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INTRODUCTION

This Is Who We Were In The 1980s is an offspring of our 13-volume *Working Americans* series, which is devoted, volume by volume, to Americans by class, occupation, or social cause. This new edition is devoted to the 1980s. It represents various economic classes, dozens of occupations, and all regions of the country. This comprehensive look at this decade is through the eyes and ears of everyday Americans, not the words of historians or politicians.

This Is Who We Were In The 1980s presents 28 profiles of individuals and families—their lives at home, on the job, and in their neighborhood—with lots of photos and historical images. These stories portray struggling and successful Americans, and capture a wide range of thoughts and emotions. From the many government surveys, social worker histories, economic data, family diaries and letters, and newspaper and magazine features, this unique reference assembles a remarkable personal and realistic look at the lives of a wide range of Americans between the years 1980-1989.

The profiles, together with additional sections outlined below, present a complete picture of what it was like to live in America in the 1980s.

Section One: Profiles

Each of the 28 profiles in Section One begins with a brief introduction. Each profile is arranged in three categories: Life at Home; Life at Work; Life in the Community. Photographs and original advertisements support each chapter, and many include industry or social timelines and contemporary articles.

Section Two: Historical Snapshots

Section Two is made up of three long, bulleted lists of significant events and milestones. In chronological order—Early 1980s, Mid 1980s, and Late 1980s—these offer an amazing range of firsts and turning points in American history, including a few “can you believe it?” facts.

Section Three: Economy of the Times

One of the most interesting things about researching an earlier time is learning how much things cost and what people earned. This section offers this information in three categories—Consumer Expenditures, Annual Income of Standard Jobs, and Selected Prices—with actual figures from three specific years for easy comparison and study.

At the end of Section Three is a Value of a Dollar Index that compares the buying power of \$1.00 in 2015 to the buying power of \$1.00 in every year prior, back to 1860, helping to put the economic data in *This Is Who We Were In The 1980s* into context.

Section Four: All Around Us

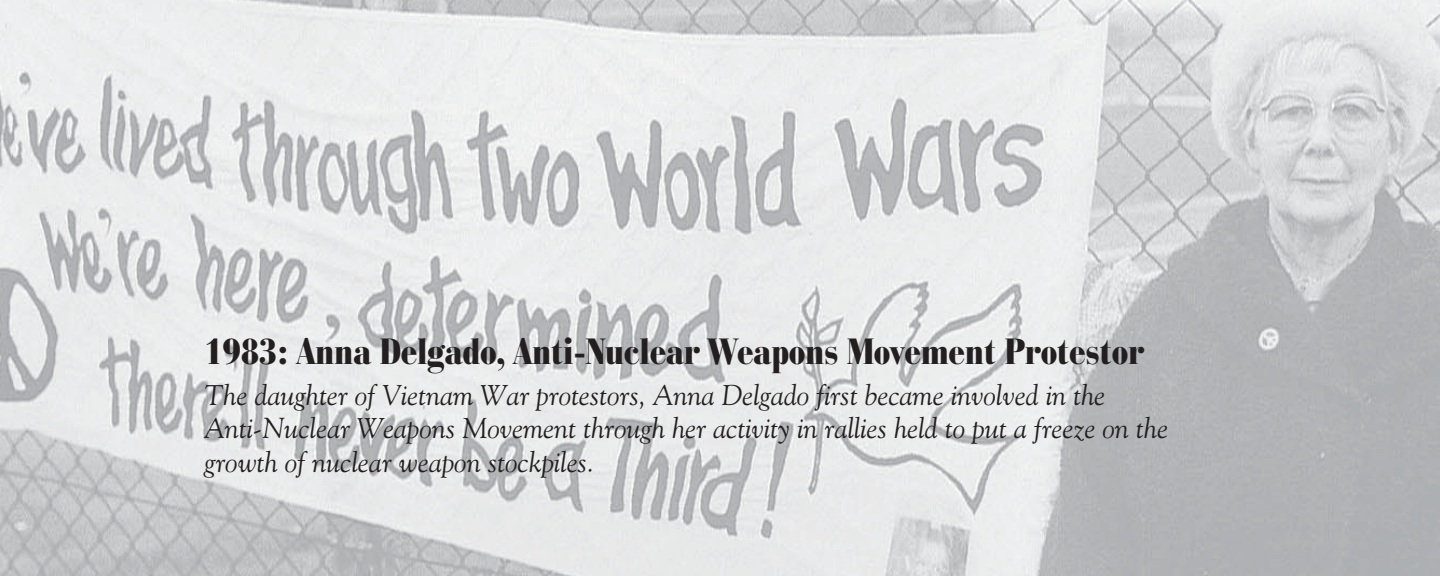
There is no better way to put your finger on the pulse of a country than to read its magazines and newspapers. This section offers 29 original articles, book excerpts, speeches, and advertising copy that influenced American thought from 1980-1989.

Section Five: Census Data

This section includes invaluable data to help define the 1980s such as State-by-State comparative tables, and actual reprints from the Census of Population, including a Special Report titled *We the Americans*. Here you will find detailed population, social and economic characteristics. This section also includes dozens of maps and charts for easy analysis.

