Southeast Regional Working Document

Part I: Regional Information

Regional Encuentro
Regions V and XIV
Feb. 22-24, 2018
Miami, FL
Our Lady of Guadalupe Catholic Church

1. **Briefly describe the Region:** [Include: geographic size, overall population served, number of parishes, missions, and schools, the number that serve the Hispanic/Latino community, and the ethnic/linguistic and socioeconomic composition—taken from the Diocesan Working Documents]

When we consider the Southeast Region which comprises Episcopal Regions V and XIV it is difficult to do it without mentioning the Institute which unites us all and allows us to see ourselves as a family: SEPI, the Southeast Pastoral Institute which is also the Southeast Bishop’s Regional Office for Hispanic Ministry, the only surviving regional office for Hispanic Pastoral Ministry since its foundation in 1978. We have a strong sense of family which acknowledges and celebrates its memory, traditions and willingness to keep building and proclaiming the Kingdom of God in our 30 dioceses by being creative in our pastoral action through three pillars: Evangelization, Formation and Communion.

Our effort is a permanent one to facilitate the full participation of Hispanics/Latinos in the mission of the Church and society as authentic missionary disciples. Our region includes the states of Alabama, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi and Tennessee (Episcopal Region V) and Florida, Georgia, North Carolina and South Carolina (Episcopal Region XIV). Our region is very diverse and has brothers and sisters who are recent immigrants wishing to integrate themselves in the US Catholic Church and some other well established communities with deep roots and a longstanding history in this zone. We have rural parishes and parishes in big cities. Each and every diocese is important and essential for the development of a strong pastoral work and the fruits we gather benefit us all. There is a sense of God in all the faith stories shared throughout the region, a sense of God who is always present, walking with us and sending us to be evangelizers.

There is a total population of approximately 69,652,577 persons in the region and some 10,607,000 are Catholic. The number of Hispanic Catholics in both regions is 3,960,000 from a total Hispanic population of 8,308,723. We have lived this process leading to the V National Encuentro with the joy and commitment present in our regional and provincial Encuentros. The missionary initiatives that the process have generated are the fruit of the serious work being done in each of the communities of the dioceses representing our region, work sometimes done in a very quiet way but filled with faith, hope and love, open to God with a sincere heart.

We are 526 parishes that celebrate 808 weekly masses in Spanish, 28 monthly masses in Spanish with a total attendance of 225,148 persons. All these numbers are only figures illuminating with hope and anticipation the evangelizing task in the Southeast, where even though as the evangelist says much is the harvest and few the workers, we keep working for a young Church through the initiatives emanating from SEPI and each one of the dioceses working in Hispanic Pastoral Juvenil. Filled with joy we come to this Regional Encuentro to keep doing history in family.
2. Regional Team:

**LEAD BISHOPS**
Most Rev. Gregory Aymond (New Orleans, Region V)
Most Rev. Felipe Estévez (St. Augustine, Region XIV)

**ANCHOR INSTITUTION**
Southeast Pastoral Institute (SEPI)- Southeast Regional Office for Hispanic Ministry
Rev. Rafael Capó (Southeast Regional Director)
Archbishop Thomas G. Wenski (Miami, Chairman)
Archbishop Joseph Kurtz (Louisville, Vice-Chairman)
Archbishop Thomas Rodi (Mobile, Treasurer)
Lizette Argüello
Zulay Carvajal
Javier Franco
Laura Franco
Juan José Rodríguez

**REGIONAL CHAIRS**
Angélica “Vivi” Iglesias (Catholic Relief Services, Regional Chair XIV)
Eva González (Louisville, Regional Chair, V)

**REGIONAL TEAM**
Rosemarie Banich (Miami, Host Diocesan Chair, XIV)
Eduardo Bernal (Charlotte, Migrantes, XIV)
William Cardona-Arias (Raleigh, Family Life, XIV)
Peter Ductrám (Miami, Catechesis, XIV)
Carlos Flores (St. Petersburg, Diocesan Director, XIV)
Norma García (St. Augustine, Pastoral Juvenil, XIV)
Fernando Gómez (Miami, Host Diocesan Co-Chair, XIV)
Eva González (Louisville, Diocesan Director, V)
Verónica López-Salgado (Jackson, Pastoral Juvenil, V)
Cristina Leblanc (Lafayette, Diocesan Director, V)
Hna. María Elena Méndez (Jackson, Religious, V)
Martha María Morales (Birmingham, Communications, V)
Alba Orozco (St. Augustine, Diocesan Director, XIV)
Dcn. Juan Carlos Pagán (Lafayette, Deacon, V)
Rev. Claudio Stewart (Venice, Priest, XIV)
Olga Villar (Mobile, Diocesan Director, V)
Gustavo Valdez (Charleston, Diocesan Director, Region XIV)
Part II: The Voices of Hispanic/Latino People in the Peripheries

3. Summarize the highlights and common themes regarding the obstacles, needs, and situations that require pastoral attention and that prevent Hispanics/Latinos living on the periphery from reaching their potential in U.S. society:

A. Involvement in the Church

- There is a need for Hispanic vocations and consecrated life.
- Integral formation (doctrinal, formative and pedagogical) of leaders. Youth leadership
- More unity among ministries, overcoming conflicts and working in community
- Catechists in Spanish. Catechetical formation on the sacraments
- Catechism in Spanish for children and adults
- Formation programs in faith and evangelization. Spiritual retreats
- Strengthen and promote new ministries, example: Ministry for Marriage Training
- Training workshops and sports activities to involve young people. A more organized Pastoral de Jóvenes that promotes protagonism in the faith of young people and responds to the needs
- Presence of Spanish speaking staff in parish offices
- Engage the community and listen to the people and to know their voice and needs
- Involve the parish priest and have communication with him and better communication between the communities (Anglo-Hispanic)
- Spanish-speaking Masses, religious, deacons and priests who can relate to the culture and religious expressions and needs (eg. Confessions for those who only speak Spanish). Lack of connection with undocumented persons and with little school education.
- Counseling in the parish.
- People in the peripheries do not attend church or activities due to lack of information.
- Lack of attention to new members and the community in general.
- Hispanics move away when there is an Anglo-American parish priest.
- More sharing between Anglo-American and Hispanic youth groups.

- Mass schedule very close
- Decrease in the percentage of Latinos who are Catholics.
- Few Latinos hold leadership positions in the church
- Many "advocates of Hispanic ministry" are nearing the end of their careers
- A very busy life (work, school, family) is an obstacle to reach others in their communities.
- Absence of Hispanic priests who visit the parish groups to guide them
- Lack of representation in the parochial, financial, stewardship and other councils. Some Hispanic members do not represent the voices of the Hispanic community of the parish.
- Church asks for many requirements to administer the Sacraments.
- We need organized Social Ministry that serves Hispanics.
- Continue strengthening the sense of community and hospitality.
- Parish resources are not distributed equally among the entire community or there is no access to them.
- Go out to the peripheries, visits to Hispanic patients, and incarcerated
- Protestant churches provide benefits through their social services, these attract the Hispanic community.
- Separation of the Anglo community and others.
- There is a history of division in our parishes. The survival mode of most people since arriving in the US does not allow them to invest time in social growth
- Increase respect for the opinions of others, listen, reflect and objectively improve our perspective. More consideration to the opinion of women as valuable, as well as that of men.
- There are no activities for different ages in which young people can connect and be attracted.
There is conflict of schedules. People need to feel welcomed from the moment they arrive in our parishes.

- Lack of motivation
- Discrimination on the part of the American community to welcome and elevate Hispanic activities that foster cultural identity.
- Make a call to action, carrying out activities that seek tolerance between different ethnicities and races
- Presence in the community with technology.
- Hispanics are still seen as people who are "invading" and not as people who are part of society and the church.
- The Young Adults is a group that especially suffers from loneliness, arriving alone and many feel that nobody invites them to be participants in the church, as a result, they do not come.

**B. Immigration Status**

- Immigration status: most are undocumented.
- Fear of deportation, and uncertainty about the situation of children, if this occurs.
- Permanent harassment of deportations, police checkpoints in front of the church at the time of the mass.
- Instability and different political positions in the nation and a sense of racism in the face of these positions. No support from the government to those who have DACA.
- Lack of Immigration Reform.
- Being able to get honest and dignified work but not being welcome and feeling harassed and dismissed from their jobs due to the lack of documents.
- University students with concerns about not being able to practice the profession for which they are preparing.
- Losing the possessions they have worked for in this country.
- Separation from the family, rejection of it and being alone in this country without a close family.
- Fear of having an accident and not being able to notify your loved ones.
- Not understand, write and express themselves in the English language in its entirety.
- Lack of help in the area of immigration at the parish and diocesan levels.
- Time and energy of the Office of Hispanic Ministry and parish leaders invested in preventing, protecting and attending to the consequences of deportation and separation of families.
- Suffering of families broken by immigration, domestic violence, addictions and infidelities.

**C. Personal Growth**

- There has been a loss of attention to the sacramental life, especially to the sacrament of marriage
- There is ignorance of Catholic doctrine
- High level of illiteracy in some immigration communities
- Lack of participation in formation programs, knowledge of the church and spiritual life.
- Connect the life of faith with the community
- English and Spanish classes
- Promote sports and community training activities with young people
- Parents do not want to take their children to catechesis.
- Little attendance at the mass.
- Situation of young people not interested in the church.
- Not being able to receive Holy Communion since they are living in a free union, or are divorced and remarried.
- They do not approach the Church because they think that because of the way they live, the Church rejects them, for example, people who live in a free union but do not lead their children to receive the Sacrament of Baptism.
- Approach the Sacraments, especially the Sacrament of Confession.
- The work consumes them and they do not have the time to attend the Church. The obstacles that prevent our community from reaching their potential with God can be caused by strict obligations to work because they work long hours in the shipbuilding, agriculture, general construction, restaurants or entrepreneurs industries.
- Apathy and laziness in the things of God.
- They need training in apologetics and to know more about the Bible
Many adults have a lack of formal education: reading and writing. It is difficult to give faith formation based on academic study in reading and writing. Not everyone can read well and understand what they read.

Difficulty in learning English.

They use technology through the telephone, not personal computers. There is no filter.

Divine Justice towards me for my sins.

It is very difficult to enter the program of Diaconate and Certificates / Theological careers.

Attendance at Mass (work hours, distance, lack of time, lack of interest if people attend or not, no support from the husband)

Lack of commitment (estrangement from God, preference to go out with friends)

Future of the children

Lack of religious education and Sacraments

Lack of counseling in Spanish, and family psychologist.

not being able to carry out their daily and community activities with dignity

D. Acculturation and Language

Young people lose their culture of origin and fall into drugs.

Racial discrimination by racist and intolerant people. Lack of connection and difficulties for not speaking the language, and the clash of cultures.

Violence and abuse.

Parents who fear that their children do not have the same opportunities as other youth because of their race, origin or disability. Being discriminated against because of skin color, manner of speaking or ethnicity.

Do not help us as Latinos overcome the obstacles in this country. There is no unity and acceptance among different cultures.

Barrier of the language, cultural differences and lack of adaptation to customs within the same parish and between the Hispanic and American culture. Example: For many Hispanics, especially from Guatemala, Spanish is not their mother tongue and they do not speak it well.

Some do not feel welcome in society and sometimes in their parishes.

The level of education is very low, both at the level of faith and Civic, either due to not knowing the language, not knowing the education system of this country or simply not having received a good education at an early age in the countries of origin.

Lack of services and concrete programs that help minors and young Hispanics to better integrate with the church, the community and society.

Hispanics are still seen as people who are "invading" and not as part of society and the church.

Feel rejection by dominant cultures.

