

2000 U.S. Census Data - Report 3

Vicariate: Chester County Vicariate

Cluster:

Cluster 53

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

Church Trends	Generational/ Age Cohorts	Birth Year	Age	Population Count			
				Total	Male	Female	
Post-Vatican II 16,226 46.4%	Millennial 8,545 24.5%	2000	< 1	425	211	214	
		1999	1	416	218	198	
		1998	2	410	224	186	
		1997	3	465	223	242	
		1996	4	431	214	217	
		1995	5	458	244	214	
		1994	6	447	227	220	
		1993	7	478	245	233	
		1992	8	506	265	241	
		1991	9	524	273	251	
		1990	10	471	238	233	
		1989	11	502	231	271	
		1988	12	482	249	233	
		1987	13	515	247	268	
		1986	14	443	257	186	
		1985	15	458	230	228	
		1984	16	420	221	199	
		1983	17	450	218	232	
1982	18	244	139	105			
Vatican II 11,811 32.3%	Boomer 11,815 33.8%	1981	19	179	103	76	
		1980	20	135	70	65	
		1979	21	159	74	85	
		1976-78	22-24	591	296	295	
		1971-75	25-29	1,643	801	842	
		1966-70	30-34	2,141	1,005	1,136	
Pre-Vatican II 7,439 21.3%	Post War 7,215 20.6%	1961-65	35-39	2,833	1,361	1,472	
		1956-60	40-44	3,144	1,466	1,678	
		1951-55	45-49	3,017	1,419	1,598	
		1946-50	50-54	2,821	1,297	1,524	
		1941-45	55-59	2,299	1,086	1,213	
		1939-40	60-61	681	313	368	
		1936-38	62-64	1,025	492	533	
		1934-35	65-66	621	282	339	
		1931-33	67-69	948	432	516	
		1926-30	70-74	1,641	718	923	
G.I. 2,523 7.2%	G.I. 2,523 7.2%	1921-25	75-79	1,295	532	763	
		1916-20	80-84	662	260	402	
		Bef. 1916	85+	566	155	411	
34,946	100%	34,946	100%	TOTALS	34,946	16,536	18,410

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.

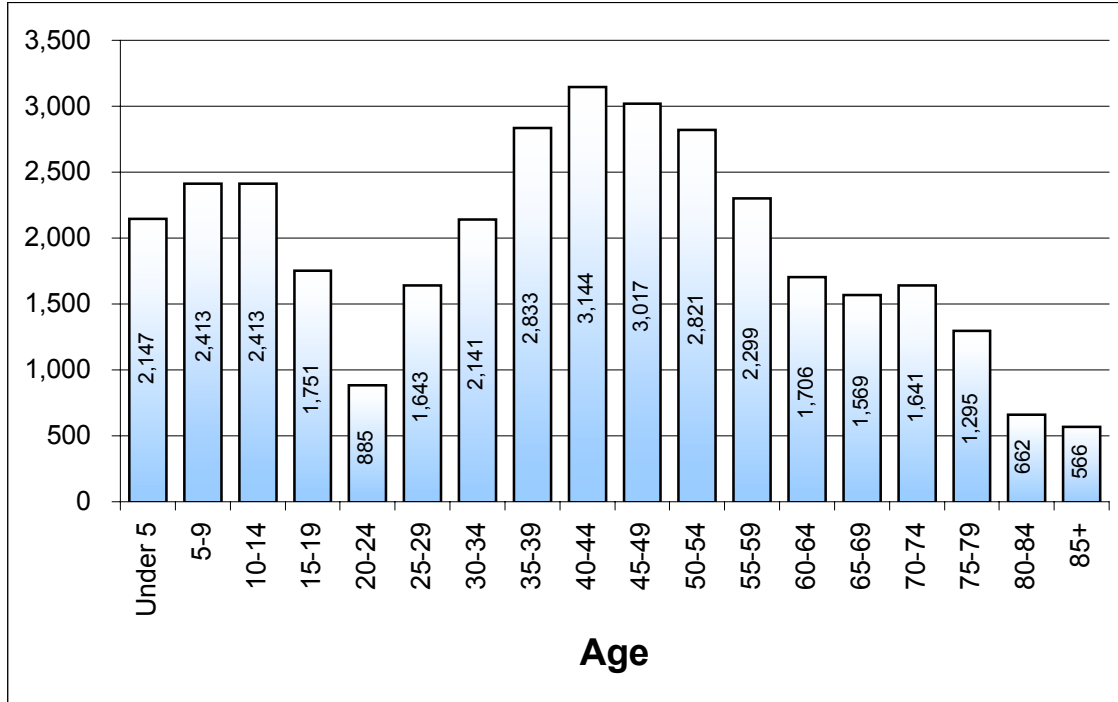
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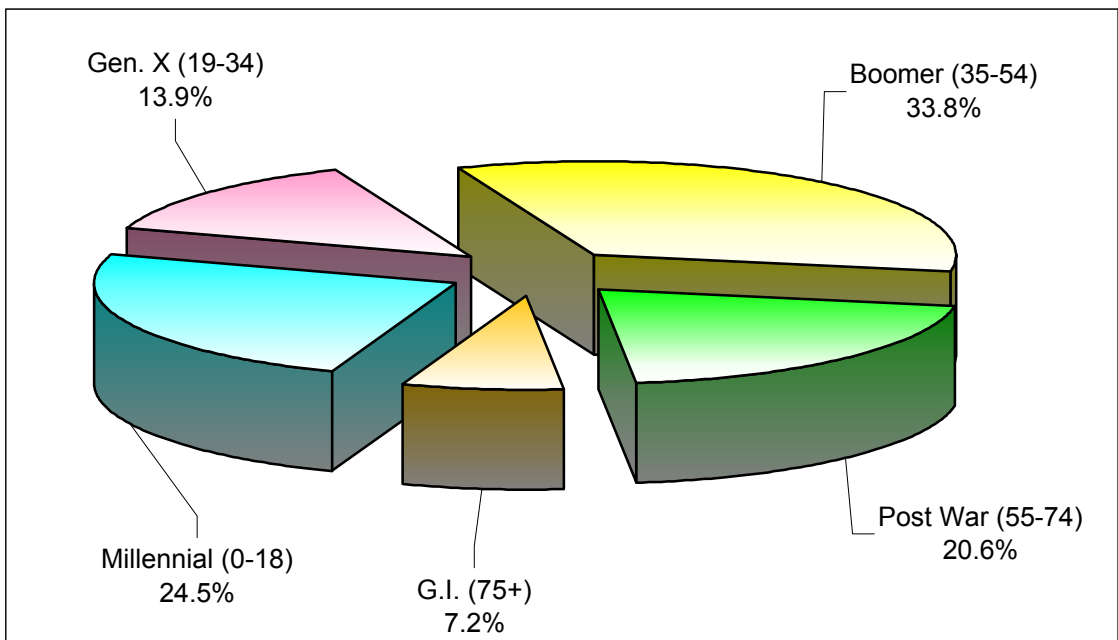
Cluster:

Cluster 53

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

Ž	Civic Values and Building	Ž	Institutions Over Individuals
Ž	Expanding Affluence	Ž	Conserving Values

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

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

Prophets

Ž	Focused on Individual Development	Ž	Individuals Over Institutions
Ž	Idealism	Ž	Liberal Values
Ž	Start Change & Break From Past	Ž	Risk Takers

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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