The ExecutiveInsite Report

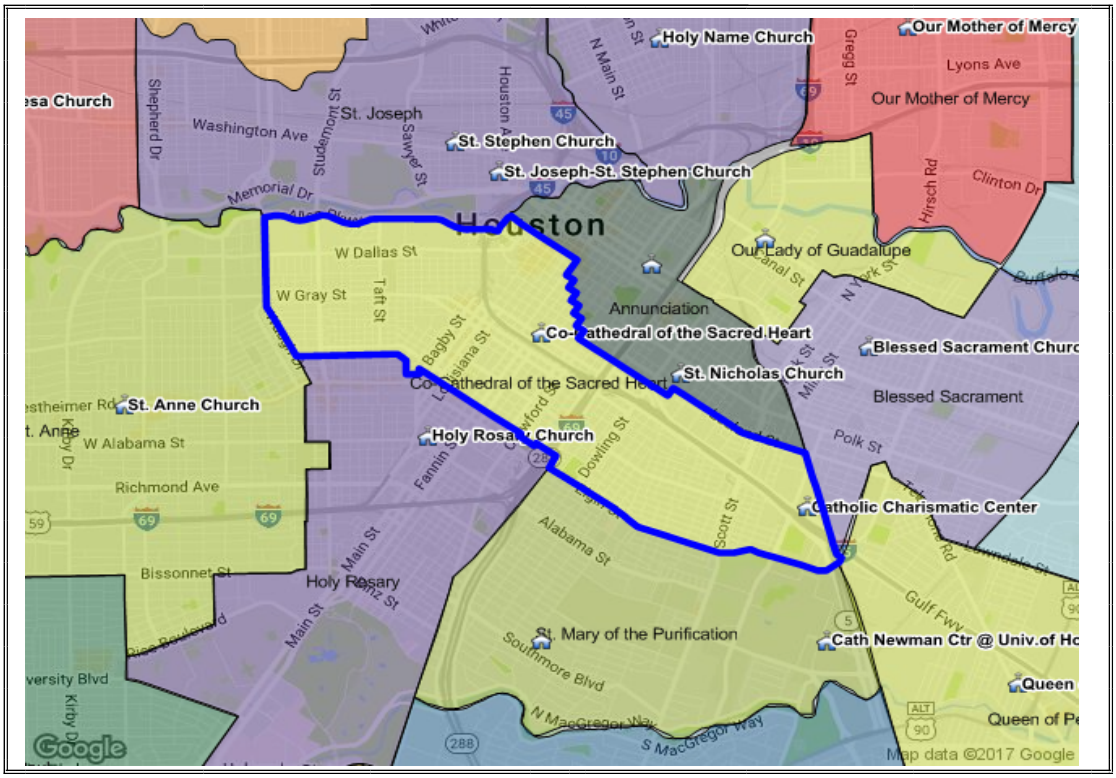
Prepared for: Archdiocese of Galveston-Houston, RC
Study area: Parishes: Co-Cathedral of the Sacred Heart

Base State: TEXAS
Current Year Estimate: 2016
5 Year Projection: 2021
Date: 4/15/2017
Semi-Annual Projection: Spring

This ExecutiveInsite Report has been prepared for Archdiocese of Galveston-Houston, RC. Its purpose is to "tell the demographic story" of the defined geographic study area. ExecutiveInsite integrates narrative analysis with data tables and graphs. Playing on the report name, it includes 12 "Insites" into the study area's story. It includes both demographic and beliefs and practices data.

ExecutiveInsite is intended to give an overview analysis of the defined geographic study area. A defined study area can be a region, a zip code, a county or some custom defined geographic area such as a radius or a user defined polygon. The area of study is displayed in the map below.

THE STUDY AREA



THE 12 INSITES

More Information

Please refer to the last page of the report for additional notes and interpretation aides in reading the report.

Not all of the demographic variables available in the MI System are found in this report. The FullInsite Report will give a more comprehensive view of an area's demographics.
Also, the Impressions Report adds additional social, behavioral views and the Quad Report provides a detailed view of religious preferences, practices and beliefs.

INSITE #1: POPULATION AND HOUSEHOLD TRENDS

Population:

The estimated 2016 population within the study area is 25,526. The 2021 projection would see the area grow by 2,744 to a total population of 28,270. The population within the study area is growing somewhat faster than the statewide growth rate. While the study area is projected to grow by 10.7% in the next five years, the state is projected to grow by 7.1%. The study area's estimated average change rate is 2.1%.

Households:

The households within the community are growing faster than the population, thus the average population per household in 2010 was 1.87 but by 2021 it is projected to be 1.81. Compare this to the statewide average which for the current year is estimated at 2.81 persons per household.

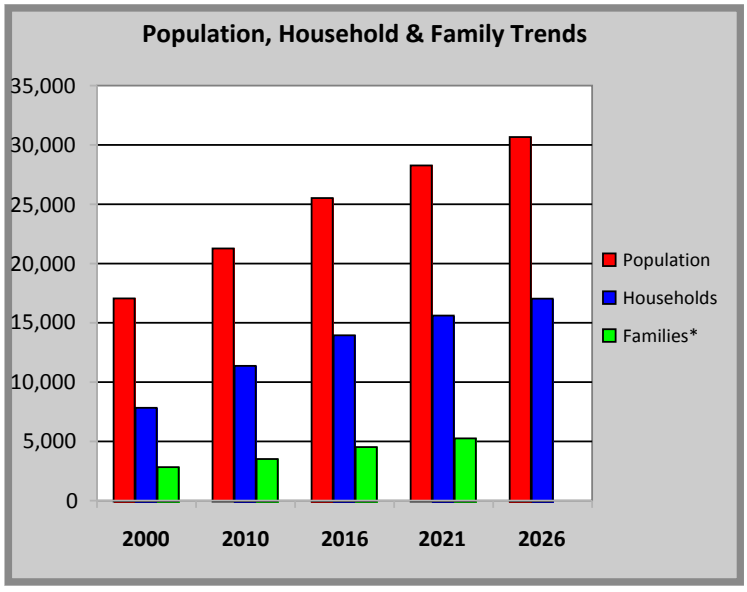
Population Per Household

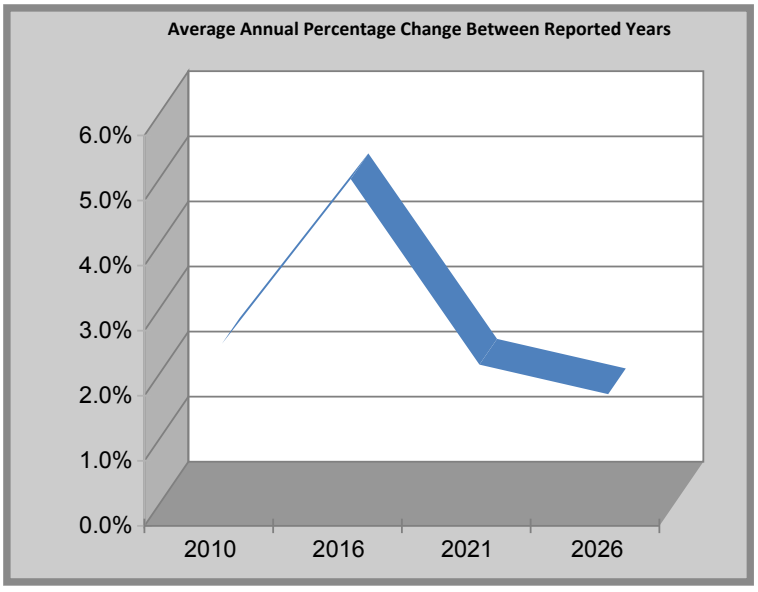
Population per Household: The relationship between population and households provides a hint about how the community is changing. When population grows faster than households, it suggests an increase in the persons per household. This can only happen when more persons are added either by birth or other process such as young adults in multiple roommate households or young adults returning to live with parents. In some communities this can occur when multiple families live in the same dwelling unit.

