2010 U.S. Census Report 3

Deanery: Western Delaware County (2)

Pastoral Planning Area: 350

FS: 2780 DP: 8475

St. Thomas of Villanova

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

<u>hal/ Birth</u> Year			Population Cour	<u>nt</u>
<u>1 cai</u>	Age	Total	Male	Female
2006-10	under 5	528	247	281
, 2001-05	5 to 9	644	332	312
1996-00	10 to 14	724	393	331
1991-95	15 to 19	3,038	1,412	1,626
1986-90	20 to 24	2,874	1,338	1,536
1981-85	25 to 29	464	238	226
1976-80	30 to 34	395	201	194
1971-75	35 to 39	550	262	288
1966-70	40 to 44	654	311	343
1961-65	45 to 49	770	345	425
1956-60	50 to 54	730	345	385
1951-55	55 to 59	634	294	340
9 1946-50	60 to 64	567	266	301
r 1941-45	65 to 69	422	198	224
1936-40	70 to 74	345	163	182
1931-35	75 to 79	315	134	181
1926-30	80 to 84	248	97	151
bef. 1925	85 and over	365	112	253
100 % T O	DTALS	14,267	6,688	7,579
) 	100 % T C			

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.

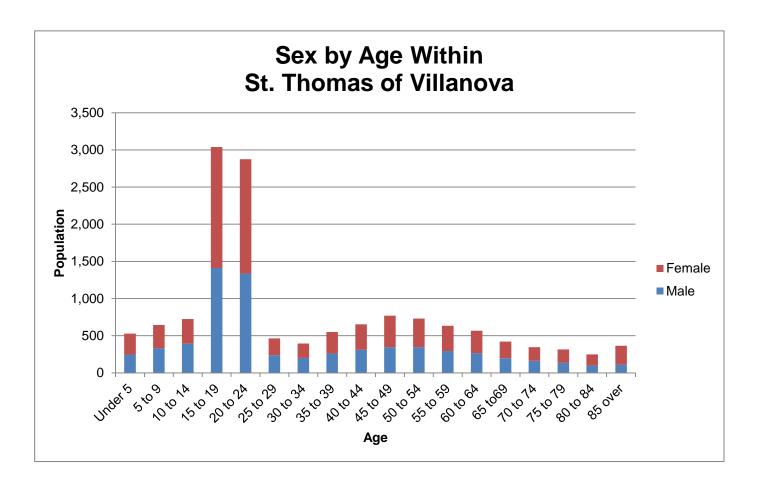
2010 U.S. Census Report 3

Deanery: Western Delaware County (2)

Pastoral Planning Area: 350

FS: 2780 DP: 8475

St. Thomas of Villanova



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.

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	85 +) - 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 generation" survived the Depression and fought World War II. They then created many of				
the social and religiou	s institutions of the 20 th 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."

Boomer Generation (a	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.

Office for Research and Planning Archdiocese of Philadelphia

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 1	984 -1998. Nomads
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:

Bedyna, Mary E. RSM and Paul M. Perl. <u>Young Catholics in the Context of Other Catholic Generations:</u> <u>Living With Diversity, Seeking Service , Waiting to be Welcomed</u>, CARA Working Paper Number 1 (Washington: CARA), 2000.

D'Antonio, William V., James D. Davidson, Dean R. Hoge and Katherine Meyer. American Catholics: Gender, Generation and Commitment (Walnut Creek: Alta Mira Press), 2001.

Mannheim, Karl. 1952. "The Problem of Generations" In Melissa Hardy (ed.) <u>Studying Aging and Social Change:</u> <u>Conceptual and Methodological Issues. Chapter 2</u>. (London: Sage Publications, Inc), 1977.

Ryder, Norman B.1965. "The Cohort as a Concept in the Study of Social Change." In Melissa Hardy (ed.) **Studying Aging and Social Change : Conceptual and Methodological Issues. Chapter 2.** (London: Sage Publications, Inc), 1977.

Strauss, William and Neil Howe. <u>Generations: The History of America's Future, 1584 to 2069</u> (New York: William Morrow and Co. Inc.), 1991.

Office for Research and Planning Archdiocese of Philadelphia