### RENTER STATISTICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MEDIAN RENT 2013</th>
<th>$875</th>
<th>18%</th>
<th>MEDIAN RENT 2018</th>
<th>$1,028</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Median rent is an indicator of affordability. If rent is increasingly greatly, that can be an indicator of lack of affordability. In district 50A, rent increased 18% between 2013 and 2018. The district saw the 9th highest rent increase out of 134 districts.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MEDIAN RENTER INCOME 2013</th>
<th>$32,845</th>
<th>34%</th>
<th>MEDIAN RENTER INCOME 2018</th>
<th>$43,866</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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 50A, renter income increased 34% between 2013 and 2018. The district ranked 10th of 134 in terms of renter income increase.

**INCOME NEEDED TO AFFORD RENT:**

$41,120

The income needed to afford rent -- $41,120 -- is greater than the median renter income in the district. With a gap of $-2,746, rent in District 50A is affordable.

### # COST BURDENED RENTERS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th># COST BURDENED RENTERS</th>
<th>2,562</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PERCENT COST BURDENED</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHANGE SINCE 2013</td>
<td>-21%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cost-burdened renters pay 30% or more of their income on rent and an estimated 2,562 District 50A residents may have to sacrifice education, food, and medicine to afford a place to live. For highest cost burden, the district ranked 91st.

### # COST BURDENED SENIORS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th># COST BURDENED SENIORS</th>
<th>443</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SENIOR COST BURDEN</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

District 50A ranked 54th out of 134 for the percentage of seniors struggling to afford housing.

### SEVERE COST BURDEN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SEVERE COST BURDEN</th>
<th>16%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Severe cost burden means a family is paying 50% or more of their income on housing. District 50A was the 116th highest of 134.

### % RENTERS THAT ARE POCI

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% RENTERS THAT ARE POCI</th>
<th>51%</th>
<th>14%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</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.

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.
**HOMEOWNER STATISTICS**

**MEDIAN HOME VALUE 2013**
$208,224

**MEDIAN HOME VALUE 2018**
$215,100

In District 50A, median home values have increased in the last 5 years. In terms of home value increase, 50A was ranked 54th out of 134.

**MEDIAN OWNER INCOME 2013**
$73,348

**MEDIAN OWNER INCOME 2018**
$82,829

Homeowner income has increased in the last 5 years. The district ranked 9th out of 134.

**INCOME NEEDED TO AFFORD MEDIAN HOME:**
$64,530

**REGIONAL DATA**

**Top jobs & income in the Twin Cities Region**

- Retail Sales: $26,029
- Truck Driver: $52,343
- Food Service: $24,190
- Personal Care Aide: $26,766
- Registered Nurse: $86,042

**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.