constituted 18% of all permanent deacons in active ministry, in 2022. They represented 18% of deacons in Latin rite dioceses and 0% of deacons in Eastern rite eparchies. Between 2007 and 2022, their share in Latin rite dioceses averaged 19% and ranged between 16% and 22%. If the trend continues, they will constitute 16% ±2% of active Latin rite deacons, in 2027.

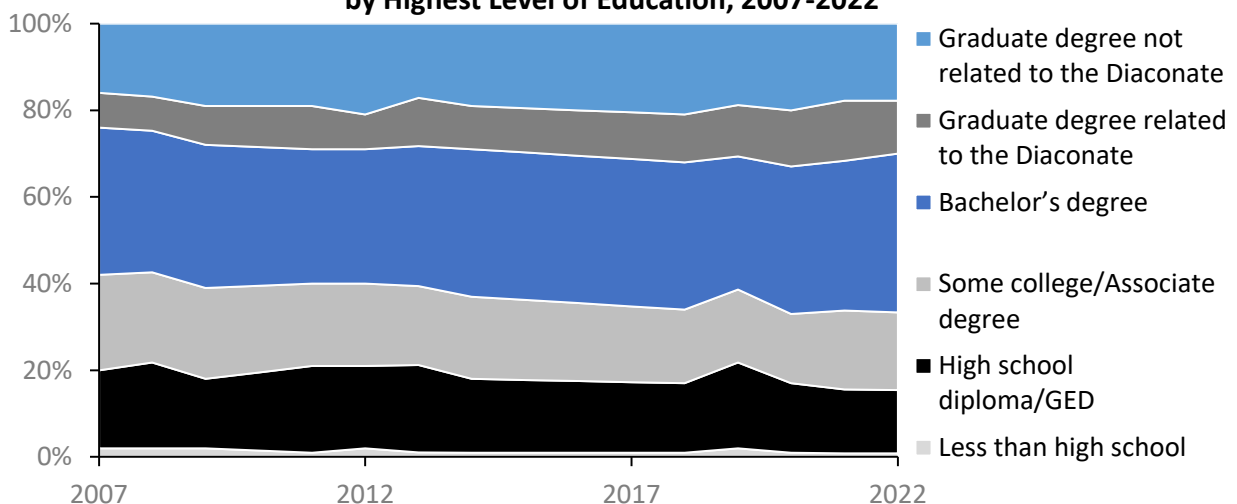
Distribution of Deacons in Active Ministry by Highest Level of Education in 2022



Deacons with graduate degree in a field not related to the diaconate constituted 18% of all permanent deacons in active ministry, in 2022. They represented 18% of deacons in Latin rite dioceses and 5% of deacons in Eastern rite eparchies. Between 2007 and 2022, their share in Latin rite dioceses averaged 19% and ranged between 16% and 21%. If the trend continues, they will constitute 19% ±4% of active Latin rite deacons, in 2027.

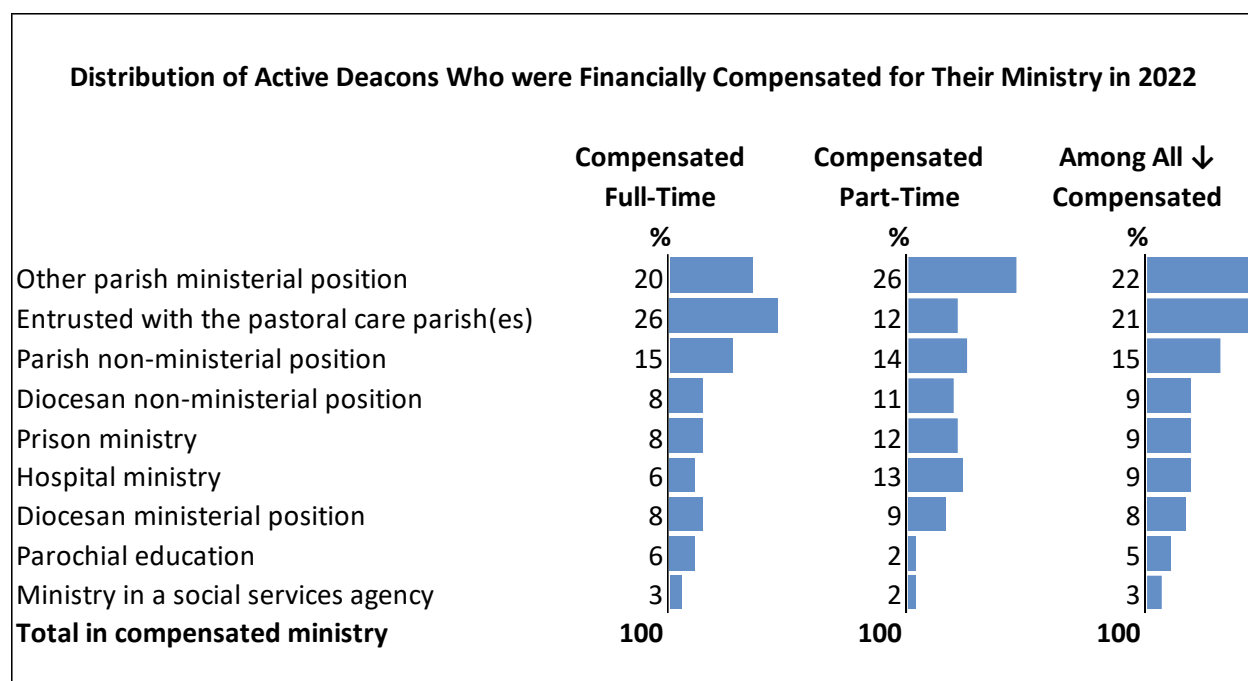
One in ten permanent deacons received high school diploma/GED (15%) or graduate degree in religious studies, theology, Canon Law, etc. (12%). Relatively few permanent deacons did not complete high school (1%).

Distribution of Deacons in Active Ministry in Latin Rite Dioceses by Highest Level of Education, 2007-2022



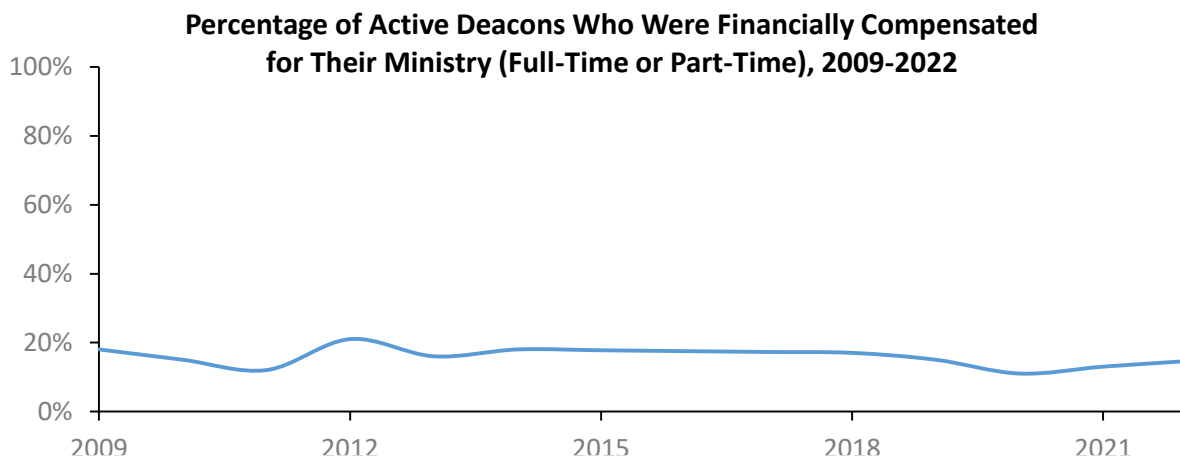
* Numbers for 2010, 2015, 2016, and 2017 were interpolated.

Compensation for Active Permanent Deacons



Overall, 15% of all active permanent deacons were financially compensated for ministry, in 2022 (and 13% a year before). Since 2009, their share averaged 16% and ranged between 11% and 21%. If the trend continues, 13% \pm 5% active permanent deacons will be compensated for ministry, in 2027. Among all active permanent deacons compensated for ministry: 67% were compensated in full-time ministry and 33% in part-time ministry.

Among all active permanent deacons compensated for ministry (both full-time and part-time): 22% served in other parish ministerial positions (e.g., DRE, Youth Minister), 21% were entrusted with the pastoral care of one or more parishes (Canon 517§2), 15% served in parish non-ministerial positions (e.g., administration, business, finance), 9% served in diocesan non-ministerial positions (e.g., administration, business, finance), 9% served in prison ministry, 9% served in hospital ministry, 8% served in diocesan ministerial positions (e.g., DDRE, Diocesan Youth Minister), 5% ministered in parochial education (e.g., school teacher, educational administration), and 3% served in ministry in social services agencies (e.g., Catholic Charities).



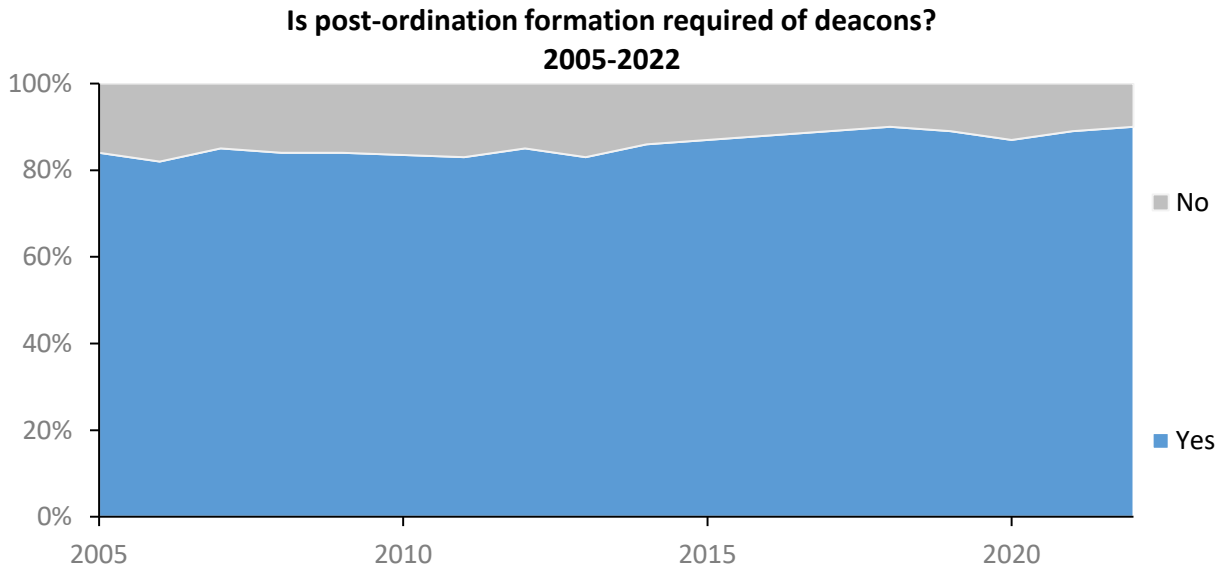
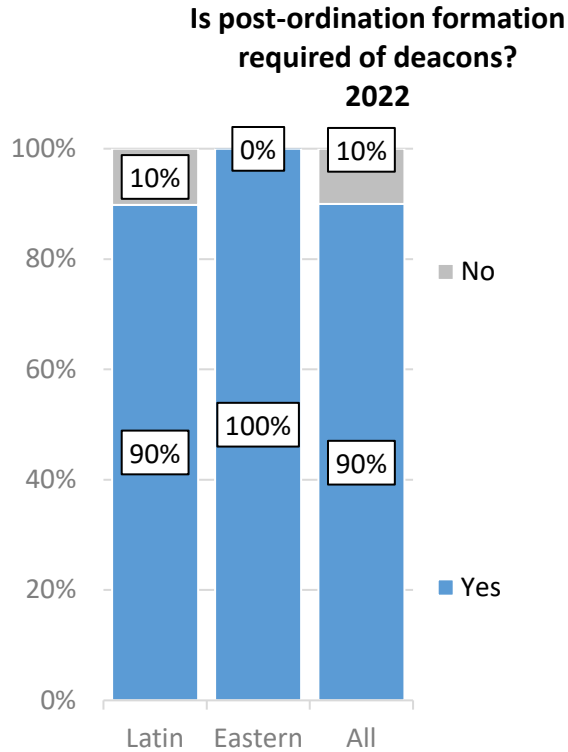
* Numbers for 2010, 2015, 2016, and 2017 were interpolated.