This Is Who We Were In The 1980s ends with a comprehensive Further Reading section and a detailed Index.

The editors thank all those who agreed to be interviewed and share their personal photos for this book. We also gratefully acknowledge the Prints & Photographs Collections of the Library of Congress.



1983: Anna Delgado, Anti-Nuclear Weapons Movement Protestor

The daughter of Vietnam War protestors, Anna Delgado first became involved in the Anti-Nuclear Weapons Movement through her activity in rallies held to put a freeze on the growth of nuclear weapon stockpiles.

Life at Home

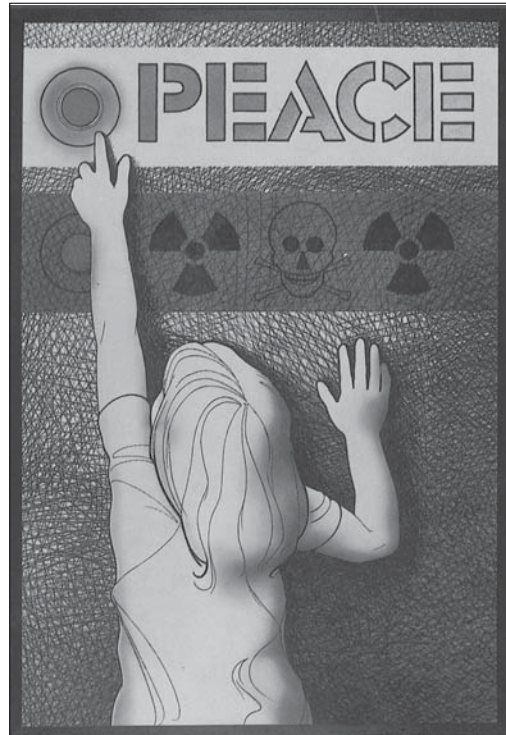
- Though only 21 years old, Anna Delgado spent two years actively working for the nuclear freeze movement-an effort to stop the development of weapons that could potentially destroy the world's population.
- As a result, she saw the inside of a jail for the first time, had long political talks with her parents and found a cause she felt was worth fighting for.
- Throughout the Cold War, the United States competed with the Soviet Union to develop thousands of Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles, or ICBMs, capable of delivering nuclear warheads across the world.
- This growth in potential nuclear destruction disturbed Anna, and she vehemently disagreed with the media's assertion that the growth of nuclear weapons was a method for peace.
- The United States was currently promoting new weapons to maintain the peace, such as the MX missile and the Space Defense Initiative.
- The MX missile would allow the United States to send 10 nuclear warheads in one missile halfway around the world with deadly accuracy.
- The Space Defense Initiative-a satellite system that would destroy incoming missiles attacking America-was nicknamed "Star Wars" and attacked by critics as unlikely to succeed.
- This was in addition to the thousands of Minuteman missiles already in place and prepared to be launched at targets around the world in the event of a nuclear attack.
- While attending the University of Pennsylvania, Anna first got involved in the nuclear movement by participating in several rallies intended to persuade the U.S. and other governments to freeze the number of nuclear weapons.
- Finding the time to participate in protests was a challenge-her obligations to her college



Anna Delgado worked for the nuclear freeze movement.

coursework in elementary education and her part-time job left little time to be involved in the movement.

- But by attending the protests, she discovered a strong connection to what her parents believed in and the need to thwart the growing war establishment.
- Both her mother and father had protested the Vietnam War, especially after her older brother went “missing in action” in 1972.
- She vividly remembered attending anti-war rallies with her mother a decade earlier.
- Regretfully, it did nothing to help bring her brother back home.
- At nuclear weapons rallies, Anna carried one of her two protest picket signs designed by her father: “End the Arms Race NOW!” and “Women for Peace.”
- Anna saw this movement as a “New Abolitionist Movement” and was proud of being part of a national effort.
- This concept was reinforced when she read a *Rolling Stone Magazine* article on the subject in March.
- At the protest rallies off-campus in the city, Anna was one of the youngest protesters; the vast majority were working professionals 10 or 20 years older, often with families.
- Also at these rallies were religious people, especially those with Christian backgrounds, who viewed the development of nuclear weapons as immoral.
- Some of the older protestors had worked to elect politicians in Congress who would support a bilateral freeze of nuclear weapons with the Russians and stop the proliferation of nuclear devices, weapons, and generating plants, all nicknamed “nukes.”
- During the prior year’s elections, these activists worked nationwide to support candidates in 45 election races in the House of Representatives on this issue.
- Pro-freeze candidates won 36 of the races.
- Over 1,500 different peace groups across the country were backing the freeze.
- Yet the majority of Americans still believed that the best way to be safe from Communist domination was to build the biggest weapons.
- At the rallies Anna attended in Philadelphia, she was often confronted by supporters of the government’s nuclear arms policy, who called her a “dupe of the Kremlin.”
- They insisted that the American Pro-Freeze rallies were hurting the United States’ effort to negotiate with the Soviets.
- They were also called “freezeniks,” along with other references of being communists and traitors to America.
- During one of the protests, an older woman told Anna about a women-only protest at the Seneca Army Depot in New York planned for the summer.
- The summer protest was called the Women’s Encampment for a Future of Peace and Justice and would operate from July 4 to Labor Day.