Family Households:

Family households provide an additional hint about the changing dynamics of a community. If family household growth follows population growth, then it would be reasonable to assume that the increasing population per household comes from additional children. This is the case within the the study area. Family households are growing as fast as the population suggesting that the increasing population per household is from additional children.

Population/Households & Family Trends	2000	2010	2016	2021	2026
Population	**17,057**	**21,271**	**25,526**	**28,270**	**30,666**
Population Change		4,214	4,255	2,744	2,396
Percent Change		24.7%	20.0%	10.7%	8.5%
Households	**7,832**	**11,367**	**13,946**	**15,611**	**17,037**
Households Change		3,535	2,579	1,665	1,426
Percent Change		45.1%	22.7%	11.9%	9.1%
Population / Households	**2.18**	**1.87**	**1.83**	**1.81**	**1.80**
Population / Households Change		-0.31	-0.04	-0.02	-0.01
Percent Change		-14.1%	-2.2%	-1.1%	-0.6%
Families	**2,827**	**3,512**	**4,524**	**5,252**	
Families Change		685	1,012	728	
Percent Change		24.2%	28.8%	16.1%	



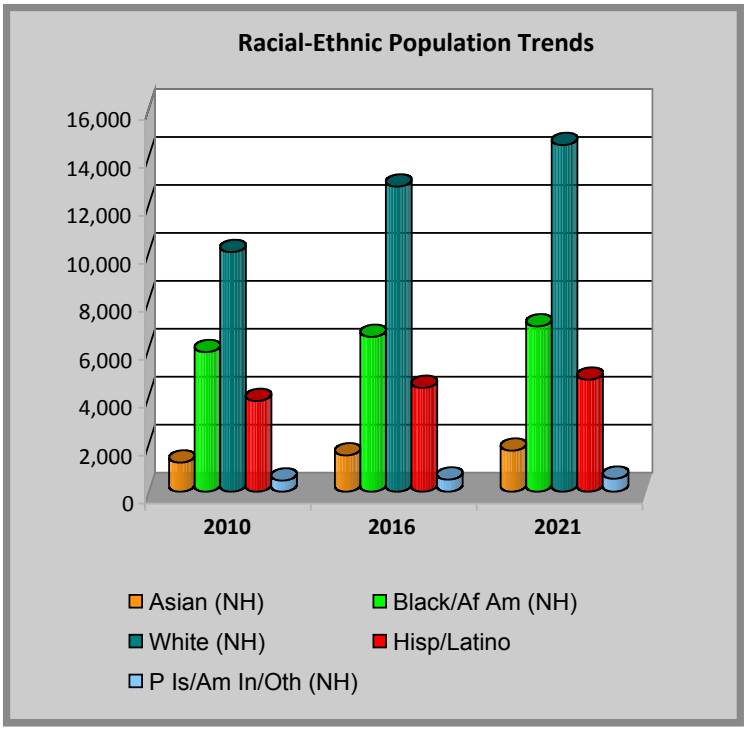


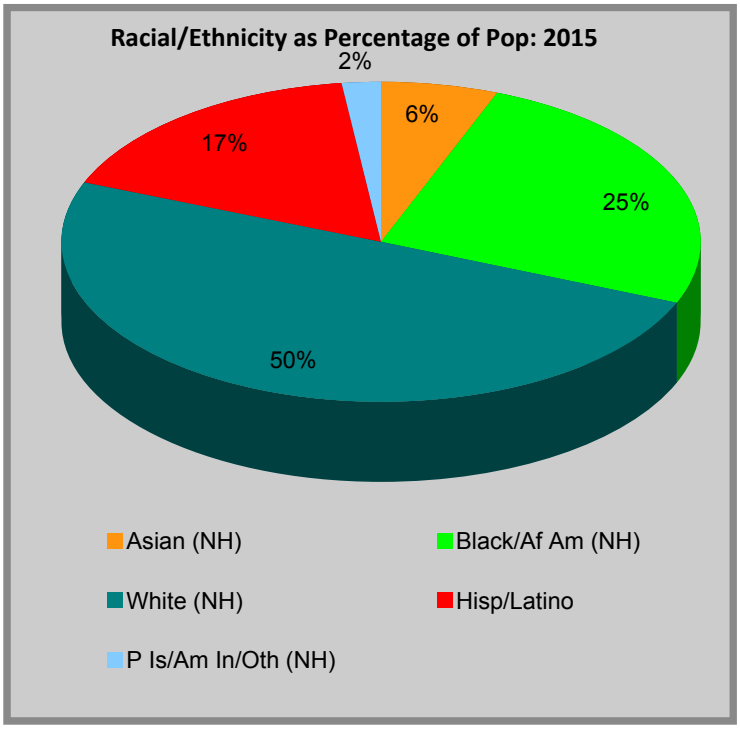
NOTE: Family Household data is not projected out 10 years.

INSITE #2: RACIAL-ETHNIC TRENDS

The US population's racial-ethnic diversity is continually adding new and rich cultural mixes. This data considers the five groups for which trending information is available. Please note that several groups are aggregated into a single category due to their smaller size. Those persons who indicated Hispanic or Latino ethnicity along with a racial category have been separated into a Hispanic or Latino category.

The Population: Racial/Ethnic Trends table provides the actual numbers and percentage of the total population for each of the five racial/ethnic categories. Pay special attention to the final column on the right. This will quickly indicate the direction of change from the last census to the current five year projection.





The Racial Ethnic Trends graph displays history and projected change by each racial/ethnic group.

This chart shows the percentage of each group for the current year estimate.

The percentage of the population…

Asian (Non-Hisp) is projected to remain about the same over the next five years.

Black/African American (Non-Hisp) is projected to decline by-0.9% over the next five years.

White (Non-Hisp) is projected to grow by 1.3% over the next five years.

Hispanic or Latino is projected to remain about the same over the next five years.

	2010	2016	2021	2010%	2016 %	2021 %	2010 to 2021 %pt Change
Race and Ethnicity							
Asian (NH)	1,213	1,512	1,710	5.70%	5.92%	6.05%	0.35%
Black/Afr Amer (NH)	5,820	6,456	6,893	27.36%	25.29%	24.38%	-2.98%
White (NH)	9,994	12,726	14,458	46.98%	49.85%	51.14%	4.16%
Hispanic/Latino	3,782	4,329	4,670	17.78%	16.96%	16.52%	-1.26%
P Is/Am In/Oth (NH)	462	504	539	2.17%	1.97%	1.91%	-0.27%
Totals:	**21,271**	**25,527**	**28,270**				

INSITE #3: AGE TRENDS

A community's age structure and how it is changing is an important part of its story. Overall, the American Population has been aging as the Baby Boomers progress through each phase of life. This has been abetted by episodes of declining live births. However this picture may particularize differently from community to community. There are communities in the US where the average age is lower than some others. In other cases, there is a clear shift toward senior years as the Boomers enter their retirement years.

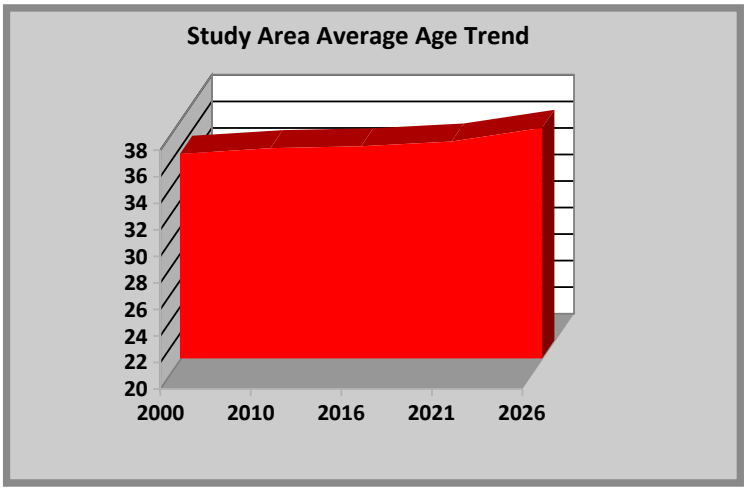
The Age Trend Insite explores two variables: Average age and Phase of Life.