Part III: Post-Ordination Formation

Requirement for Post-Ordination Formation

Dioceses and eparchies where post-ordination formation was required of deacons constituted 90% of all respondents to this question, in 2022 (and 89% in 2021). They represented 90% of Latin rite dioceses and 100% of Eastern rite eparchies. Between 2005 and 2022, their share averaged 86% and ranged between 82% and 90%.

Notably, the statistics for Eastern rite eparchies are based on only 2 eparchies that responded to this question.



* Numbers for 2010, 2015, 2016, and 2017 were interpolated.

Number of Hours of Required Post-Ordination Formation

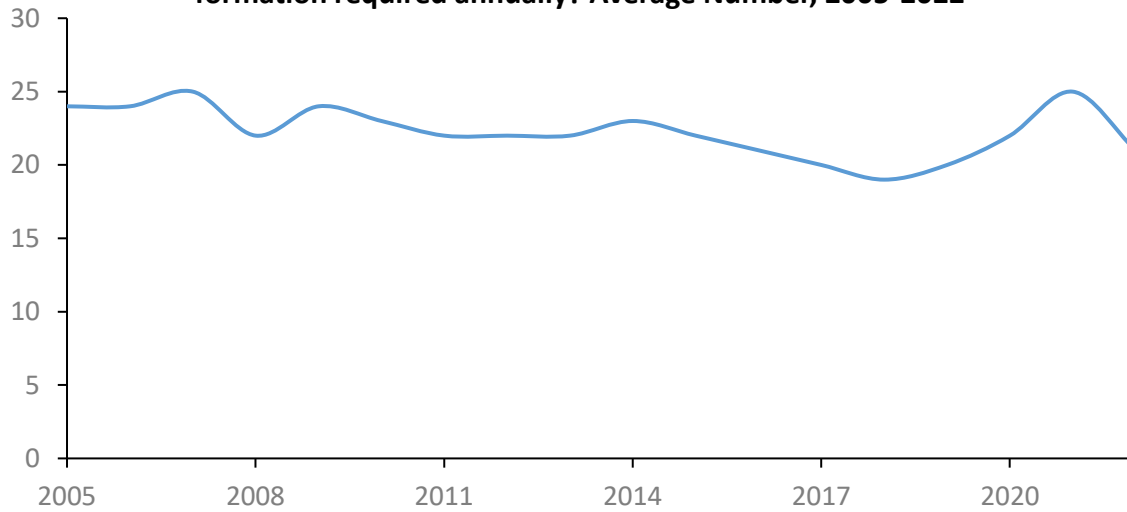
Overall, parameant deacons were required to attend, on average, 21 hours of post-ordination formation, in 2022 (in half of responding dioceses/eparchies, the required amount was between 2 and 20 hours and in the other half between 20 and 80 hours). Since 2005, the average number of hours of required post-ordination formation per diocese/eparchy was 22 annually and ranged between 19 and 25.

**What is the approximate number of hours of post-ordination formation required annually?
Responses for Year 2022**

| | Latin Rite [#] | Eastern Rite [#] | All [#] |
|---------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| Average | 21 | 40 | 21 |
| Median | 20 | 40 | 20 |
| Range | 2 - 80 | 40 - 40 | 2 - 80 |

Notably, the statistics for Eastern rite eparchies are based on only 1 eparchy that responded to this question.

What is the approximate number of hours of post-ordination formation required annually? Average Number, 2005-2022



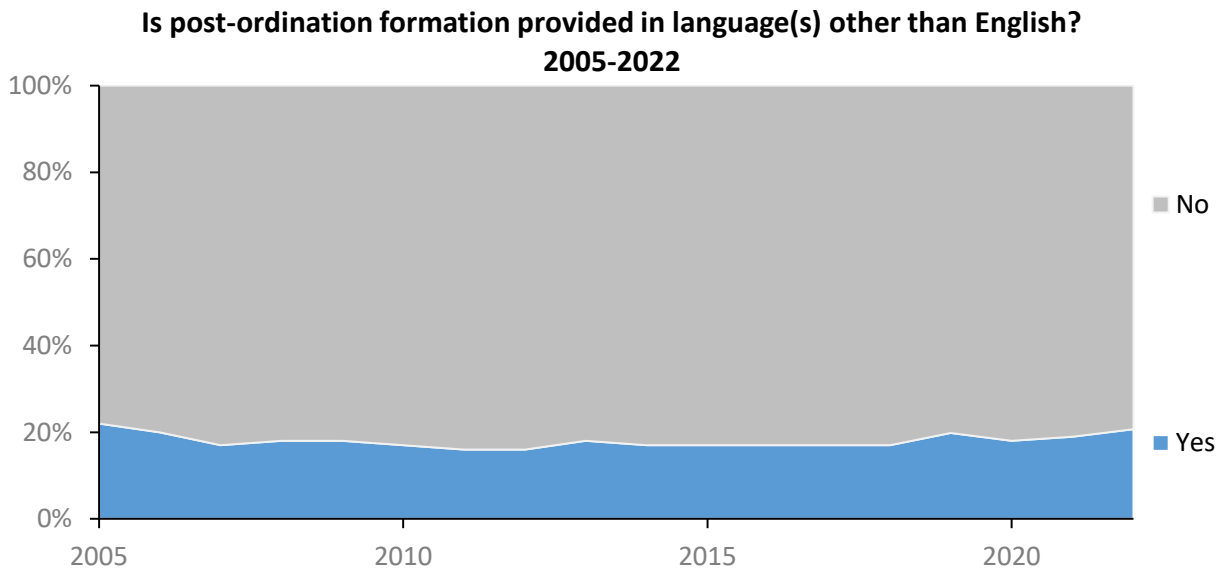
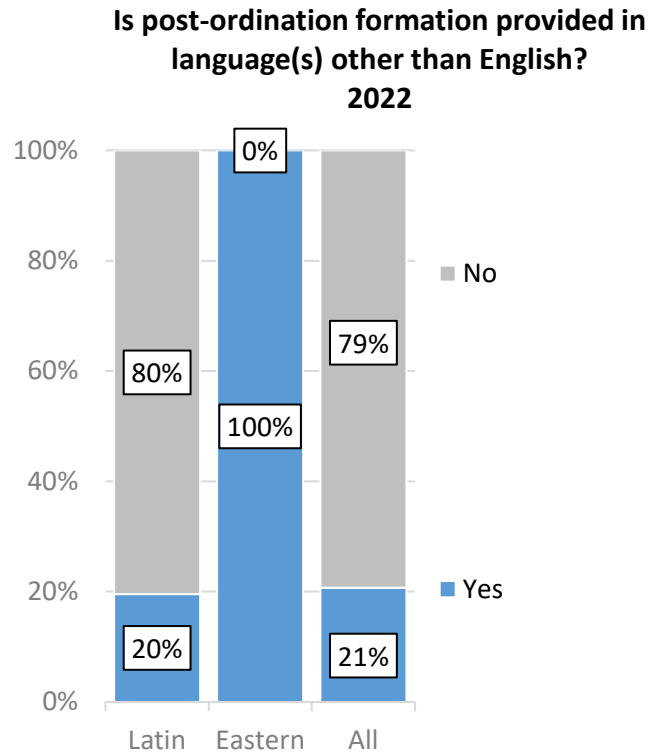
* Numbers for 2010, 2015, 2016, and 2017 were interpolated.

Languages Used in Post-Ordination Formation

Dioceses and eparchies where post-ordination formation was provided in language(s) other than English constituted 21% of all respondents to this question, in 2022 (and 19% in 2021). They represented 20% of Latin rite dioceses and 100% of Eastern rite eparchies. Between 2005 and 2022, their share averaged 18% and ranged between 16% and 22%.

Overall, 17% provide post-ordination formation in Spanish and 2% provide it in other languages that include: Haitian Creole, Romanian, and Ukrainian.

Notably, the statistics for Eastern rite eparchies are based on only 2 eparchies that responded to this question.

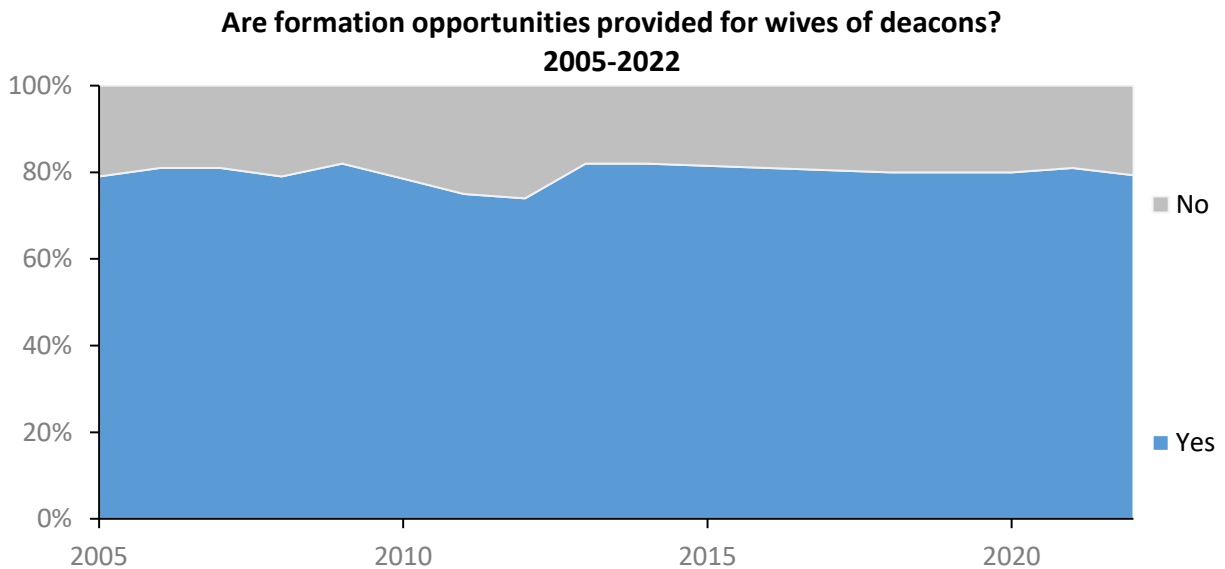
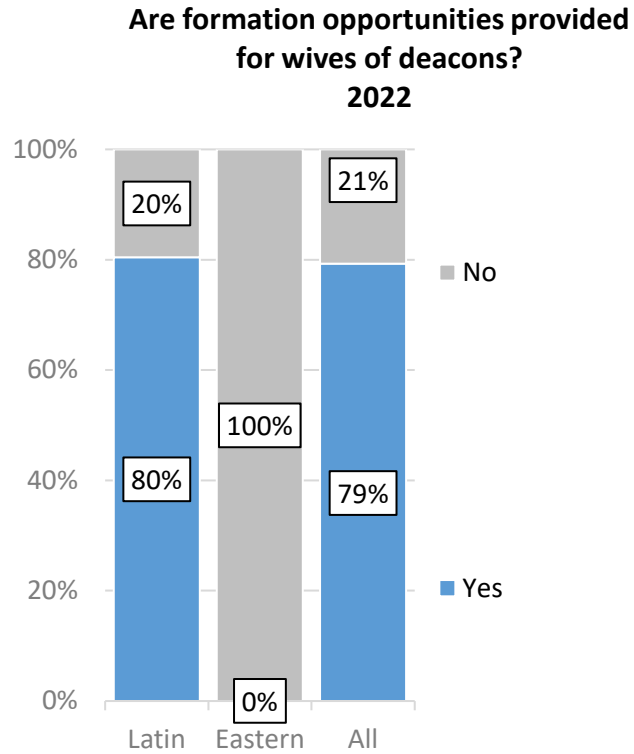


* Numbers for 2010, 2015, 2016, and 2017 were interpolated.

