**D I S T R I C T  1 6 B**

**2020**

**Legislative District Housing Profiles**

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**RENTER STATISTICS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MEDIAN RENT 2013</th>
<th>MEDIAN RENT 2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$622</td>
<td>$594</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CHANGE SINCE 2013**

-5%

Median rent is an indicator of affordability. If rent is increasingly greatly, that can be an indicator of lack of affordability. In district 16B, rent decreased -5% between 2013 and 2018. The district saw the 128th highest rent increase out of 134 districts.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MEDIAN RENTER INCOME 2013</th>
<th>MEDIAN RENTER INCOME 2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$28,041</td>
<td>$31,369</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**12%**

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 16B, renter income increased 12% between 2013 and 2018. The district ranked 65th of 134 in terms of renter income increase.

**INCOME NEEDED TO AFFORD RENT:**

$23,760

The income needed to afford rent -- $23,760 -- is greater than the median renter income in the district. With a gap of $-7,609, rent in District 16B is affordable.

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**3,609 RENTERS 22% RENTERS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th># COST BURDENED RENTERS</th>
<th>PERCENT COST BURDENED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1,196</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CHANGE SINCE 2013**

-10%

Cost-burdened renters pay 30% or more of their income on rent and an estimated 1,196 District 16B residents may have to sacrifice education, food, and medicine to afford a place to live. For highest cost burden, the district ranked 120th.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th># COST BURDENED SENIORS</th>
<th>SENIOR COST BURDEN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>428</td>
<td>47%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

District 16B ranked 105th out of 134 for the percentage of seniors struggling to afford housing.

**SEVERE COST BURDEN**

13%

Severe cost burden means a family is paying 50% or more of their income on housing. District 16B was the 126th highest of 134.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% RENTERS THAT ARE POCI</th>
<th>renters</th>
<th>owners</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16%</td>
<td></td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

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**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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In District 16B, median home values have increased in the last 5 years. In terms of home value increase, 16B was ranked 93rd out of 134.

Homeowner income has increased in the last 5 years. The district ranked 33rd out of 134.

**INCOME NEEDED TO AFFORD MEDIAN HOME:**

$37,440

**REGIONAL DATA**

**Top jobs & income in the Southwest Region**

- Retail Sales: $25,362
- Personal Care Aide: $26,819
- Food Service: $23,801
- Cashier: $24,482
- Truck Driver: $48,425

**Homelessness in the Southwest Region**

- Number of Homeless on a given night in 2018: 238
- Change in Homelessness 2015 to 2018: 33%
- # of homeless kids: 115
- # of homeless seniors: 10

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.