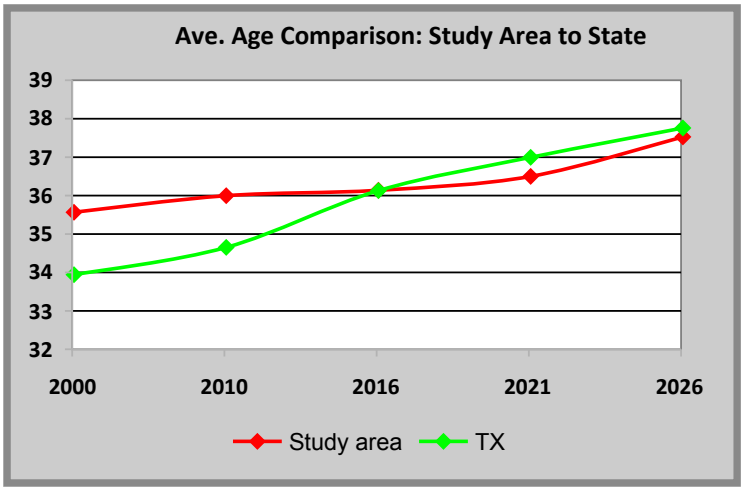
Average Age Trends provides five important snapshots of a community from five data points; the 2000 census, the last census, the current year estimate, the five year projection and the ten year forecast. These five numbers will indicate the aging direction of a community.

The Phase of Life Trends breaks the population into seven life phases that the population passes through in its life time.

AGE

Average Age Trends	2000	2010	2016	2021	2026
Average Age: Study Area	**35.57**	**36.00**	**36.14**	**36.50**	**37.53**
Percent Change		1.2%	0.4%	1.0%	2.8%
Average Age: TX	**33.94**	**34.65**	**36.13**	**37.00**	**37.76**
Percent Change		2.1%	4.3%	2.4%	2.1%
Comparative Index	105	104	100	99	99
Median Age: Study Area	**33**	**32**	**35**	**38**	**41**





Summary of Average Age Findings:

The Average Age Trend chart shows both history and projection of the change in average age in the study area. The average age of the study area has been rising for several years. It is projected to remain relatively the same over the next five years.

A comparison to the average age of the state helps to contextualize the significance of the average age of the study area and its history and projection. In the graph above, the study area and state are laid out side by side. The state's average age is estimated to be about the same as the study area.

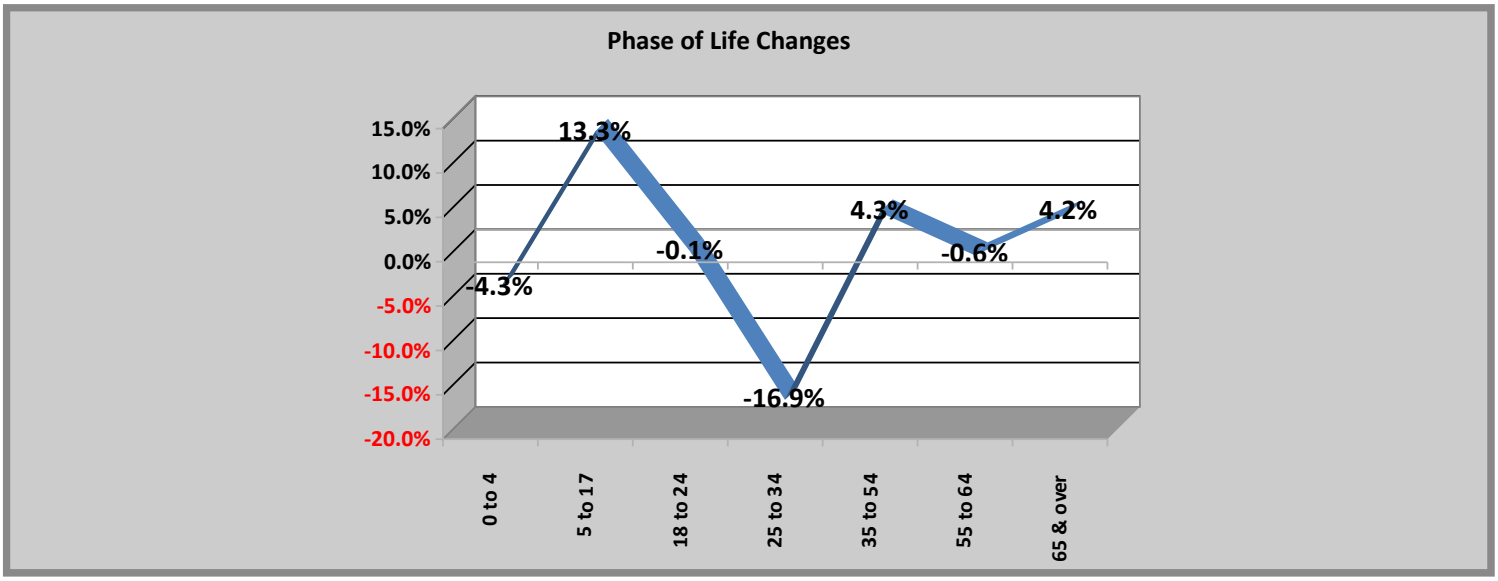
INSITE #3: AGE TRENDS (continued)

PHASE OF LIFE

The Phase of Life analysis provides insight into the age distribution of a population across the different stages of life experience. It can reveal a community in transition.

Pay special attention to the color codes of the Change column (far right below). It will immediately indicate which phases are increasing or decreasing as a percentage of the population.

Phase of Life	2010	2016	2021	2026	2010%	2016%	2021%	2026%	Estimated 10 Year %pt Change 2016 - 2026
Before Formal Schooling									
Ages 0 to 4	916	2,915	2,769	2,187	4.3%	11.4%	9.8%	7.1%	-4.3%
Required Formal Schooling									
Ages 5 to 17	1,644	2,585	4,991	7,198	7.7%	10.1%	17.7%	23.5%	13.3%
College/Career Starts									
Ages 18 to 24	2,473	945	887	1,095	11.6%	3.7%	3.1%	3.6%	-0.1%
Singles & Young Families									
Ages 25 to 34	6,441	5,614	2,838	1,575	30.3%	22.0%	10.0%	5.1%	-16.9%
Families & Empty Nesters									
Ages 35 to 54	6,283	8,518	10,867	11,542	29.5%	33.4%	38.4%	37.6%	4.3%
Enrichment Years Sing/Couples									
Ages 55 to 64	2,098	2,788	2,944	3,175	9.9%	10.9%	10.4%	10.4%	-0.6%
Retirement Opportunities									
Age 65 and over	1,416	2,161	2,974	3,894	6.7%	8.5%	10.5%	12.7%	4.2%



Summary of Phase of Life Findings:

Phase of Life changes reflect the age profile of a community. On average, it takes 2.1 children per woman to replace both mother and father. If the percentage of the population under 20 is declining as a percentage of the total it is likely that the community will see an increase in the more senior aged population possibly due to a decline in birth rates.

In this study area children 17 years of age and younger are increasing as a percentage of the total population. Considering the other end of the phases of life, adults 55 years of age and older are increasing as a percentage of the total population.

In summary it may be that the community is experiencing some growth of children of school age.