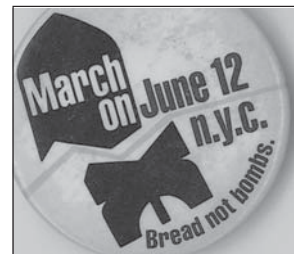
- Through the summer, the encampment would condemn the nuclear weapons the U.S government was storing on-site, including the Pershing cruise missiles for shipment to Western Europe.
- The location was also chosen for its close proximity to Seneca Falls, where the first women's rights convention occurred in 1848.
- Anna knew immediately that she wanted to participate.
- With help from friends, she arranged to sublease her apartment during the summer and saved money to cover expenses for six weeks.
- Anna packed her Ford Pinto with camping gear, her "comfy" sleeping pillow, her protest signs, several changes of clothes, three milk gallon jugs of water, four cartons of Virginia Slims cigarettes and three grocery bags full of rice, beans and canned vegetables.
- By the end of June, Anna left her parents' home in Columbia, Maryland, and traveled to Romulus, New York-the location of the women's encampment.

Life at Work

- When Anna Delgado arrived in Romulus, New York, at the Women's Encampment for a Future of Peace and Justice, the grounds were already full of women from all over the United States.
- Many saw this protest as a way to protect their families from nuclear war, but others supported a range of feminist and peace issues.
- Some believed that women-centered protests enabled the world to see women as the caretakers of the world and of families.
- All women were encouraged to volunteer for many duties; Anna decided to help prepare the vegetarian meals for the attendees during her stay.
- The opening day of protest on July 4 was full of excitement and debate.
- One early controversy was whether to accept an American flag from a local community leader for the women to fly on the encampment property.



- Many of the women were conflicted because the American flag held mixed symbols of militaristic nationalism and of benevolence.
- Some felt that an international peace camp should not fly any nation's flag.
- The women decided not to fly the flag, but to permit the women to create their own flags the size of a pillowcase to hang on a clothesline.
- The local community did not receive the decision favorably.
- Anna was thrilled with the first day's activities, which started with approximately 500 women gathered to pledge their allegiance to the earth, for the life it provides and for peace and beauty for all.
- Later she and the others followed a Buddhist woman beating her drum while they walked slowly, chanting "All we are saying is give peace a chance."
- As the women marched past the Seneca Army Depot gate, they planted two rose bushes-one red, one white-as symbols of life.
- Later, the women lined up holding up their hands in a triangular shape known as a "yoni," or ancient goddess symbol, which became the sign of the women's resistance to the Depot.
- Four local veterans planted little American flags by the two rose bushes outside the depot, saluted and walked away.
- The opening day's protest was peaceful and viewed as a successful beginning.
- Peaceful protest continued daily at the Seneca Army Depot with other symbols that showed the strength of women.
- Women formed in circles or webs-both signs of unification, strength, and the world's connectivity.
- The interconnected web was painted on a number of the structures around the camp.
- In another symbolic act, the protestors tied onto the Army Depot's fence possessions they did not want to lose in the event of a nuclear war.
- Items included photos of families and children.
- Anna tied a number of webs to the fence with photos of her parents, her friends and the family dog.
- She wanted to put her missing brother's photo on the fence, but she was afraid of losing one of her few remaining mementos of him.
- Anna shared her grief of losing her brother in Vietnam with some of the friends she made at camp; they encouraged her to hold on to the photo until he was found.
- Over the next couple of weeks of protests, hundreds of women arrived to condemn the nuclear weapons on the base.
- Over time, the women expanded their civil disobedience by climbing over the Seneca Army Depot's fence to protest.
- Anna was a bit hesitant at first to participate in this aggressive form of protest.
- The women who climbed over were arrested by military police and detained on the post, fingerprinted, photographed and given letters barring them from re-entering the property.
- Anna climbed over the fence one hot summer morning.



- Immediately she was arrested by a military police sergeant and handcuffed while chanting “Peaceful women wanting peace.”
- After a couple of hours of military arrest, Anna was fingerprinted and awarded her “bar letter” prohibiting her from re-entering the site.
- Anna was excited and immediately went to a pay phone to call her parents about the arrest, receiving her bar letter and the good she was doing for the world.
- They were happy for her but cautioned her not to do anything that would hurt her professionally in the long run.
- After the call, she jumped up and down with glee.
- She now had documented proof that her protests were impacting the military, and it further validated her efforts in the Freeze Movement.