Many of them feeling lonely and desolate, without support from their families or the community

Hispanics / Latinos sometimes do not welcome or do not humbly introduce themselves to newcomers or those who live in the peripheries.

E. Work and Finances

Poverty, economic situation and lack of employment / unemployment with a fair wage.

Natural disasters mean that many can not be restored due to lack of work.

Concern to cover monthly expenses.

Aging and not being able to count on a pension.

Not being able to attend a university due to lack of economic resources.

Need to work many hours a day

Families with low income or below the poverty level

Work at an early age.

Start from scratch, with nothing and think that you can never have anything of your own.

F. Family Life

Domestic violence

Lack of family time due to work obligations. No presence of parents in the lives of children.

Disconnection between young people and parents.

Families do not accept God, parents do not attend Mass and their children are not allowed to go to Mass.

Addictions (alcohol and drug addiction).
Activities for parents and children
- There are large families who do not have anyone to leave their children with, and the parish does not provide child care.
- Depression due to family problems
- There are people who are living alone in this country and do not have any close relatives. They are afraid of having an accident and not being able to notify their families.
- Family communication: Young people do not speak Spanish well and parents do not speak English well
- Children, family health and well-being, not being able to provide the family with what they need, not having all of my children with me.
- Need for Human training to interrupt domestic abuse and violence. Family problems and lack of family harmony.
- We suffer with families broken by immigration, domestic violence, addictions, and infidelities.
- Lack of follow-up for young couples.

G. Lack of Transportation
- Transportation problems and lack of driver’s licenses.
- Lack of transportation for seniors and those new to the community, and to go to church and diocesan events

H. Health Status
- Health problems and not having health insurance and limited access to health services; especially illegal immigrants.
- There is not much attention for children with special abilities
- Increased anxiety and depression in the face of instability
- Fear of asking for health benefits when they have accidents at work

I. Personal Challenges
- Sexual orientation.
- Understanding of human dignity.
- Addictions (alcohol and drug addiction).
- Low self-esteem
- Problematic daily life (2 jobs, school, family, etc.) places an obstacle to reaching your potential as Christians in your faith community.
- Not understand, write and express themselves in the language in its entirety.
- A large portion of Hispanic / Latino young adolescents and young adults are confused with their identity.
- Emotional and psychological support is needed especially for young people
- Low self-esteem and education.
- Lack of parent presence, education and immigration status.
- Lack of Hispanic Clergy that the community can trust.

J. Spiritual Life
- Lack of accompaniment of the Church to families
- There is a lot of concern about the increase of our people in the sects
- Families do not accept God and are not allowed to go to Mass.
- Families where parents do not attend church.
- Strengthen the family.
- Couples Retreats that help. These are offered through the Couples Group of the Diocese.
- More unity among ministries, overcoming conflicts and working in community.
- Participation in bilingual masses.
- Lack of prayer groups that meet during the week where you can share the Faith and share the Word of God.
- They attend both the Catholic Church and the Protestant Church. They do not know their Catholic faith.
- They have faith in God, but they do not come close to participating in the activities of the Church.

K. Abuse
- Suffer abuse and exploitation by employers
- Victims of thousands of dollars scams by lawyers who cheat on immigration matters
- Family tension, sexual & emotional abuse, sexism, bullying, and domestic violence.
- Very large need for Human Development awareness & to interrupt domestic abuse and violence:
  o Hispanic/Latin women more susceptible because they are far from their families of origin.
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- Deep emotional need to see their families, brothers, cousins, sisters, etc. in their countries of origin.
- Being undocumented puts a barrier to visit them.
- Feel psychologically that they are isolated, trapped.
- Desire and inability to return: unleash domestic violence.

L. Harmful Attitudes
- Indifference
- Selfishness of people
- Lack of openness towards others
- More humility and less negativity in service by those who exercise leadership
- Fear

M. Lack of Knowledge
- Lack of information. Not knowing where to go for help and what kind of help to ask.
- Parish services (ignorance)
- The lack of knowledge of their rights also means that they do not want to be part or get involved.

N. Academic Education
- That young people cannot finish their studies at university
- Lack of formal education.
- The level of education is very low both at the level of faith and Civic aspects, either because of not knowing the language, not knowing the education system of this country, or simply by a poor education at an early age in the countries of origin.
- There is poverty in the matter of human development. There is a large number of young immigrant population with intellectual, affective, language and socialization gaps.

O. Violence and Gangs
- Violence and abuse.
- Violence towards young people.
- Gangs Latinas.
- Unexpected tragedies.

P. Environment and Climate
- They care about the environment / climate change in the world and for peace.

4. Summarize the highlights and common themes regarding their most significant hopes and dreams, as well as the gifts and talents they could bring to the Catholic Church, and for the common good of society:

A. Dreams: Fulfillment and Self-Improvement
- Be accepted by society and by the church.
- Have a personal encounter with God that achieves an inner transformation, an experience of forgiveness and healing.
- Grow as people and as a family from the faith, getting closer to God and increasing participation in the life of the parish, being better Catholics.
- Live the American Dream, have what it takes, propose goals that we can achieve (learn to read and write in English as well as speak in public, graduate from high school and the University, be business owners.) Loving our neighbor and respecting the environment.
- To have the opportunity of a better quality of life, becoming the best version of himself and collaborating with the construction of a world and a better future for his children.
- Achieve a better economic position in case of having to return to their country of origin and provide help to those in need with a positive attitude.
- Offer programs of growth in the faith at all possible levels from catechesis and / or sacramental preparation to the highest levels.
- Foster a church that accepts each member and that provides opportunities for growth in faith and leadership development among Hispanics.
- Involve the whole family in the life of the church and see the children grow up becoming good people, loving and respecting their neighbors and the environment.
- Strengthen programs of knowledge, education and deepening of the Catholic faith, spiritual growth and knowledge of the Word of God that leads the laity to be
protagonists and to have evangelizing commitment.

- Increase participation in Masses and the number of believers in our parishes through invitations, visits, small catechesis before Masses, youth groups.
- Train trainers for all stages of doctrinal training of our families (adults and children) and that this training is offered in Spanish.
- Organize a Hispanic Youth Ministry, a Diocesan committee of leaders of the different movements and a diocesan plan of formation in Spanish. Strengthen and develop youth leadership.
- Work in a unified way among the parish priest, the leaders and the community, respecting unity in the diversity of charisms. Organize the ministries in such a way that there is space for all, that the ministries are shared among all.
- Raise awareness of active participation in the life of the parish and diocesan community.
- Go in search of those who have left the Church welcoming them. To be forgiven by God.
- Discerning the vocation to the Permanent Diaconate.
- Open programs more easily to the sacraments required by the Church, in a special way to receive the Sacrament of Marriage and Holy Communion.
- Offer anew areas of service and acceptance for our brothers and sisters who come with ministry and training experience acquired in their countries of origin.
- Promote a Pastoral of Conjunto, Liturgy, Prayer, and Family at the local, diocesan and regional level.

B. Dreams: Personal and Social Relationships

- Work to support their families financially both here in the USA as well as the one they left in their country of origin, with the firm desire to keep their families together and in peace.
- Achieve a migratory stability (obtaining papers) to be recognized as worthy human beings, workers and productive members of the American society who contribute to the economy of this country. To be able to freely visit their families in their countries of origin.
- Attract young people to the faith and to the church by creating spaces so that they do not lose their culture, and have the possibility of economic stability.
- Provide youth and young adults groups with tools that meet the pastoral needs of young adults in a way that responds to their needs in how they respond to their faith.
- That young people achieve their aspirations and dreams in unity, equality and social acceptance to all races.
- Work to increase the sense of welcome in the parishes, arriving to feel like they are their home, and where everyone feels welcomed.
- Accompaniment for those who feel alone.
- Strengthen unity, communication, teamwork among Hispanics and Anglos within churches that increase respect among parish groups with humility. - Bilingual masses, bilingual staff in the parish and diocesan offices, availability of services to the Hispanic community in Spanish.
- More direct contact of the Bishop with the Hispanic communities.
- Attend and participate in ministries focused on children, youth, couples, parents, families and children with special needs.
- Go out to meet those who are isolated.
- Create ways for more people to join the parish.
- We want more Hispanic priests or who speak Spanish in the parishes.
- Greater communication and participation among Hispanic communities and the activities that their parishes carry out.
- Increase interaction and participation between the priest and the community.
- Fix living situations of couples (free union, divorced, remarried), search for the sacrament of marriage.
- To be able to experience family love, the love of God, the love of others, not feel rejected.
- Be on good terms with family and friends, help the community.
- Offering of counseling services and resources in Spanish.
• Foster the welcoming of immigrants
• Pastoral care for the sick, visit to the sick
• Create after the Diocesan Encuentro a ministry dedicated to "going out to preach in the periphery"
• Continue with the diocesan and parochial ministry where there is population.
• Strive for the spiritual wellbeing of our families.

C. Dreams: Security and Basic Needs

• Receive support, information and legal advice clearly from the Diocese on immigration issues and search for permanent residency or citizenship for those who can.
• Promote a better treatment of immigrants that combats racism caused by the political environment.
• Have economic stability, a business of their own, the right to a home of their own and a decent job where they can have health insurance in order to provide a better future for their families.
• Offer support to people with specific needs (mourning)
• The Hispanic community wants to be heard without fear; have an official channel in each parish that will take care, welcome and encourage the immigrant or local community that does not speak the English language.

D. Gifts: From or for the Community

• We are religious people with a great concept of a family (which extends beyond the family nucleus), which is the center of our life, and we strive to keep it together.
• In general, we Hispanics are very hard-working people, we do not put a damper on any type of work, dedicating ourselves to hard jobs as carpentry, construction, gardening, cleaning, remodeling of houses, and we cook well.
• There are many talents in the Hispanic community (Respect, humility, love of the family, hospitality, patience, wisdom, strength, joy, patience for the care of children) but there is also the fear of putting them to use, and there is the lack of time to give our talents to the service of the community at times.
• In general, we are generous with our time and money to the service of the church.
• We like to offer the church our capacity to work (sales of food, Kermes, festivals, painting, whatever it takes), to put into practice our talents, our commitment to provide our time.
• We are happy people, we like to share our food, our music and our dances in moments of sharing with the community.
• We are friendly, hospitable, we share with joy what we have and we relate more easily than other ethnic groups, being bilingual makes it easier for us to navigate in both cultures.
• We are bridge people who promote unity in all aspects of their life from our practice of life in communion with others.
• We are young people, among us there are many bilingual young people.
• Our dreamers are a source of skill, talent and desire to fight; they are a treasure in our parishes.

E. Gifts: For Service

• Your ability to serve in the church and others through ministries in the church and living as missionary disciples if being or becoming lay leaders in your communities.
• Talents and professions in which they are experts such as musical skills or counseling skills that can be put at the service of the church.
• Those who are bilingual (English and Spanish) can help those who do not know the English language.
• They are welcoming, charitable and in solidarity with the needy, with a strong sense of Justice. These gifts can help you prepare ministry/pastoral care to visit the elderly and the sick, ministry/pastoral care to distribute food and clothing for those most in need from the reality of their needs.
• They are simple people, they are used to fighting for their ideals although they also like to share their meals cooked at home.

F. Gifts: From Experience or Nature

• Among the gifts of the Hispanic community by experience or nature are: Participation in ecclesial movements such as the Charismatic Renewal, Cursillos de Cristiandad, leaders with the charism to

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preach, Hispanic Family Ministry, Hispanic Youth Ministry, Biblical Studies, Evangelization and catechesis, the catechists and leaders. This participation has led them to promote these spiritual retreats and to be leaders in them.