INSITE #4: SCHOOL AGED CHILDREN TRENDS

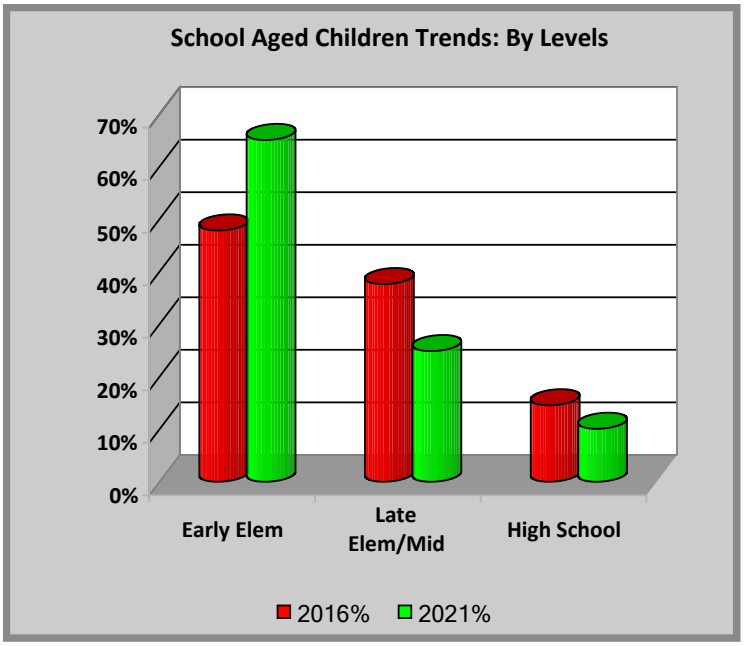
Children are the future! Understanding their specific population dynamics is critical for all planners of social and/or educational services. The "School Aged Children" variable is a subset of the "Required Formal Schooling" segment in the Phase of Life profile. It allows one to zoom in more closely on the children who are of formal schooling age.

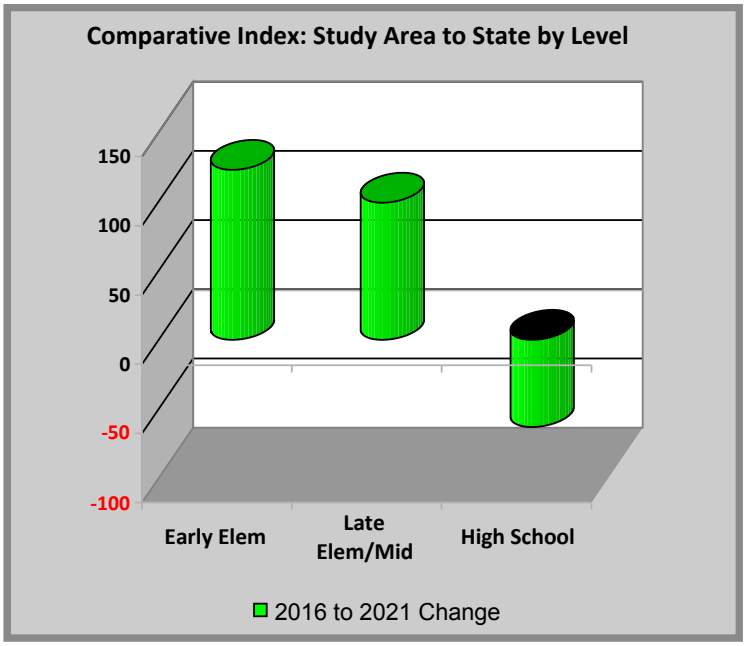
The school aged population includes all school aged children including those enrolled in public and private schools, those home schooled and children in institutions.

The School Aged Children variable provides a snapshot of three levels of the population that comprise school age children. The three levels roughly correspond to the following.

- Elementary grades
- Intermediate/Middle School grades
- High School Grades

School Aged Children	2010	2016	2021	2010%	2016%	2021%	Estimated 5 Year %pt Change 2016 - 2021
Early Elementary							
Ages 5 to 9	676	1,236	3,247	41.1%	47.8%	65.1%	17.2%
Late Elementary-Middle School							
Ages 10 to 14	574	972	1,241	34.9%	37.6%	24.9%	-12.8%
High School							
Ages 15 to 17	393	376	503	23.9%	14.6%	10.1%	-4.5%





Summary of School Aged Children Findings:

Early Elementary children ages 5 to 9 are projected to increase as a percentage of children between 5 and 17 by 17.2%.

Late Elementary to Middle School aged children ages 10 to 14 are declining as a percentage of children between 5 and 17 by -12.8%.

High School aged children 15 to 17 are declining as a percentage of children between 5 and 17 by -4.5%.

Overall, children are aging through but there is some evidence of a resurgence of children in the younger years.

INSITE #5: HOUSEHOLD AND FAMILY INCOME TRENDS

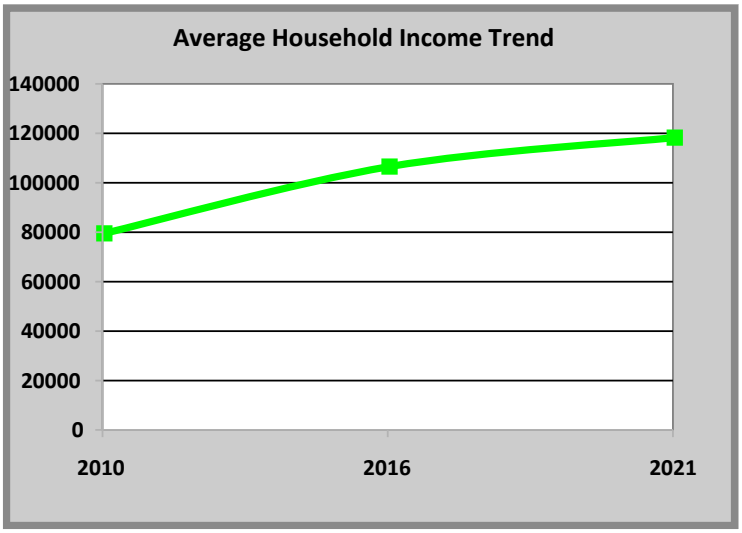
Average Household Income and Per Capita Income

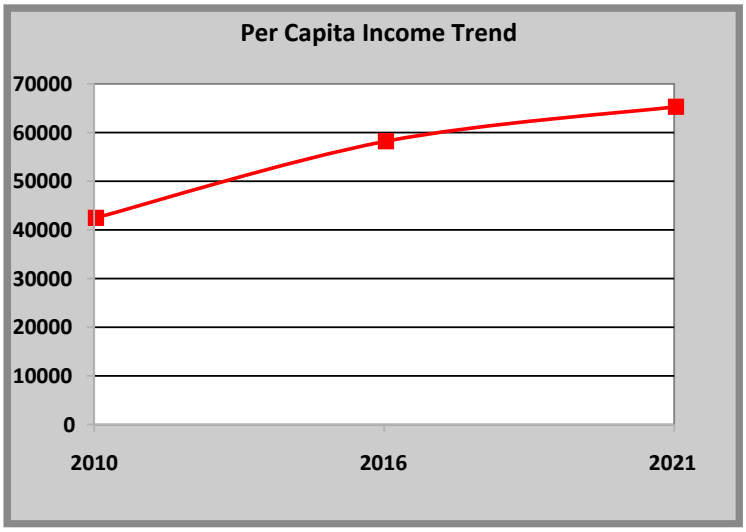
Average Household Income and Per Capita Income indicate the level of financial resources within a community. Average Household income reflects the average income for each household, whether family or non-family.

In this study area, the estimated current year average household income is $106,570. The average household income is projected to grow by 11.0% to $118,272.

Per Capita Income is a measure of the average income of all persons within a household. For family households, this would include all children. It does not mean that each person actually contributes to the average income from work. It is calculated by dividing the aggregate household income by the population.

The estimated per capita income for the current year is $58,224. The Per Capita Income is projected to grow by 12.2% to $65,311.