Formation Opportunities for Wives of Deacons

Dioceses and eparchies where formation opportunities are provided for wives of deacons constituted 79% of all respondents to this question, in 2022 (and 81% in 2021). They represented 80% of Latin rite dioceses and 0% of Eastern rite eparchies. Between 2005 and 2022, their share averaged 80% and ranged between 74% and 82%. If the trend continues, they will constitute 80% \pm 4% of dioceses and eparchies, in 2027.

Notably, the statistics for Eastern rite eparchies are based on only 2 eparchies that responded to this question.



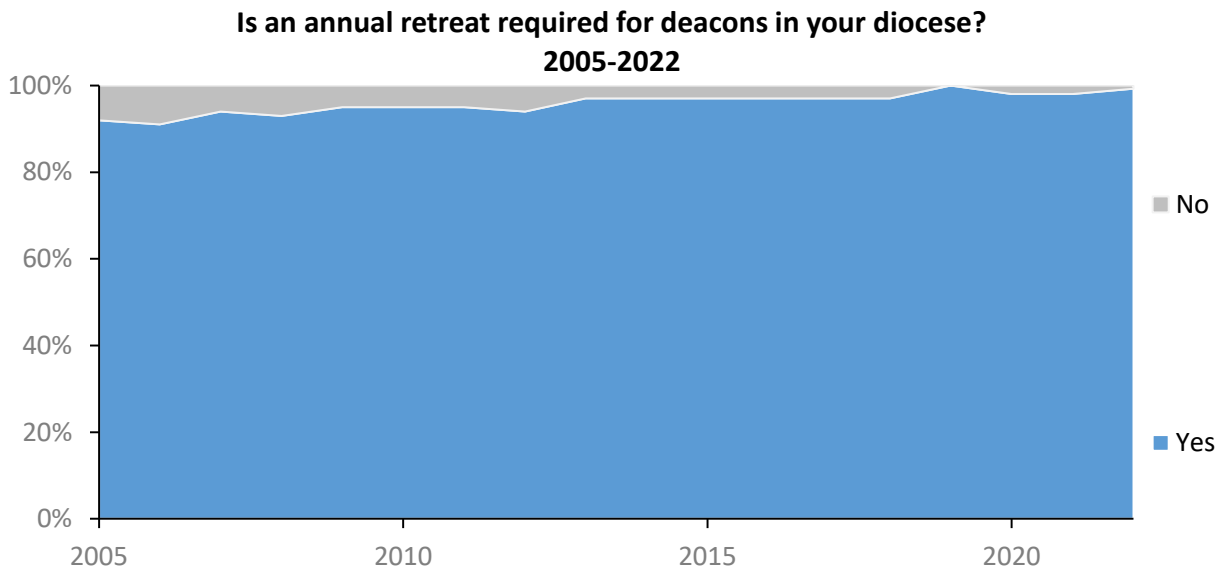
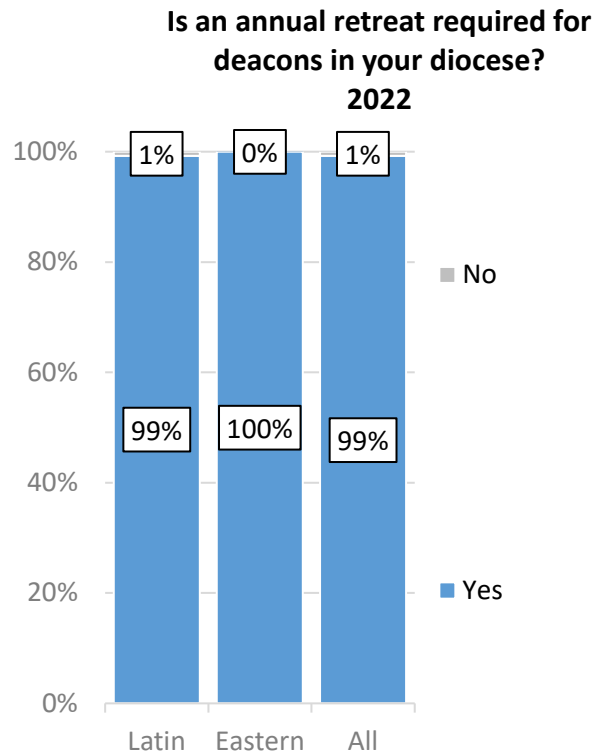
* Numbers for 2010, 2015, 2016, and 2017 were interpolated.

Part IV: Retreats

Requirement for Annual Retreat

Dioceses and eparchies where retreats were required for deacons constituted 99% of all respondents to this question, in 2022 (and 98% in 2021). They represented 99% of Latin rite dioceses and 100% of Eastern rite eparchies. Between 2005 and 2022, their share averaged 96% and ranged between 91% and 100%.

Notably, the statistics for Eastern rite eparchies are based on only 2 eparchies that responded to this question.



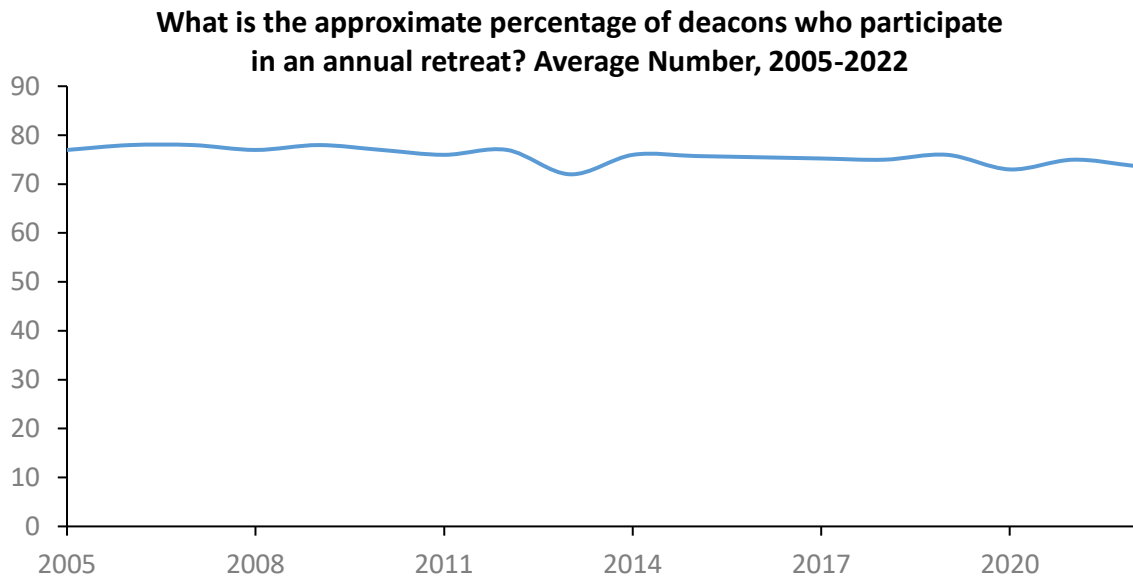
* Numbers for 2010, 2015, 2016, and 2017 were interpolated.

Participation in Annual Retreats

On average, 74% of permanent deacons participated in annual retreats, in 2022 (in half of responding dioceses/eparchies, between 0% and 80% participated in those retreats and in the other half between 80% and 100%). Since 2005, their share per diocese/eparchy averaged 76% annually and ranged between 72% and 78%. If the trend continues, on average, there will be 73% \pm 3% of permanent deacons participating in annual retreat, in 2027.

| What is the approximate percentage of deacons who participate in an annual retreat? Responses for Year 2022 | | | |
|--|-------------------|---------------------|------------|
| | Latin Rite | Eastern Rite | All |
| | [%] | [%] | [%] |
| Average | 74 | 95 | 74 |
| Median | 80 | 95 | 80 |
| Range | 0 - 100 | 95 - 95 | 0 - 100 |

Notably, the statistics for Eastern rite eparchies are based on only 1 eparchy that responded to this question.

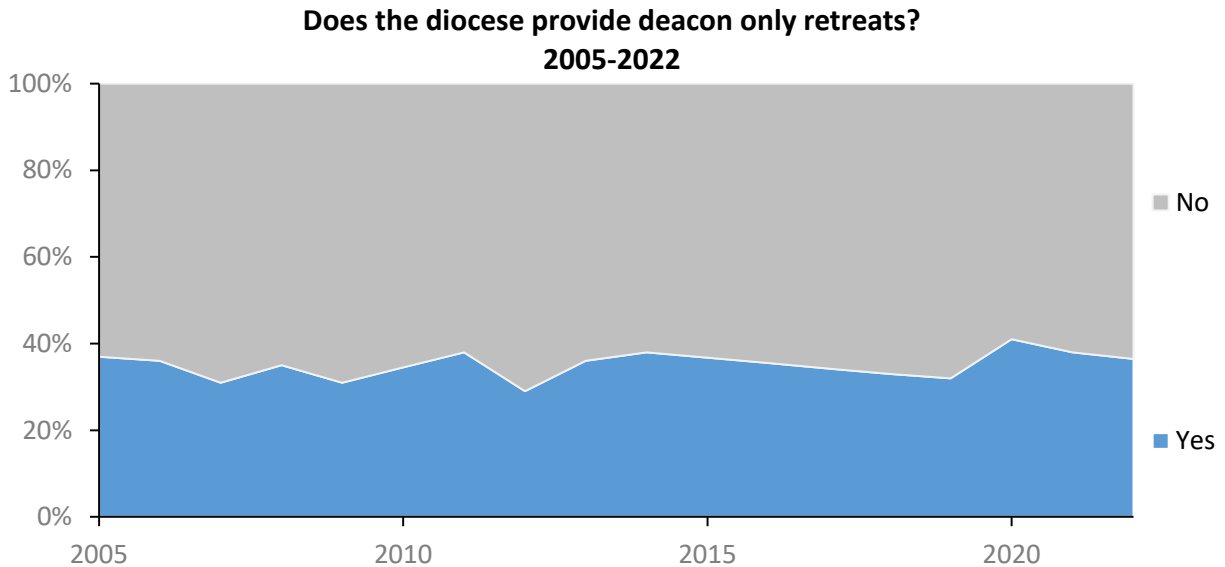
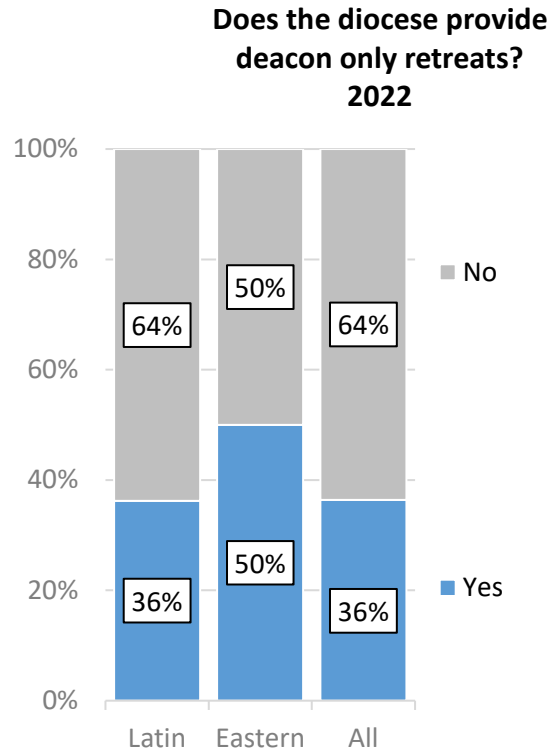


* Numbers for 2010, 2015, 2016, and 2017 were interpolated.

