

2000 U.S. Census Data - Report 3

Vicariate: Bucks County Vicariate

Cluster:

Cluster 28

1. Detailed Age Breakdown for ALL People Living Within Cluster Boundaries

Church Trends	Generational/ Age Cohorts	Birth Year	Age	Population Count			
				Total	Male	Female	
39,853 56.8% Post-Vatican II	Millennial	2000	< 1	826	422	404	
		1999	1	827	440	387	
		1998	2	835	464	371	
		1997	3	815	414	401	
		1996	4	833	434	399	
		1995	5	866	457	409	
		1994	6	815	415	400	
		1993	7	912	451	461	
		17,444 24.9%	1992	8	897	452	445
			1991	9	918	488	430
			1990	10	1,009	521	488
			1989	11	923	497	426
			1988	12	992	513	479
			1987	13	988	510	478
			1986	14	1,072	538	534
			1985	15	1,013	528	485
			1984	16	997	546	451
			1983	17	977	509	468
	1982	18	929	492	437		
16,468 23.5% Gen. X	Gen. X	1981	19	832	433	399	
		1980	20	831	443	388	
		1979	21	820	431	389	
		1976-78	22-24	3,011	1,524	1,487	
		1971-75	25-29	5,488	2,829	2,659	
		1966-70	30-34	5,486	2,848	2,638	
22,376 31.9% Boomer	Boomer	1961-65	35-39	5,941	3,037	2,904	
		1956-60	40-44	5,996	3,031	2,965	
		1951-55	45-49	5,509	2,806	2,703	
10,417 14.8% Post War	Post War	1946-50	50-54	4,930	2,375	2,555	
		1941-45	55-59	3,656	1,828	1,828	
		1939-40	60-61	1,127	544	583	
		1936-38	62-64	1,562	794	768	
		1934-35	65-66	874	429	445	
		1931-33	67-69	1,324	640	684	
3,468 4.9% G.I.	G.I.	1926-30	70-74	1,874	815	1,059	
		1921-25	75-79	1,702	712	990	
		1916-20	80-84	1,006	361	645	
		Bef. 1916	85+	760	195	565	
70,173 100%	70,173 100%	TOTALS		70,173	35,166	35,007	

Source: U.S. Census Bureau; 2000 Census of Population and Housing, Summary File 1; (August 2001).

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, 2000; Birth Year calculated by approximation.