Income Trends	2010	2016	2021	2010%	2016%	2021%	Estimated 5 Year %pt Change 2016 - 2021
Households							
Less than $10,000	1,372	827	743	12.1%	5.9%	4.8%	-1.2%
$10,000 to $14,999	734	656	612	6.5%	4.7%	3.9%	-0.8%
$15,000 to $24,999	1,062	1,115	1,131	9.3%	8.0%	7.2%	-0.8%
$25,000 to $34,999	844	813	853	7.4%	5.8%	5.5%	-0.4%
$35,000 to $49,999	1,227	907	1,025	10.8%	6.5%	6.6%	0.1%
$50,000 to $74,999	1,439	1,852	1,912	12.7%	13.3%	12.2%	-1.0%
$75,000 to $99,999	1,449	1,830	1,877	12.7%	13.1%	12.0%	-1.1%
$100,000 to $149,999	1,717	2,783	3,248	15.1%	20.0%	20.8%	0.9%
$150,000 to $199,999	762	1,502	1,833	6.7%	10.8%	11.7%	1.0%
$200,000 or more	760	1,661	2,377	6.7%	11.9%	15.2%	3.3%
Totals	**11,366**	**13,946**	**15,611**				

INSITE #5: HOUSEHOLD AND FAMILY INCOME TRENDS (continued)

FAMILY INCOME

Family income is a sub-set of household income. It excludes non-family households. Family households include two or more persons who are related and living in the same dwelling unit. Children are more likely to live in family households. Non-family households are households in which two or more persons live in the same dwelling unit but are unrelated.

The number of families with annual incomes above $100,000 is projected to grow over the next five years. For the current year, it is estimated that 45.6% of all family incomes exceed $100,000 per year. In five years that number is projected to be 46.1%.

Income Trends	2016	2021	2016%	2021%	Estimated 5 Year %pt Change 2016 - 2021
Families					
Less than $10,000	159	168	3.5%	3.2%	-0.32%
$10,000 to $14,999	143	147	3.2%	2.8%	-0.36%
$15,000 to $24,999	400	431	8.8%	8.2%	-0.63%
$25,000 to $34,999	268	363	5.9%	6.9%	0.99%
$35,000 to $49,999	366	411	8.1%	7.8%	-0.26%
$50,000 to $74,999	590	687	13.0%	13.1%	0.04%
$75,000 to $99,999	537	625	11.9%	11.9%	0.03%
$100,000 to $149,999	934	1,097	20.6%	20.9%	0.25%
$150,000-$199,999	520	609	11.5%	11.6%	0.10%
$200,000 or more	607	713	13.4%	13.6%	0.16%
Totals	**4,524**	**5,251**			

MEDIAN INCOME BY RACE AND ETHNICITY

Median income by race and ethnicity is a subset of household income. Median income is that point where there are as many households with incomes greater than the median as there are households with incomes less than the median.

Median Income by Race and Ethnicity	2016
Asian Household Income	94,808
Black/ African American Household Income	27,447
Hispanic/Latino Household Income	68,928
White/Anglo Household Income	105,030
P Is, Am Indian Other Household Income	89,285

INSITE #6: HOUSEHOLDS AND CHILDREN TRENDS

Diversity of child rearing environments is increasing along with the many other types of growing diversity in the US. To understand this, we begin with the types of households that exist in a community. There are…

- family households with children under 18
- family households without children under 18

The concern of this analysis is family households with children under 18. Of the types of family households with children there are…

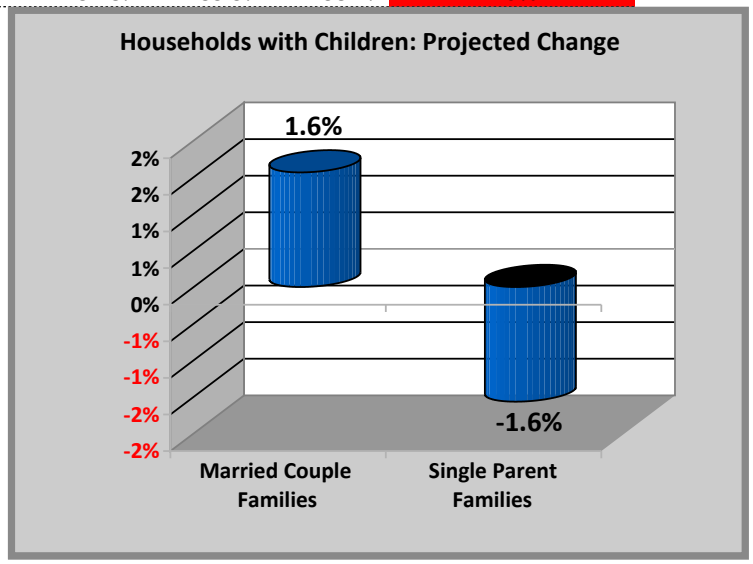
- Married couple families
- Single parent families (father or mother)

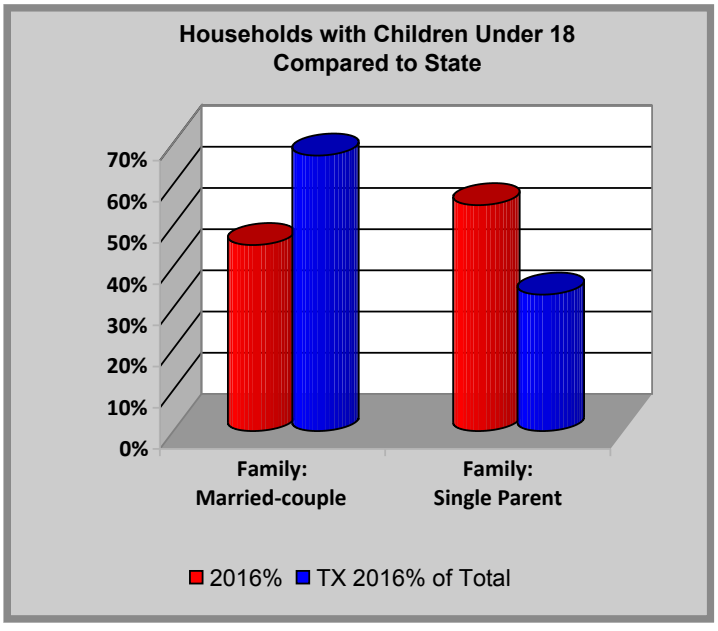
These two are reported for the study area in the table below.

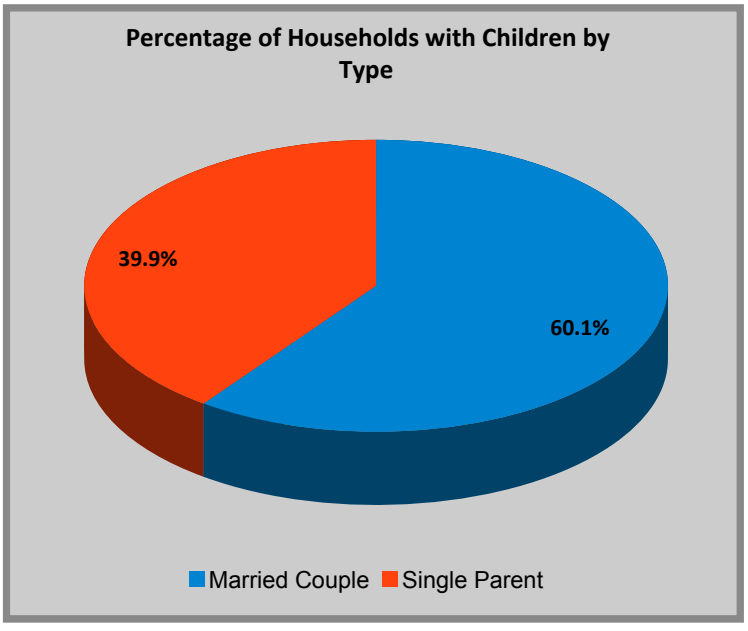
Households	2010	2016	2021	2010%	2016%	2021%	Estimated 5 Year %pt Change 2016 - 2021
Households with Children under 18							
Married Couple	597	800	925	45.2%	60.1%	61.6%	1.6%
Single Parent	725	532	576	54.8%	39.9%	38.4%	-1.6%

Of the households with children under 18, married couple households are increasing as a percentage while single parent households are decreasing. The graph to the right illustrates this. Bars above the 0% point indicate a family type that is increasing while bars below 0% is decreasing. This provides "insite" into how family households and structures with children are changing in the study area.

