Access to safe, affordable homes builds a strong foundation for families and communities. But too many Minnesotans lack good housing options. Mirroring the state trend, the cost of rent continues to rise while renter income is declining, making it increasingly challenging for renters to make ends meet. Income for families who own their homes is not rising nearly as quickly as home values – and homeownership among young families is declining.

### RENTER HOUSEHOLDS
- **1,185 | 16% of all households**
- Median rent, 2000: $531
- Median rent, 2015: $635
- Median renter income, 2000: $36,364
- Median renter income, 2015: $34,861
- Fair market rent for 2-bedroom apartment: $908
- Median-income renter can afford: $872

### OWNER HOUSEHOLDS
- **6,306 | 84% of all households**
- Median home value, 2000: $136,539
- Median home value, 2015: $158,700
- Median owner income, 2000: $71,748
- Median owner income, 2015: $76,344
- Change in homeownership rate for households younger than 35 years old, 2000-2015: -25%

Countywide, 1,402 households pay more than 30 percent of their income toward housing costs, putting them at risk of being unable to afford basic needs like groceries, clothes, prescriptions and transportation. This includes 55% of seniors who rent and more than 75% of owners and 82% of renters who earn less than $20,000 per year.

### COST BURDEN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Income Level</th>
<th>Renters</th>
<th>Owners</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than $20,000</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$20,000-$34,999</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$35,000-$49,999</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than $50,000</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seniors</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOTAL NUMBER of cost burdened households:**
- **1,402**
- **Renters:** 460
- **Owners:** 942
- **Seniors:** 443
WAGES: Housing remains a challenge even for workers who are fully employed. The median earnings for most of the top in-demand and high-growth jobs do not cover housing costs at an affordable level. Those working at the median wage – and especially those earning the minimum wage – cannot afford a two-bedroom apartment or the mortgage for a median-value home.

HOMELESSNESS: Across the state, homelessness has declined since 2012, but too many families, seniors and children in the Southern region are still suffering the devastating consequences of having no place to call home.

HOUSING STOCK: While a significant portion of the rental and owner-occupied housing is aging (built before 1960), new construction is not keeping up with demand. Of particular concern is the gap between the number of available units for extremely low income households – and the number of people who need them.