



RENTER STATISTICS



3,562 RENTERS
23% RENTERS

**MEDIAN RENT
2013**
\$1,076

7%
2013 vs 2018

**MEDIAN RENT
2018**
\$1,152

Median rent is an indicator of affordability. If rent is increasing greatly, that can be an indicator of lack of affordability. In district 47B, rent increased 7% between 2013 and 2018. The district saw the 63rd highest rent increase out of 134 districts.

**MEDIAN RENTER
INCOME 2013**
\$45,710

11%
2013 vs 2018

**MEDIAN RENTER
INCOME 2018**
\$50,864

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 47B, renter income increased 11% between 2013 and 2018. The district ranked 76th of 134 in terms of renter income increase.

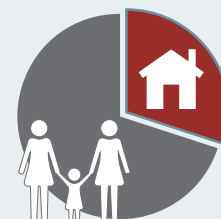
INCOME NEEDED TO AFFORD RENT:
\$46,080

The income needed to afford rent -- \$46,080 -- is less than the median renter income in the district.
With a gap of \$-4,784, rent in District 47B is affordable.

COST BURDENED RENTERS
PERCENT COST BURDENED
CHANGE SINCE 2013

1,422
40%
-10%

Cost-burdened renters pay 30% or more of their income on rent and an estimated 1,422 District 47B residents may have to sacrifice education, food, and medicine to afford a place to live. For highest cost burden, the district ranked 83rd.



COST BURDENED SENIORS
SENIOR COST BURDEN

456
61%

District 47B ranked 52nd 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 47B was the 107th highest of 134.

% RENTERS THAT ARE POCI:

renters | **owners**
16% | **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.

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HOMEOWNER STATISTICS



12,239 OWNERS
77% OWNERS

MEDIAN HOME VALUE 2013
\$304,236

2%
2013 vs 2018

MEDIAN HOME VALUE 2018
\$309,700

In District 47B, median home values have increased in the last 5 years. In terms of home value increase, 47B was ranked 80th out of 134.

MEDIAN OWNER INCOME 2013
\$107,794

15%
2013 vs 2018

MEDIAN OWNER INCOME 2018
\$124,356

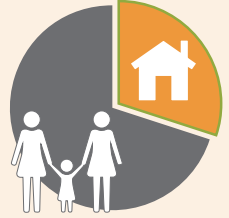
Homeowner income has increased in the last 5 years. The district ranked 5th out of 134.

INCOME NEEDED TO AFFORD MEDIAN HOME:
\$92,910

COST BURDENED OWNERS
PERCENT COST BURDENED
CHANGE IN COST BURDEN

2,024
17%
-42%

Cost-burdened owners pay 30% or more of their income on housing and an estimated 2,024 residents of District 47B may have to sacrifice education, food, and medicine to afford a place to live. For highest cost burden, the district ranked 102nd.



COST BURDENED SENIORS
SENIOR COST BURDEN

613
32%

District 47B ranked 8th out of 134 for the percentage of seniors struggling to afford their homes.

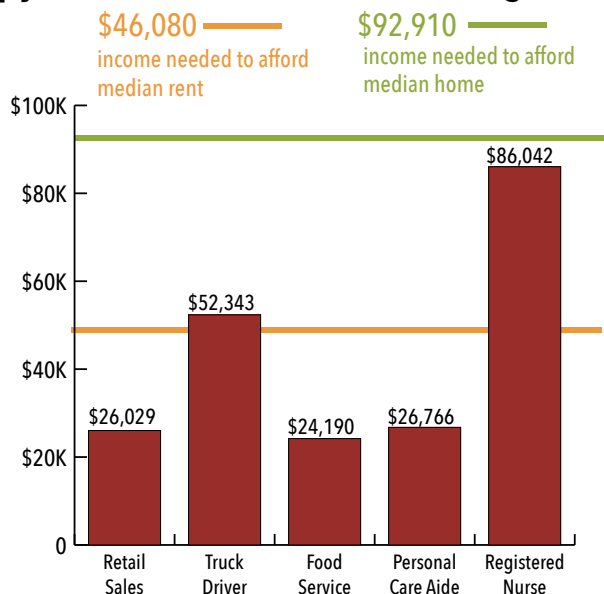
% OWNERS THAT ARE POCI

owners **8%** renters **16%**

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.