- Participation in the liturgy, being readers, extraordinary ministers of the Eucharist, altar servers, while being formators of them.
- There is hunger and thirst for learning the faith and deepening in all aspects of faith, there is no opposition to the teaching of Catholic doctrine.

G. Gifts for the Spiritual Life

- Hispanics offer their lives to this FAITH with their enthusiastic and passionate way of worshiping and expressing their love for Jesus and Mary through devotions, practices and other innovative ways dictated by the spontaneity of their joyful hearts and cultural traditions.
- Their musical gifts (playing instruments, singing, dancing, choirs) brighten the eucharist and moments of prayer.
- They are people of prayer, with an open heart to praise God with joy and enthusiasm and at the same time they look for Him in chapels of Adoration of the Blessed Sacrament and vigils.
- There is a commitment of leadership to serve during the Mass as altar servers, readers, extraordinary ministers of the Eucharist.
Part III: The Voices from the Parish Communities and Participating Organizations

5. List some of the successful ways in which dioceses in the Region are already responding to the obstacles, challenges, and needs they have identified, as well as affirming the presence and contributions of Hispanics/Latinos in the peripheries:

1. Evangelization and Mission Outreach
   - Events are organized for the whole family to participate, such as football or other sports tournaments, park activities and other initiatives. A diocese organized a diocesan soccer tournament.
   - There are some missionary groups visiting parishes that actively seek the Hispanic population within the boundaries of the parish / ministry by inviting them to parish activities.
   - Some communities organize monthly gatherings so that the community can enjoy spaces of fraternity and brotherhood. These communities personally invite new members to live with the community.
   - In a parish, the priest and the Deacon have been given the task of going outside the parish and celebrating mass every Thursday in different homes or places where the Hispanic / Latino community has not yet approached the church.
   - In most of the communities, neighbors and acquaintances from the periphery who do not attend Mass are invited to share the gift of the Eucharist.
   - In some communities, talks are held to learn people's opinions about the church and its faith.
   - There are priests who are very attentive to the projects of the Latino community, specifically the one that is located in the periphery through: home visits, visits for couples not married by the church, visits in the neighborhoods, accompaniment and support in general.
   - In some places there is production of radio program in Spanish.
   - In some dioceses, presentations are offered in Spanish and material explaining the process of annulment of the marriage to the Hispanic population.
   - Some have come together to help the brothers who are in difficulty, the missionary groups that go out to share with other families, give English classes for newcomers to the country.

Hospitality and Welcome
   - Those who attend Mass with affection are welcomed, and they are facilitated the process of registering in the Parish, trying to understand what their greatest needs are to help them as much as possible and involve them in the parish life.
   - There are established groups within the parish / ministry with a structure that makes Hispanics feel welcome and comfortable when they approach the church.
   - There are parishes that create Hispanic events for the parish community where that space is made to welcome Hispanics.

Community Building
   - A more active participation in the parish life is offered through seminars and workshops to publicize aid for the family and youth.
   - Invite Hispanics, especially young people and young adults, to join ministries and / or volunteer with the Society of St. Vincent de Paul in their food store, organizing events and other activities.
   - Meetings of Hispanic leaders are held at the diocesan level to plan pastoral action together and disseminate information in a more effective and orderly manner.
   - Accompaniment (being present when they need it) “Integrating those people in the periphery to the community” Orienting people according to needs (economic, social, spiritual)
   - Organize extra-parochial activities that encourage the support, solidarity, union and promotion of the church through contests that promote the gifts of the people. (Picnic)
   - The commitment of the Knights of Columbus who visit nursing homes, take communion to the sick and make food for the homeless.
   - The reality of Hispanic Ministry is very varied. In some places the Hispanic ministry has been around for 30 years, in
others the reality is that they have a coordinator but their time is limited. In others, the office coordinates the coordinators of the Hispanic ministry of the parishes.

- New people have been committed to serve and put their talents at the service of the parish either by serving in the Eucharist, in the choir, or by assisting in the preparation of altar servers
- Offer a real space and representation of the Hispanics in the different parish councils that help an integration and unification of the parish community.
- Promote the stores of religious articles and materials in Spanish.
- The community contributes financially to the parish, we are more involved so that we are taken into account in the decisions of the parish Pastoral Council, Finance Council
- Parish structures (buildings) are expanding due to the influx of Hispanic / Latino families.
- Invite to parish programs: Strengthen the sense of belonging, make people feel welcome, implement dynamics to strengthen relationships between the community, greater training for hospitality ministers.

Social Ministry

- Some parishes and St. Vincent de Paul have a program to provide food to families.
- Establish an information system about jobs available in the area.
- Worrying aspects and attention: the peripheries are not well known, there is a lot of focus on the sacraments, but not on social action
- Lack of social assistance such as assistance to the homeless, aid towards health
- Knights of Columbus, and the Office of Hispanic Ministry, to help Latinos who can not pay for electricity bills, have lost their jobs, are in need of financial support after surgeries and transplants and those who are victims of Domestic Violence.
- There is an initiative in a parish of what is known as a Help Station in the parish house, providing: food and clothing for people in need of it.
- We participate in food collection and distribution to members and non-members of the parish
- Help families with youth at risk (drugs, etc.), families that need counseling
- Within the social service ministry it should be mentioned that transportation is provided to those who are not licensed, some parish organizes activities to have funds for low-income families.

Visits to the Sick

- Continue visiting the sick and the elderly in their homes or in hospitals, bringing them the Eucharist,

Encuentro

- Continue with the V Encuentro process as new achievements have been obtained that have made the community grow a little more and make known what the church offers not only to the Anglo-Saxon community but also to the Hispanic / Latino community
- That the V Encuentro process continue so that more people are part of it.
- Continue visiting people in the process as well as others in the periphery

Life Witness

- Prepare an evangelization team in charge of reaching the people of the periphery to continue understanding their needs and helping them to return to the Church
- Set an example of more compassion and mercy with more facts than words
- That they continue to give opportunities for Encounter with Jesus through Diocesan retreats for men and women, retreats from Emmaus, Life in the Spirit (The Charismatic Renewal), Retreats for Evangelization, Men for Christ and with Christ vocations, Family Retreat , Etc.
- Continue to encourage missionary and prayer groups that invite to strengthen the faith also with the search for catechesis and Bible classes that are offered.
- We must prepare ourselves and know better the Scriptures and the Doctrine of the Catholic Faith and live the Gospel, to be able to evangelize with our life testimony to those who have moved away.
2. **Stewardship and Development**
- Some parishes have groups of adolescents and young adults. A full-time position for adult youth ministry was created in the diocese.
- Some churches that did not give space to the devotional celebrations begin to give spaces, in some we see that there is availability of mass in the main church.
- Some parishes have representatives of the Hispanic community in their Parish Council to improve dialogue and joint work.
- In some parishes there are people who are part of the Hispanic Ministry, in others more leaders of different ages are being incorporated for the different ministries.
- There are parishes that offer spaces for people to express themselves and express their ideas or feelings by holding regular meetings open to anyone who wants to attend.
- Creation of ministries that welcome the community: Liturgical dance and music group, readers group, group of ushers.
- Having a committed lay person, the priest who supports us in the activities, religious sisters, assistance from Catholic Charities towards pregnant women and many volunteers with diverse talents.
- Increase the number of communities that are aware of contributing economically to their parishes.

3. **Family Ministry**
- Some parishes have implemented pastoral care for families and hold talks and events for families.
- In some parishes and dioceses there is support for families with retreats and instruction in the method of Natural Family Planning in Spanish.
- There are different initiatives that are responding to a ministry/pastoral for family unity: Path to Marriage, Catholic Christian Family Movement, small communities, prayer groups, Marriage Enrichment Retreats, charismatic spirituality retreats for the whole family, Faith and Life workshops and it is worth mentioning a marriage preparation project for couples living in free union.
- Coordination with the Office of Hispanic Ministry in Marriage Preparation and Enrichment.
- Encourage in the family the importance of sharing the faith with their children, especially with young people and young adults.

4. **Youth and Young Adult Ministry**
- Use the opportunity to invite the quinceañeras, accompanying them and joining them to the life of the church through special classes for them, or to the youth ministry of the parish.
- Different parishes and dioceses offer various types of retreats for youth and young adults: (1) For minors: retreats among Hispanic / Latino youth so youth can grow in faith. (2) For young adults: have retreats such as Experience in Christ, Covenant for Love, Youth Charismatic Renewal, Easter book, prayer groups, Bible studies and service. (3) Vocational: on the occasion of WYD in Panama and the Synod in October 2018, there is a diocese that offers a retreat based on the themes of discernment and vocation. Another diocese offers a retreat for men in a vocational key called: Men for Christ and with Christ.
- There are youth groups in Spanish in some parishes and dioceses, especially for young adults.
- Young people in various places are invited to take an active part in the parishes through ministries, activities and spaces where everyone is welcome.

5. **Faith Formation and Catechesis**
- There are some models of the School of Christian Formation in Spanish for adults at the diocesan level that offer in several parishes a program of formation in the faith, among them: The School of Faith: Christ the Teacher (Diocese of Charleston), San Juan Diego Training School, Be Prepared in Spanish (Archdiocese of Mobile), School of Ministries (SEPI), the Apostles of the Word, among others.
- The experiences of retreats are also moments of encounter with the Lord and of formation such as: retreats from ACTS, Emmaus, Cursillos, parish retreats for those preparing for Confirmation or First
Communion and biblical reflection groups at the parish level.
- Workshops are also organized at the inter-parochial and diocesan levels where the Catholic faith can be studied more closely using the catechism of the Catholic Church, Canon Law and the Social Doctrine of the Church.
- In some communities where Hispanic ministry is beginning, it is beginning to respond to the needs of Hispanic-Latino children in catechesis; in some the catechesis is taught in Spanish.
- A strong need to receive the sacraments and pre-sacramental preparation for them has been identified in some places, from couples living in free union to the rest of the family.
- Another moment of formation is presented by the parishes that encourage small communities or ecclesial communities, where they pray, enlighten life through study and sharing of the Word.
- In some dioceses there is collaboration between the Hispanic Ministry and the Office of Christian Formation at the diocesan level on topics of catechesis for adults.
- The number of parishes that offer training to adult-parents of children in catechesis is increasing at the same time that their children are preparing to receive the sacraments.
- That parishes with Hispanic communities offer reading, writing, English and Spanish classes.

6. Leadership Development and Ministry Formation
- There are several levels of initiatives in training programs in Regions V and XIV:
- In some dioceses there is the Diocesan program for formation of Hispanic Leaders called: “Missionary Disciples”
- Two-year training program: School of Ministry offered by SEPI designed for pastoral leaders and according to the individual needs of the dioceses.
- Three-year training programs: Certification program for Hispanic Catechists; a program with monthly meetings and retreat at the end of each year; San Juan Diego School of Formation also has the components of basic knowledge in faith, spiritual retreat and human development / accompaniment.
- Others also dedicate spaces to the formation of leaders and preachers and strengthen the group of leading couples.
- The Diocesan tribunal offers workshops and materials in Spanish to train bilingual people who can accompany those who need it in the annulment process.
- At the parish and diocesan level, workshops are offered for people to participate in various liturgical and ecclesial ministries such as Bible study, choir, adult education, retreats and cultural ministry. (diocesan level, OCP-Oregon Catholic Press Institute)
- In a diocese is being implemented as requested by those who attended the sessions of the V Meeting the Training Plan in Spanish in the four deaneries.
- Some dioceses value the fact that there are beginning Hispanic / Latino bilingual lay catechists and lay leaders in the parishes.

