A slow economic recovery and fallout from the foreclosure crisis have made housing difficult for many to afford. Though homes are less expensive in some areas, many owners cannot sell due to excessive debt. Renters often lack the savings or credit needed to buy. Regardless, renting is the best choice for many. High rental demand and rising rents make renters a focus for the 2013 County Profiles.

RENTAL OPTIONS LIMITED

Despite more renters after waves of foreclosures, the supply of places to rent is limited, and often in poor condition. 2007-2011 saw the lowest level of apartment construction statewide in any 5-year period in at least 50 years. In Le Sueur County, for every 100 extremely low-income renters there are now 58 units that are affordable and available.

INCOMES DO NOT COVER COSTS

In most Minnesota counties, renter incomes have fallen. According to the most recent data available, in Le Sueur County, real renter incomes have fallen by 15% while rents have risen by 9% since 2000.

A safe, modest 2-bedroom apartment costs $677 per month in Le Sueur County. A family could affordably spend $765 per month on rent at the median renter household income of $30,609. By definition, half of the county’s renters earn less than this median, and would need less expensive housing. A minimum wage earner would have to work 72 hours per week to afford the $677 rent for a 2-bedroom apartment.

The cost of housing now consumes more than half of income for 1 in 7 Minnesota households. In 2000, only 1 in 13 households experienced this level of cost burden.
Homelessness and poverty are a reality for too many Minnesotans, adults and children alike. 10,214 Minnesotans were found to be homeless on a given night in 2012. Homelessness increased by 32% statewide from 2006 to 2012.17

About half of the people experiencing homelessness in Minnesota are 21 or under. Chil-

Children in the Region

About half of the people experiencing homelessness in Minnesota are 21 or under. Children are especially vulnerable to the impacts of unstable, unaffordable housing and homelessness. Normal growth and development can be stunted, and school performance suffers as a result.

Locally, on a single day in 2012, 619 people were known to be homeless in the Southeast Region. 256 were children with their parents, and 65 were youth through age 21 living on their own.19

In 2011, 11% of the children in Le Sueur County were living in poverty, up from 7% in 2001.20

In Le Sueur County, 10% of owner and 13% of renter households pay half or more of their income for housing. These families must choose between housing, food, medicine, and other basic needs.12

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