A comparison to the state reveals to what extent this community is similar or dissimilar to the state as a whole. The study area's married couple households with children are dissimilar to the state's profile. The percentage of single parent households with children is greater than the state.







INSITE #7: MARITAL STATUS TRENDS

MARITAL STATUS BY TYPE

Population by Marital Status considers the number and percentage of persons 15 years of age and greater by their current marital status. Both trend information as well as a comparison to the study area's state marital status types provides two different views of this social reality.

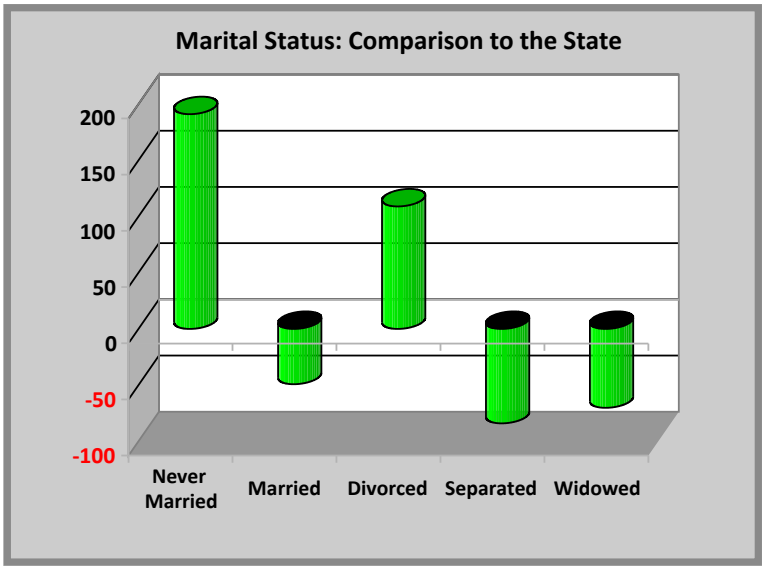
Marital types reported include..

- Never Married (Singles)
- Currently Married
- Divorced
- Separated
- Widowed

	2010	2016	2021	2010%	2016%	2021%	2010 to 2021 %pt Change
Population by Marital Status: Age 15+							
Never Married	10,501	11,732	11,955	54.7%	57.1%	56.4%	1.7%
Married	5,222	5,200	5,538	27.2%	25.3%	26.1%	-1.1%
Divorced	2,117	2,353	2,432	11.0%	11.5%	11.5%	0.5%
Separated	652	476	489	3.4%	2.3%	2.3%	-1.1%
Widowed	719	772	787	3.7%	3.8%	3.7%	0.0%

In this community, the current year estimate of marital status reveals a community of adults less likely to be married than the state average for adults. The percentage single, never married in the study area is higher than the state average for adults 15 years and older. Divorce is more prevalent than the state wide average.

The graph to the right illustrates the marital status comparison of the study area to the state . Bars above the 0% point line indicate a marital status type that is more prevalent than the state average while bars below the 0% are below the state average. The length of the bars represent the strength of the difference. They are not percentages.



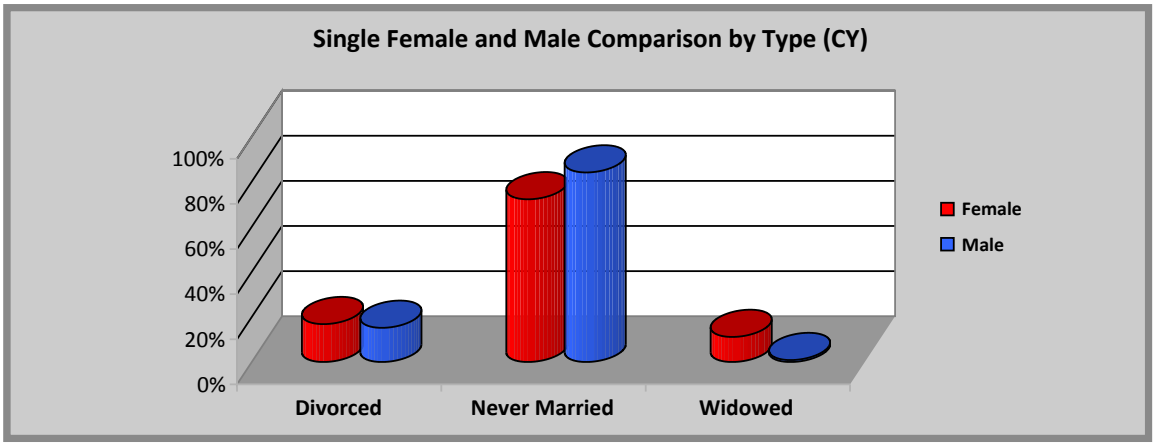
MARITAL STATUS BY FEMALE AND MALE

Who is more likely to be unmarried, women or men in this community? Consider these findings about this study area:

Women 15 years and older are more likely to be divorced than men.

Women 15 years and older are less likely to be single, never married than men.

Women 15 years and older are more likely to be widowed than men.

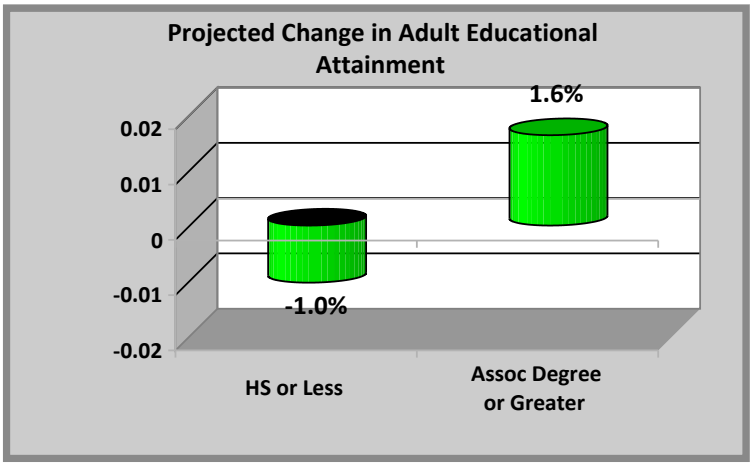


INSITE #8: ADULT EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

The level of educational attainment of a community's adult population is an important indicator of its opportunities and challenges. This analysis will look at the Adult Educational Attainment from three perspectives