7. Liturgy and Spirituality
- Celebrations and devotions that recognize and respect how Hispanics manifest, live, and enjoy our faith through: Patronal Celebrations, rosaries, Mañanitas to the Virgin of Guadalupe, Christmas Posadas and Novenas, Pastorelas, Living Viacrucis, Holy Week, Processions of Good Friday, Pentecost, Marian Masses, Midnight Christmas’ Masses.
- The opportunity to have weekly Spanish Masses are increasingly in number in different dioceses although there are still places where they are celebrated once or twice a month and some cases where it is still denoted that the mass is celebrated in “the main church.” Some parishes have celebrations of bilingual masses to respond to the need for Masses in Spanish. In some places we also see the schedule change at Sunday Mass (Saturday morning, Wednesday) to accommodate Hispanic workers who work weekends in hotels, restaurants and other attractions that work more over the weekend.
- Responding to the spiritual needs of our regions, we see the increase in the number of prayer circles, Holy Hours, healing
masses, healing retreats, Adoration of the Blessed Sacrament, devotion to the Holy Rosary (May, October and missionary virgin in the parishes), Eucharistic and Marian congresses, spiritual retreats.

- The sacrament of reconciliation or confession is also offered and more and more response is seen in providing priests who speak Spanish, but there is still a need in many places for priests who speak Spanish.

8. Immigration
- In some dioceses there is collaboration with Catholic Charities and other immigrant organizations in the community that help immigrants by offering information, education, workshops, conferences, talks and free counseling services on immigration issues.
- It also seeks to bridge the gap between the immigrant community and health services, housing, consulate issues, police, banks and any other agency that may be of benefit to the immigrant.

9. Vocations
- There are retreat initiatives for vocational discernment in some dioceses such as Men for Christ and with Christ (archdiocese of Mobile), motivation by the Director of Vocations who celebrates masses in Spanish for the priesthood, permanent diaconate and religious life.
- To be a bridge between the Spanish and English speaking seminarists, promoting the participation of both seminarists in celebrations and activities of the Hispanic community.
- A diocese is working on a Hispanic Lay Ministry program that wants to become a permanent Hispanic diaconate program. This program is connected with a pilot program to be permanent deacons.

10. Catholic Education (K-12)
- Several leadership teams from Catholic schools have attended the Latino Enrollment Institute through the University of Notre Dame and are actively trying to reach the Hispanic community to enroll their children in Catholic schools.
- In some dioceses the office of Catholic schools has offered our teachers and administrators of Catholic schools, professional development in educational practices and cultural competence to serve students of diverse languages and cultures to their families.
- Students from Catholic schools expressed the desire to increase Hispanic groups to socialize, live the fellowship and service.

11. Global Solidarity
- There were no comments in this area.

12. Campus Ministry
- There were no comments in this area.

13. Intercultural Competencies
- There are several efforts of understanding and intercultural openness throughout regions V and XIV, among them:
  - The diocesan pastoral plan is bilingual; the Hispanic pastoral plan is bilingual and includes all offices
  - Office of Catholic Schools has offered teachers and administrators of Catholic school’s professional development in educational practices and cultural competence
  - Seminarians attend Spanish classes, Spanish masses, experiences of cultural immersion inside and outside the United States.
  - At the parish level promoting parochial events that celebrate culture, food and music that unite the different cultures, the number of bilingual staff in the parishes is also growing little by little.

B. Pro-Life Ministry
- Care in Spanish for pregnant women
- Support with instruction for families on the method of Natural Family Planning, in some places this practice is four sessions that includes an introduction and three more meetings per year.

C. Justice and Peace
- There is collaboration with Catholic Charities and other community organizations that help immigrants.
- There are initiatives to collect funds through organizing galas and other activities for the
benefit of families who live in situations of poverty.

E. Migrant Ministry

- There are initiatives throughout regions V and XIV responding to this pastoral area:
- In some dioceses the migrant community is provided with ways to cover their basic needs such as shelter, food, health, visits of the mobile consulates of their countries of origin, legal advice and their pastoral needs such as formation in the faith, sacraments and spiritual guidance.
- Field workers are visited in some dioceses and dialogue is been held with some landlords to request their permission and help (transportation) for workers to attend mass in the nearest parish.
- There is more awareness of continuing to open spaces to respond to the needs of the young people of the immigrant community.

I. Ecclesial Movements

- There are several ecclesial movements in regions V and XIV here are some: Cursillo, Emmaus, John XXIII, New Evangelization, School of Evangelization San Andrés, Catholic Christian Family Movement, Charismatic Renewal, Path to Marriage.
- It is important to emphasize that it is necessary to present the movement to the bishop in each diocese and receive his approval and also receive a spiritual guide for each movement.
- These ecclesial movements within the dioceses have their formation and follow-up programs for their members, there is also formation of a diocesan team for each group or movement.
- There are regional structures for some of these movements where they meet periodically as in the case of the Charismatic Renewal in Miami, which offers retreats and life seminars in the Spirit for adults and youth.

J. Human Development

- They worry about offering self-esteem workshops, knowledge and personal acceptance outside the Church that can collaborate with the integration, growth and development of its members.
- They also worry about offering English classes for those who have difficulties with the language, there is a variety of ESL programs for adults.
- There are also health assistance programs counting on the volunteer work of doctors and nurses.
- In some cases, catechesis is offered in Spanish in order to influence the roots (knowledge of own culture).

K. Communications and New Media

- Production of radio programs in Spanish and in some places (Miami), there is a radio station in Spanish: Radio Paz.
- There is not much information about what communication is done only brochures, FB.

L. Scripture and Theology

- There are different creative responses in the search for the Word: Biblical studies in parishes and homes (grassroots communities), Theology and Pastoral bible courses, Bible seminars.
- Lectio Divina is read in some dioceses in small communities that meet in their homes.

6. List some of the best ideas and successful ways the dioceses in the Region gave for welcoming, accompanying, and embracing Hispanics/Latinos in their communities, especially: family ministries, adolescents and young adults, and those who have left the faith or are in at-risk situations:

1. Evangelization and Mission Outreach

- Letters, phone calls and welcome visits, invitation and accompaniment.
- Coordinate means of transportation for those who do not have it.
- Go out to meet our brothers and sisters, carrying out missionary activities once a month, two by two, distributing Catholic Bibles and rosaries to the houses they visit.
- Prepare small communities to get closer to the people in the peripheries and invite them.

Regions 5 and 14  
Regional Working Document, 31
• Involve those who are lukewarm in the life of the parish.
• Make personal invitations during the different activities that take place in the Church, including Masses.
• Contact, offer support, listen to them, visit them, give them motivation, maintain communication with families, especially those who have problems of any kind or have left the Church.
• Accompaniment (continue visiting, accompany people, offer testimonies), create small groups.
• Organize prayer groups that take into account those who have left the Church, as well as those who feel confused in their faith.

**Hospitality and Welcome**
• Make welcome, courtesy and evangelization visits to the homes of the families of the community.
• Introduce new members of the community during the Mass.
• Personally contact new families and introduce them to the community.
• Create trust and personal relationships.
• The leaders of parish ministries welcome the people in the entrances to the parish.
• Offer a welcome gift to new members consisting of a rosary, a stamp and a candy. Then, they take a picture and put it in a special place on a mural in the parish.
• Prepare a database that allows us to know the family profile of new parishioners and invite them to share their gifts with the community.
• Welcome and accompany families who come to the Church for the preparation of Baptism and Quinceañeras.

**Community Building**
• Motivate the community, making them feel an important part of it.
• Create spaces of social coexistence to get to know each other and create a family atmosphere, including sports events, culture, etc.
• Celebrate the birthdays and anniversaries of community members monthly as a community.
• Prepare special blessings for children who have not done their 1st communion.
• Promote parochial events such as retreats and musical concerts.
• Open more spaces in the parish buildings so that people can use them and feel as they do in their Church.

**Social Ministry**
• Parish Ministries to collect clothes, food and money and support people who need it.
• Support groups for people in need, including wives and children of deported immigrants.
• Form teams in the community to keep informed of those who are sick and / or going through difficulties to visit them and help them as much as possible.

**Visits to the Sick**
• Train groups to visit in pairs those who cannot reach the Church due to illness or physical limitations.

2. **Stewardship and Development**
• Committee of "Missionary Disciples"
• Fair of ministries.
• Hire a social ministry coordinator to collaborate with local agencies and professionals to respond to the needs of the parishioners.
• Look for good coordination with the diocesan offices to have an attention to the Latino community in all areas.
• Create a community fund to support people in need and support parish groups with needs.
• Stewardship program in Spanish, involving the leaders in the planning of the parish stewardship.
• Create a Hispanic Council of several parishes to support the Hispanic Diocesan Office in the organization of events, retreats, evangelization and integration of Hispanics in the parishes.
• Allow them to serve so that they can exercise their gifts and talents.
• Fundraising (sports activities, kermes, food)

3. **Family Ministry**
• Support and train parents according to current challenges.
• After the Mass, sharing the good cultural customs of the countries reflected in the community.
- Form Pastoral teams for family ministry.
- Develop family activities, meetings, and catechesis
- The Catholic Christian Family Movement (MFCC) has provided accompaniment to the families involved.
- School / Workshops for Parents
- Retreats or counseling for couples or single or single people
- Ministries for the needs of families (single mothers, domestic violence, family planning, etc.)
- Have daycare in the church for families who may need it
- Training programs for couples and couples leaders in Natural Methods of Family Planning
- Visit families to meet them, invite them to mass and to parish activities, and create small communities with them.
- Increase pre-marital courses in Spanish

4. Youth and Young Adult Ministry
- Preferential option for young people and young adults.
- Allow the creation of parochial, inter-parochial, or diocesan groups, according to the realities and needs of youth.
- Invite young people to form themselves and serve.
- Accompany and support young people, not impose.
- Invite the young people to be part of the parish councils and the planning of the different parish and diocesan events.
- Promote the participation of young people in the multicultural World Youth Day.
- Youth Mass
- Bilingual Masses for 2nd and 3rd generation youth.
- Summer camp as a meeting point between parents and children.
- Chat for Quinceañeras
- Encuentros Juveniles in Spanglish has allowed a space in which they feel welcomed within their reality as young people born or raised in this country.
- Parish retreats, of ecclesial or diocesan movements so that young people have an encounter with Jesus and know other young people with whom they can identify.

(Ex: Christ Experience or Youth Encounters)

- Strengthen the youth group and make them participants in the activities of the parish.
- Identify and train leaders to accompany adolescents and young people.
- Approach young people at risk of drugs, gangs, etc. through organizations of community leaders.
- Work with young people to guide their courtship and marriage
- Involve the youth in the mass.

5. Faith Formation and Catechesis
- Religious formation using the bilingual Good Shepherd Catechesis for families with young children so that parents can get involved, even if they do not read.
- Every two months promote Mini-retreats.
- Destining more resources for formation and spiritual growth.
- Retreat for missionary disciples.
- Sunday school for children
- Festival of Faith
- Encourage small faith formation groups
- Form groups that can be created in the parishes, such as: Bible class, marriage or family meetings ...
- Include catechists who speak Spanish in the catechesis and offer bilingual material for parents to read and be involved in the sacramental formation of their children.
- Offer and invite to School of Christian Formation, retreats, workshops and courses.
- Bilingual books for catechesis
- Offer catechesis in Spanish to children who make their first communion.
- That the cost in faith formation for children and other activities involving the family be accessible
- Perform more activities oriented by age groups (adults, youth, adolescents and children)
- Retreats, grassroots communities
- The new training programs should be carried out for the entire community so that islands are not formed in the parishes.
- Support catechesis for children and adults
- Bible study
- Bilingual conferences in the Cathedral, with special guests, to promote apologetics,
preserving Hispanic catholicity, Marian devotion, and diocesan mass reach to the peripheries.