Availability of Deacon-Only Retreats

Dioceses and eparchies that provided deacon only retreats constituted 36% of all respondents to this question, in 2022 (and 38% in 2021). They represented 36% of Latin rite dioceses and 50% of Eastern rite eparchies. Between 2005 and 2022, their share averaged 35% and ranged between 29% and 41%.

Notably, the statistics for Eastern rite eparchies are based on only 2 eparchies that responded to this question.

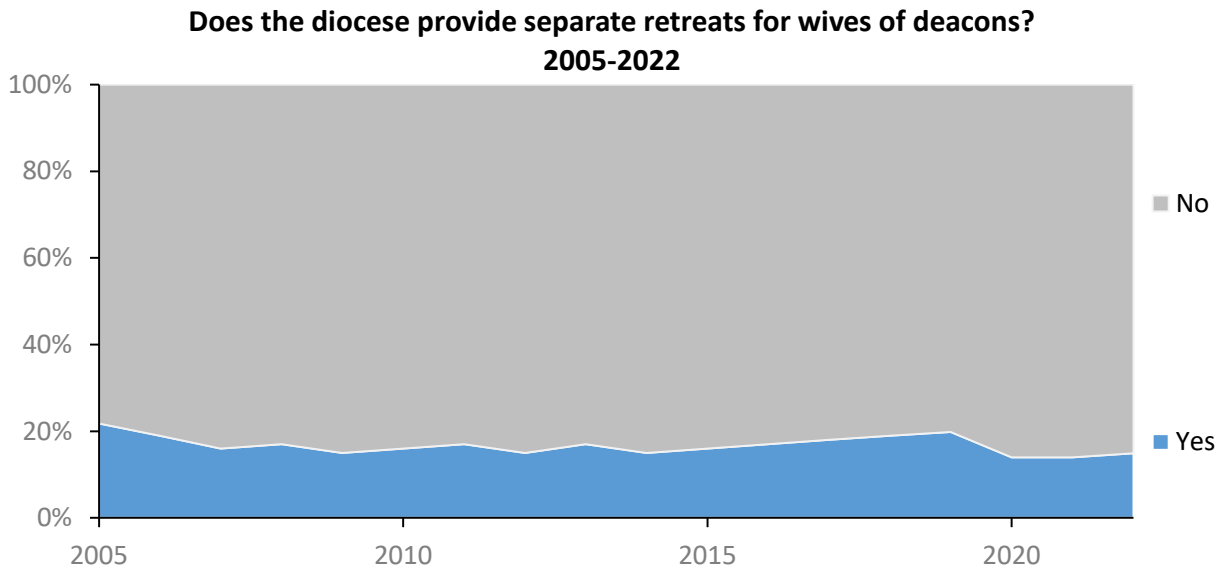
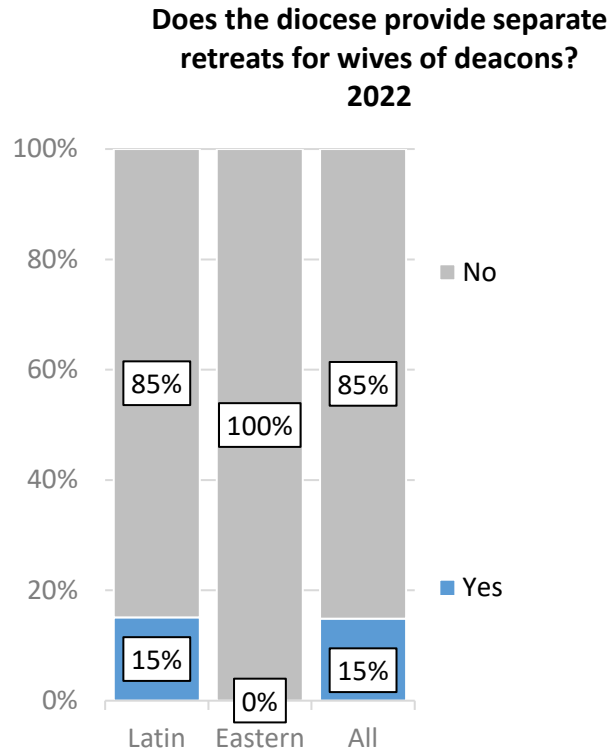


* Numbers for 2010, 2015, 2016, and 2017 were interpolated.

Availability of Separate Retreats for Wives of Deacons

Dioceses and eparchies that provided separate retreats for wives of deacons constituted 15% of all respondents to this question, in 2022 (and 14% in 2021). They represented 15% of Latin rite dioceses and 0% of Eastern rite eparchies. Between 2005 and 2022, their share averaged 17% and ranged between 14% and 22%.

Notably, the statistics for Eastern rite eparchies are based on only 2 eparchies that responded to this question.

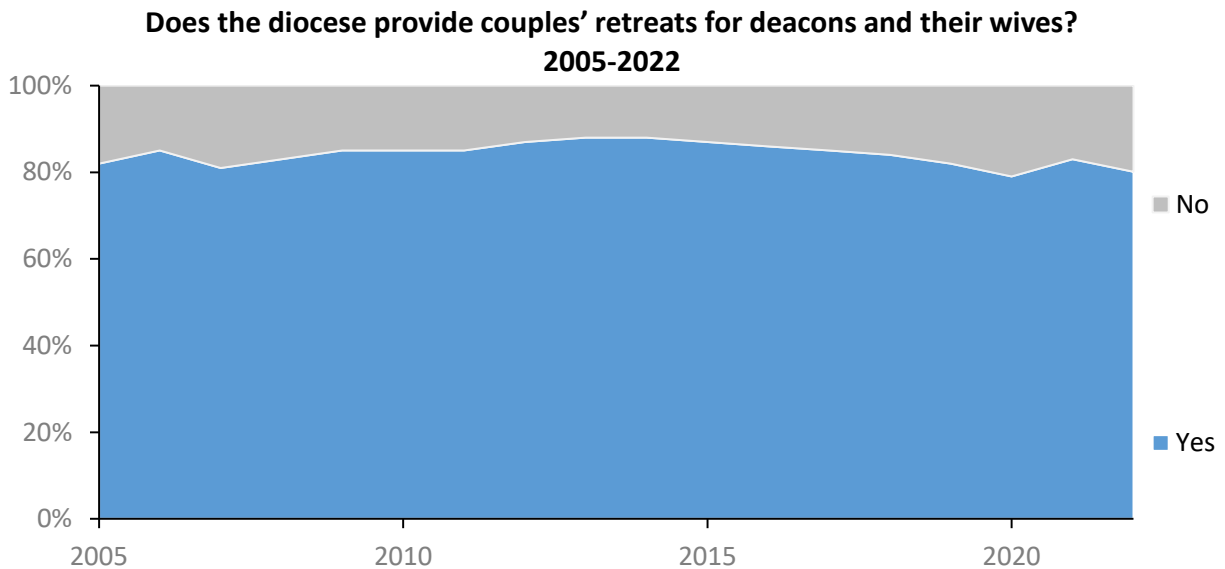
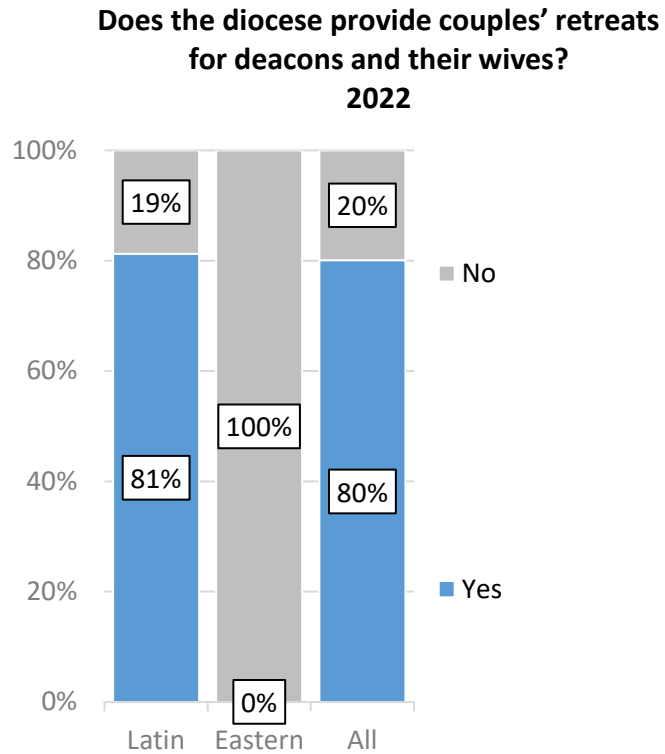


* Numbers for 2010, 2015, 2016, and 2017 were interpolated.

Availability of Couples Retreats for Deacons and Their Wives

Dioceses and eparchies that provided couples' retreats for deacons and their wives constituted 80% of all respondents to this question, in 2022 (and 83% in 2021). They represented 81% of Latin rite dioceses and 0% of Eastern rite eparchies. Between 2005 and 2022, their share averaged 84% and ranged between 79% and 88%.

Notably, the statistics for Eastern rite eparchies are based on only 2 eparchies that responded to this question.

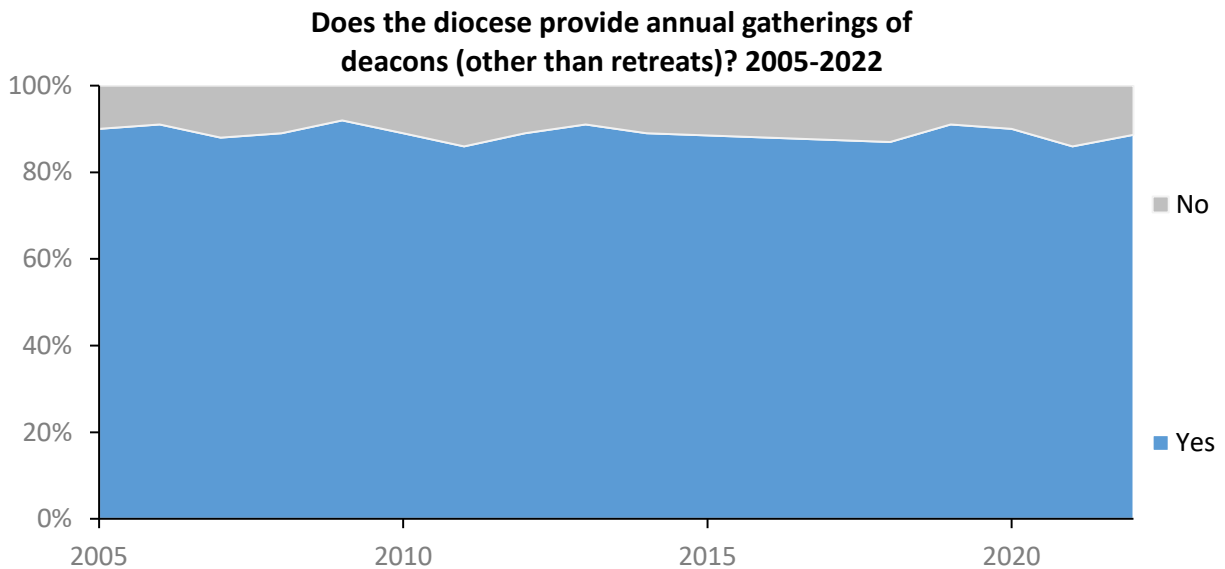
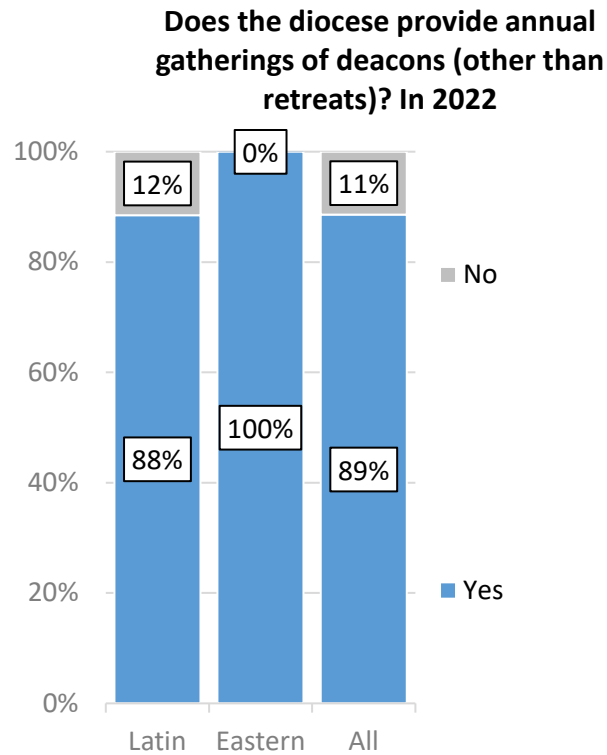


* Numbers for 2010, 2015, 2016, and 2017 were interpolated.