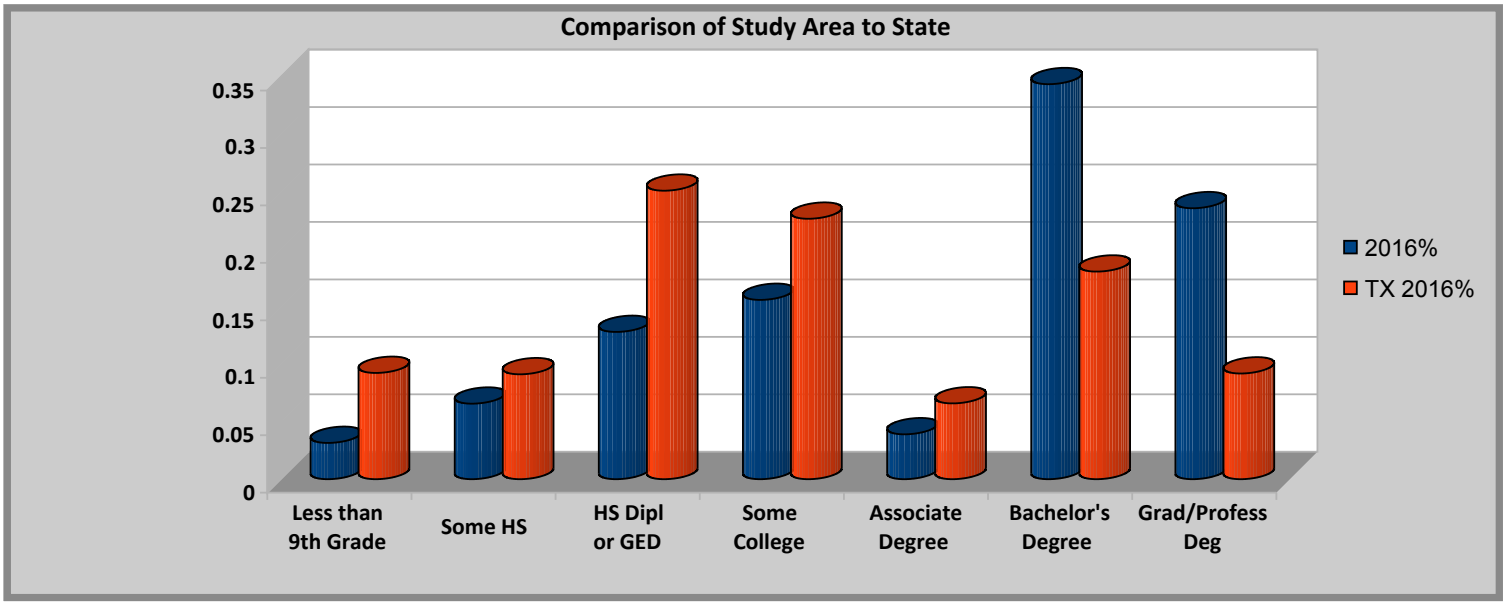
First, it looks to see if the level of educational attainment for adults is rising or not. Second, it compares the level of attainment to that of the state of TEXAS. (If this is a state report, the comparison will be to itself.) Finally, the table provides the percentages from 2010.

EDUCATIONAL LEVEL ATTAINMENT CHANGE



The educational attainment level of adults has been rising over the past few years. It is projected to rise over the next five years by 1.6%.

EDUCATIONAL LEVEL COMPARED TO THE STATE



	2010	2016	2021	TX 2016%	2016 Study Area-State Comp Index
Population by Educational Attainment: 25+					
Less than 9th Grade	5.2%	3.2%	2.9%	9.2%	34
Some HS	8.7%	6.6%	5.8%	9.1%	72
HS Dipl or GED	15.8%	12.8%	12.2%	25.1%	51
Some College	14.8%	15.6%	15.6%	22.7%	69
Associate Degree	4.6%	3.9%	3.8%	6.6%	59
Bachelor's Degree	30.2%	34.4%	35.8%	18.1%	190
Grad/Profess Deg	20.7%	23.6%	23.9%	9.2%	256

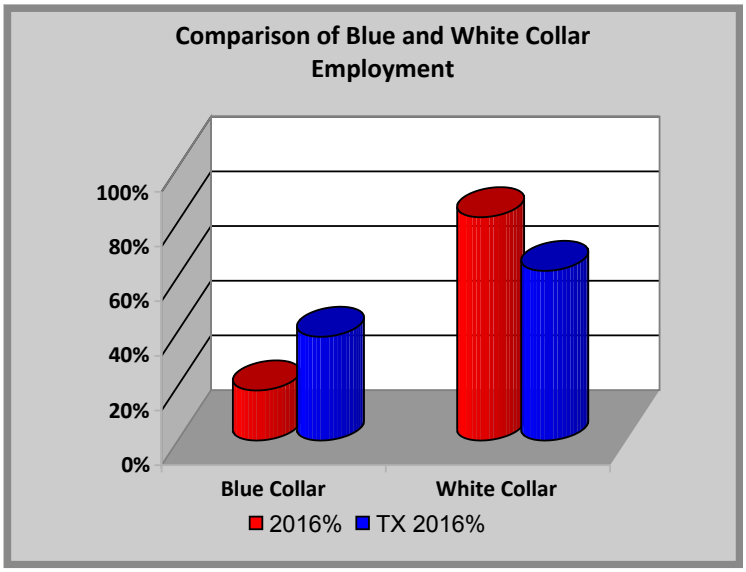
The overall educational attainment of the adults in this community is greater than the state.

INSITE #9: POPULATION BY EMPLOYMENT

Like educational attainment, an analysis of a community by its employment types and categories provides an important "insite" into its socio-economics. This analysis looks at two factors.

First is a report of the employed population 16 and over by the traditional "blue collar" and "white collar" occupations and compares these to the state. Second, it looks at the community by the seven standard census bureau occupations and compares them to the state.

EMPLOYED POPULATION : BLUE COLLAR OR WHITE COLLAR



On the chart to the left, the study area is compared to the state of TEXAS. This study area is well above the state average for White Collar workers. It is well below the state average for Blue Collar workers.

EMPLOYED CIVILIAN POPULATION BY OCCUPATION

	2016	TX 2016	Comp. Index	Interpretation
Employed Civilian Pop 16+ by Occupation				
Bldg Maintenance & Cleaning	2.1%	4.2%	50	Well below the state average.
Construction	2.5%	10.4%	24	Well below the state average.
Farming, Fishing, & Forestry	0.0%	0.5%	0	Well below the state average.
Food Preparation Serving	3.3%	5.5%	61	Well below the state average.
Healthcare Support	1.5%	2.3%	64	Well below the state average.
Managerial Executive	25.8%	14.5%	178	Well above the state average.
Office Admin	9.5%	13.4%	71	Well below the state average.
Personal Care	2.7%	3.3%	82	Well below the state average.
Production Transportation	6.9%	11.8%	58	Well below the state average.
Prof Specialty	34.7%	20.6%	168	Well above the state average.
Protective	0.8%	2.3%	36	Well below the state average.
Sales	10.2%	11.1%	91	At about the state average.

INSITE #10: MOSAIC Segments

Mosaic is a geo-demographic segmentation system developed by and for marketers. Instead of looking at individual demographic variables, a segmentation system clusters households into groups with multiple common characteristics. Demographic variables that generally cluster together would include income, educational levels, presence of children and occupations among others.

This database is developed by Experian. Some find the information helpful because it presents a multi-dimensional view of a community.

In the report below, the top 15 Mosaic Segments of the study area are provided. (If less than 15, rows will be blank.)

NOTE: For a full description please see the DI Demographic Segment Guide (Mosaic) under the Help menu on the Documents gallery.

	2016	2016%	State %	Comp Index	*Relative to the TX State Ave.*
Mosaic Segments					
G25 Young, City Solos - Urban Edge	3,424	30.2%	1.0%	3135	Well above the state average
O54 Singles and Starters - Striving Single Scene	2,564	22.6%	7.9%	285	Well above the state average
G24 Young, City Solos - Status Seeking Singles	1,061	9.4%	0.8%	1183	Well above the state average
E19 Thriving Boomers - Full Pockets, Empty Nests	884	7.8%	0.7%	1057	Well above the state average
S69 Economic Challenges - Urban Survivors	738	6.5%	1.2%	548	Well above the state average
O52 Singles and Starters - Urban Ambition	402	3.5%	1.1%	324	Well above the state average
R67 Aspirational Fusion - Hope for Tomorrow	382	3.4%	0.4%	767	Well above the state average
A02 Power Elite - Platinum Prosperity	368	3.2%	1.0%	328	Well above the state average
A06 Power Elite - Jet Set Urbanites	274	2.4%	0.2%	1037	Well above the state average
A05 Power Elite - Couples with Clout	243	2.1%	1.0%	219	Well above the state average
O51 Singles and Starters - Digital Dependents	158	1.4%	3.6%	38	Well below the state average
F22 Promising Families - Fast Track Couples	137	1.2%	5.3%	23	Well below the state average
Q65 Golden Year Guardians - Senior Discounts	115	1.0%	1.2%	83	Somewhat below the state average
D18 Suburban Style - Suburban Attainment	88	0.8%	2.1%	37	Well below the state average
R66 Aspirational Fusion - Dare to Dream	86	0.8%	1.0%	73	Somewhat below the state average

Learn about your Mosaic Households

To access Mosaic Portrait data click on:
Mosaic USA E-Handbook by Experian (To open in a new Tab hold Control key when you click on the link)
Handbook includes Mosaic Overview and two graphic pages for each of the 19 Groups and 71 Segments.