6. Leadership Development and Ministry Formation
   • Listen carefully to the community, asking what the real needs are.
   • Identify needs and provide formation based on reality, including new leaders or those with pastoral experience.
   • Formation of people (preferably couples) to be leaders in marriage and family ministry
   • Offer tutors who can accompany new missionary disciples
   • Schedule more pastoral leadership courses, invite, accompany
   • Training in how to get out and evangelize
   • Prayer and Life Workshops to train leaders who can organize workshops in small groups, even in homes.

7. Liturgy and Spirituality
   • Bilingual Mass for 2nd and 3rd generations
   • Daily Mass in Spanish
   • Count on the presence of a Hispanic Priest where they have Mass in Spanish.
   • Enthrone the homes to the Sacred Hearts of Jesus and Mary.
   • Incorporate Lectio Divina and rosaries
   • The festival of the Lord of Miracles has not only brought together Peruvians in the area, it has also promoted this devotion in other Hispanic communities.
   • The practice of inns in different communities is the favorite advent preparation of our communities.
   • The practice of via Crucis viviente has promoted the encounter with Jesus.
   • The celebrations of the Virgin of Guadalupe, including through dance, concerts, and other expressions of love for the Virgin, where the bishop is present.
   • Bilingual celebrations
   • Lent Retreats
   • The sending of the Missionary Virgin in the parishes from Sunday to Sunday has fostered family prayer.
   • Practice of the weekly visit to the Most Holy has helped to have that personal encounter with Jesus.
   • Promote the celebration of different Christian devotions, such as the recitation of the Holy Rosary and/or the recitation of the Liturgy of the Hours
   • Use bilingual missals at mass
   • Prayer groups

8. Immigration
   • Help connect family members of those who are imprisoned for immigration reasons with immigration attorneys.

9. Vocations
   • Be visited more often by the Bishop
   • Support and promote vocations among Hispanics.

10. Catholic Education (K-12)
    • Invite Hispanic students and their families to the Church and Catholic schools.
    • Provide information in Spanish about Catholic schools
    • Offer English classes for adults in Catholic schools.

11. Global Solidarity
    • There were no comments in this area.

12. Campus Ministry
    • There were no comments in this area.

13. Intercultural Competencies
    • Bilingual conferences at the Cathedral, with special guests to encourage integration between the two communities.
    • Have the presence of a Hispanic Priest in the parishes where the Mass is celebrated in Spanish.
    • Living more with the Anglo community.
    • Create and develop bilingual parish materials such as: parochial and baptismal registration forms, religious education forms, flyers, posters or brochures that connect individuals with the parish.
    • Hispanic Festival promotes Hispanic culture and unity in diversity.
    • Implement the Hispanic Pastoral Plan in all communities with Hispanic presence in their territorial limits.
    • Masses and bilingual activities, planned together.
    • The SEDER Practice is part of the Hispanic and non-Hispanic community.
- Integration of priests, vicars and deacons in the community to meet their needs, desires and gifts.
- Recognize diversity in parishes (different languages and cultures)
- Integrate Hispanics in the processes of identifying parish needs and pastoral strategies.
- Learn about the diverse cultures found within Hispanic communities, including languages, customs and traditions.
- Translate homilies from English to Spanish for adults who do not understand English.

C. Justice and Peace
- Public schools are places where young people have been found at permanent risk. The Hispanic Apostolate is collaborating to help young people at risk of drugs, gangs and other problems.

E. Migrant Ministry
- The Hispanic Apostolate has created some groups as a result of looking for Hispanics in the periphery (eg. the migration of minors from Central America, undocumented persons, those who came to help after Katrina.)
- Visit the workers in the field.

G. Ministry with the Incarcerated and Detained
- Support families with family members in jail
- Visiting Hispanic prisoners periodically, especially to reach young people.
- To put in contact the relatives of those who are imprisoned for immigration reasons with immigration lawyers.

I. Ecclesial Movements
- One day charismatic retreats.
- The Charismatic Renewal has helped to be more in prayer and have that encounter with Jesus through nights of praises and healing masses.
- The Catholic Christian Family Movement has provided accompaniment to families.
- Constant invitation, to attend prayer groups where there are.
- Promote and form charismatic groups that can meet on weekends.
- Retreats from Emmaus men and women have given a good accompaniment to men and women for a better family life and in their conversion process.
- Matrimonial Dialogue-MDS.
- Guidance and accompaniment of the priests to the movements.

J. Human Development
- Develop ministries of a social nature (finance, labor, English language) in parishes and schools.

K. Communications and New Media
- Offer diocesan and parochial bilingual communication, as well as information about Catholic schools, including signs, newsletters, websites, etc. that are easy to read and understand.
- Offer simultaneous interpretation.

L. Scripture and Theology
- Invite new parishioners to participate in Bible studies.

7. List some of the best ideas and successful ways the dioceses in the Region gave for promoting and accompanying Hispanic/Latino leaders? What more is needed for a greater number of Hispanic/Latino Catholics to discern ecclesial vocations (priesthood, diaconate, religious life, lay ministry)?

1. Evangelization and Mission
- Collaborating with projects already established or new in the community so that members have a better evangelization and know better the life of the parish.
- Companies invited to promote work among Hispanics.
- Parish festivals.
- Support for those in need (spiritual, social, economic) regardless of their religion
- Time and accompaniment

2. Stewardship and Development
- An independent Hispanic Parish Council.
- Financial assistance to those institutions that support the formation of priests and religious.
• Helping to find Hispanic ministries in other parishes when our parish does not have
• Identification of new members in events and ministries and encouraging them to become leaders.
• Training programs, such as SEPI’s and documentaries about those who serve in the church
• Coordinator for the Hispanic community in the parish

3. Family Ministry
• There were no comments in this area.

4. Youth and Young Adult Ministry
• Share with priests, consecrated and religious and have conversations that encourage vocational discernment
• Create a Youth Ministry where there is none.
• Encourage young adults and adults to attend parish talks/misions and classes at SEPI to equip themselves with better leadership skills to serve the community.
• Workshops and retreats of vocation in Spanish, for example, retreats “Atrévete.”
• Inviting young people to be part of groups, ministries and apostolic movements and in liturgical ministries.

5. Faith Formation and Catechesis
• Implement more preparation and catechetical programs based on the Bible.
• Lectio Divina group for leaders.
• Include topics on religious vocations in the children's faith formation curriculum.

6. Leadership Development and Ministry Formation
• A strong, well-structured Hispanic lay ministry program, including leadership groups in the parishes and workshops throughout the year.
• Promote the leaders, giving them responsibilities in the parish, trusting them and accompanying them spiritually.
• Attend the leadership classes at SEPI or bring the SEPI professors to the diocese.
• The diocesan offices of the Hispanic ministry
• Spiritual direction and confessions in Spanish
• Existing leaders support and motivate new leaders through support and prayer
• Formation of Children's choir
• Priests to support pastoral initiatives of Hispanic leaders in the formation of new groups and ministries.
• Preparation for altar servers
• Bilingual training workshops for ministries and the community, with financial help for those who need it.

7. Liturgy and Spirituality
• Adoration of the Most Holy has promoted fidelity to prayer and commitment to follow-up.
• Groups of the Divine Mercy, the rosary and prayer.
• Patron Saint celebrations and other religious devotions.
• Hispanic Choirs.
• Spiritual retreat.

8. Immigration
• Immigration Educational activities with attorneys invited

9. Vocations
• The “Elijah Cup” program
• Start in the homes, the domestic Churches, training the parents in the different vocations that their children could have to help them cultivate them.
• Strengthen and increase the number of altar servers or altar servers
• Retreats, such as the vocational Retreat for men by Christ for Christ.
• Offer more information about vocations in Spanish.
• Make it as easy as possible for Hispanics to become permanent deacons.
• Presence of a Hispanic Priest in the parish
• Encourage opportunities for children and young people to live with priests, consecrated and religious and have conversations that encourage vocational discernment.
• That they work together with the youth ministry and the vocations department.
• Vocational retreats for young people
• the presence of a Hispanic religious order
• Vocation promotion programs: presentations in the parish, weekend
dedicated to vocations, workshops for young people and information on vocations in children’s catechetical programs.

10. Catholic Education (K-12)
   - Dedicate specific moments of the school year to highlight the value of priestly vocations.
   - Promote Catholic education for children and offer monetary help to families who cannot afford it.

11. Global Solidarity
   - There were no comments in this area.

12. Campus Ministry
   - There were no comments in this area.

13. Intercultural Competencies

8. What are some important insights and noteworthy recommendations that emerged from the dioceses throughout the process, especially ideas that have not yet been mentioned?

1. Evangelization and Mission Insights
   - Socialization in the parish is a way of welcoming and supporting people.
   - Visiting families is very important.
   - How important it is to serve the elderly, the sick and the disabled.
   - Get involved-commit-support-in this way we live the love of our neighbor.
   - We have learned to live as a family in the process of the V Encuentro.
   - We should not fear visits to the peripheries. We can continue to replicate the process of the V Encuentro, which opened our eyes to the people in our periphery, and to their needs.
   - There are people who are interested in getting involved in the church (groups, activities...), but nobody invites them.
   - It's good to listen and not judge!
   - Every person who does not attend mass has their reasons, but it is our job to identify the factors why our church is not an outgoing church.
   - There is a perceived lack of belonging on the part of Hispanics / Latinos in the parishes.
   - More priests need to get involved with the Hispanic community.
   - "Here I have seen the same people in the activities and as they do not like other people to join them”.
   - More support is needed for families with members in military services
   - We perceive that there is a lack of attention to the population at risk: imprisoned, sick, addicted, those suffering from mental illness ...
   - There is a chasm between clergy and laity that does not allow a communal development of programs that respond to the real problems that communities face. People respond better without the rules and concerns of pastors.
   - We must evangelize more people who are already part of our community so that later they can evangelize others.
   - We need to visit those people who have not yet come to church and discover why they have not given themselves the task of being part of our community.

Recommendations
   - Repeat the process of the V Encuentro.
   - Organize missionary teams-it's easy.
   - Let's not be content to go to Mass-let's be street people of the faith and leave indifference behind.
   - Create a hospitality committee.
• Let’s walk with patience.
• Create evangelism parish groups.
• Establish support groups in the parish.
• Form a Social Service Group, with the leading role of youth.
• Implement and strengthen the Pastoral Plan.
• Establish welcome teams.
• Give testimony of life, and living testimony of love to Our Lord.
• We must visit those who live in the peripheries and knock on their doors.
• Share our experience with others.
• We must be more aware of the reality that they live in our parish.
• Be an example for young people and children.
• Put into practice what we have learned.
• Create environments that promote the welcome of new members.
• Encourage activities that promote communication and participation.
• Leave our comfort zone to invite those who left the church.
• Attract the disenfranchised or the disillusioned.
• Continue with small communities and carry out activities in the sectors visited.
• Have courage and learn more about the faith in order to defend it and transmit it to others.
• Involve older people in all parish activities.
• Carry out activities where families can receive those who live alone or whose family is in the country of origin.
• Integration Pastoral for new members.
• Promote the results of the synod.
• Put a help station in the parish.
• Work on new projects for ourselves, and also to help the community in general.

2. **Stewardship and Development Insights**

• The priest in the parish is the fundamental element that should unite all.
• The Pastoral de Conjunto - parochial and diocesan must be integrated more.
• Understand that each is important to the community.

