



RENTER STATISTICS



3,497 RENTERS
22% RENTERS

MEDIAN RENT 2013
\$1,053

7%
2013 vs 2018

MEDIAN RENT 2018
\$1,125

Median rent is an indicator of affordability. If rent is increasing greatly, that can be an indicator of lack of affordability. In district 36A, rent increased 7% between 2013 and 2018. The district saw the 58th highest rent increase out of 134 districts.

MEDIAN RENTER INCOME 2013
\$40,675

-1%
2013 vs 2018

MEDIAN RENTER INCOME 2018
\$40,327

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 36A, renter income decreased -1% between 2013 and 2018. The district ranked 115th of 134 in terms of renter income increase.

INCOME NEEDED TO AFFORD RENT:
\$45,000

The income needed to afford rent -- \$45,000 -- is greater than the median renter income in the district.
With a gap of \$4,673, rent in District 36A is not affordable.

COST BURDENED RENTERS | **1,712**
PERCENT COST BURDENED | **49%**
CHANGE SINCE 2013 | **1%**

Cost-burdened renters pay 30% or more of their income on rent and an estimated 1,712 District 36A residents may have to sacrifice education, food, and medicine to afford a place to live. For highest cost burden, the district ranked 28th.



COST BURDENED SENIORS | **446**
SENIOR COST BURDEN | **64%**

District 36A ranked 39th out of 134 for the percentage of seniors struggling to afford housing.

SEVERE COST BURDEN | **24%**

Severe cost burden means a family is paying 50% or more of their income on housing. District 36A was the 31st highest of 134.

% RENTERS THAT ARE POCI: | **renters 21%** | **owners 8%**

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



12,193 OWNERS
78% OWNERS

MEDIAN HOME VALUE 2013
\$208,440

3%
2013 vs 2018

MEDIAN HOME VALUE 2018
\$214,600

In District 36A, median home values have increased in the last 5 years. In terms of home value increase, 36A was ranked 73rd out of 134.

MEDIAN OWNER INCOME 2013
\$93,452

0%
2013 vs 2018

MEDIAN OWNER INCOME 2018
\$93,874

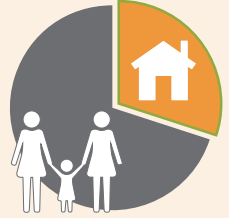
Homeowner income has stayed flat in the last 5 years. The district ranked 122nd out of 134.

INCOME NEEDED TO AFFORD MEDIAN HOME:
\$64,380

COST BURDENED OWNERS
PERCENT COST BURDENED
CHANGE IN COST BURDEN

1,943
16%
-42%

Cost-burdened owners pay 30% or more of their income on housing and an estimated 1,943 residents of District 36A may have to sacrifice education, food, and medicine to afford a place to live. For highest cost burden, the district ranked 114th.



COST BURDENED SENIORS
SENIOR COST BURDEN

604
23%

District 36A ranked 87th out of 134 for the percentage of seniors struggling to afford their homes.

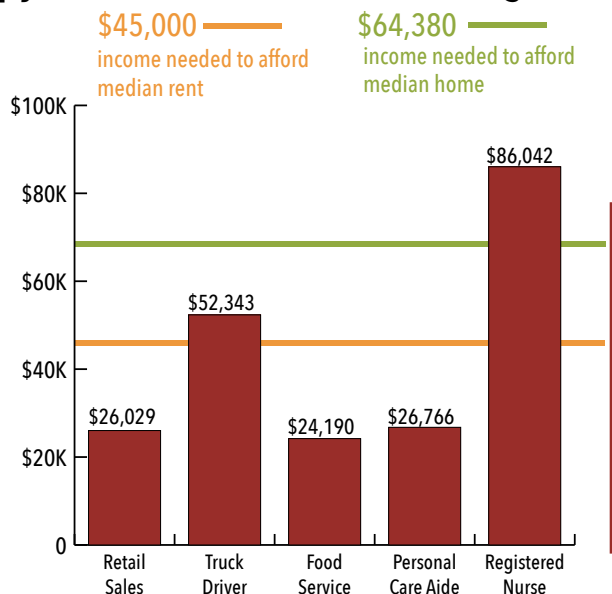
% OWNERS THAT ARE POCI

owners **8%** renters **21%**

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 Twin Cities Region



Homelessness in the Twin Cities Region

Number of Homeless on a given night in 2018: **6,763**
Change in Homelessness 2015 to 2018: **9%**
of homeless kids: **2,277**
of homeless seniors: **798**



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.