2010 U.S. Census Report 3

Deanery: South Philadelphia and Northern Liberties (8)

Pastoral Planning Area: 640

Report Date: December 2011

FS: 1615 DP: 8535 Stella Maris

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

	Generational/	<u>Birth</u>			Population Cour	nt
Church Trends	<u>Age</u>	Year	<u>Age</u>	Total	Male	<u>Female</u>
	1,050	2006-10	under 5	553	286	267
	10.9 %	2001-05	5 to 9	497	255	242
Post- Vatican II	Millennial	1996-00	10 to 14	479	242	237
	2,354 24.4%	1991-95	15 to 19	530	279	251
		1986-90	20 to 24	637	330	307
		1981-85	25 to 29	708	363	345
6,009 62.4%	Gen. X 1,963	1976-80	30 to 34	712	363	349
		1971-75	35 to 39	634	316	318
	20.4%	1966-70	40 to 44	617	299	318
	Boomer	1961-65	45 to 49	642	298	344
Vatican II 2,360 24.5%	2,509 26.0%	1956-60	50 to 54	671	312	359
		1951-55	55 to 59	609	277	332
		1946-50	60 to 64	587	235	352
	Post War	1941-45	65 to 69	493	216	277
Pre- Vatican II	1,471	1936-40	70 to 74	375	160	215
	15.3%	1931-35	75 to 79	314	126	188
		1926-30	80 to 84	289	98	191
1,265 13.1 %	G.I.					
	287	bef. 1925	85 and over	287	108	179
	3.0 %					
9,634 100 %	9,634 100) % TO	TALS	9,634	4,563	5,071

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.

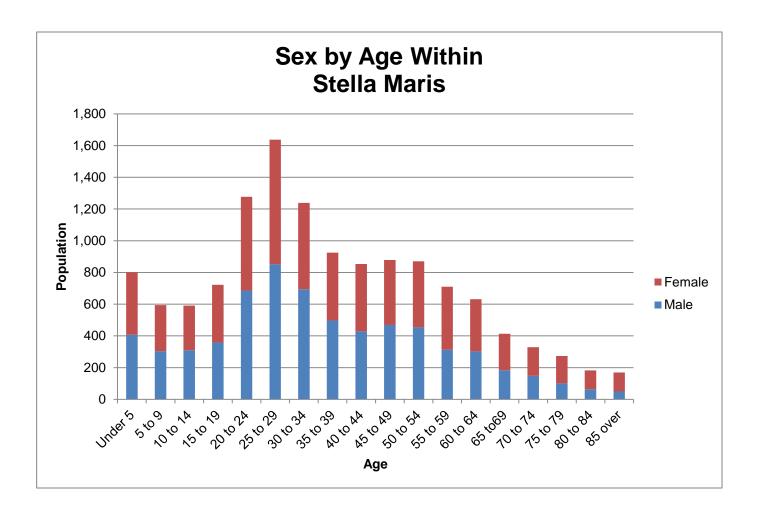
(c) Age reported as of April 1, 2010; Birth Year calculated by approximation.

2010 U.S. Census Report 3

Deanery: South Philadelphia and Northern Liberties (8)

Pastoral Planning Area: 640

FS:1615 DP: 8535 Stella Maris



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 between 1919-1943.

0	Civic Values and Building	O	Institutions Over Individuals	
0	Expanding Affluence	Ο	Conserving Values	
This "building generati	on" survived the Depression and fought	World W	ar II. They then created many of	
the social and religious	s institutions of the 20 th century.		·	
Post War Generation	(age 65-84) - Born 1926-1945. Age 18	between	1944-1963. <i>Artisans</i>	
О	Loyalty to Order and Establishment	O	Avoid Risk	
О	Negotiators, Adaptive	O	Fine-tune change	
0	Compromise	Preserve Values		
Sometimes called the "	Silent Generation" because they conform	ned to the	world that their elder GI's built.	
by forming into "Catho and social groups I	city dwellers who experienced many for olic ghetto(s) comprised of Catholic neigore Vatican II Catholics grew up with Late people) and Gregorian chant."	hborhood	s, schools, hospitals, newspapers	
Boomer Generation (age 45-64) - Born 1946-1965. Age 18 be	etween 19	964 -1983. <i>Prophets</i>	
О	Focused on Individual Development	Ο	Individuals Over Institutions	
О	Idealism	O	Liberal Values	
О	Start Change & Break From Past	O	Risk Takers	
This generation grew t	up in the turbulent 1960's and 1970's and	rebelled	against most things established by	

the GI generation.

Heros

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 1	18 between 19	984 -1998.	Nomads
0	Emphasis on Autonomy	Ο	Reactive, Pragmatic and	Creative
0	Sustaining Values	Ο	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</u>, <u>Seeking Service</u>, <u>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.