



RENTER STATISTICS



7,304 RENTERS
49% RENTERS

MEDIAN RENT
2013
\$869

4%
2013 vs 2018

MEDIAN RENT
2018
\$904

Median rent is an indicator of affordability. If rent is increasing greatly, that can be an indicator of lack of affordability. In district 67B, rent increased 4% between 2013 and 2018. The district saw the 91st highest rent increase out of 134 districts.

MEDIAN RENTER
INCOME 2013
\$27,064

18%
2013 vs 2018

MEDIAN RENTER
INCOME 2018
\$31,893

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 67B, renter income increased 18% between 2013 and 2018. The district ranked 39th of 134 in terms of renter income increase.

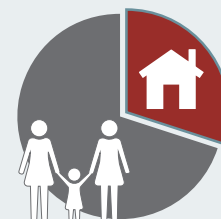
INCOME NEEDED TO AFFORD RENT:
\$36,160

The income needed to afford rent -- \$36,160 -- is greater than the median renter income in the district.
With a gap of \$4,267, rent in District 67B is not affordable.

COST BURDENED RENTERS
PERCENT COST BURDENED
CHANGE SINCE 2013

3,821
52%
-6%

Cost-burdened renters pay 30% or more of their income on rent and an estimated 3,821 District 67B residents may have to sacrifice education, food, and medicine to afford a place to live. For highest cost burden, the district ranked 16th.



COST BURDENED SENIORS
SENIOR COST BURDEN

555
64%

District 67B ranked 43rd out of 134 for the percentage of seniors struggling to afford housing.

SEVERE COST BURDEN

28%

Severe cost burden means a family is paying 50% or more of their income on housing. District 67B was the 12th highest of 134.

% RENTERS THAT ARE POCI:

renters | **owners**
66% | **29%**

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



7,498 OWNERS
51% OWNERS

MEDIAN HOME VALUE 2013

\$159,408

1%

2013 vs 2018

MEDIAN HOME VALUE 2018

\$161,600

In District 67B, median home values have increased in the last 5 years. In terms of home value increase, 67B was ranked 89th out of 134.

MEDIAN OWNER INCOME 2013

\$66,745

3%

2013 vs 2018

MEDIAN OWNER INCOME 2018

\$68,586

Homeowner income has increased in the last 5 years. The district ranked 96th out of 134.

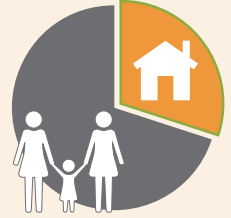
INCOME NEEDED TO AFFORD MEDIAN HOME:

\$48,480

COST BURDENED OWNERS
PERCENT COST BURDENED
CHANGE IN COST BURDEN

1,672
22%
-19%

Cost-burdened owners pay 30% or more of their income on housing and an estimated 1,672 residents of District 67B may have to sacrifice education, food, and medicine to afford a place to live. For highest cost burden, the district ranked 23rd.



COST BURDENED SENIORS
SENIOR COST BURDEN

309
20%

District 67B ranked 109th out of 134 for the percentage of seniors struggling to afford their homes.

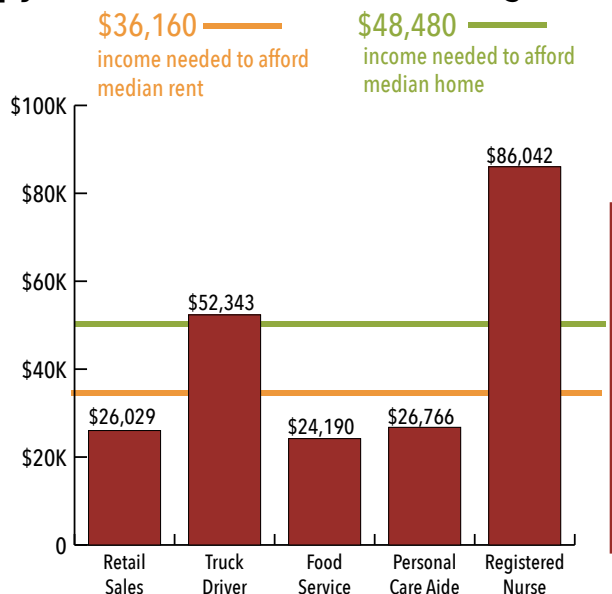
% OWNERS THAT ARE POCI

owners **29%** renters **66%**

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.