Availability of Annual Gatherings of Deacons

Dioceses and eparchies that provided annual gatherings of deacons (other than retreats) constituted 89% of all respondents to this question, in 2022 (and 86% in 2021). They represented 88% of Latin rite dioceses and 100% of Eastern rite eparchies. Between 2005 and 2022, their share averaged 89% and ranged between 86% and 92%. If the trend continues, they will constitute 86% \pm 5% of dioceses and eparchies, in 2027.

Notably, the statistics for Eastern rite eparchies are based on only 2 eparchies that responded to this question.



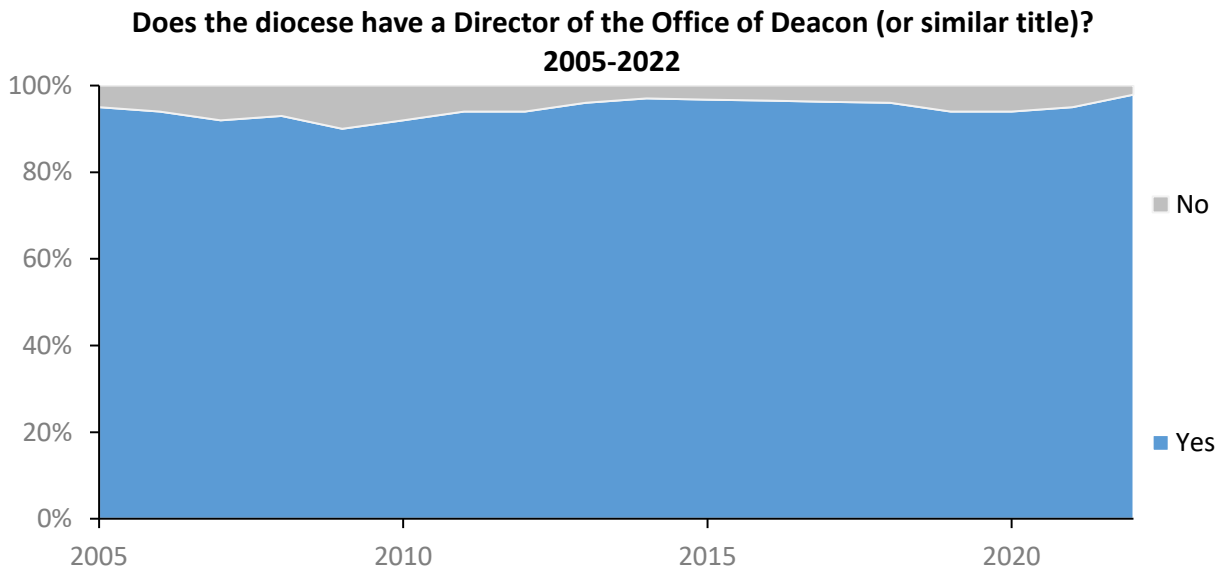
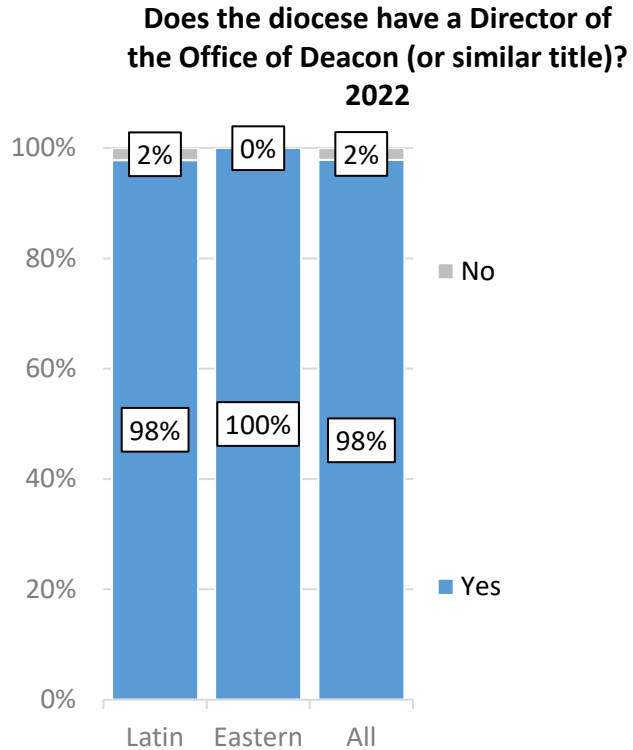
* Numbers for 2010, 2015, 2016, and 2017 were interpolated.

Part V: Directors of the Diaconate

Directors of the Diaconate - Part 1

Dioceses and eparchies that have a Director of the Office of Deacon (or someone with a similar title) constituted 98% of all respondents to this question, in 2022 (and 95% in 2021). They represented 98% of Latin rite dioceses and 100% of Eastern rite eparchies. Between 2005 and 2022, their share averaged 95% and ranged between 90% and 98%.

Notably, the statistics for Eastern rite eparchies are based on only 2 eparchies that responded to this question.

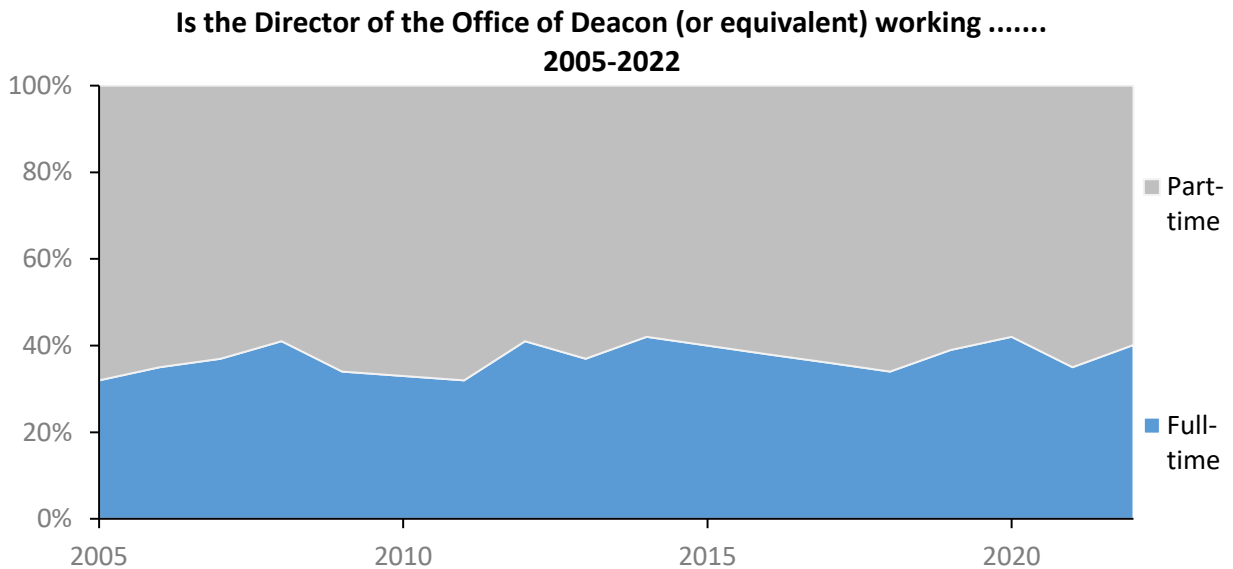
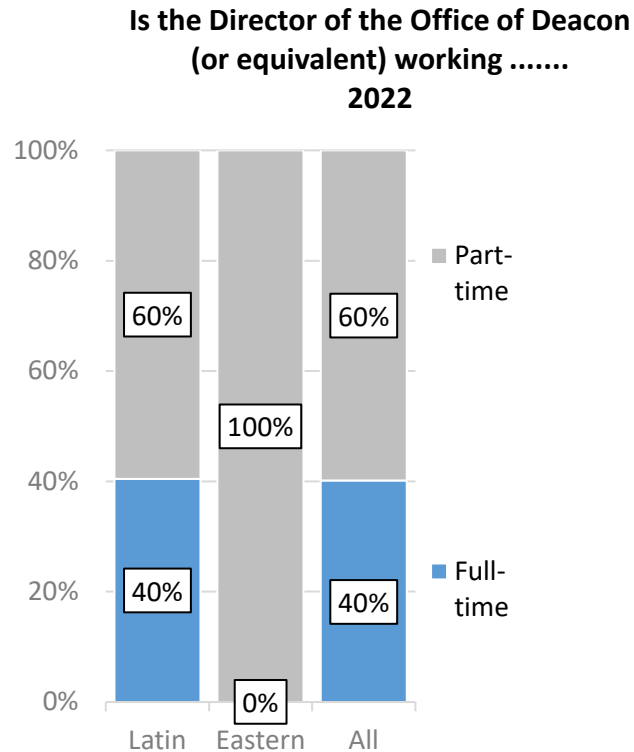


* Numbers for 2010, 2015, 2016, and 2017 were interpolated.

Directors of the Diaconate - Part 2

Dioceses and eparchies that have a full-time Director of the Office of Deacon (or someone with a similar title) constituted 40% of all respondents to this question, in 2022 (and 35% in 2021). They represented 40% of Latin rite dioceses and 0% of Eastern rite eparchies. Between 2005 and 2022, their share averaged 37% and ranged between 32% and 42%.

Notably, the statistics for Eastern rite eparchies are based on only 1 eparchy that responded to this question.



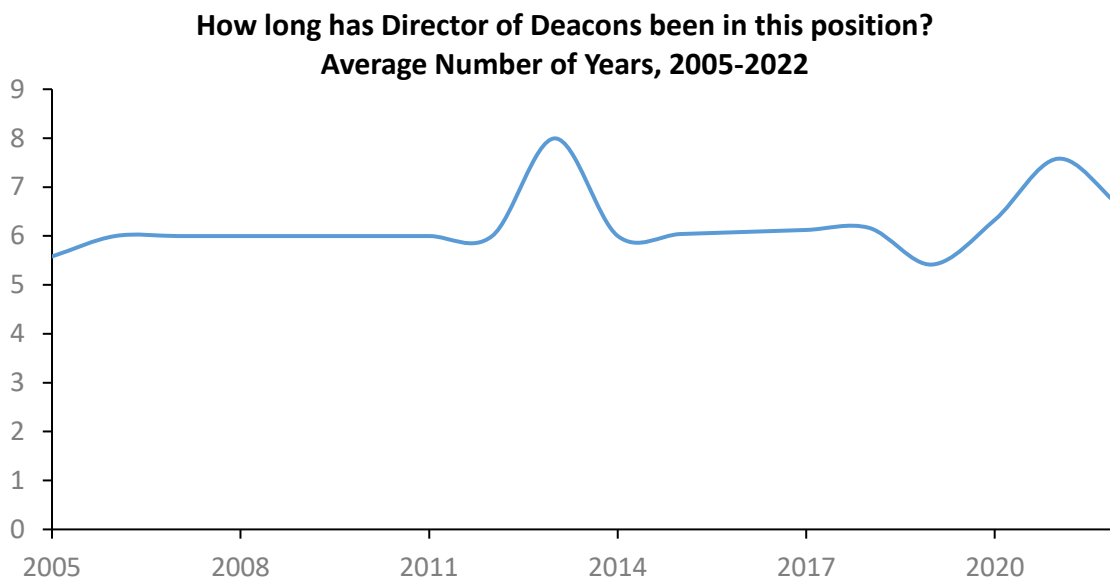
* Numbers for 2010, 2015, 2016, and 2017 were interpolated.

