



RENTER STATISTICS



2,821 RENTERS
19% RENTERS

MEDIAN RENT 2013
\$673

-3%
2013 vs 2018

MEDIAN RENT 2018
\$655

Median rent is an indicator of affordability. If rent is increasing greatly, that can be an indicator of lack of affordability. In district 2A, rent decreased -3% between 2013 and 2018. The district saw the 123rd highest rent increase out of 134 districts.

MEDIAN RENTER INCOME 2013
\$27,710

14%
2013 vs 2018

MEDIAN RENTER INCOME 2018
\$31,546

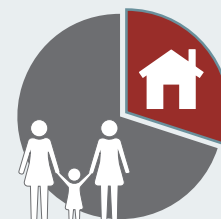
Median renter income is an indicator of what people can afford for rent. If incomes stay flat or decline, it can be an indication that cost burden is increasing. In District 2A, renter income increased 14% between 2013 and 2018. The district ranked 59th of 134 in terms of renter income increase.

INCOME NEEDED TO AFFORD RENT:
\$26,200

The income needed to afford rent -- \$26,200 -- is greater than the median renter income in the district.
With a gap of \$-5,346, rent in District 2A is affordable.

COST BURDENED RENTERS | **1,030**
PERCENT COST BURDENED | **37%**
CHANGE SINCE 2013 | **-7%**

Cost-burdened renters pay 30% or more of their income on rent and an estimated 1,030 District 2A residents may have to sacrifice education, food, and medicine to afford a place to live. For highest cost burden, the district ranked 109th.



COST BURDENED SENIORS | **205**
SENIOR COST BURDEN | **38%**

District 2A ranked 131st out of 134 for the percentage of seniors struggling to afford housing.

SEVERE COST BURDEN | **18%**

Severe cost burden means a family is paying 50% or more of their income on housing. District 2A was the 89th highest of 134.

% RENTERS THAT ARE POCI: | **35%** | **10%**
renters | 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



12,097 OWNERS
81% OWNERS

MEDIAN HOME VALUE 2013

\$159,516

1%

2013 vs 2018

MEDIAN HOME VALUE 2018

\$161,200

In District 2A, median home values have increased in the last 5 years. In terms of home value increase, 2A was ranked 91st out of 134.

MEDIAN OWNER INCOME 2013

\$56,213

10%

2013 vs 2018

MEDIAN OWNER INCOME 2018

\$61,566

Homeowner income has increased in the last 5 years. The district ranked 30th out of 134.

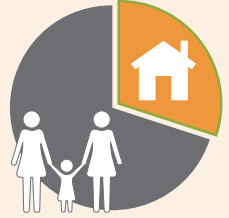
INCOME NEEDED TO AFFORD MEDIAN HOME:

\$48,360

COST BURDENED OWNERS
PERCENT COST BURDENED
CHANGE IN COST BURDEN

2,623
22%
-25%

Cost-burdened owners pay 30% or more of their income on housing and an estimated 2,623 residents of District 2A may have to sacrifice education, food, and medicine to afford a place to live. For highest cost burden, the district ranked 27th.



COST BURDENED SENIORS
SENIOR COST BURDEN

982
26%

District 2A ranked 46th out of 134 for the percentage of seniors struggling to afford their homes.

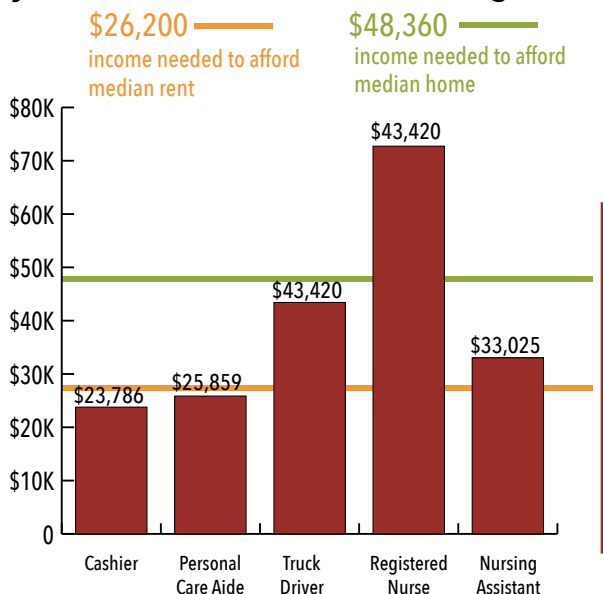
% OWNERS THAT ARE POCI

owners **10%** renters **35%**

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 Northwest Region



Homelessness in the Northwest Region

Number of Homeless on a given night in 2018 **368**
Change in Homelessness 2015 to 2018 **-12%**
of homeless kids **129**
of homeless seniors **17**



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.