

2000 U.S. Census Data - Report 3

Cluster: 73
Vicariate: Montgomery

FS#: 2340

Parish: **St. Luke the Evangelist**

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

Church Trends	Generational/ Age Cohorts	Birth Year	Age	Population Count		
				Total	Male	Female
Post-Vatican II 8,426 55.6%	Millennial	2000	< 1	188	92	96
		1999	1	207	99	108
		1998	2	172	93	79
		1997	3	187	102	85
		1996	4	170	90	80
		1995	5	176	85	91
		1994	6	198	91	107
		1993	7	188	96	92
		1992	8	202	108	94
		1991	9	216	106	110
		1990	10	204	108	96
		1989	11	195	97	98
		1988	12	210	99	111
		1987	13	221	116	105
		1986	14	212	107	105
		1985	15	195	95	100
		1984	16	220	130	90
		1983	17	180	101	79
1982	18	255	94	161		
Gen. X	1981	19	347	121	226	
	1980	20	290	111	179	
	1979	21	232	88	144	
	1976-78	22-24	544	256	288	
	1971-75	25-29	928	458	470	
	1966-70	30-34	1,123	547	576	
Boomer	1961-65	35-39	1,166	567	599	
	1956-60	40-44	1,281	600	681	
	1951-55	45-49	1,171	572	599	
	1946-50	50-54	1,000	503	497	
Post War	1941-45	55-59	709	331	378	
	1939-40	60-61	228	121	107	
	1936-38	62-64	289	125	164	
	1934-35	65-66	182	72	110	
	1931-33	67-69	306	156	150	
G.I.	1926-30	70-74	542	225	317	
	1921-25	75-79	456	182	274	
	1916-20	80-84	317	125	192	
	Bef. 1916	85+	241	77	164	
4,161 27.5%	Vatican II					
2,561 16.9%	Pre-Vatican II					
15,148 100%	15,148 100%	TOTALS		15,148	7,146	8,002

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.