Directors of the Diaconate's Tenure

On average, the current Director of Deacons (or someone in an equivalent position) has been in their position for 7 years, in 2022 (in half of responding dioceses/eparchies, this position has been held between 0 and 6 years and in the other half between 6 and 31 years). Since 2005, the average tenure for this position was 6 years and ranged between 5 and 8 years.

Notably, the statistics for Eastern rite eparchies are based on only 2 eparchies that responded to this question.

| How many years has Director of Deacons been in this position? | | | |
|--|-------------------|---------------------|------------|
| Responses for Year 2022 | | | |
| | Latin Rite | Eastern Rite | All |
| | [#] | [#] | [#] |
| Average | 7 | 5 | 7 |
| Median | 6 | 5 | 6 |
| Range | 0 - 31 | 5 - 6 | 0 - 31 |



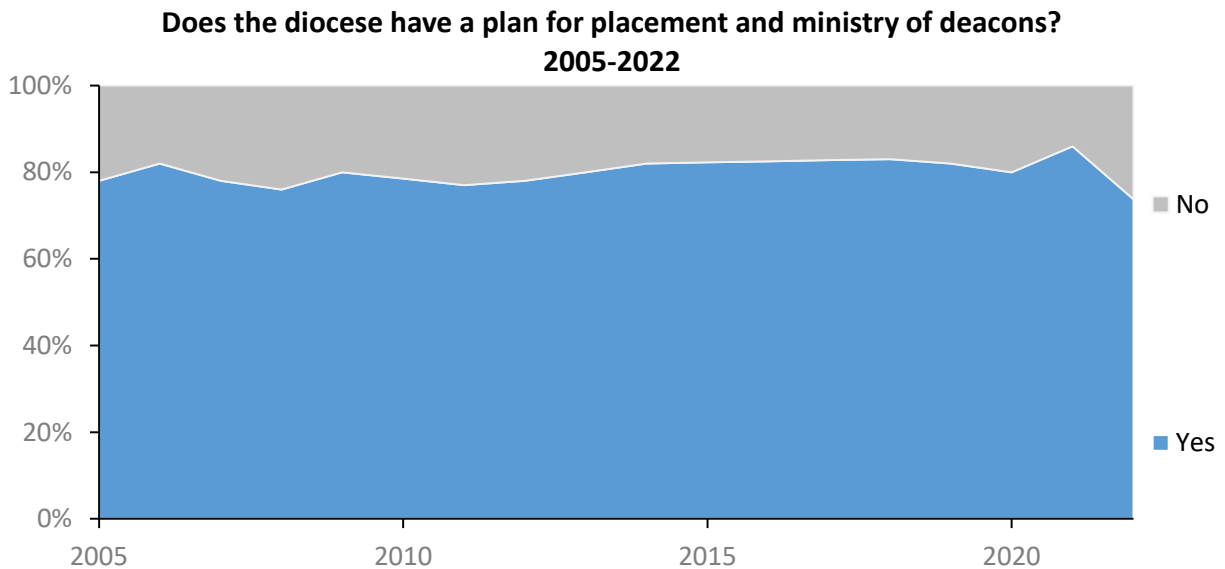
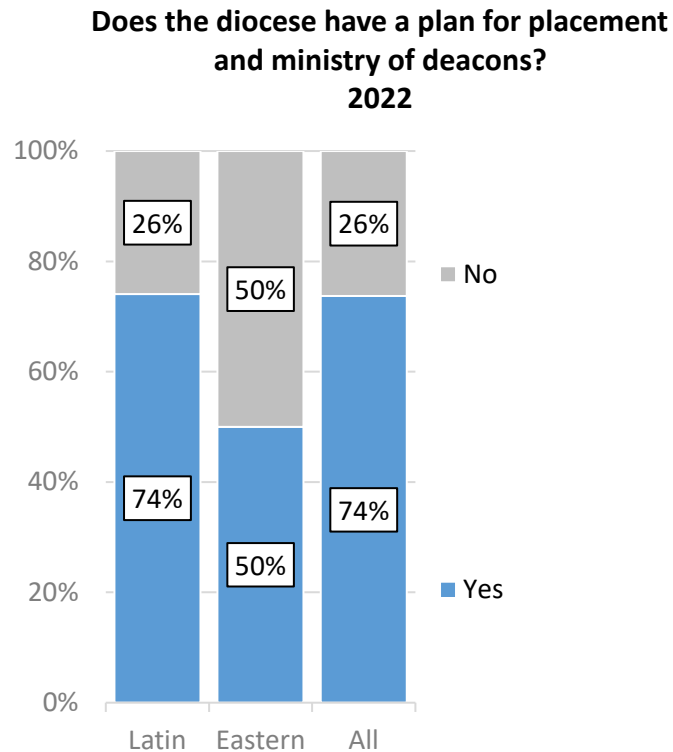
* Numbers for 2010, 2015, 2016, and 2017 were interpolated.

Part VI: Policies of the Offices of the Diaconate

Plan for Placement and Ministry of Deacons

Dioceses and eparchies that have a plan for placement and ministry of deacons constituted 74% of all respondents to this question, in 2022 (and 86% in 2021). They represented 74% of Latin rite dioceses and 50% of Eastern rite eparchies. Between 2005 and 2022, their share averaged 80% and ranged between 74% and 86%.

Notably, the statistics for Eastern rite eparchies are based on only 2 eparchies that responded to this question.



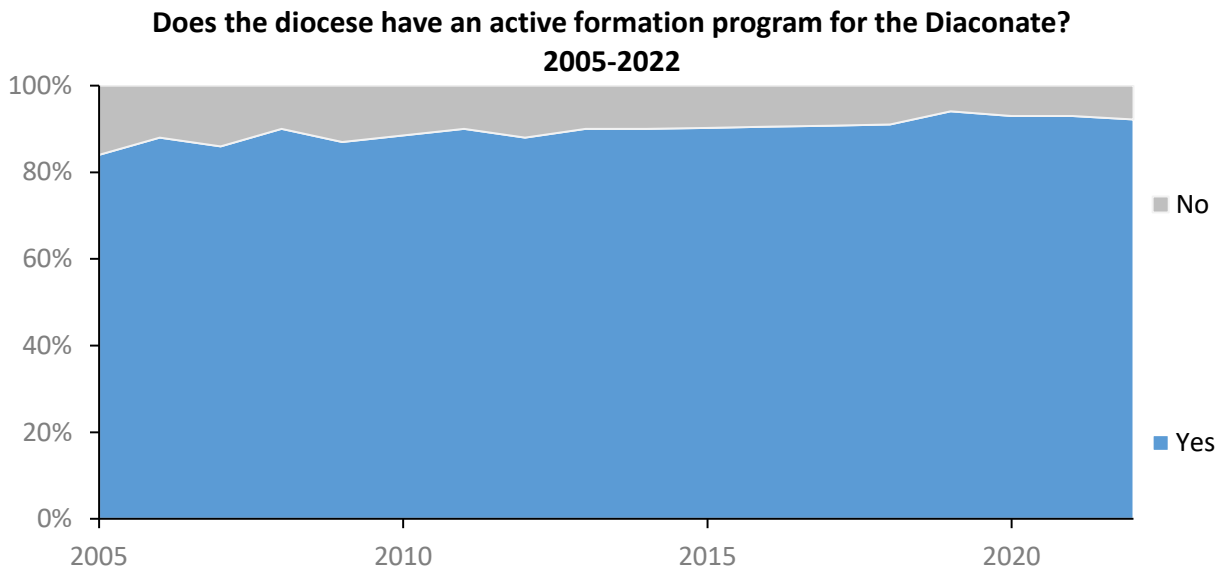
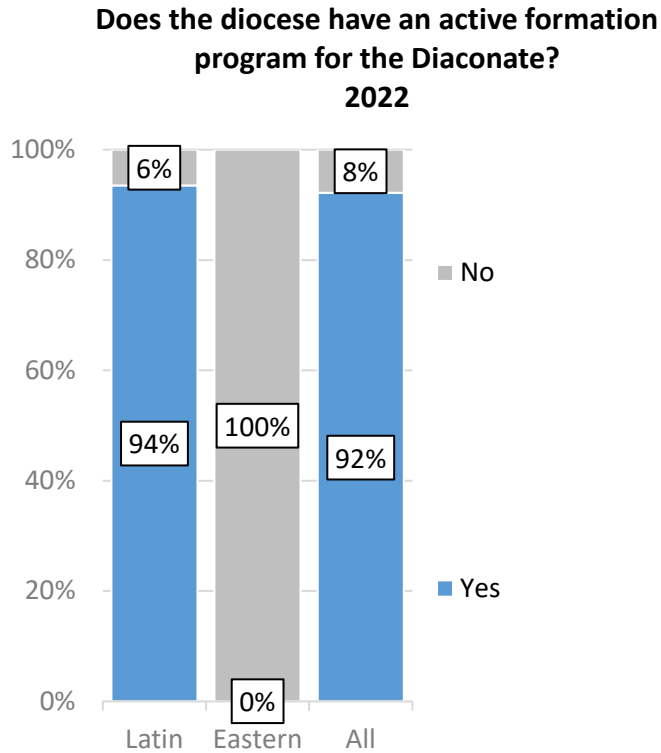
* Numbers for 2010, 2015, 2016, and 2017 were interpolated.

Active Formation Program for the Diaconate

Dioceses and eparchies that have an active formation program for the diaconate constituted 92% of all respondents to this question, in 2022 (and 93% in 2021). They represented 94% of Latin rite dioceses and 0% of Eastern rite eparchies. Between 2005 and 2022, their share averaged 90% and ranged between 84% and 95%. If the trend continues, they will constitute 96% \pm 3% of dioceses and eparchies, in 2027.

Among those dioceses and eparchies that do not have an active formation program for the diaconate, 45% reported planning to establish formation within the next two years.

Notably, the statistics for Eastern rite eparchies are based on only 2 eparchies that responded to this question.



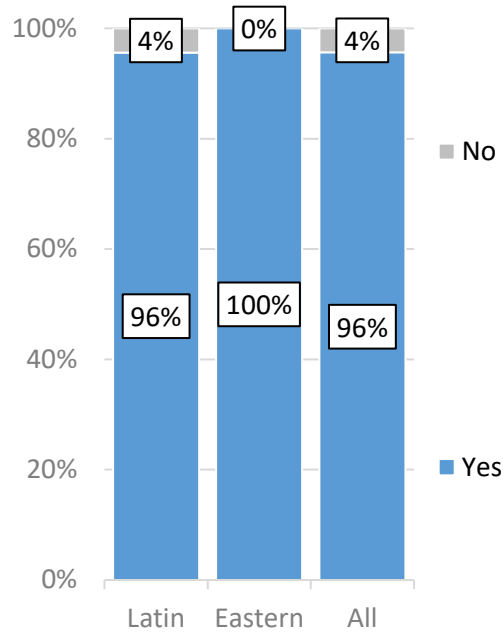
* Numbers for 2010, 2015, 2016, and 2017 were interpolated.

