Contemporary Catholicism in England and Wales: a statistical report based on recent British Social Attitudes Survey Data


Abstract

The purpose of this report is very simple: it aims to provide a set of reliable, up-to-date statistics on the overall state of Catholicism in England and Wales. Each of the four chapters covers a key area: • The place of Catholicism within the religious make-up of England and Wales as a whole. • The demographic profile (age, sex, race/ethnicity) of the Catholic subpopulation. • Levels of retention, disaffiliation, and conversion. • Levels of church attendance. While the natural focus of each chapter is on Catholics, where useful and appropriate, comparisons will sometimes be drawn to the general population, 'Christians in general', and/or selected other denominations. This is most...
Detailed 2015 British Social Attitudes survey on religion in the UK: 42% of the UK population identified as Christian. 17% were Church of England, 17% were other Christian (Methodist, Baptist... Catholic Mass attendance in England and Wales was about 890,000 in 2011., as reckoned by parish counts. [When asked in a 2016 survey, out of 3.8 million self-identifying as Catholics, 27.5% said they attended once per week at least, which should give 1,045,000 weekly Mass goers. So overall in the UK, allowing for some recent decline, Catholic Sunday Church attendance would be about 1.20 million as compared to Anglican 828,000. However only half of all Protestants are Anglican (and many Anglicans might not really regard themselves as Protestants).


Read, Katherine and Griffiths, Laura 2016. Current Awareness. The world-renowned British Social Attitudes Survey was founded in 1983 to provide a trustworthy measure of public opinion. Every year, we invite the public to share their views on important issues like health, education and how the country is run. By continuing to browse this site you are agreeing to our use of cookies. Find out more here. Latest report. Catholic doctrine is based the scriptures and on the church's own traditions. Yet contemporary Catholicism embraces a distinctive set of social principles - supporting the rights of workers, opposing unfettered capitalism, defending the rights of oppressed people, campaigning for a more equal global trading and political balance between the countries of the industrial north to the developing south - that stretch back through landmark papal encyclicals like Rerum Novarum (1891) to Jesus's Sermon on the Mount. The Tablet magazine surveyed 1,500 Mass-goers in England and Wales; 40 years after Pope Paul VI forbade birth control use in his encyclical Humanae Vitae (Of Human Life). The Catholic Church in England and Wales (Latin: Ecclesia Catholica in Anglia et Cambria) (Welsh: Yr Eglwys Gatholig yng Nghymru a Lloegr) is part of the worldwide Catholic Church in full communion with the Holy See. Its origins date from the 6th century, when Pope St Gregory the Great through the Benedictine missionary, Saint Augustine of Canterbury, intensified the evangelization of the Kingdom of Kent linking it to the Holy See in 597 AD. The communion with the Holy See lasted until the