

District 33A & Minnesota HOUSING PROFILE



Homes for All
Believe Connect Create

30% of Income & Housing

The high cost of housing hurts the families who cannot afford it and threatens Minnesota's long-term viability. Families that must spend 30% or more of their income just on housing are forced to make many tough choices with their remaining dollars: food vs. medicine, clothes vs. savings, etc. **This housing cost bind is a reality for 1 in 3 Minnesota households today, and 3 in 5 with an annual income below \$50,000.¹**

Housing Affordability by Occupation, Minnesota, 2012



Sources: OES Wage Data by economic development region, MN DEED, Q4 2012; HUD FMR, 2013; MN Dept of Revenue Sales Ratio Study, Jan-Sept/2012.

For communities to be strong and stable, housing must be affordable. Workers often face serious challenges finding a home that fits their budget, as the chart above shows. Often, where homes are affordable, working people must travel long distances to reach their place of employment. When this happens, transportation costs can offset savings on housing.

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Minnesota Housing Partnership



www.mhponline.org/homes-for-all

The Rental Market

Finding affordable housing is hard for many renters in Minnesota. Vacancy rates have been extremely low for several years, and rents have been rising.

Renter Households in District 33A 2008-2012²

Median renter household annual income	\$44,022
Median monthly rent paid	\$961
Percent spending 30% or more of income on rent	
All renters	44%
Renters earning below \$50,000 per year	69%

In the Twin Cities area, rents are the highest in the state, leaving most low-income renters unable to find decent, safe housing they can afford. Of the new apartments approved since 2011 by the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul combined, 88% are not being built for lower-income renters, despite the need.³

Since 2000, the median rent in Minnesota rose 8%, while the median renter's income fell by 14%.⁴

Percent Change in Median Rent and Renter Income, 2000-2012, Minnesota (2012 dollars)



From 2000 to 2012, inflation-adjusted rents rose from \$755 to \$813, but annual incomes for renter households fell from \$36,000 to \$31,300.

Homeownership & Foreclosures in District 33A

- 85%** Percentage of households that own a home.⁵
- \$374,200** Median home value.⁶
- \$105,664** Median household income for owners.⁷
- 31%** Percentage of owner households paying 30% of income or more for housing.⁸
- 100,764** Foreclosures since 2005 in the Twin Cities economic region.⁹

Throughout Minnesota, there have been more than 160,000 foreclosures since 2005.¹⁰ Foreclosure rates have slowed, yet 10% of Minnesota mortgage holders owe more on their home than it is worth.¹¹ Many seniors and low-income neighbors struggle to afford needed home repairs.

Affordable, stable housing is linked to greater success for kids in school and improved health outcomes. It is the foundation for building strong families, neighborhoods and cities.

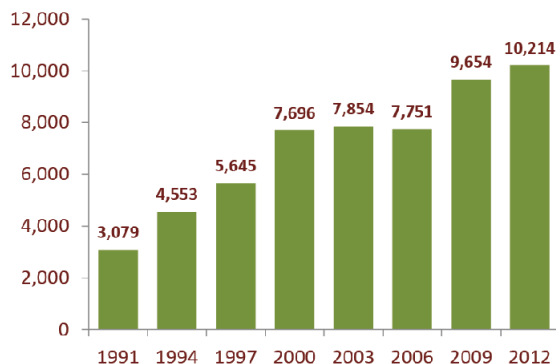
Homelessness in the Region and Across Minnesota

Minnesota's progress in combatting long-term and veteran homelessness has been notable, even while more is needed. But families and seniors are experiencing rising homelessness.

- 14,000** Minnesota's total estimated homeless population, with **over half** 21 or under.¹²
- 32%** Growth in Minnesota's homeless population from 2006 to 2012.¹³

6,711 homeless people were counted in the Twin Cities Metro region on a single night in 2012, including 3,107 children and youth aged 21 or under.¹⁴

Homeless Minnesotans Identified on a Single Night



Source: Wilder Research, Homelessness Study, 1991-2012.

Helping Minnesotans Experiencing Homelessness

Minnesota has been a national leader in fighting homelessness. Due to targeted public investment, the number of homeless veterans declined 13% from 2009 to 2012.¹⁵ Supportive housing, combining housing and services, **returns \$1.44 to taxpayers for every public dollar invested.**¹⁶ A night in the emergency room or jail costs taxpayers far more than supportive housing. *State investments help build and preserve housing, the foundation for stable families, strong communities, and a competitive state.*

SOURCES: 1 American Community Survey (ACS) 2012. 2 ACS 2008-12. 3 Cities of Minneapolis and Saint Paul. 4 US Census 2000 & ACS 2012. 5-8 ACS 2008-12. 9-10 HousingLink & MN DEED economic development regions. 11 CoreLogic Negative Equity Report, Q3 2013. 12-14 Wilder Research Center Homelessness Surveys, 2006 & 2012. 15 Homeless veterans in Minnesota 2012, Wilder Research Center. 16 Return on investment in supportive housing in Minnesota, Wilder Research Center, 2010.



2446 University Ave. W, Suite 140
 Saint Paul, MN 55114
 p. 651-649-1710 f. 651-649-1725
www.mhponline.org

The *Homes for All* alliance advances shared policy initiatives that lead to housing stability for all Minnesotans.