Life in the Community: Seneca, New York

- Local residents in the Seneca, New York area had issues with the women protesters.
- Some tried to welcome the women but received little community support.
- Residents were also concerned about the added cost and attention the protest brought to the community and feared that it might cause the closure of the military base.
- Anna and the women did not want the base to close, but to be used for something peaceful to the community.
- Regardless of how often the protesters communicated this message, the residents were worried that jobs would be lost.
- Times had been tough and didn't need to get tougher.
- Also, the community was shocked by the broad feminist nature of the protests, which ranged from nuclear weapons to sexuality, religion and the concerns of oppressed women.
- A large number of the residents were simply offended by the alternative lifestyles the women were supporting and viewed the protest as un-American.
- Anna often spent time discussing these concerns with the other women: Would the locals come to see their point of view or should the women attempt to improve relations with the local community?
- Most in the discussion agreed that there was little that could be done to improve the situation.
- The community's wariness exploded during a planned 15-mile feminist walk from Seneca Falls to the Peace Camp on Saturday, July 30.
- The women communicated this planned march to local officials along the route, including the town of Waterloo near the women's encampment.
- On that Saturday, when Anna and hundreds of women entered Waterloo, they wore white bibs printed with historically important women's names, such as Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony.
- At the Waterloo Bridge, they encountered 300 local residents waving American flags with a 20-foot banner in front saying, "Many Men and Women Have Earned the Right for Anyone to Protest in America. Respect Them, Our Flag, and Our Country."
- Some of the local residents were holding American flags or cardboard signs that said, "Go Home," "We're Proud to Be Americans," and "Pinko Lesbians, Go Home."
- They were also chanting "America" and screaming at the women, "Go home" and "Go protest in Russia."
- The local citizens' counter-protest blocked traffic and the flow of the women marchers for a period of time.
- Local law enforcement was fearful of a riot at the bridge.
- Anna was concerned; she had never seen so much anger and hatred from those who opposed her.
- Instead of trying to cross the bridge, the women decided to stop and sit in the road.

- Many of the women were becoming angry at the comments and expletives coming from the bridge.
- Within a short time, both sides were yelling at each other.
- The moment became extremely frightening when a man with a rifle approached the women.
- Fortunately the police apprehended the man and arrested him immediately.
- After two hours of tension between the two groups, the officers instructed the women to leave and return to the encampment.
- The women refused because the local citizens, not the women, were illegally blocking the road.
- The police disagreed.
- A number of the women, including Anna, held their ground until the police dragged them away and arrested them.
- As each was hauled away, the local citizens cheered and encouraged the police.
- The authorities charged 53 women from the encampment for disorderly conduct at the bridge.
- The only local resident arrested was the man with the rifle.
- Because there was little space in the sheriff's department jail, a makeshift jail was established at a school away from Waterloo in Seneca County.
- It was stuffy, confusing and maddening.
- The women supported each other during the next several days while in prison at the school.
- Anna thought about calling her parents for help, but the other women convinced her that she had done nothing wrong and should go free.
- Each day when she thought she should call, she decided to wait one more day.
- She even thought of trying to escape as two women did while imprisoned at the school.
- After several days, the local authorities dropped all charges on the women.
- While Anna was under arrest, approximately 2,000 women protested at the Seneca Army Depot.
- Over 200 were arrested for peacefully trespassing onto the federal property.
- Upon returning to the women's encampment, Anna heard rumors that the locals may cause further harm to the women.
- Rumors of bombings or burnings were bruited for a couple of days.
- With all the excitement and stress over the past several weeks, Anna's time at the camp came to an end.
- She headed home and prepare for her final year at the University of Pennsylvania and the next confrontation with the military establishment.

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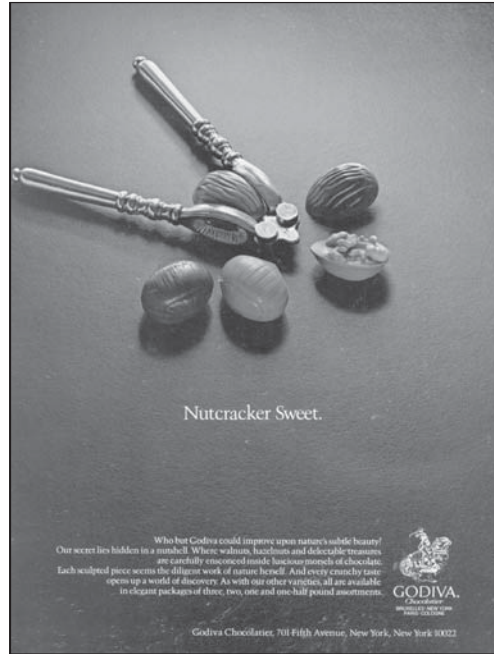
RESIDENCE, APRIL 1, 1980		PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER									
IN WHAT PLACE DID THIS PERSON LIVE ON APRIL 1, 1980?											
For a person who, on April 1, 1980, was living in the same house as at present, enter in Col. 17 "Same house," and for one living in a different house but in the same city or town, enter "Same place," leaving Cols. 18, 19, and 20 blank, in both instances.											
For a person who lived in a different place, enter city or town, county, and State, as directed in the Instructions. (Enter several places of residence, which may differ from mail address.)											
CITY, town, or village having 1,500 or more inhabitants.	COUNTY	STATE or Territory	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Enter "2" in place.											