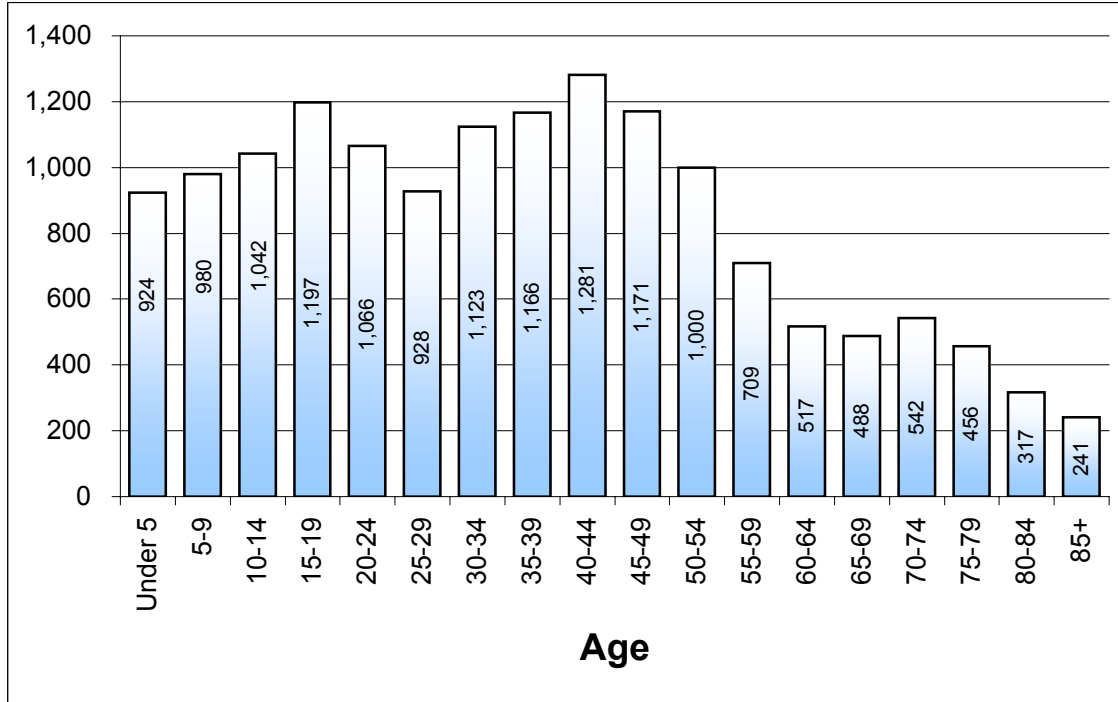
2000 U.S. Census Data - Report 3

Cluster: 73
Vicariate: Montgomery

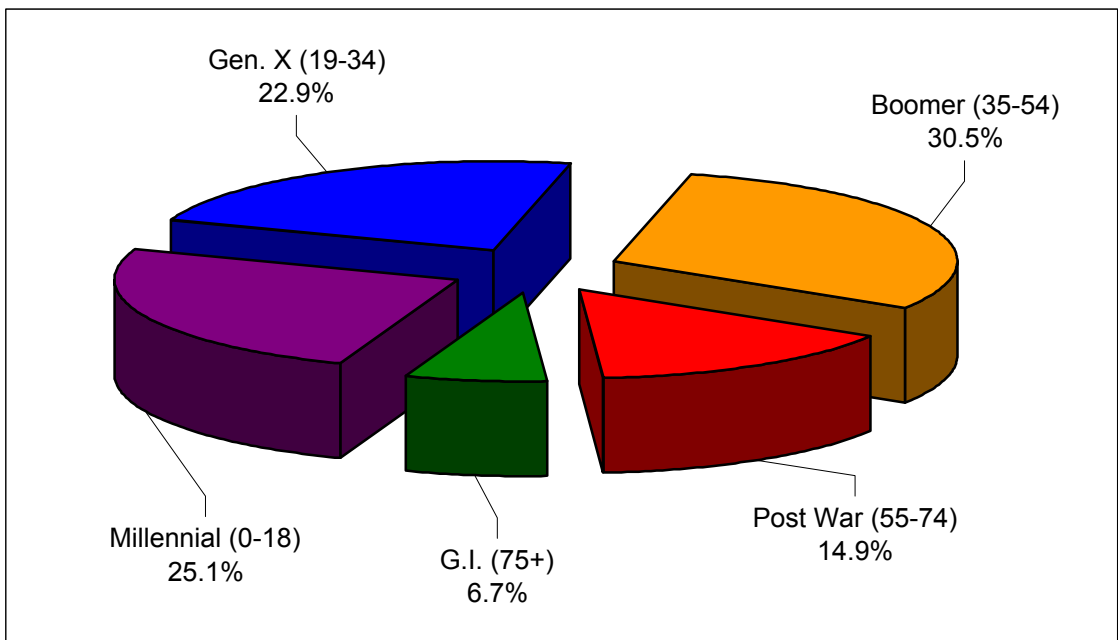
FS#: 2340 #

Parish: **St. Luke the Evangelist**

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



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



2000 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 *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*

Z Civic Values and Building	Z Institutions Over Individuals
Z Expanding Affluence	Z 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*

Z Loyalty to Order and Establishment	Z Avoid Risk
Z Negotiators, Adaptive	Z Fine-tune change
Z Compromise	Z 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*

Z Focused on Individual Development	Z Individuals Over Institutions
Z Idealism	Z Liberal Values
Z Start Change & Break From Past	Z 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.

References:

Bedyna, Mary E. RSM and Paul M. Perl. **Young Catholics in the Context of Other Catholic Generations: Living With Diversity, Seeking Service , Waiting to be Welcomed**, 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.) **Studying Aging and Social Change : Conceptual and Methodological Issues. Chapter 2.** (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. **Generations: The History of America’s Future, 1584 to 2069** (New York: William Morrow and Co. Inc.), 1991.