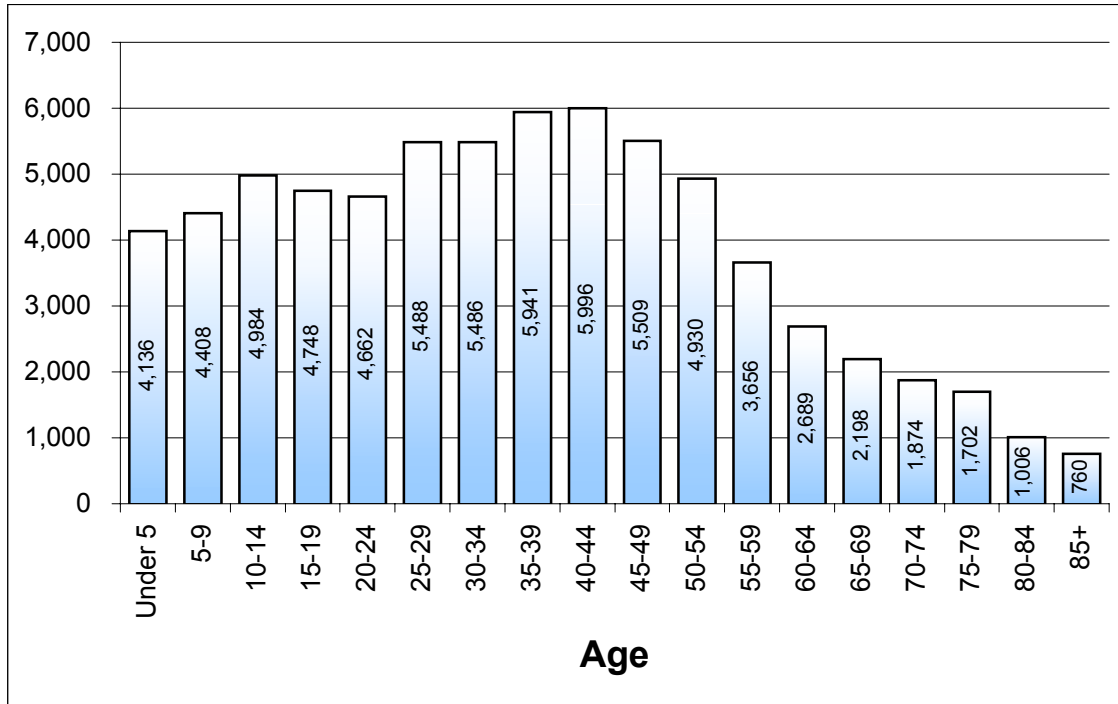
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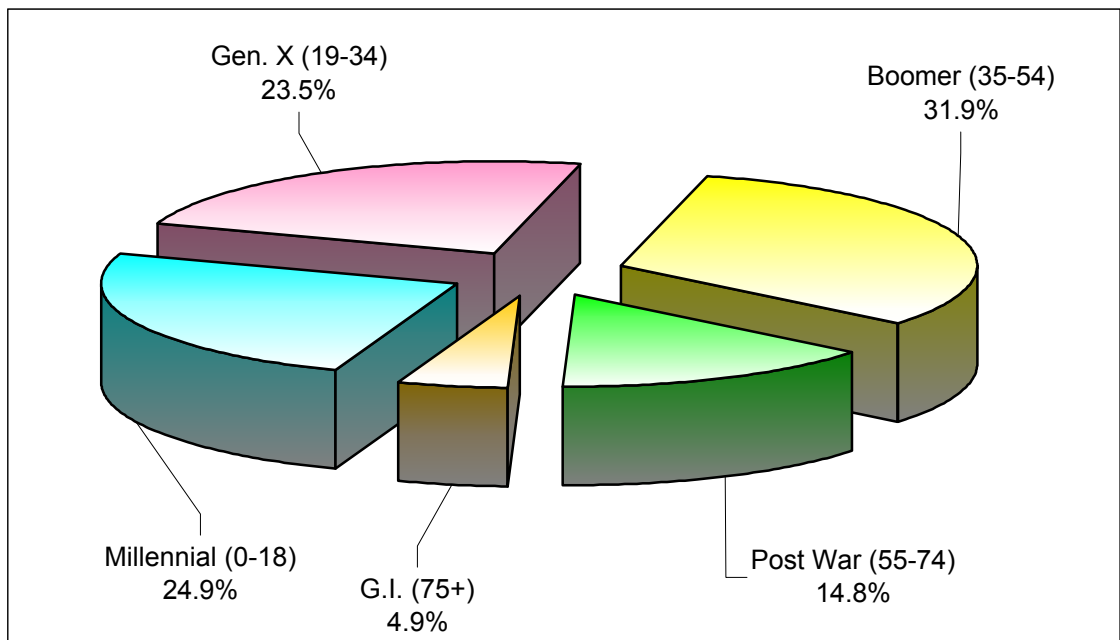
Cluster:

Cluster 28

2. Five-Year Age Categories for ALL People Living Within Cluster Boundaries



3. Generational Cohorts (Age) for ALL People Living Within Cluster Boundaries



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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 *all* 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 2000

G. I. Generation (age 75+) - Born 1901-1925. Age 18 between 1919-1943.

Heros

<p>Ž Civic Values and Building</p> <p>Ž Expanding Affluence</p>	<p>Ž Institutions Over Individuals</p> <p>Ž Conserving Values</p>
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This “building generation” survived the Depression and fought World War II. They then created many of the social and religious institutions of the 20th century.

Post War Generation (age 55-74) - Born 1926-1945. Age 18 between 1944-1963.

Artisans

<p>Ž Loyalty to Order and Establishment</p> <p>Ž Negotiators, Adaptive</p> <p>Ž Compromise</p>	<p>Ž Avoid Risk</p> <p>Ž Fine-tune change</p> <p>Ž Preserve Values</p>
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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 (age 35-54) - Born 1946-1965. Age 18 between 1964 -1983.

Prophets

<p>Ž Focused on Individual Development</p> <p>Ž Idealism</p> <p>Ž Start Change & Break From Past</p>	<p>Ž Individuals Over Institutions</p> <p>Ž Liberal Values</p> <p>Ž Risk Takers</p>
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This generation grew up in the turbulent 1960's and 1970's and rebelled against most things established by the GI generation.

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 19-34) - Born 1966-1981. Age 18 between 1984 -1999. *Nomads*

Z	Emphasis on Autonomy	Z	Reactive, Pragmatic and Creative
Z	Sustaining Values	Z	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 (age 18 and younger) - Born 1982-present. Age 18 between 2000 - ? .

Identified by some authors as the next “GI” type generation. They may be expected to be a confident, achievement oriented group, more interested in building community and institutions than the generations immediately before them.

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.

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