• It would be good to present our needs to the parish (by surveys, censuses) so that together we can work on the solutions.
• We must act, not stay with the desire.
• It is nice to put talents into practice.
• Appreciate and participate more in what is offered.
• There are people who are interested in getting involved in the church (groups, activities ...), but nobody invites them.
• Larger buildings are needed for the number of Hispanics / Latinos there are.
• It would be good to take advantage of the gifts and talents of the Hispanic community and their vitality in the life of the Church.
• We must promote the integration of the community to the different ministries so that we are part of the solution.
• Always at the root of failure in Hispanic ministry, both at the parish and diocesan levels, is lack of Pastoral de Conjunto: when plans are made for Hispanics without their participation at the table.
• They do not trust Hispanic leaders.
• They do not give us permission to use the spaces.
• Treat Hispanic adults as children.
• Hispanics are disappointed.

**Recommendations**

• That in the parish office there is someone who knows the needs of the people.
• Prepare a database of parish members, with their gifts and abilities.
• Form a group of professionals, who give their time and talent to the community.
• Implement the Ministry Fair.
• Promote the vocation to service.
• Join as leaders and involve others.
• Challenge the Hispanic community to evangelize their own community and create a sense of co-responsibility, both in service and finances.
• Offer transportation so that people who can not drive can participate.
• Involve older people in all parish activities.
• Pick up the children and take them to the catechism.
• Motivate those who think they have no gifts to serve to make a positive difference in the community.
• "Encourage young people and adults to integrate and help in the ministries".
• Create spaces for dialogue with pastors.

3. Family Ministry
• We must unite the family more.
• We must motivate families to participate more in the services of the church.
• Have a marriage and family ministry.
• Encourage more spiritual practices in the family.
• Accompany families who feel weak in their Catholic faith due to ignorance.
• More family reunions and retreats.
• Offer daycare during Mass / activities.
• Individual spiritual counseling for young people and marriages.
• Conserve and strengthen values in our homes as a domestic Church.
• Support single mothers or fathers (keep the Church close to their children).
• There is a gap between the 1st generation and their children (2nd and 3rd generation). Bridges must be built between these generations through family and youth ministry.

4. Youth and Young Adult Ministry
• Form a Social Service Group, with the leading role of youth.
• Support the project of the groups for adolescents and young adults.
• Establish groups of Hispanic youth.
• Create activities in which young people feel useful: tutoring and music workshops for children; that they teach technology to adults; visits to the elderly.
• "Encourage young people and adults to integrate and help in the ministries".
• Young people are one of the main concerns of the church.
• Be an example for young people.
• Offer spiritual counseling for young people.
• There is a gap between the 1st generation and their children (2nd and 3rd generation). Bridges must be built between these generations through family and youth ministry.

5. Faith Formation and Catechesis
• Continue the sacramental preparation.
• Listen to the children and include them in the activities.
• People have a great need to know more about the Catholic faith.
• Continue to promote the study of the Bible.
• Be an example always and everywhere.
• Have courage and learn more about the faith in order to defend it and transmit it to others.
• Guide couples when one of the spouses professes another religion.
• Better evangelization of people to know more about the commandments.
• That priests help more in processes that parishioners do not know (e.g. cancellations).
• Have buses to pick up the children and take them to the catechism.
• Involve children / youth in the service, p. ex. visits to the elderly.
• Provide standard catechetical formation in the Hispanic community.
• Make Apologetics workshops.
• There is a lack of training programs adapted to the local reality of Hispanics and presented by Latinos.
• There are too many rules and rigorous processes to obtain permission to gather groups or invite speakers or movements from other places.
• Bilingual classes and artistic activities.

6. Leadership Development and Ministry Formation
• It must renew, train, and give space for new leaders / servers in the parish.
• Increase integral formation in leaders, to better serve others.
• You have to learn to help others.
• Ministers who speak Spanish are missing.
• Promote more participation and dedication to pastoral work: biblical study and Catholic doctrine; prayer groups; and groups of services to families.
• They do not trust Hispanic leaders.
• We need more prepared leaders, bilingual classes, singing classes / instruments.

7. Liturgy and Spirituality
• Maintain our traditions / customs.
• The Eucharist must be completely in Spanish, with a Hispanic priest.
• Childcare during Masses / activities.
• Offer daily Mass in Spanish for those who work on weekends, and confessions before Mass.
• Promote devotions in families.
• “Do more activities than one usually sees in our countries to encourage us to continue”.
• Prayer groups in parishes are not authorized or supported.
• Create choirs of different ages.
• Multiply the prayer groups.

8. Immigration
• Offer spiritual formation classes that talk about common problems, such as the immigration situation.

9. Vocations
• Ministers who speak Spanish are missing.
• Separate churches have a great advantage in preparing and sending Hispanic leaders because they do not have long and expensive Catholic processes and demanding requirements for the formation of priests and deacons.
• Priests must be prepared for Hispanic ministry.

10. Catholic Education (K-12)
• There were no comments in this area.

11. Global Solidarity
• There were no comments in this area.

12. Campus Ministry
• There were no comments in this area.

13. Intercultural Competencies
• The integration process between the English-speaking community and the Spanish-speaking community must be followed up.
• In many places the support of the parish priests is lacking in the fiestas of the Hispanics.
• Documents available in Spanish (eg. annulment of marriages, applications, documents related to immigration...).
• There is a remarkable division among the different ethnic groups in the parishes.
• Increase the number of parishes that offer Spanish and English classes.
• Do more community activities that represent different ethnic groups.
• “Carry out and make known more of our traditional celebrations”.
• Create bilingual events.

C. Justice and Peace
• Implement the Ministry of Social Justice in parishes with Hispanic communities.

F. Ecumenism
• Jehovah's Witnesses represent a big challenge because many Hispanic families have seen their members join them.
• Charismatic evangelical groups have also been very successful in attracting Hispanics, through Hispanic leaders and using language and culture in their favor.
• With the shortage of Latin priests, deacons and religious, it is extremely difficult to compete with the groups that proselytize.

G. Ecclesial Movements
• Charismatic groups and spiritualities are not authorized in certain parishes.

H. Human Development
• Offer classes of spiritual formation that speak of common problems, such as the migratory, economic and family situation.

K. Communications and New Media
• Form a communication network that unites needs with people who want to serve.
• Create radio programs for the family.
• Share the parish information with the whole community (bilingual bulletins).
• Activities that promote communication among the members of the community.
• Communication in several languages, by traditional and new media.

L. Scripture and Theology
• Continue to promote the study of the Bible.

N. Hispanics in Public and Professional Life
• Form a group of volunteer professionals, who give their time and talents to the community.
Part IV: Regional Strategies for the Pastoral Care and Accompaniment of Hispanic/Latino Catholics

### Ministerial Area #1: Evangelization and Mission

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strategy #1:</th>
<th>Design resources to equip the pastoral leaders in the parishes to carry out events that favor the relationship between the people that make up the community.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Strategy #2:</td>
<td>Train pastoral leaders at the local level to recognize the range of needs in the Latino community that were made known by the V Encuentro and develop a plan to respond.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Strategy #3:</td>
<td>As a follow-up to the Meeting, organize ongoing processes to equip and motivate Catholics to enter the peripheries to welcome the lost sheep.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Strategy #4:</td>
<td>Create replicable models of evangelizing events and promote them in the Region.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Strategy #5:</td>
<td>Collaborate more with neighboring dioceses and share resources to strengthen evangelization and mission throughout the Region.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Strategy #6:</td>
<td>Develop and implement a plan to train priests in the Region for Hispanic ministry and encourage Hispanic vocations in all communities.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Strategy #7:</td>
<td>Recognizing that the stranger does not always feel at home when coming to church, the Region will prepare a workshop on the principles of hospitality and welcome, with practical examples of how to integrate them into every pastoral ministry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strategy #8:</td>
<td>Neighborhoods are composed of heterogeneous societies ... Organize workshops in the Region to help pastoral leaders recognize the existential peripheries around them and know what to do to welcome and respond to their needs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strategy #9:</td>
<td>Create a campaign in different Catholic media to motivate parishioners to overcome the fear of inviting the one who is different or speaks differently.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strategy #10:</td>
<td>To achieve a real collaborative pastoral between dioceses in the region and offices within each diocese, make a good analysis of available social services and redouble efforts to reach more poor or vulnerable Hispanics in our communities.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Ministerial Area #2: Stewardship and Development

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strategy #1:</th>
<th>Promote the participation of more Hispanics in parish and diocesan finance councils, and offer training workshops so that people can take that role.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Strategy #2:</td>
<td>Establish initiatives and associations to help families of people who have been deported, especially in the financial aspects of family life</td>
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<tr>
<td>Strategy #3:</td>
<td>Promote in the Region the goal of increasing the participation of Hispanics in parish life -</td>
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</table>
especially young people and those who speak English - so that a real difference in plans and programs can be seen in response to the situation and the current needs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strategy #4:</th>
<th>Promote that the diocesan offices hire bilingual people in the new positions</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Strategy #5:</td>
<td>Strengthen communication with other diocesan offices and parish pastoral teams to look at the Hispanic as a gift from God to the Church today and to look for ways to protect and develop that gift</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strategy #6:</td>
<td>Train people to strengthen linguistic and cultural exchange at all levels of the Church: groups, parishes, schools, dioceses and the Region</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strategy #7:</td>
<td>Hire a Latino marketing team to develop a message and promotional materials that parishes can use among Hispanics to increase their financial contributions to the economy of parishes and dioceses.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Strategy #8:</td>
<td>Identify Catholic people in the Region who could contribute significant financial resources to Hispanic ministry and cultivate a relationship with them to increase their commitment to the community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strategy #9:</td>
<td>Establish a scholarship fund in each diocese for the formation of Latino pastoral leaders.</td>
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**Ministerial Area #3: Family Ministry**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strategy #1:</th>
<th>Promote more family counseling groups locally.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Strategy #2:</td>
<td>Support more the movements that work with the family and facilitate their collaboration with the diocesan offices in relation to family life, youth ministry and vocations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strategy #3:</td>
<td>Develop, multiply and support retreats for couples and families</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strategy #4:</td>
<td>Introduce the programs on television or radio, and conferences on family matters, in the context of the life of faith ... and create more of the same.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strategy #5:</td>
<td>Promote the social and legal aid networks that already exist to overcome the barriers that prevent Latino families from knowing and benefiting from them.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strategy #6:</td>
<td>Mount a promotional campaign in the Catholic media and new social media to promote that the faith is expressed, shared and deepened in the Latino family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strategy #7:</td>
<td>Find and promote a pastoral response for couples who cannot get married in the church for reasons of immigration status or finances.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strategy #8:</td>
<td>Create and / or publicize dynamic and high-quality resources that Latino parents can use in the Christian formation of their children regarding human sexuality, adapted for different ages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strategy #9:</td>
<td>Provide training to strengthen and improve family ties between parents and their children.</td>
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</table>
### Ministerial Area #4: Youth and Young Adult Ministry

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strategy #1:</th>
<th>Dedicate a person in each diocese to coordinate Pastoral Juvenil at the diocesan level.</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Strategy #2:</td>
<td>Promote and support the creation of networks of diocesan leaders who work in Pastoral Juvenil, in close collaboration with vicariate coordinators and pastors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strategy #3:</td>
<td>Create and / or disclose opportunities for a comprehensive education for young people today, capable of changing their lives.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Strategy #4:</td>
<td>Promote monthly meetings in the parishes with Latino youth and adolescents where emphasis is placed on Gospel values, re-catechize and lead them to discover the happiness found in serving the Lord and his Church</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strategy #5:</td>
<td>Identify or create apologetic materials for Hispanic youth, and promote them in the Dioceses of the Region.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strategy #6:</td>
<td>Encourage the creation of more youth groups, where mentoring, counseling, retreats, faith formation and other programs can be offered—both in Spanish and English.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strategy #7:</td>
<td>Create and offer vocational retreats adapted to the reality of Hispanic youth.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Strategy #8:</td>
<td>That youth events not only have music but also content in both languages - English and Spanish - to show the richness of cultures among young people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strategy #9:</td>
<td>Promote resources and techniques to help US-born adolescents and young Latinos welcome newcomers and feel proud of their ethnic heritage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strategy #10:</td>
<td>Create or promote events and activities that show young Latinos that are part of a church that is not only local, but universal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strategy #11:</td>
<td>Create opportunities at the regional level to train youth as leaders in the Church and among their peers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strategy #12:</td>
<td>Promote the meetings of the youth movements and seek the full integration of them in the youth pastoral networks in the Region and at the diocesan level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strategy #13:</td>
<td>Promote in the Region that Pastoral Juvenil always incorporate service activities for the Catholic community and people with special needs.</td>
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### Ministerial Area #5: Faith Formation and Catechesis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strategy #1:</th>
<th>Share resources and best practices for the faith formation of Latinos with the offices of Hispanic ministry and catechesis of the other dioceses of the Region</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Strategy #2: | Collaborate with neighboring dioceses and regionally to bring the R.C.I.A. to the
communities. The offices of Hispanic Ministry together with the diocesan managers will carry out this activity.

