Median rent is an indicator of affordability. If rent is increasing greatly, it can be an indicator of lack of affordability. In district 14A, rent increased 9% between 2013 and 2018. The district saw the 36th highest rent increase out of 134 districts.

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 14A, renter income increased 20% between 2013 and 2018. The district ranked 34th of 134 in terms of renter income increase.

The income needed to afford rent -- $34,400 -- is greater than the median renter income in the district. With a gap of $-1,726, rent in District 14A is affordable.

Cost-burdened renters pay 30% or more of their income on rent and an estimated 3,456 District 14A residents may have to sacrifice education, food, and medicine to afford a place to live. For highest cost burden, the district ranked 59th.

District 14A ranked 73rd out of 134 for the percentage of seniors struggling to afford housing.

Severe cost burden means a family is paying 50% or more of their income on housing. District 14A was the 87th highest of 134.

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.


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.
In District 14A, median home values have decreased in the last 5 years. In terms of home value increase, 14A was ranked 123rd out of 134.

Homeowner income has decreased in the last 5 years. The district ranked 133rd out of 134.

People of color and indigenous people are less likely to own their home, a key to building wealth.

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.