

# 1990 and 2000 CENSUS : ERICSSON NEIGHBORHOOD

## Profile of Selected Economic Characteristics

Subject	1990	2000
<b>EMPLOYMENT STATUS</b>		
<b>Total Population 16 years and over</b>	2,634	2,570
In labor force	1,895	2,035
Civilian labor force	1,895	2,035
Employed	1,784	1,955
Unemployed	111	80
Percent of civilian labor force	5.9%	3.9%
Armed Forces	0	0
Not in labor force	739	540
<b>Females 16 years and over</b>	1,339	1,370
In labor force	869	1,040
Civilian labor force	869	1,040
Employed	820	1,000
<b>Own children under 6 years</b>	196	240
All parents in family in labor force	184	180
<b>COMMUTING TO WORK</b>		
<b>Workers 16 years and over</b>	1,754	1,945
Car, truck, or van -- drove alone	1,268	1,550
Car, truck, or van -- carpooled	242	100
Public transportation (including taxicab)	131	150
Walked	35	15
Other means	12	30
Worked at home	60	100
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	N/A	22.4
<b>CLASS OF WORKER</b>		
Private wage and salary workers	1,313	1,580
Government workers	345	280
Self-employed workers in own not incorporated business	126	95
Unpaid family workers	0	0
<b>INCOME</b>		
<b>Households</b>	1,365	1,420
Less than \$10,000	144	55
\$10,000 to \$14,999	79	60
\$15,000 to \$24,999	229	90
\$25,000 to \$34,999	303	185
\$35,000 to \$49,999	357	315
\$50,000 to \$74,999	182	375
\$75,000 to \$99,999	57	210
\$100,000 to \$149,999	9	115
\$150,000 or more	5	14

Subject	1990	2000
Median Household income	\$ 33,072	\$ 50,369
Total Households with earnings	1,153	1,265
Mean earnings	\$ 35,146	\$ 53,643
Total Households with Social Security income	362	250
Mean Social Security income	\$ 7,416	\$ 12,800
Total Households with Supplemental Security income	N/A	50
Mean Supplemental Security income	N/A	\$ 5,820
Total Households with Public Assistance income	48	40
Mean Public Assistance income	\$ 1,943	\$ 6,000
Total Households with Retirement income	207	175
Mean Retirement income	\$ 11,320	\$ 11,535
<b>Families</b>		
	855	775
Less than \$10,000	61	10
\$10,000 to \$14,999	26	15
\$15,000 to \$24,999	109	70
\$25,000 to \$34,999	224	80
\$35,000 to \$49,999	267	110
\$50,000 to \$74,999	110	220
\$75,000 to \$99,999	44	175
\$100,000 to \$149,999	9	90
\$150,000 or more	5	8
Median family income	\$ 35,226	\$ 58,314
<b>POPULATION BELOW POVERTY LEVEL (see Definition below *)</b>		
<b>Families</b>	39	20
With related children under 18 years	39	20
With related children under 5 years	11	20
<b>Families With female householder-no husband present</b>		
	14	10
With related children under 18 years	14	10
With related children under 5 years	0	10
<b>Individuals</b>	170	180
18 years and over	142	110
65 years and over	17	0
Related children under 18 years	28	65
Related children 5 to 17 years	0	10
Unrelated children 15 years and over	N/A	85
<b>POPULATION FOR WHOM POVERTY STATUS IS DETERMINED</b>		
<b>Families</b>	855	775
With related children under 18 years	375	350
With related children under 5 years	120	140
<b>Families with female householder-no husband present</b>		
	148	170
With related children under 18 years	66	115
With related children under 5 years	13	40
<b>Individuals</b>	2,681	3,145
18 years and over	2,575	2,520
65 years and over	498	315
Related children under 18 years	106	615
Related children 5 to 17 years	67	400
Unrelated children 15 years and over	N/A	905

Due to changes in how the Census Bureau defined occupational and industrial categories, data from 1990 and 2000 cannot be compared directly and are therefore presented separately

**1990 Census Occupational and Industrial categories**

<b>Employed civilian population 16 years and over</b>	1,784
<b>OCCUPATION</b>	
Managerial and professional specialty occupations:	
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	263
Professional specialty occupations	279
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations:	
Technicians and related support occupations	67
Sales occupations	168
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	345
Services occupations:	
Private household occupations	0
Protective service occupations	19
Service occupations, except protective and household	244
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	24
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	150
Operators, fabricators, and laborers:	
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	100
Transportation and material moving occupations	50
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	75
<b>INDUSTRY</b>	
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	18
Mining	4
Construction	61
Manufacturing, nondurable goods	154
Manufacturing, durable goods	118
Transportation	146
Communications and other public utilities	16
Wholesale trade	112
Retail trade	244
Finance, insurance, and real estate	131
Business and repair services	98
Personal services	59
Entertainment and recreation services	42
Professional and related services:	
Health services	164
Educational services	151
Other professional and related services	160
Public administration	106

**2000 Census Occupational and Industrial categories**

<b>Employed civilian population 16 years and over</b>	1,955
<b>OCCUPATION</b>	
Management, professional, and related occupations	915
Service occupations	290
Sales and office occupations	500
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	0
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	65
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	190
<b>INDUSTRY</b>	
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	4
Construction	45
Manufacturing	220
Wholesale trade	35
Retail trade	195
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	80
Information	105
Finance, insurance, real estate, and rental and leasing	230
Professional, scientific, management, administrative, and waste management services	295
Educational, health and social services	400
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, and food services	185
Other services (except public administration)	80
Public administration	75

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Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 1990 and 2000

(\*) Poverty definition.

Following the Office of Management and Budget's (OMB's) Directive 14, the Census Bureau uses a set of money income thresholds that vary by family size and composition to detect who is poor. If a family's total income is less than that family's threshold, then that family, and every individual in it, is considered poor. The poverty thresholds do not vary geographically, but they are updated annually for inflation with the Consumer Price Index (CPI-U). The official poverty definition counts money income before taxes and excludes capital gains and noncash benefits (such as public housing, medicaid, and food stamps). The link to 1990 poverty thresholds is: <http://www.census.gov/hhes/poverty/threshld/thresh89.html> and the link to the comparable 2000 thresholds is: <http://www.census.gov/hhes/poverty/threshld/thresh99.html>