SECTION TWO: HISTORICAL SNAPSHOTS

The 1980s was a decade of great social, political, and economic change, including Ronald Reagan's presidential win, concern about the rising national debt, and inventions of the Internet and laptop computers. Americans enjoyed Michael Jackson's "Thriller" album, the Nintendo Entertainment System, and the debut of *WrestleMania*. These Historical Snapshots highlight hundreds of significant people, places, events, and things that dominated the 1980s.

Early 1980s

- Actress Jennifer Beals established a new fashion trend in the movie *Flashdance* by wearing clothing with holes and tears
- After four years of major losses, the automotive industry rebounded and appeared to be on the road to financial recovery
- Ameritech received the FCC's first cellular phone license
- An eight-year study revealed that Vietnam veterans suffered more emotional, social, educational, and job-related problems than veterans of other recent wars
- An estimated 750 million people watched the marriage of Prince Charles to kindergarten teacher Lady Diana Spencer
- Anti-drunk driver campaigns were credited with a reduction in automobile accident fatalities for the year
- Apple Inc. released the Apple Lisa personal computer
- At the 17th General Conference on Weights and Measures, the metre was defined in terms of the speed of light as the distance light travels in a vacuum in 1/299,792,458 of a second
- Australia won the America's Cup
- Average tuition for four-year private colleges was \$7,475; Harvard cost \$8,195
- Baltimore Orioles defeated the Philadelphia Phillies 5-0 in game 5 to win the series four games to one for their third World Championship
- Baseball fans suffered through a seven-week strike, the longest in sports history
- Bestselling books included *In Search of Excellence* by Thomas J. Peters and Robert H. Waterman, *Megatrends* by John Naisbitt, *Jane Fonda's Workout Book* by Jane Fonda and *On the Wings of Eagles* by Ken Follet
- Björn Borg retired from tennis after winning five consecutive Wimbledon championships
- Braniff International Airlines and F.W. Woolworth declared bankruptcy
- Cave paintings of sacred Mayan ball games, circa A.D. 800, were found in Guatemala
- Cellular telephones became available to motorists, costing \$3,000, plus \$150.00 per month for service
- Checker Motors Corporation ceased production of automobiles
- Columbia, the last all-male college in the Ivy League, decided to begin accepting women in 1983
- Combination of First Lady Nancy Reagan's elegance and the wedding of Lady Diana to Prince Charles stimulated a return to opulent styles



Selected Prices

1982

Air Conditioner	\$299.00
Automobile, Cadillac Eldorado	\$19,700.00
Automobile, Honda Civic	\$7,517.00
Automobile, Pontiac Firebird	\$6,132.00
Bass Tracker 1 Boat	\$3,795.00
Beef Jerky	\$1.99
Beef Roast, Sirloin Top Round, per Pound	\$1.89
Beer, Pabst 12-Pack	\$3.19
Beer, 12-Pack	\$3.19
Bicycle	\$179.99
Blouse, Polyester	\$12.00
Boat, Bass Tracker 1	\$3,795.00
Briefcase	\$89.99
Cabela Camouflage Hunting Suit	\$74.95
Caftan	\$22.00
Canvas-Cloth Work Gloves	\$6.49
Casting Reel	\$95.00
Cigars, Cuban Sampler	\$10.90
Circus Ticket	\$8.50
Computer, IBM, 256RAM	\$1,795.00
Cranapple Juice, Oceanspray	\$0.93
Fan	\$34.99
Fishing Tackle Box	\$89.95
Footlocker	\$49.99

“How Software Is Manufactured,” Inc., January 1982

“It is important to distinguish between software authors and publishers, though they may overlap.

The author writes the program itself, which involves a dogged attention to detail that may require long stretches of 18-hour days until a program is completed.

The author writes step-by-step instructions telling the computer exactly how to execute a task. Computers operate by recognizing either the presence or absence of an electrical impulse, so they can only manipulate long strings of yes or no commands. That means the programmer can't leave anything to the imagination. Each step in a task must be spelled out in excruciating detail. The finished program ends up as a series of encoded lines of computer instructions that, if written out line by line, would fill dozens of pages of text; it's usually stored on a compact 5.5-inch magnetic disk.

‘Once a program is completed to the programmer’s satisfaction, he typically submits it on a disk to a publisher,’ says Harris Landgarten, director of software applications at Lifeboat Associates.

The program, along with the documentation (the manual that describes the program and how to use it), is evaluated for its sales potential, its probable markets, and its user-friendliness.

The author and publisher then negotiate a contract in which the author assigns the publication rights to the publisher for either a flat fee or a royalty of 15 percent to 30 percent of the retail price of the program. If they can come to an agreement, both parties work on perfecting the program (called ‘working out the bugs,’ in the jargon of the trade). The software is tested, usually by both an in-house staff (called alphatesters) and by outsiders (called beta-testers), and the manual is typeset and printed.

Finally, the program is mass-produced on disks or tapes in formats compatible with the operating systems of different microcomputers.



