



RENTER STATISTICS



2,473 RENTERS
16% RENTERS

MEDIAN RENT 2013
\$875

-3%
2013 vs 2018

MEDIAN RENT 2018
\$851

Median rent is an indicator of affordability. If rent is increasing greatly, that can be an indicator of lack of affordability. In district 29A, rent decreased -3% between 2013 and 2018. The district saw the 122nd highest rent increase out of 134 districts.

MEDIAN RENTER INCOME 2013
\$36,525

15%
2013 vs 2018

MEDIAN RENTER INCOME 2018
\$41,957

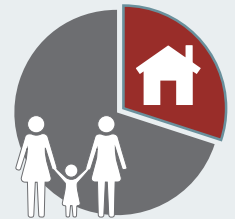
Median renter income is an indicator of what people can afford for rent. If incomes stay flat or decline, it can be an indication that cost burden is increasing. In District 29A, renter income increased 15% between 2013 and 2018. The district ranked 52nd of 134 in terms of renter income increase.

INCOME NEEDED TO AFFORD RENT:
\$34,040

The income needed to afford rent -- \$34,040 -- is greater than the median renter income in the district.
With a gap of \$-7,917, rent in District 29A is affordable.

COST BURDENED RENTERS | **872**
PERCENT COST BURDENED | **35%**
CHANGE SINCE 2013 | **-15%**

Cost-burdened renters pay 30% or more of their income on rent and an estimated 872 District 29A residents may have to sacrifice education, food, and medicine to afford a place to live. For highest cost burden, the district ranked 115th.



COST BURDENED SENIORS | **309**
SENIOR COST BURDEN | **55%**

District 29A ranked 77th out of 134 for the percentage of seniors struggling to afford housing.

SEVERE COST BURDEN | **17%**

Severe cost burden means a family is paying 50% or more of their income on housing. District 29A was the 104th highest of 134.

% RENTERS THAT ARE POCI: | **9%** **renters** | **3%** **owners**

People of color and indigenous people are more likely to be renters and less likely to own their own home. They are also much more likely to experience cost burden.

SOURCES – Renter households: Rent and income adjusted for inflation. U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2018, 5 year estimates | Owner households: Home value and income adjusted for inflation. U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2018, 5 year estimates | Cost burden: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2018, 5 year estimates | Wages: Minnesota Department of Employment and Economic Development (MN DEED), Occupations in Demand, July 2019 | Homelessness: Wilder Research Center, 2019

This report was published in February 2020, with data analysis by Gabriela Norton, Research Manager at Minnesota Housing Partnership, with graphics and design by Andy Birkey, MHP Director of Communications and Research. Questions? Contact MHP at info@mhponline.org or 651.925.5544.

HOMEOWNER STATISTICS



12,783 OWNERS
84% OWNERS

MEDIAN HOME VALUE 2013
\$227,880

3%
2013 vs 2018

MEDIAN HOME VALUE 2018
\$235,000

In District 29A, median home values have increased in the last 5 years. In terms of home value increase, 29A was ranked 63rd out of 134.

MEDIAN OWNER INCOME 2013
\$77,916

8%
2013 vs 2018

MEDIAN OWNER INCOME 2018
\$83,875

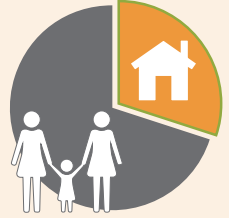
Homeowner income has increased in the last 5 years. The district ranked 40th out of 134.

INCOME NEEDED TO AFFORD MEDIAN HOME:
\$70,500

COST BURDENED OWNERS
PERCENT COST BURDENED
CHANGE IN COST BURDEN

3,055
24%
-16%

Cost-burdened owners pay 30% or more of their income on housing and an estimated 3,055 residents of District 29A may have to sacrifice education, food, and medicine to afford a place to live. For highest cost burden, the district ranked 11th.



COST BURDENED SENIORS
SENIOR COST BURDEN

954
32%

District 29A ranked 7th out of 134 for the percentage of seniors struggling to afford their homes.

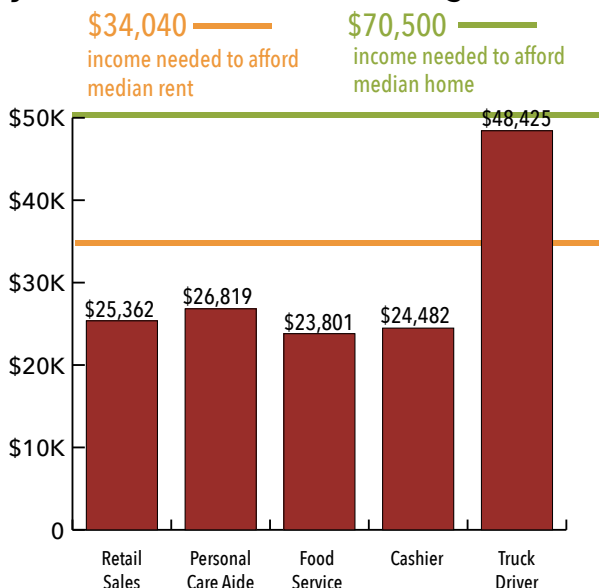
% OWNERS THAT ARE POCI

owners **3%** renters **9%**

People of color and indigenous people are less likely to own their home, a key to building wealth.

REGIONAL DATA

Top jobs & income in the Central Region



Homelessness in the Central Region

Number of Homeless on a given night in 2018: **944**
Change in Homelessness 2015 to 2018: **20%**
of homeless kids: **347**
of homeless seniors: **78**



Without reliable shelter, productive work, progress at school and positive health outcomes are extremely difficult. Just a few decades ago, homelessness didn't exist – and Minnesota has made strides in recent years, with a 9% reduction from 2012 to 2015.