To access the Mosaic application guide click on:
Mission Impact Mosaic Application Guide by Bandy (To open in a new Tab hold Control key when you click on the link)

INSITE #11: CHARITABLE GIVING PRACTICES

Charitable giving practices data provide three perspectives about giving in the study area. First, they indicate how extensive giving is within a study area by showing the percentage of households that are likely to contribute $200 or more dollars per year to charitable causes.

Second, they project the direction of giving. Giving data is provided across 10 sectors of charity giving. Each community has its own distinctive pattern.

Finally, they show how the study area gives across the 10 sectors in comparison to the state of TEXAS. An area may contribute modestly to a charitable sector in terms of actual projected households but it may be well above the state-wide average for such giving.

Interpreting the Table

As the table is studied look at two factors; the number of people or households and the index. The first will provide a sense of the number strength in the study area. The second shows how giving to one of the 10 charitable targets compares to the state. Any "index" over 100 means the study area gives more to a charitable target than is true for the state as a whole.

To make the interpretation of this easier, the following table is sorted by Index. However, be sure to look at the "% of Households" column. A particular charitable sector may have a low index but still a larger percentage than some other of the 10 sectors represented here.

	Hholds	% of HH	Index	Interpretation
Charitable Contributions Last Yr: $200 Or More				
Environmental-$200 Or More	233	1.7%	248	Well above the state ave.
Private Foundation-$200 Or More	399	2.8%	101	About average for the state.
Health-$200 Or More	333	2.4%	83	Somewhat below the state ave.
Social Services/Welfare-$200 Or More	467	3.3%	79	Somewhat below the state ave.
Other-$200 Or More	450	3.2%	77	Somewhat below the state ave.
Religious-$200 Or More	1,545	11.0%	59	Well below the state ave.
Education-$200 Or More	261	1.9%	56	Well below the state ave.
Political Organization-$200 Or More	37	0.3%	30	Well below the state ave.
Public Television-$200 Or More	14	0.1%	28	Well below the state ave.
Public Radio-$200 Or More	9	0.1%	14	Well below the state ave.

Summary of Charitable Contribution Findings:
Overall, it is estimated that households in this study area are somewhat below the state average in their contributions to charities.

More specific findings include:

The number of charitable sectors where giving is well above the state average: 1.

The number of charitable sectors where giving is somewhat below the state average: 3.

The number of charitable sectors where giving is well below the state average: 5.

INSITE #12: RELIGIOUS PROGRAM OR MINISTRY PREFERENCES

This information is from the recent survey conducted by MissionInsite of US Religious Preferences, Practices and Beliefs called the Quadrennium Project. While general religious data is available through various organizations, only MissionInsite can provide local geography projections that are current. The complete survey results are available in the Predesigned Quad Report. The Quadrennium White Paper is available on the web site.

	Study Area		US Average		Comparative Index	
	Modestly Important	Very Important	Modestly Important	Very Important	Modestly Important	Very Important
Personal Growth	*34.4%*	*9.8%*	*32.6%*	*9.0%*	***105***	***108***
Addiction support groups	*26.6%*	*9.7%*	*26.9%*	*10.0%*	***99***	***98***
Health/weight loss programs	*36.9%*	*9.6%*	*33.9%*	*9.1%*	***109***	***106***
Practical training seminars	*39.7%*	*9.9%*	*37.1%*	*8.0%*	***107***	***123***
Family Support and Intervention Services	*34.4%*	*15.8%*	*35.0%*	*14.8%*	***98***	***107***
Daycare/After-School Programs	*24.5%*	*11.5%*	*24.3%*	*10.6%*	***101***	***109***
Crisis support groups	*43.4%*	*14.2%*	*41.7%*	*14.3%*	***104***	***99***
Family oriented activities	*37.3%*	*23.1%*	*39.5%*	*24.0%*	***94***	***96***
Marriage enrichment	*33.6%*	*16.4%*	*35.3%*	*13.7%*	***95***	***120***
Parenting development	*27.9%*	*12.9%*	*29.6%*	*11.7%*	***94***	***110***
Personal/family counseling	*39.7%*	*16.4%*	*39.6%*	*14.2%*	***100***	***116***
Community Involvement and Advocacy Programs	*49.1%*	*18.2%*	*47.7%*	*16.1%*	***103***	***113***
Adult social activities	*52.4%*	*18.9%*	*51.8%*	*17.0%*	***101***	***111***
Involvement in social causes	*50.9%*	*17.5%*	*48.6%*	*15.5%*	***105***	***113***
Social justice advocacy work	*41.8%*	*13.8%*	*39.3%*	*11.6%*	***106***	***119***
Opportunities for volunteering in the community	*51.2%*	*22.8%*	*51.1%*	*20.4%*	***100***	***111***
Community Activities or Cultural Programs	*40.6%*	*17.0%*	*42.3%*	*16.6%*	***96***	***102***
Cultural programs (music, drama, art)	*46.4%*	*15.4%*	*45.2%*	*12.8%*	***103***	***121***
Holiday programs/activities	*49.0%*	*19.6%*	*49.0%*	*18.0%*	***100***	***109***
Seniors/retiree activities	*37.1%*	*15.2%*	*41.8%*	*16.7%*	***89***	***91***
Youth social activities	*29.9%*	*17.6%*	*33.0%*	*18.8%*	***90***	***93***
Religious/Spiritual Programs	*34.7%*	*20.0%*	*34.2%*	*19.0%*	***101***	***105***
Alternative spiritual practices (meditation, yoga, etc.)	*27.7%*	*9.9%*	*28.2%*	*8.0%*	***98***	***123***
Bible or Scripture study/prayer groups	*33.2%*	*23.3%*	*32.5%*	*21.6%*	***102***	***108***
Christian education for children	*26.8%*	*22.3%*	*27.8%*	*22.0%*	***96***	***101***
Contemporary worship services	*41.2%*	*17.8%*	*40.2%*	*17.0%*	***102***	***105***
Spiritual discussion groups	*41.7%*	*17.1%*	*40.1%*	*15.0%*	***104***	***114***
Traditional worship services	*37.7%*	*29.7%*	*36.8%*	*30.3%*	***102***	***98***

Supporting Information

Interpreting the Report

The ExecutiveInsite report is designed for easy reading. But there are several tools provided in the tables that make this easier.

Change over time: Several trend tables have a column indicating a change over time. Generally these tables begin with the last census, include the current year estimate, a five year projection and if available, a 10 year forecast. The data in each cell represents a percentage change up or down.

Color Coding: Both the "Change over Time" and "Comparative Indexes" columns are color coded to easily spot any change and the direction of that change.

Change:	Increasing	Stable	Declining
Index:	Above Ave	Ave	Below Ave.

Variable Definitions

Full variable definitions can be found in the MI Demographic Reference Guide. Download it free fro m the Help/Documents menu located on the map screen of your study area on the MissionInsite website.

Indexes: Some variables will have a column called "Comparative Index." An index is an easy way to compare a study area with a larger area. For this report, all comparisons are with the state or states within which the study area falls. The indexes can be interpreted as follows.

- Indexes of 100 mean the study area variable is the same as its base area.
- Indexes greater than 100 mean the study area variable is above the base area. The higher the number, the greater it is above the base.
- Indexes less than 100 mean the study area variable is below the base area. The lower the number, the greater it is below the base.

Support

If you need support with this report, please email MissionInsite at misupport@missioninsite.com.