

# 1990 and 2000 CENSUS : FULTON NEIGHBORHOOD

## Profile of Selected Economic Characteristics

Subject	1990	2000
<b>EMPLOYMENT STATUS</b>		
<b>Total Population 16 years and over</b>	4,925	4,540
In labor force	3,754	3,625
Civilian labor force	3,754	3,625
Employed	3,638	3,565
Unemployed	116	55
Percent of civilian labor force	3.1%	1.5%
Armed Forces	0	0
Not in labor force	1,171	915
<b>Females 16 years and over</b>	2,579	2,345
In labor force	1,732	1,720
Civilian labor force	1,732	1,720
Employed	1,704	1,690
<b>Own children under 6 years</b>	272	470
All parents in family in labor force	252	310
<b>COMMUTING TO WORK</b>		
<b>Workers 16 years and over</b>	3,542	3,500
Car, truck, or van -- drove alone	2,714	2,580
Car, truck, or van -- carpooled	216	310
Public transportation (including taxicab)	282	325
Walked	86	60
Other means	7	25
Worked at home	227	200
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	N/A	23
<b>CLASS OF WORKER</b>		
Private wage and salary workers	2,756	2,835
Government workers	512	485
Self-employed workers in own not incorporated business	365	225
Unpaid family workers	5	20
<b>INCOME</b>		
<b>Households</b>	2,620	2,505
Less than \$10,000	91	40
\$10,000 to \$14,999	122	55
\$15,000 to \$24,999	348	135
\$25,000 to \$34,999	320	220
\$35,000 to \$49,999	516	280
\$50,000 to \$74,999	649	570
\$75,000 to \$99,999	320	445
\$100,000 to \$149,999	178	420
\$150,000 or more	76	340

Subject	1990	2000
Median Household income	\$ 45,563	\$ 71,482
Total Households with earnings	2,270	2,230
Mean earnings	\$ 54,148	\$ 86,840
Total Households with Social Security income	559	360
Mean Social Security income	\$ 8,996	\$ 11,866
Total Households with Supplemental Security income	N/A	40
Mean Supplemental Security income	N/A	\$ 4,751
Total Households with Public Assistance income	43	35
Mean Public Assistance income	\$ 8,312	\$ 760
Total Households with Retirement income	314	270
Mean Retirement income	\$ 9,717	\$ 20,727
<b>Families</b>		
	1,689	1,480
Less than \$10,000	13	15
\$10,000 to \$14,999	49	25
\$15,000 to \$24,999	151	45
\$25,000 to \$34,999	158	65
\$35,000 to \$49,999	322	150
\$50,000 to \$74,999	508	280
\$75,000 to \$99,999	263	345
\$100,000 to \$149,999	149	300
\$150,000 or more	76	260
Median family income	\$ 54,536	\$ 86,343
<b>POPULATION BELOW POVERTY LEVEL (see Definition below *)</b>		
<b>Families</b>	6	15
With related children under 18 years	0	4
With related children under 5 years	0	4
<b>Families with female householder-no husband present</b>		
	0	4
With related children under 18 years	0	4
With related children under 5 years	0	4
<b>Individuals</b>	70	100
18 years and over	70	85
65 years and over	20	15
Related children under 18 years	0	15
Related children 5 to 17 years	0	4
Unrelated children 15 years and over	N/A	65
<b>POPULATION FOR WHOM POVERTY STATUS IS DETERMINED</b>		
<b>Families</b>	1,689	1,480
With related children under 18 years	713	660
With related children under 5 years	220	335
<b>Families with female householder-no husband present</b>		
	156	135
With related children under 18 years	40	50
With related children under 5 years	0	15
<b>Individuals</b>	4,930	5,495
18 years and over	4,845	4,445
65 years and over	730	470
Related children under 18 years	85	1,055
Related children 5 to 17 years	57	675
Unrelated children 15 years and over	N/A	1,400

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**

Employed civilian population 16 years and over	
	3,638
<b>OCCUPATION</b>	
Managerial and professional specialty occupations:	
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	868
Professional specialty occupations	1,083
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations:	
Technicians and related support occupations	135
Sales occupations	608
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	433
Services occupations:	
Private household occupations	9
Protective service occupations	61
Service occupations, except protective and household	159
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	5
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	167
Operators, fabricators, and laborers:	
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	53
Transportation and material moving occupations	13
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	44
<b>INDUSTRY</b>	
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	14
Mining	0
Construction	84
Manufacturing, nondurable goods	228
Manufacturing, durable goods	375
Transportation	193
Communications and other public utilities	87
Wholesale trade	221
Retail trade	509
Finance, insurance, and real estate	297
Business and repair services	254
Personal services	93
Entertainment and recreation services	40
Professional and related services:	
Health services	300
Educational services	349
Other professional and related services	488
Public administration	106

**2000 Census Occupational and Industrial categories**

Employed civilian population 16 years and over	
	3,565
<b>OCCUPATION</b>	
Management, professional, and related occupations	
	2,075
Service occupations	
	245
Sales and office occupations	
	930
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	
	0
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	
	140
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	
	175
<b>INDUSTRY</b>	
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	
	15
Construction	
	65
Manufacturing	
	360
Wholesale trade	
	90
Retail trade	
	395
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	
	165
Information	
	185
Finance, insurance, real estate, and rental and leasing	
	395
Professional, scientific, management, administrative, and waste management services	
	540
Educational, health and social services	
	825
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, and food services	
	245
Other services (except public administration)	
	150
Public administration	
	135

Prepared by City of Minneapolis  
Community Planning and Economic Development Dept.

March 2005

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>