**Strategy #3:** Share and publicize resources / materials for an integral formation and training of the community regarding: spiritual and family life, liturgy, sacraments, mariology, etc. at a basic and advanced level.

**Strategy #4:** Work together at the regional level between faith formation offices, youth ministry, Catholic schools and others so that Hispanic children and youth are more served in the religious and academic areas.

**Strategy #5:** Create and promote replicable event models in dioceses and parishes where people of all ages can deepen their faith.

**Strategy #6:** Increase collaboration with neighboring dioceses in everything that has to do with catechesis and formation in the faith, for example, the training of catechists, events, workshops ...

**Strategy #7:** Develop and offer continued series (for example: the Catechism) that can be offered at the diocesan or parish level.

**Strategy #8:** Identify and publicize the best resources for Hispanic family catechesis and organize teams of volunteers at the diocesan level that can support parents who would like to take charge of their children's faith formation.

**Strategy #9:** Identify or develop resources for online faith formation, and promote them in communities.

**Strategy #10:** Organize basic reading and writing programs, in Spanish and English, to train people to deepen their faith in biblical studies, catechism ...

**Ministerial Area #6: Leadership Development and Ministry Formation**

**Strategy #1:** Identify and share best practices in leadership formation and pastoral training of Hispanic laity for parish and group ministry.

**Strategy #2:** Develop together a curriculum for the formation of lay leaders, and implement it in the dioceses.

**Strategy #3:** Promote and expand SEPI so that all dioceses in the Region can take advantage of what it offers.

**Strategy #4:** Increase the availability of pastoral training programs aimed at Latinos in both languages - or more generally in multiple languages for all groups -. 

**Strategy #5:** Coordinate an action throughout the Region to recruit people who perform the function of extraordinary ministers of the Eucharist and sacristans, and train them to visit patients in their homes or in hospitals.

**Strategy #6:** Develop materials and resources for the training of young leaders -both adolescents and
| Strategy #7: That the Hispanic ministry facilitate the formation programs (School of ministries, and training workshops) |
| Strategy #8: Establish a scholarship fund in each diocese for the formation of Latino pastoral leaders. |
| Strategy #9: Much biblical training is needed to be able to lead biblical groups in parishes ... Identify the best programs in English and Spanish to form leaders of Bible study groups, and promote them in the Region |
| Strategy #10: Develop a workshop for priests of the Region to help them support the training of Hispanic lay leaders and thus awaken and empower local lay leadership. |

### Ministerial Area #7: Liturgy and Spirituality

| Strategy #1: Promote that the continuing education programs of the clergy in the Region incorporate the theme of popular Hispanic / Latino religiosity to enlighten and accompany the Hispanic people with deeper knowledge of such religious / cultural celebrations. |
| Strategy #2: Identify the geographic areas in each diocese where there is a concentrated population of Hispanics without access to a nearby parish that can serve them, and promote there celebrations in their own language and cultural expressions that help to live the sacraments |
| Strategy #3: Share in the Region the liturgical principles that help more to integrate the linguistic and cultural communities in a celebration, and implement them in the parishes. |
| Strategy #4: Develop and promote formation programs and spiritual workshops to strengthen the service provided by liturgical ministers (ushers, readers, musicians / choirs, etc.). |
| Strategy #5: Evaluate and promote the best resources to impart a solid sacramental catechesis in Spanish and English, and for people of different ages (children, youth, adults ...) |
| Strategy #6: Create spaces where diocesan ministers can share ideas and successful practices to strengthen spirituality and increase full participation in the sacraments of Latino families and adults: retreats, formation, parties, catechesis, adoration, devotions… |
| Strategy #7: Identify and promote the use of new technological resources and workshops in the Latino communities, especially with new people who want to participate and serve. |
| Strategy #8: Establish as a priority in school curricula, religious education and retreats for children in the Region. That love and a deeper knowledge of the liturgy and spirituality take priority and be presented in a dynamic and welcoming manner. |
| Strategy #9: Promote the integration of biblical reflections in all our pastoral action, as well as the deepening of the liturgy and the richness of spirituality that we have in our church. |
### Ministerial Area #8: Immigration

| Strategy #1: | Coordinate with all dioceses in the region to have a list of local lawyers and organizations that help immigrants in immigration matters. |
| Strategy #2: | Coordinate an action throughout the Region to establish or increase the dialogue with the legal authorities to help in communication with the migrant community. |
| Strategy #3: | That the Bishops of the Region clearly communicate to the public the position of the Church on immigration reform and help in advocacy with congressional leaders. |
| Strategy #4: | Develop workshops offered in all dioceses about changes in immigration laws and their consequences for undocumented people, dreamers and their families. |
| Strategy #5: | Promote bonds of trust with civil authorities at the local level in all dioceses, so that people can turn to the police or other agents for their protection and human rights - without fear of being deported or separated from the family-. |
| Strategy #6: | Share resources and ideas among the Dioceses of the Region on how to be more present and help more immigrant Latino families. |
| Strategy #7: | Advocate for the right to drive regardless of immigration status in all states of the Region. |
| Strategy #8: | Mobilize entrepreneurs in the Region who depend on the work of immigrants, to have a united political voice in favor of comprehensive immigration reform. |

### Ministerial Area #9: Vocations

| Strategy #1: | Organize at the regional level the implementation of a prayer program for vocations. |
| Strategy #2: | Campaign in the dioceses of the Region to recruit Hispanic candidates in all parishes for the permanent diaconate. |
| Strategy #3: | Offer in the Hispanic communities talks, workshops or homilies of vocational tint. Each Parish must be visited by a seminarian, priest, religious man or woman who can share his/her vocational process. |
| Strategy #4: | Enter into dialogue and collaboration with prayer groups and evangelizing movements to organize workshops and vocational retreats. |
| Strategy #5: | Promote prayer for vocations in homes and develop materials for parents so that they can help their children consider an ecclesial vocation. |
| Strategy #6: | Invite the Seminary to prepare a day in each diocese for Hispanic youth who have a vocational interest. |
| Strategy #7: | That the history and principles of Hispanic ministry, as well as the study of the Hispanic language and cultures, be part of the formation program required for seminarians and the ongoing... |
Strategy #8: That the seminaries in the Region collaborate to implement the best practices in recruiting, training and supporting Latino seminarians, with the participation of their families.

Strategy #9: Promote in the Latino community the vocation to sacramental marriage and family life, by initiating a regional program of preparation for the validation of civil marriages.

Strategy #10: A strong training program for lay Hispanic ministry is needed as a platform for the permanent diaconate, vocations to the priesthood, religious life and the lay ecclesial ministry.

**Ministerial Area #10: Catholic Education (K-12)**

Strategy #1: At the regional level, generate practical information in Spanish about the Catholic schools that motivate the opting for Catholic education, knowing more about its value and advantages, and distribute it to Catholic parishes and schools.

Strategy #2: Create diocesan funds for financial help to families that cannot afford the registration fee.

Strategy #3: Invite Hispanic students and their families to the Church and Catholic schools so that more students can benefit from the gift of Catholic education.

Strategy #4: That Catholic schools offer English and citizenship classes for adults, opening their classrooms to the service of the Hispanic community.

Strategy #5: In collaboration with Catholic education offices, develop processes and activities to welcome Hispanic students and adapt to the diversity of students.

Strategy #6: In states that have programs that provide scholarships or other assistance to enroll in a private school, help Latino parents take advantage of them.

Strategy #7: Promote collaboration between school and Hispanic ministry offices to hold events that help integrate the diverse communities represented in the schools.

Strategy #8: Promote existing programs at the national level that establish communication, accompaniment and ongoing support of parents of children in Catholic schools to parents of future students of Catholic schools, such as the “Madrinas” Program of Notre Dame University.

Strategy #9: Encourage creativity and intentionality in establishing bridges between parochial schools and neighboring parishes. For example: having “Open House” days in schools and ensuring that parents who speak other languages are well served.

Strategy #10: Establish a regional dialogue in the spirit of collaborative pastoral ministry among multicultural ministry agents and those of Catholic education to share successful practices.

**Ministerial Area #11: Global Solidarity**

Strategy #1: That there be a joint pastoral activity among ecclesial movements, small communities, and
parish and diocesan ministries to promote the church’s commitment to human development.

Strategy #2: Advocate to include global solidarity as a constant component in the discernment, formulation and implementation of the pastoral plans of parishes and the diocese.

Strategy #3: Develop and implement training workshops directed and adapted for adult ministers, servers in movements, families, adolescents and young adults that encourages them to participate in local actions that have a global impact.

Strategy #4: Promote the creation of Hispanic leadership and teams for social justice and dedicated to global solidarity, ready to inform the local community about the Bishops’ calls to act in times of emergency at the local or global level or in cases of natural disasters.

Strategy #5: In collaboration with social justice offices, plan and promote events such as Food Packing, Rice Platter, visits to legislators, etc., inviting the entire local Church to promote the integration of diverse ethnic and linguistic communities.

Strategy #6: Campaign in Catholic and social media in Spanish and English to raise awareness about the protection of the environment, our “common home”, supported by a guide that groups and movements can use to study the Pope’s encyclical on the topic.

Strategy #7: Integrate into the plans and programs of the Hispanic ministry the promotion of missions and education on the work of Catholic agencies of global aid in specific projects such as Rice Bowl, Food Packing and relief from natural disasters.

Strategy #8: In each diocese, recruit Latinos to work for CRS in the relief of natural disasters in different parts of the world that they may occur. Then campaign in the dioceses to involve the parish communities to support that work.

Ministerial Area #12: Campus Ministry

Strategy #1: In collaboration with high schools and universities, recruit Latino students to train as peer ministers, then form support and pastoral action groups among Latino students at each school or university.

Strategy #2: Establish pilot teams in each diocese to promote Catholic education in Hispanic / Latino communities, involving Latino alumni and their families.

Strategy #3: In each diocese, work with Catholic schools and universities to identify Latino alumni who remained in the local community and can form groups of young professionals to serve the church and take part in its social mission.

Strategy #4: Ensure that Catholic high schools and universities have training in the Theology of the Body, as a Catholic response to the widespread experience of sexuality outside marriage in Latino communities.

Strategy #5: Engage in a dialogue between Catholic school offices and Hispanic ministry leaders to share resources and successful pastoral school practices to support Latino families in their spirituality and in their commitment to persevere in school.
### Strategy #6: Promote in the Catholic schools of the Region the celebration of the patron saint festivals of the countries of origin of their students and participation in popular devotions.