Minimum Age for Acceptance into a Diaconate Formation Program - Part 1

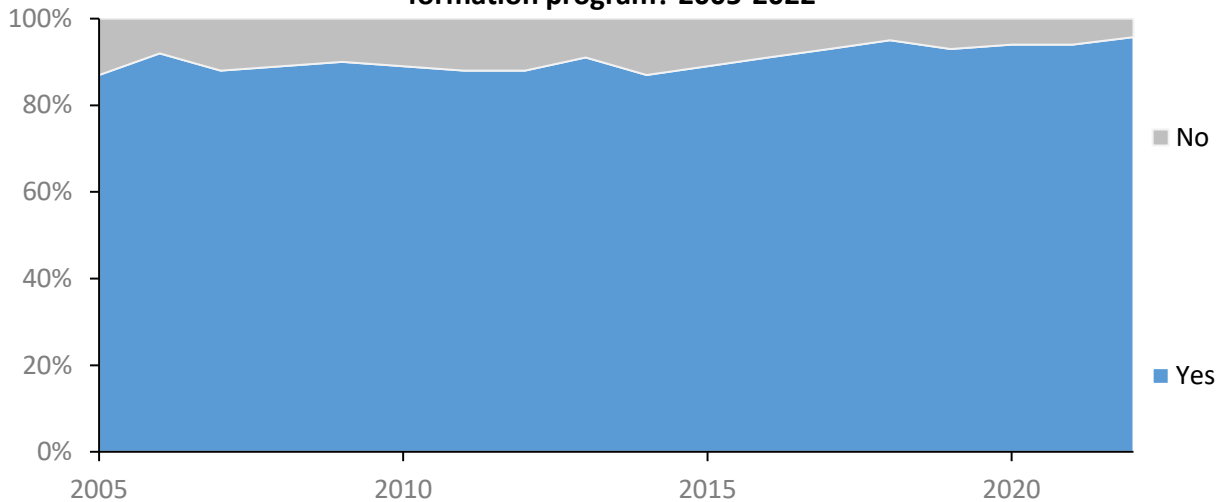
Dioceses and eparchies that have a minimum age for acceptance into a diaconate formation program constituted 96% of all respondents to this question, in 2022 (and 94% in 2021). They represented 96% of Latin rite dioceses and 100% of Eastern rite eparchies. Between 2005 and 2022, their share averaged 91% and ranged between 87% and 96%. If the trend continues, they will constitute 96% \pm 4% of dioceses and eparchies, in 2027.

Notably, the statistics for Eastern rite eparchies are based on only 2 eparchies that responded to this question.

Does the diocese have a minimum age for acceptance into a diaconate formation program? In 2022



Does the diocese have a minimum age for acceptance into a diaconate formation program? 2005-2022



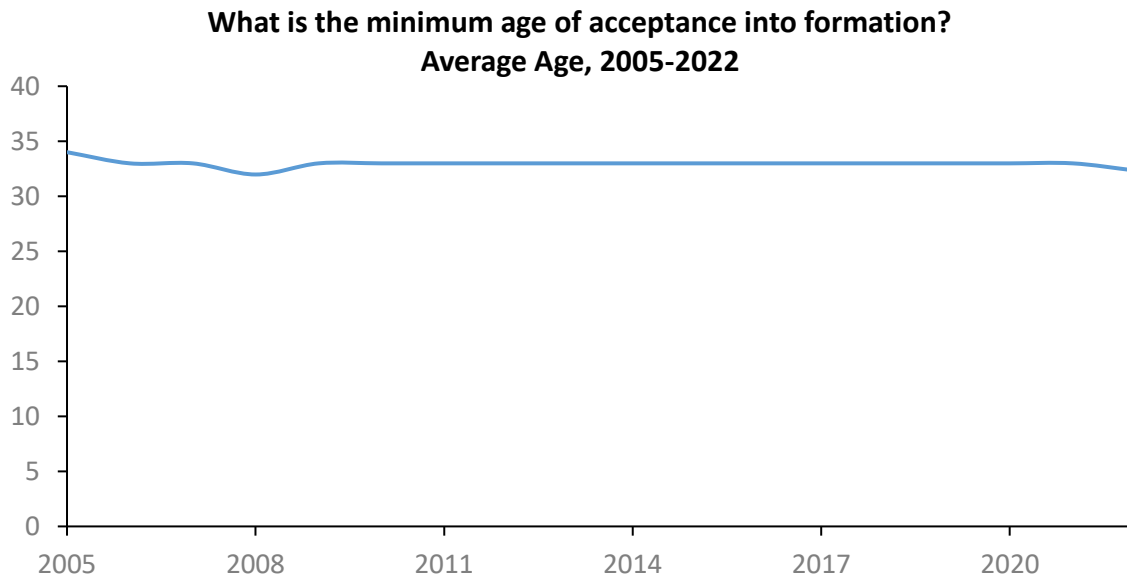
* Numbers for 2010, 2015, 2016, and 2017 were interpolated.

Minimum Age for Acceptance into a Diaconate Formation Program - Part 2

On average, the minimum age of acceptance into formation for permanent diaconate was 32, in 2022 (in half of responding dioceses/eparchies, minimum age was between 28 and 32 years old and in the other half between 32 and 35 years old). Since 2005, the average minimum age was 33 and ranged between 32 and 34. If the trend continues, on average, the minimum age of acceptance into formation for permanent diaconate will be 32 ±1 year, in 2027.

| What is the minimum age of acceptance into formation? Responses for Year 2022 | | | |
|--|-------------------|---------------------|------------|
| | Latin Rite | Eastern Rite | All |
| | [#] | [#] | [#] |
| Average | 32 | 30 | 32 |
| Median | 32 | 30 | 32 |
| Range | 28 - 35 | 30 - 30 | 28 - 35 |

Notably, the statistics for Eastern rite eparchies are based on only 1 eparchy that responded to this question.

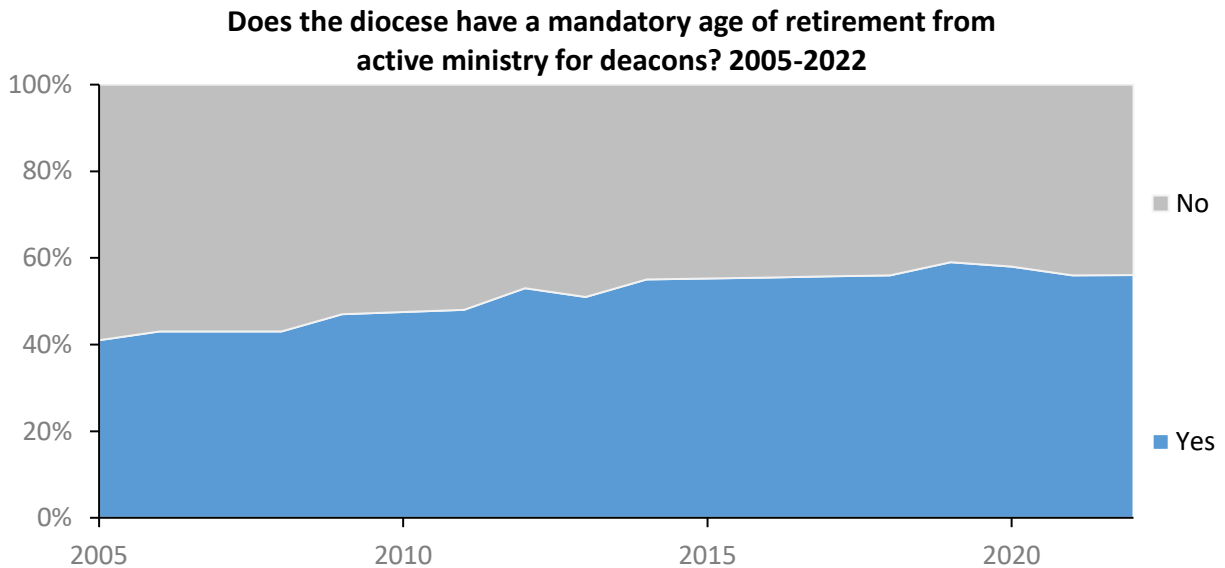
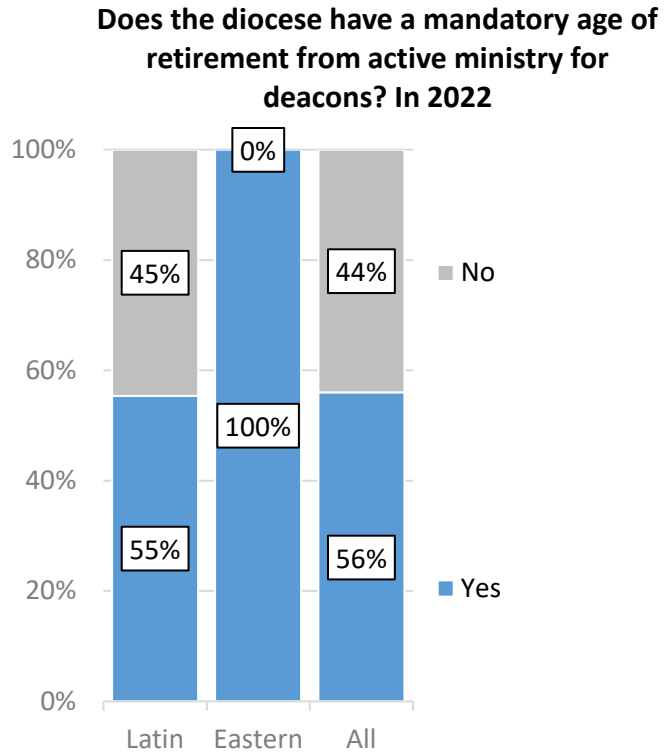


* Numbers for 2010, 2015, 2016, and 2017 were interpolated.

Mandatory Age of Retirement from Active Ministry for Deacons - Part 1

Dioceses and eparchies that have a mandatory age of retirement from active ministry for deacons constituted 56% of all respondents to this question, in 2022 (and 56% in 2021). They represented 55% of Latin rite dioceses and 100% of Eastern rite eparchies. Between 2005 and 2022, their share averaged 51% and ranged between 41% and 59%. If the trend continues, they will constitute 65% \pm 4% of dioceses and eparchies, in 2027.

Notably, the statistics for Eastern rite eparchies are based on only 2 eparchies that responded to this question.



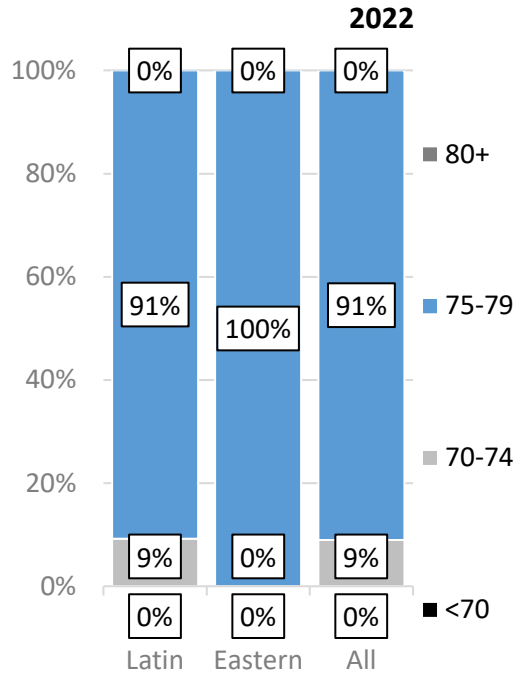
* Numbers for 2010, 2015, 2016, and 2017 were interpolated.

Mandatory Age of Retirement from Active Ministry for Deacons - Part 2

Dioceses and eparchies that required deacons to retire from active ministry between ages 75 and 79 constituted 91% of all respondents to this question, in 2022. They represented 91% of Latin rite dioceses and 100% of Eastern rite eparchies. Between 2019 and 2022, dioceses and eparchies with this age requirement constituted, on average, 88%.

Dioceses and eparchies that required deacons to retire from active ministry between ages 70 and 74 constituted 9% of all respondents to this question, in 2022. They represented 9% of Latin rite dioceses and 0% of Eastern rite eparchies. Between 2019 and 2022, dioceses and eparchies with this age requirement constituted, on average, 10%. If the trend continues, they will constitute less than 1% \pm 4% of dioceses and eparchies, in 2027.

