



RENTER STATISTICS



5,570 RENTERS
31% RENTERS

MEDIAN RENT 2013
\$1,166

16%
2013 vs 2018

MEDIAN RENT 2018
\$1,356

Median rent is an indicator of affordability. If rent is increasing greatly, that can be an indicator of lack of affordability. In district 44B, rent increased 16% between 2013 and 2018. The district saw the 11th highest rent increase out of 134 districts.

MEDIAN RENTER INCOME 2013
\$53,557

23%
2013 vs 2018

MEDIAN RENTER INCOME 2018
\$65,877

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 44B, renter income increased 23% between 2013 and 2018. The district ranked 29th of 134 in terms of renter income increase.

INCOME NEEDED TO AFFORD RENT:
\$54,240

The income needed to afford rent -- \$54,240 -- is less than the median renter income in the district.
With a gap of \$-11,637, rent in District 44B is affordable.

COST BURDENED RENTERS | **2,131**
PERCENT COST BURDENED | **38%**
CHANGE SINCE 2013 | **-4%**

Cost-burdened renters pay 30% or more of their income on rent and an estimated 2,131 District 44B residents may have to sacrifice education, food, and medicine to afford a place to live. For highest cost burden, the district ranked 104th.



COST BURDENED SENIORS | **739**
SENIOR COST BURDEN | **65%**

District 44B ranked 33rd out of 134 for the percentage of seniors struggling to afford housing.

SEVERE COST BURDEN | **21%**

Severe cost burden means a family is paying 50% or more of their income on housing. District 44B was the 57th highest of 134.

% RENTERS THAT ARE POCI: | **renters 25%** | **owners 4%**

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.

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HOMEOWNER STATISTICS



12,350 OWNERS
69% OWNERS

MEDIAN HOME VALUE 2013

\$318,816

4%

2013 vs 2018

MEDIAN HOME VALUE 2018

\$332,400

In District 44B, median home values have increased in the last 5 years. In terms of home value increase, 44B was ranked 44th out of 134.

MEDIAN OWNER INCOME 2013

\$98,374

7%

2013 vs 2018

MEDIAN OWNER INCOME 2018

\$105,494

Homeowner income has increased in the last 5 years. The district ranked 51st out of 134.

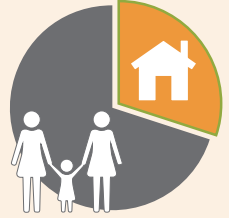
INCOME NEEDED TO AFFORD MEDIAN HOME:

\$99,720

COST BURDENED OWNERS
PERCENT COST BURDENED
CHANGE IN COST BURDEN

3,028
25%
-21%

Cost-burdened owners pay 30% or more of their income on housing and an estimated 3,028 residents of District 44B may have to sacrifice education, food, and medicine to afford a place to live. For highest cost burden, the district ranked 6th.



COST BURDENED SENIORS
SENIOR COST BURDEN

1,462
34%

District 44B ranked 3rd out of 134 for the percentage of seniors struggling to afford their homes.

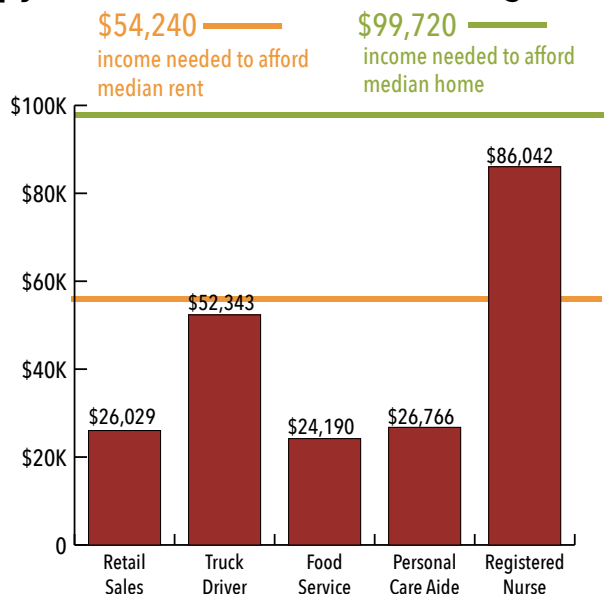
% OWNERS THAT ARE POCI

owners **4%** renters **25%**

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.