# 2010 U.S. Census Report 3

### Deanery: Lower North East Philadelphia (12)

## **Pastoral Planning Area: 560**

## 1. Detailed Age Breakdown for ALL People Living Within the PPA Boundary

	Generational/	<u>Birth</u>			Population Count	
Church Trends	<u>Age</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Age</u>	Total	Male	Female
	22,394	2006-10	under 5	11,648	5,896	5,752
	18.4%	2001-05	5 to 9	10,746	5,534	5,212
Post-	Millennial	1996-00	10 to 14	10,556	5,414	5,142
Vatican	42,092	1991-95	15 to 19	11,728	5,776	5,952
Ш		1986-90	20 to 24	10,652	5,152	5,500
	34.5 %	1981-85	25 to 29	9,156	4,323	4,833
96,699		1070.00	00/ 0/	0.404	0.040	4 400
79.3%	Gen.X 24,379	1976-80	30 to 34	8,431	3,942	4,489
	24,575	1971-75	35 to 39	7,854	3,708	4,146
	20.0%	1966-70	40 to 44	8,094	3,919	4,175
	Boomer	1961-65	45 to 49	7,834	3,755	4,079
Vatican	24,998	1956-60	50 to 54	7,125	3,477	3,648
II	24,998 20.5 %	1951-55	55 to 59	5,588	2,708	2,880
20,080	20.0 %	1946-50	60 to 64	4,451	2,025	2,426
16.5%	Post War	1941-45	65 to 69	2,916	1,322	1,594
	7,360	1936-40	70 to 74	2,076	875	1,201
Pre- Vatican		1931-35	75 to 79	1,472	594	878
I	6.0%	1926-30	80 to 84	896	349	547
5,159	G.I.					
4.2 %	715	bef. 1925	85 and over	715	241	474
	0.6 %					
<b>121,938</b> 100%	<b>121,938</b> 100	% ТС	DTALS	121,938	59,010	62,928

Source: 2010 Census Summary File 1: 2010 Census of Population and Housing Technical Documentation. Issued June 2011. Table: P12. SEX BY AGE

#### Notes:

(a) Data are calculated by assigning each census block to a geography and aggregating all data for that geography.

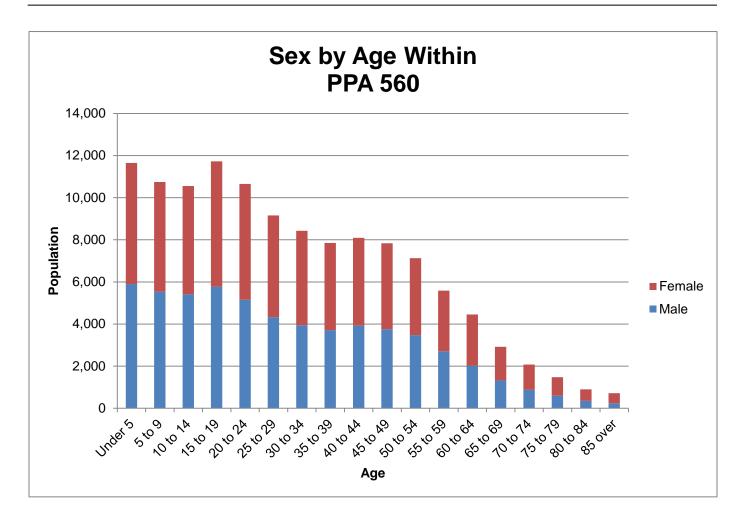
(b) Percentages may not total to 100% due to rounding.

(c) Age reported as of April 1, 2010; Birth Year calculated by approximation.

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Episcopal Region:

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# 2010 U.S. CENSUS DATA - REPORT 3

Pastoral leaders need to help people of every age and generation understand and appreciate the different gifts that each of them brings to the life of the parish. Age affects the way people think and act in two ways:

First, there is a **"life cycle experience"** of doing similar things at similar ages. We start out as children, we go to school, start working, leave home and frequently get married, have children, get older, retire, and die.