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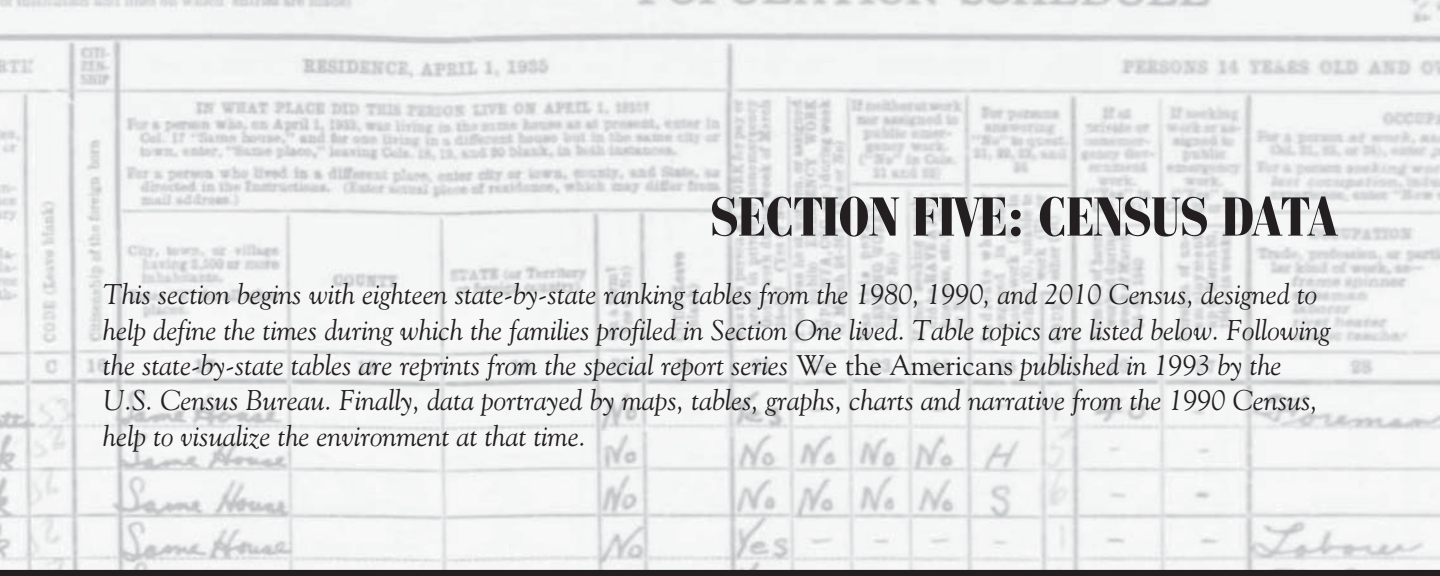
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SECTION FIVE: CENSUS DATA

This section begins with eighteen state-by-state ranking tables from the 1980, 1990, and 2010 Census, designed to help define the times during which the families profiled in Section One lived. Table topics are listed below. Following the state-by-state tables are reprints from the special report series *We the Americans* published in 1993 by the U.S. Census Bureau. Finally, data portrayed by maps, tables, graphs, charts and narrative from the 1990 Census, help to visualize the environment at that time.

State-by-State Comparative Tables: 1980, 1990 and 2010

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Note: When reviewing the ranking columns, be aware that the District of Columbia is included in the list of states.

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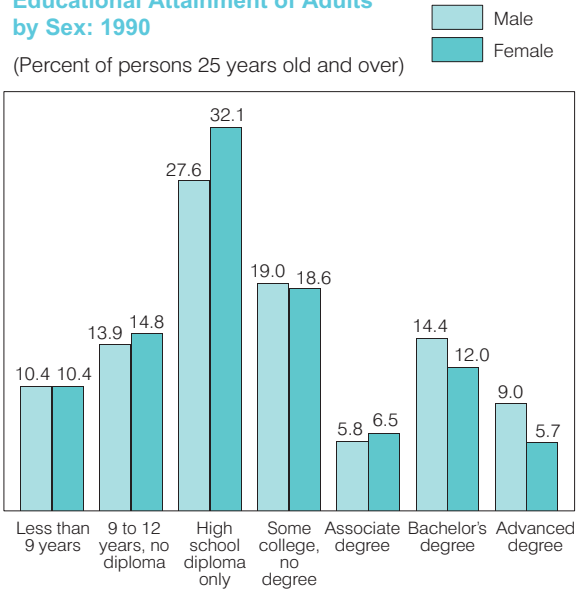
Differences in the educational attainment of men and women are relatively small.

A larger proportion of men (27 percent) than women (24 percent) hold a college degree of some kind. Women are more likely than men to have completed only a high school diploma, 32 percent and 28 percent, respectively.

Among women 25 to 34 years old, 32 percent have a college degree compared with 30 percent of men in this age group.

Young women 25 to 39 years old also were slightly more likely than young men in this age group to be enrolled in school, 11 percent and 10 percent, respectively.

Figure 5. Educational Attainment of Adults by Sex: 1990



Our educational attainment differs by racial and ethnic groups, but all groups have improved in the past decade.