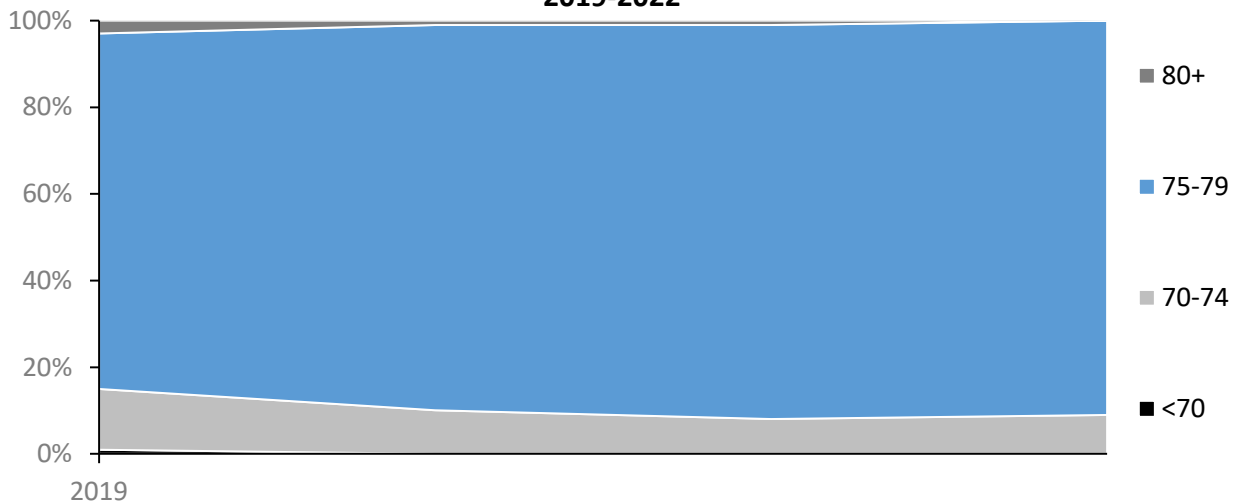
At what age are deacons required to retire from active ministry?



Virtually no dioceses or eparchies required retirement from active ministry before 70 (0%) or at 80 or older (0%).

Notably, the statistics for Eastern rite eparchies are based on only 2 eparchies that responded to this question.

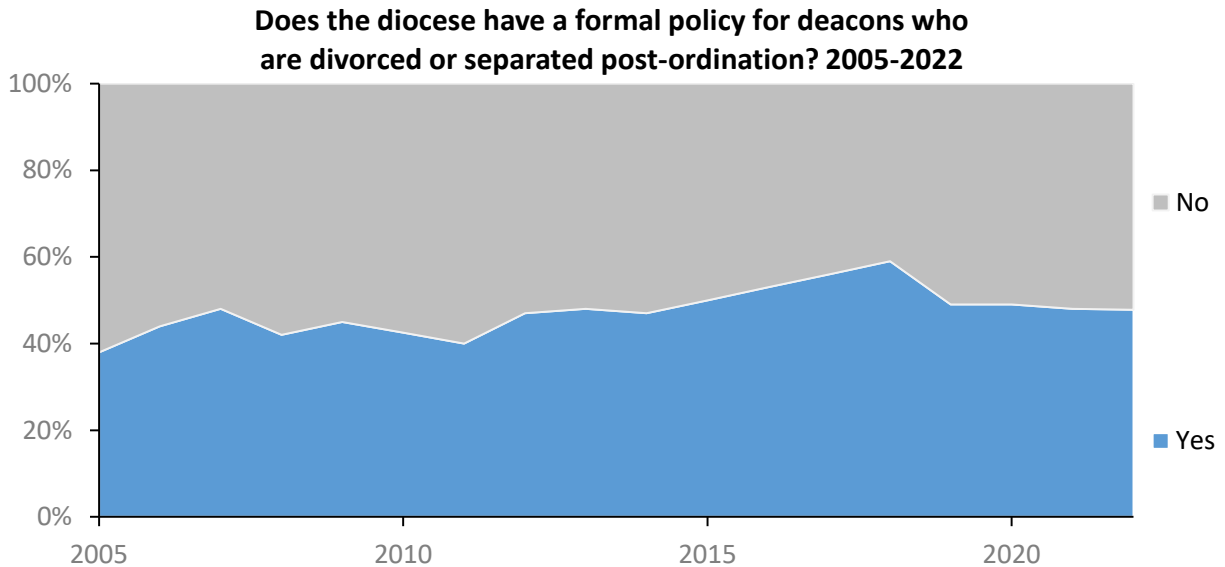
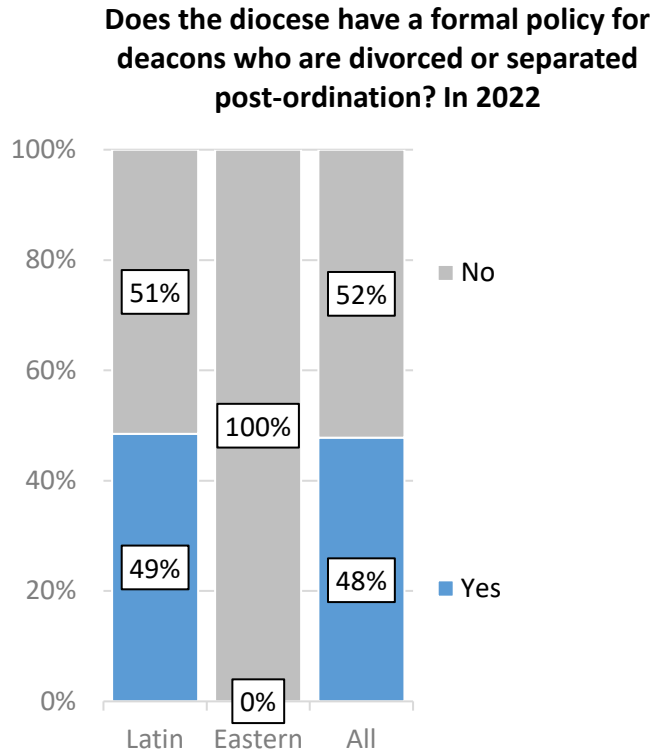
At what age are deacons required to retire from active ministry?
2019-2022



Formal Policy for Deacons who Are Divorced or Separated Post-Ordination

Dioceses and eparchies that have a formal policy for deacons who are divorced or separated post-ordination constituted 48% of all respondents to this question, in 2022 (and 48% in 2021). They represented 49% of Latin rite dioceses and 0% of Eastern rite eparchies. Between 2005 and 2022, their share averaged 47% and ranged between 38% and 59%.

Notably, the statistics for Eastern rite eparchies are based on only 2 eparchies that responded to this question.



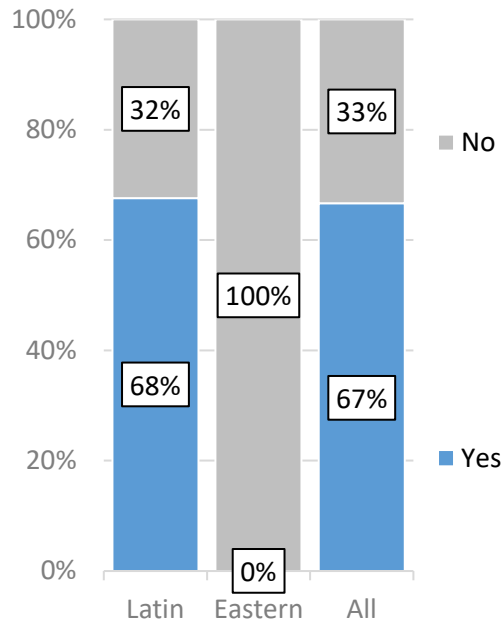
* Numbers for 2010, 2015, 2016, and 2017 were interpolated.

Active Deacon Council or Deacon Assembly

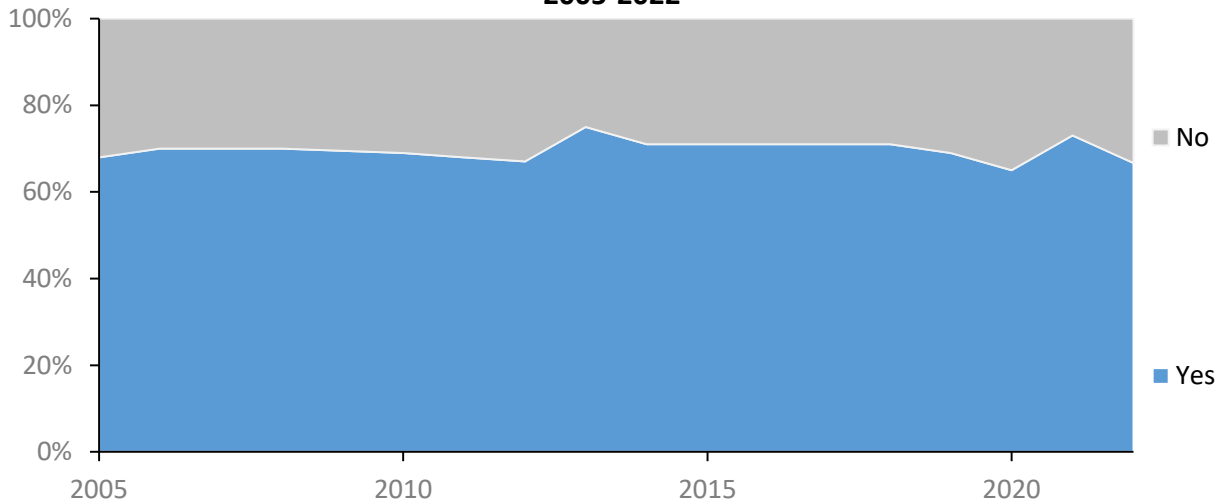
Dioceses and eparchies that have an active Deacon Council or Deacon Assembly constituted 67% of all respondents to this question, in 2022 (and 73% in 2021). They represented 68% of Latin rite dioceses and 0% of Eastern rite eparchies. Between 2005 and 2022, their share averaged 70% and ranged between 65% and 75%.

Notably, the statistics for Eastern rite eparchies are based on only 2 eparchies that responded to this question.

Does the diocese have an active Deacon Council or Deacon Assembly? In 2022



Does the diocese have an active Deacon Council or Deacon Assembly? 2005-2022



* Numbers for 2009, 2010, 2015, 2016, and 2017 were interpolated.

Methodology for Calculating Estimates

This report includes estimates for the number of active permanent deacons, the number of all permanent deacons in total (see p. 3) and for the number of ordinations to permanent diaconate (see p. 6).

The total number of permanent deacons is estimated using the following formula:

$$\#TotalDeacons = \#TotalDeaconsInOCD : \%DeaconsInSurvey$$

where:

$\#TotalDeaconsInOCD$ is the number of all permanent deacons (as reported in the most recent Official Catholic Directory available at the time of preparing this report).

$\%DeaconsInSurvey$ is the proportion of the total number of permanent deacons reported in the most recent OCD to the number permanent deacons reported in the survey by the same group of arch/dioceses and arch/eparchies.

The number of permanent deacons in active ministry is estimated using the following formula:

$$\#ActiveDeacons = \#TotalDeacons \times \%DeaconsActive$$

where:

$\#TotalDeacons$ is the number of all permanent deacons (as calculated above).

$\%DeaconsActive$ is the proportion of the number of active permanent deacons to the number of all permanent deacons (based on survey responses from arch/dioceses and arch/eparchies).

The number of ordinations to diaconate is calculated using the following formula:

$$\#TotalOrdinations = \#OrdinationsInSurvey \times \#TotalDeacons : \#TotalDeaconsInSurvey$$

where:

$\#OrdinationsInSurvey$ is the number of ordinations reported by the arch/dioceses and arch/eparchies participating in the survey.

$\#TotalDeacons$ is the number of all permanent deacons (as calculated above).

$\#TotalDeaconsInSurvey$ is the number of all permanent deacons reported by the arch/dioceses and arch/eparchies participating in the survey.