

2000 U.S. Census Data - Report 3

Cluster: 67
Vicariate: Delaware

FS# : 2095

Parish: **Our Lady of Charity**

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 9,438 54.7%	Millennial	2000	< 1	210	121	89
		1999	1	246	120	126
		1998	2	216	109	107
		1997	3	231	118	113
		1996	4	223	124	99
		1995	5	238	116	122
		1994	6	228	119	109
		1993	7	246	115	131
		1992	8	253	137	116
		1991	9	265	133	132
		1990	10	260	123	137
		1989	11	282	153	129
		1988	12	251	127	124
		1987	13	226	109	117
		1986	14	235	108	127
		1985	15	239	122	117
		1984	16	216	106	110
		1983	17	238	125	113
1982	18	176	96	80		
Gen. X	1981	19	160	77	83	
	1980	20	170	87	83	
	1979	21	167	78	89	
	1976-78	22-24	551	259	292	
	1971-75	25-29	1,088	540	548	
	1966-70	30-34	1,315	649	666	
Boomer	1961-65	35-39	1,508	723	785	
	1956-60	40-44	1,446	707	739	
	1951-55	45-49	1,230	568	662	
Post War	1946-50	50-54	1,064	482	582	
	1941-45	55-59	841	382	459	
	1939-40	60-61	289	143	146	
	1936-38	62-64	384	173	211	
	1934-35	65-66	255	99	156	
G.I.	1931-33	67-69	429	171	258	
	1926-30	70-74	719	287	432	
	1921-25	75-79	603	251	352	
	1916-20	80-84	362	145	217	
Bef. 1916	85+	194	59	135		
4,479 26.0%						
3,451 20.0%						
5,248 30.4%						
2,917 16.9%						
1,159 6.7%						
17,254 100%	17,254 100%	TOTALS	17,254	8,161	9,093	
4,581 26.6%	Vatican II					
3,235 18.7%	Pre-Vatican II					

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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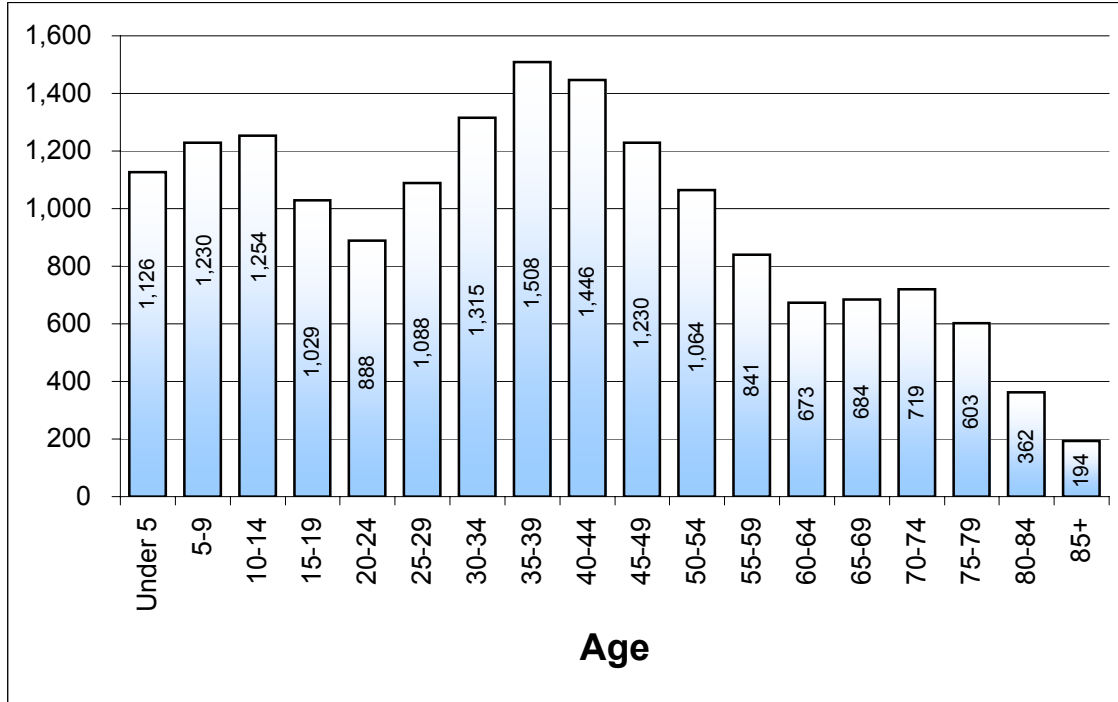
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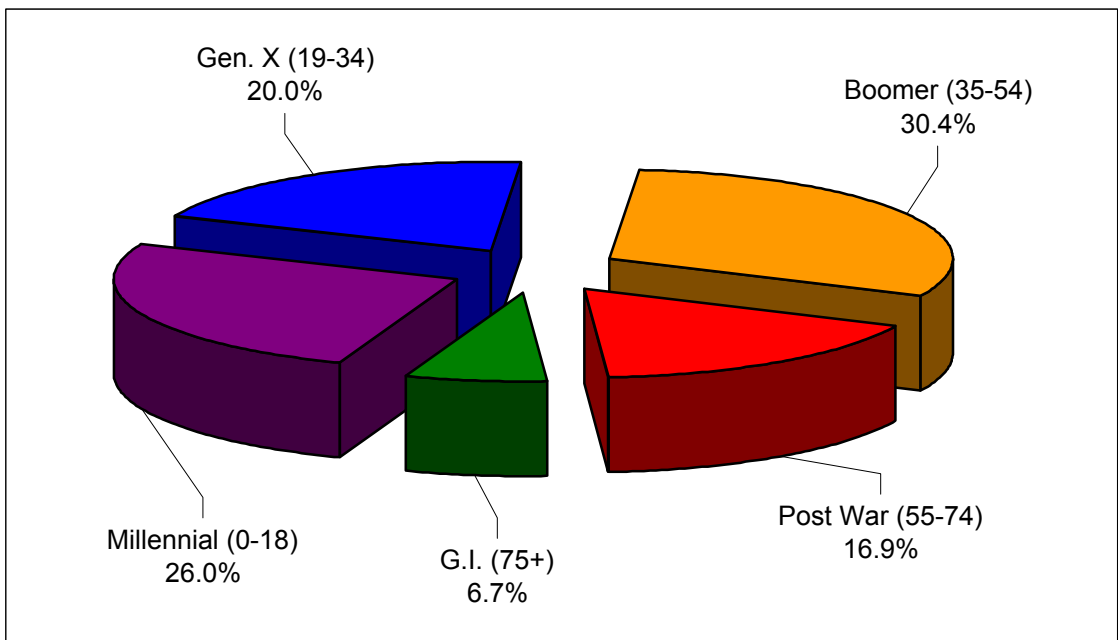
Parish:

Our Lady of Charity

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



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

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:

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