In 1990, high school completion levels were highest for Whites, with Asian and Pacific Islanders not far behind.

Substantial improvements in high school completion occurred during the decade for Blacks and American Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts.

There was also an increase in the proportion of college graduates for each racial group and Hispanics from 1980 to 1990.

In 1990, the highest level of college completion was for Asian and Pacific Islanders at 37 percent.

Figure 6. Completion Rates by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1980 and 1990

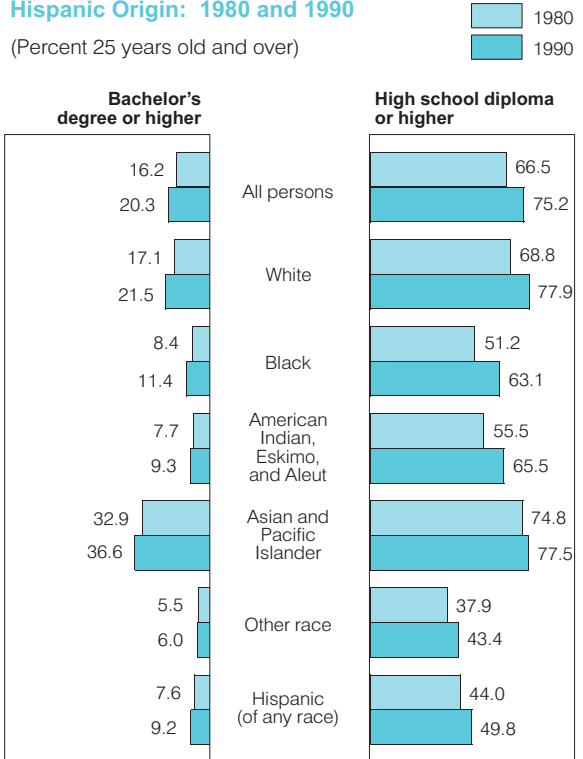


Table 1. Detailed Occupation of the Civilian Labor Force by Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