Second, there is a **"generational cohort effect"** which causes a group of people who have grown up (turned 18) around the same time to think and behave in ways that are different than their parents or their children.

Because of their ages, people differ not only in life cycle experience (some are buying houses and having babies while others are retiring and selling their houses), but also in the characteristics of their generation (some are attracted by institutions and are interested in preserving order; some are more interested in the individual and developing their own support networks).

This report describes the age of <u>all</u> the people living within the geographical territory, not just the Catholic people. It also associates the age of the people with their generation.

### Characteristics of Generational Cohorts in the U.S. in 2010

G. I. Generation (age	<b>85</b> +) - Born 1901-1925. Age 18 bet	ween 1919-19	943.	Heros
0	Civic Values and Building	0	Institutions Ov	ver Individuals
0	Expanding Affluence	0	Conserving Va	alues
This "building generat	ion" survived the Depression and for	ight World W	ar II. They then	created many of
the social and religiou	s institutions of the 20 <sup>th</sup> century.			
Post War Generation	<u>1 (age 65-84)</u> - Born 1926-1945. Age	18 between	1944-1963.	Artisans
0	Loyalty to Order and Establishme	nt O	Avoid Risk	
0		0		

0	Negotiators, Adaptive	0	Fine-tune change
0	<u> </u>	0	

O Compromise O Preserve Values

Sometimes called the "Silent Generation" because they conformed to the world that their elder GI's built.

Those born before 1940 can also be seen as the "**pre Vatican II Council**" **generations**. The Catholic people were frequently city dwellers who experienced many forms of anti-Catholicism which they combated by forming into "Catholic ghetto(s) comprised of Catholic neighborhoods, schools, hospitals, newspapers and social groups . . . Pre Vatican II Catholics grew up with Latin Masses, novenas, Benedictions, priests facing the altar (not the people) and Gregorian chant."

<b>Boomer Generation (a</b>	ge 45-64) - Born 1946-1965. Age 18 b	etween 196	64 -1983. Prop	ohets
0	Focused on Individual Development	0	Individuals Over Inst	itutions
0	Idealism	0	Liberal Values	
0	Start Change & Break From Past	0	Risk Takers	
	C C			

This generation grew up in the turbulent 1960's and 1970's and rebelled against most things established by the GI generation.

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Those born between 1941 and 1960 are also known as the "Vatican II generation." They grew up in the pre Vatican II Church but, in their childhood through early adult years, the changes called for in Vatican II were implemented in their parishes just as the social movements of the 1960's plunged society into turmoil. This generation is most likely to have mixed feeling about authority (vs. making up their own mind) and institutional commitment (vs. personal spirituality).

Generation X (age 30-44) - Born 1966-1980. Age 18 between 1984 -1998.				
0	Emphasis on Autonomy	0	Reactive, Pragmatic and Creative	
0	Sustaining Values	0	Self-forming Networks	

This generation grew up during a period of high divorce rates, relatively low value placed on children, and serious social problems. This pragmatic group is pessimistic and interested in issues of identity. They are less likely to make long term commitments.

Millennial Generation (10-29)- (also known as Generation Y)Civic-Born 1981-2000. Age 18 between 1999 - 2018.

Also called Echo Boomers, due to the significant increase in birth rates through the 1980s and because many of them are children of boomers. Millennials grew up with technology and rely on it. They have been identified by some authors to be a confident, achievement oriented group, valuing teamwork, who seek the input and affirmation of others.

Those born since 1961 can also be recognized as **"post Vatican II Council"** generations. They have always had Mass in the language of the people. Their religious education was more likely to be conducted by lay persons, not priests or sisters. They have been encouraged to take responsibility for their own faith journeys. They are least likely to depend on Church authority and most likely to think of their faith in personal, not institutional, terms.

Note: The dividing lines between generations are rough approximations. The divisions in this report have been selected to accommodate the Census data available and approximate generational groups identified by various authors.

References:

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