### Strategy #7: Develop an introductory course to the main documents of the Church (Second Vatican Council, Aparecida, USCCB, etc.) for teachers in Catholic schools and promote their implementation as part of their continuing education in all schools.

### Strategy #8: From the offices of the Hispanic ministry, advocate the creation of a Campus Ministry in each college or university, under the responsibility of a priest in a nearby parish, making a preferential option for Latino students in college.

### Strategy #9: In each diocese, try to build bridges of dialogue between youth and young adult ministers and campus ministers, so that they can organize together a process of transition, accompaniment and support for students from high school to college or university.

### Strategy #10: Organize an effort to recruit Latino students in high schools, colleges and universities to participate in the formation programs of lay pastoral institutes and seek financial help to cover their expenses in these institutes.

### Ministerial Area #13: Intercultural Competencies

#### Strategy #1: Develop workshops, trainings and conferences that provide formation in the communities and serve to unite Catholics of diverse ethnicities, cultures and experiences.

#### Strategy #2: In each diocese, collaborate with the vicar for the clergy to identify priests with the ability to learn or improve their knowledge of Spanish and free them for a season to study.

#### Strategy #3: Promote the study of Spanish, of Hispanic cultures and of the models and tools of Hispanic ministry in the seminary.

#### Strategy #4: Create simple materials to make known the history of Hispanic influence in the Region and in each of its dioceses.

#### Strategy #5: Establish strategies, processes and a regional plan to promote intercultural and inter-diocesan integration of youth of every race and culture in the church.

#### Strategy #6: Create resources and implement programs for the cultural and linguistic training of personnel in the service offices, both at the diocesan level and in the parishes.

#### Strategy #7: Raise awareness among pastoral teams and secretaries so that they do not treat the Hispanic as a stranger or a second-class citizen.

#### Strategy #8: Design and promote in each diocese a series of cultural exchanges in the form of talks, presentations or dialogues to enrich the cultural knowledge of the people.
Appendix: Statistical Summary of Hispanics/Latinos in the Region

Key Demographic, Social, and Religious Statistics for the Dioceses of Region 5

### Total Population and Catholic Population in Region 5, by Race/Ethnicity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Racial/Ethnic Groups in the Dioceses of Region 5</th>
<th>Total Population in 2000</th>
<th>Total Population in 2016</th>
<th>% Change</th>
<th>Estimated Catholics in 2016</th>
<th>% Catholic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>15,762,061</td>
<td>16,348,060</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>1,916,000</td>
<td>11.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>406,914</td>
<td>1,014,741</td>
<td>149%</td>
<td>523,000</td>
<td>51.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>4,870,486</td>
<td>5,629,656</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>239,500</td>
<td>4.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian/Other</td>
<td>452,325</td>
<td>629,403</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>58,000</td>
<td>9.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>21,491,786</strong></td>
<td><strong>23,621,860</strong></td>
<td><strong>10%</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,737,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>11.6%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Hispanic/Latino Population in Region 5, by Diocese

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(Arch)Diocese</th>
<th>Hispanic/Latino Population in 2000</th>
<th>Hispanic/Latino Population in 2016</th>
<th>% Change</th>
<th>Estimated Hispanic Catholics in 2016</th>
<th>% Catholic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alexandria</td>
<td>7,386</td>
<td>14,365</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baton Rouge</td>
<td>13,532</td>
<td>37,560</td>
<td>178%</td>
<td>21,000</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biloxi</td>
<td>13,336</td>
<td>33,109</td>
<td>148%</td>
<td>16,000</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birmingham</td>
<td>53,909</td>
<td>142,677</td>
<td>165%</td>
<td>79,000</td>
<td>56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Covington</td>
<td>5,574</td>
<td>16,005</td>
<td>187%</td>
<td>7,500</td>
<td>46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Houma-Thibodaux</td>
<td>2,915</td>
<td>9,975</td>
<td>242%</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jackson</td>
<td>26,233</td>
<td>54,021</td>
<td>106%</td>
<td>29,000</td>
<td>54%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Hispanic Ministry in the Parishes and Catholic Schools of Region 5, by Diocese

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(Arch)Diocese</th>
<th># of Parishes with Hispanic/Latino Ministry</th>
<th># of Weekly Masses in Spanish</th>
<th># of Monthly Masses in Spanish</th>
<th>Total Attendance</th>
<th># of Latino/a Students (K-8)</th>
<th># of Latino/a Students (high school)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alexandria</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baton Rouge</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6,545</td>
<td>150/11,076</td>
<td>100/6,073</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biloxi</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>20/2,352</td>
<td>10/1,604</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birmingham</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>26/4,485</td>
<td>54/1,689</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Covington</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Houma-Thibodaux</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>730</td>
<td>15/3,526</td>
<td>N/A/1,872</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jackson</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3,335</td>
<td>140/2,469</td>
<td>34/1,071</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knoxville</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5,659</td>
<td>281/1,958</td>
<td>69/1,040</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lafayette, LA</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>122/10,286</td>
<td>65/3,806</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lake Charles</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3,390</td>
<td>50/1,988</td>
<td>10/617</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lexington</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2,476</td>
<td>161/2,670</td>
<td>47/944</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisville</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,800</td>
<td>497/13,824</td>
<td>154/5,887</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Memphis</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6,475</td>
<td>841/5,120</td>
<td>277/2,712</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobile</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2,892</td>
<td>189/4,152</td>
<td>69/1,579</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nashville</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Orleans</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owensboro</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2,010</td>
<td>124/2,927</td>
<td>12/624</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shreveport</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1,055</td>
<td>42/1,174</td>
<td>19/760</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>205</strong></td>
<td><strong>198</strong></td>
<td><strong>17</strong></td>
<td><strong>39,767</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,658/68,007</strong></td>
<td><strong>920/30,278</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Number of Hispanic/Latino Ecclesial Ministers in the Dioceses of Region 5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(Arch)Diocese</th>
<th>Priests</th>
<th>Religious (men and women)</th>
<th>Deacons</th>
<th>Lay Ecclesial Ministers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>Retired</td>
<td>Foreign-born</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alexandria</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baton Rouge</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biloxi</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birmingham</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Covington</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Houma-Thibodaux</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jackson</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knoxville</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lafayette, LA</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lake Charles</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lexington</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisville</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Memphis</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobile</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nashville</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Orleans</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owensboro</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shreveport</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>61</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Public Data from the U.S. Census Bureau’s American Community Survey for the Geographic Territory Covered by the Dioceses of Region 5

Median Hispanic Household Income: **$45,500**  
Median White Household Income: **$63,500**

Hispanic/Latino Household Language in 2016

Hispanics/Latinos Who Do Not Speak English "Very Well" in 2016, by Age

Household Income as a Percentage of Poverty Level in 2016

Hispanic Family Size in 2016

Average Family Size: **4.1**

White, Non-Hispanic Family Size

Average Family Size: **3.3**
*Numbers may exceed 100% because some individuals may have a combination of public and private insurance.*
Key Demographic, Social, and Religious Statistics for the Dioceses of Region 14

Catholics in Region 14 in 2016 by Age Group and Race/Ethnicity/Generation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Asian/Other</th>
<th>All Ages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 to 13</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 to 17</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 to 29</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 to 49</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 to 64</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65+</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Ages</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Racial/Ethnic Groups in the Dioceses of Region 5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Population in 2000</th>
<th>Total Population in 2016</th>
<th>% Change</th>
<th>Estimated Catholics in 2016</th>
<th>% Catholic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>23,886,616</td>
<td>26,352,296</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>3,764,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>3,591,981</td>
<td>7,293,982</td>
<td>103%</td>
<td>3,437,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>7,607,808</td>
<td>10,385,684</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>473,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian/Other</td>
<td>1,143,751</td>
<td>1,998,755</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>195,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>36,230,156</td>
<td>46,030,717</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>7,870,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Hispanic/Latino Population in Region 14, by Diocese

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(Arch)Diocese</th>
<th>Hispanic/Latino Population in 2000</th>
<th>Hispanic/Latino Population in 2016</th>
<th>% Change</th>
<th>Estimated Hispanic Catholics in 2016</th>
<th>% Catholic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Atlanta</td>
<td>352,564</td>
<td>788,208</td>
<td>124%</td>
<td>357,000</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charleston</td>
<td>95,076</td>
<td>273,209</td>
<td>187%</td>
<td>138,000</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charlotte</td>
<td>181,407</td>
<td>458,931</td>
<td>153%</td>
<td>201,000</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miami</td>
<td>1,575,942</td>
<td>2,402,616</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>1,208,000</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orlando</td>
<td>387,613</td>
<td>1,036,022</td>
<td>167%</td>
<td>457,000</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palm Beach</td>
<td>179,979</td>
<td>420,858</td>
<td>134%</td>
<td>198,000</td>
<td>47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pensacola-Tallahassee</td>
<td>39,041</td>
<td>93,964</td>
<td>141%</td>
<td>42,000</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raleigh</td>
<td>197,556</td>
<td>471,633</td>
<td>139%</td>
<td>206,000</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Regions 5 and 14

Regional Working Document, p. 56
### Population in 2000 and 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Savannah</td>
<td>82,663</td>
<td>174,152</td>
<td>111%</td>
<td>78,000</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Augustine</td>
<td>69,568</td>
<td>184,325</td>
<td>165%</td>
<td>84,000</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Petersburg</td>
<td>251,783</td>
<td>572,820</td>
<td>128%</td>
<td>267,000</td>
<td>47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Venice</td>
<td>178,789</td>
<td>417,244</td>
<td>133%</td>
<td>201,000</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,591,981</strong></td>
<td><strong>7,293,982</strong></td>
<td>103%</td>
<td><strong>3,437,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>47.1%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** Numbers highlighted in yellow below are estimates. Data that were not available are highlighted in blue.

### Hispanic Ministry in the Parishes and Catholic Schools of Region 14, by Diocese

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(Arch)Diocese</th>
<th># of Parishes with Hispanic/Latino Ministry</th>
<th># of Weekly Masses in Spanish</th>
<th># of Monthly Masses in Spanish</th>
<th>Total Attendance</th>
<th># of Latino/a Students (K-8)</th>
<th># of Latino/a Students (high school)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Atlanta</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>0</td>
<td><strong>52,000</strong></td>
<td>913/7,035</td>
<td>741/4,674</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charleston</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orlando</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Savannah</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6,939</td>
<td>210/3,603</td>
<td>89/1,741</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Augustine</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3,925</td>
<td>1,249/8,474</td>
<td>314/2,173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Petersburg</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>18,829</td>
<td>2,232/7,914</td>
<td>864/3,236</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Venice</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>0</td>
<td><strong>17,500</strong></td>
<td>729/3,149</td>
<td>200/1,501</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>325</strong></td>
<td><strong>614</strong></td>
<td><strong>11</strong></td>
<td><strong>203,781</strong></td>
<td><strong>19,646/55,836</strong></td>
<td><strong>11,498/27,324</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Number of Hispanic/Latino Ecclesial Ministers in the Dioceses of Region 14

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(Arch)Diocese</th>
<th>Priests</th>
<th>Religious (men and women)</th>
<th>Deacons</th>
<th>Lay Ecclesial Ministers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>Retired</td>
<td>Foreign-born</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atlanta</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charleston</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td><strong>228</strong></td>
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**Public Data from the U.S. Census Bureau’s American Community Survey**
for the Geographic Territory Covered by Region 14

**Median Hispanic Household Income:** $50,000

**Median White Household Income:** $69,500

**Average Family Size:** 3.9

**Average Family Size:** 3.2
*Numbers may exceed 100% because some individuals may have a combination of public and private insurance.*