United States	All persons		Hispanic origin (of any race)		White		Black		Not of Hispanic origin		Asian or Pacific Islander		Other race	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Civilian labor force 16 years and over -----	66 986 201	56 487 249	4 133 543	4 590 483	52 652 638	43 590 483	6 108 277	6 727 324	426 376	365 896	1 864 689	1 631 072	46 041	38 931
MANAGERIAL AND PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY OCCUPATIONS														
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations -----	8 448 483	6 170 674	362 858	290 938	7 398 764	5 165 841	402 889	499 587	30 880	31 820	249 424	179 300	3 668	3 188
Legislators, executive and general administrators, public administration -----	7 431	5 285	141	4 309	6 218	4 309	612	619	331	104	129	52	--	--
Chief executives and general administrators, public administration -----	13 788	5 235	667	354	11 171	3 655	1 594	1 033	202	72	154	113	--	8
Administrators and officials, public administration -----	275 864	230 819	12 068	677	230 095	178 035	25 223	35 355	2 680	202	5 611	3 179	187	86
Administrators, protective services -----	35 201	14 072	1 285	510	30 864	10 663	2 422	2 053	288	153	6 219	8 190	13	10
Financial managers, business and finance -----	15 352	13 324	314	224	14 564	11 894	1 019	1 071	199	102	1 382	1 219	25	15
Human resources managers -----	141 246	109 540	10 324	7 656	115 315	102 353	10 105	13 207	1 415	645	12 255	9 847	82	80
Purchasing managers -----	80 136	40 639	2 500	1 599	72 811	34 562	2 547	3 255	224	224	2 022	3 281	32	250
Managers, marketing, advertising, and public relations -----	415 411	193 698	11 326	7 079	384 566	174 488	10 234	7 688	876	581	8 328	8 837	81	35
Administrators, education and related fields -----	295 274	328 338	11 183	15 427	249 921	264 437	26 389	40 114	1 698	2 141	6 043	6 052	40	167
Managers, medicine and health -----	78 089	155 522	3 986	7 293	63 205	126 913	8 185	16 874	304	304	2 373	3 424	46	108
Postmasters and mail superintendents -----	21 614	18 222	874	351	18 472	16 617	1 788	549	198	201	237	108	45	27
Managers, scientific and technical establishments -----	48 526	45 376	2 349	1 790	46 380	43 989	3 663	3 094	201	168	3 870	3 051	133	65
Managers, real estate -----	271 625	189 841	13 240	10 195	190 789	163 607	11 674	11 674	916	1 168	3 872	3 201	152	67
Funeral directors -----	39 393	6 093	7 118	1 444	34 525	4 673	3 898	1 016	116	35	130	19	6	6
Managers, service organizations, n.e.c. -----	203 071	9 123	7 824	171 536	171 845	171 536	35 000	19 889	1 240	1 464	3 650	2 654	144	104
Managers and administrators, n.e.c., salaried -----	3 385 970	1 585 636	125 977	70 135	3 024 916	1 383 619	109 449	88 638	10 048	6 715	84 566	35 985	1 014	744
Managers and administrators, n.e.c., self-employed -----	2 203 105	2 19 778	7 892	7 069	1 832 425	1 782 795	113 257	192 923	6 685	10 508	6 985	32 218	1 415	545
Managers, transportation -----	89 344	50 550	3 363	1 800	85 981	48 750	4 812	6 133	193	193	3 702	4 654	187	187
Accountants and auditors -----	751 840	838 338	28 867	38 170	646 664	678 739	37 457	68 589	1 500	3 435	37 092	48 912	280	493
Underwriters -----	21 949	45 818	570	1 984	19 576	38 911	1 203	3 770	45	97	555	77	--	--
Other financial officers -----	328 204	351 071	11 359	17 752	293 550	295 504	13 245	25 220	681	1 353	9 267	10 104	132	138
Management analysts -----	168 724	85 005	4 672	81 848	170 371	81 848	6 610	7 191	607	507	4 394	2 480	110	166
Managers, general and buyers, farm products -----	29 627	32 587	1 462	1 711	27 911	30 652	2 186	3 047	111	142	1 171	1 171	178	108
Buyers, wholesale and retail trade, except farm products -----	14 336	2 862	13 820	2 030	12 648	2 030	2 617	493	40	42	211	53	--	--
Purchasing agents and buyers, n.e.c. -----	107 051	121 348	5 741	4 930	94 422	107 777	3 808	5 351	323	387	2 719	2 828	38	65
Business and promotion agents -----	135 474	111 493	5 796	4 676	120 229	95 506	6 461	8 994	485	622	2 433	1 630	60	65
Business and operations managers -----	60 687	51 523	3 358	2 298	57 069	44 706	3 682	1 752	111	151	1 387	1 033	25	--
Inspectors and compliance officers, except construction -----	112 130	49 147	7 486	3 358	80 358	33 136	10 871	10 386	775	459	2 560	1 341	80	52
Management related occupations, n.e.c. -----	82 603	285 470	5 921	15 569	66 257	232 663	7 383	28 018	351	586	2 642	7 414	49	200
Professional specialty occupations	7 706 256	8 941 432	299 731	357 467	6 619 249	7 452 498	403 176	815 695	28 730	42 451	351 345	269 089	4 025	4 232
Engineers, architects, and surveyors -----	1 695 600	190 923	54 591	7 893	1 469 852	146 927	51 619	12 209	4 550	570	114 191	13 950	867	105
Architects -----	133 212	23 862	6 720	1 293	115 733	20 342	3 711	616	320	250	16 719	1 378	79	35
Engineers -----	1 551 961	156 863	47 539	6 394	1 344 335	125 167	47 728	11 538	4 233	535	107 323	12 544	803	105
Aerospace -----	131 786	11 648	5 197	424	112 350	9 170	3 648	11 942	405	65	10 109	1 025	77	9
Metalurgical and materials -----	17 021	2 209	424	75	15 149	1 816	422	243	34	5	992	70	--	--
Mining -----	29 908	6 135	1 054	517	27 950	5 618	1 204	1 694	50	50	130	67	14	--
Chemical -----	57 163	7 157	1 501	304	50 001	5 778	1 226	520	86	77	3 630	548	19	--
Nuclear -----	10 108	693	232	133	9 006	628	1 886	5	21	8	6 663	41	--	--
Civil -----	295 162	17 646	8 466	788	200 217	14 015	6 937	1 047	736	60	18 691	1 708	115	28
Electrical and electronic -----	42 012	46 136	1 620	938	38 898	35 365	15 227	4 18	1 089	110	32 565	4 524	209	51
Biological -----	151 859	24 472	1 104	302	135 938	20 422	4 830	6 547	472	114	5 071	1 195	4	4
Mechanical -----	176 092	9 780	4 144	254	156 757	8 274	4 516	538	420	117	10 181	687	74	4
Marine and naval architects -----	12 776	493	1 199	12	11 623	422	3 515	52	65	5	568	7	6	6
Engineers, n.e.c. -----	308 540	33 423	8 828	1 370	266 021	27 183	9 597	2 311	785	118	23 081	2 608	228	13
Surveyors and mapping scientists -----	10 517	686	332	13	9 784	788	1 831	95	67	4	149	28	5	--
Mathematical and computer scientists -----	503 806	275 701	15 089	10 142	480 714	223 505	23 831	16 801	1 412	980	32 470	16 227	341	127
Computer systems analysts and scientists -----	320 831	144 459	9 089	4 514	229 555	118 647	13 999	8 77	877	432	26 531	9 817	231	100
Mathematical scientists -----	108 444	109 342	5 194	3 629	101 850	88 734	8 195	214	467	68	6 738	4 639	9	27
Activities -----	12 416	6 316	5 163	1 93	11 304	6 044	1 915	214	467	68	7 338	4 529	39	--
Statisticians -----	15 744	16 108	604	657	13 317	12 300	888	1 862	64	300	863	1 139	8	8
Mathematical scientists, n.e.c. -----	4 331	1 484	93	21	3 789	1 184	153	211	--	9	296	59	--	--