Watonwan County

2017 County Housing Profile

Access to safe, affordable homes builds a strong foundation for families and communities. But too many Minnesotans lack good housing options.

Mirror 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.

Contrary to the state trend, income for families who own their homes is rising at the same pace as home values—but homeownership among young families is declining.

**RENTER HOUSEHOLDS**

- **1,200 | 27% of all households**
- **Median rent, 2000:** $465
- **Median rent, 2015:** $566 (rent up 22%)
- **Median renter income, 2000:** $29,218
- **Median renter income, 2015:** $27,500 (income down -6%)

**OWNER HOUSEHOLDS**

- **3,299 | 73% of all households**
- **Median home value, 2000:** $85,612
- **Median home value, 2015:** $93,400 (home value up 9%)
- **Median owner income, 2000:** $54,764
- **Median owner income, 2015:** $59,643 (income up 9%)

**Fair market rent for 2-bedroom apartment:** $658
**Median-income renter can afford:** $688

Countywide, 738 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 33% of seniors who rent and more than 64% of owners and 74% of renters who earn less than $20,000 per year.

**COST BURDEN**

Percentage of households paying more than 30% of their income toward housing

- **Total number of cost burdened households:** 738
  - **Renters:** 334
  - **Owners:** 404
  - **Seniors:** 275
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.

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.

HOMELINESSNESS: 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.

| %single family homes built before 1960 | 66% |
| Single-family units permitted in 2015 | 6 |
| % rental units built before 1960 | 50% |
| Multi-family units permitted in 2015 | 0 |
| Number of extremely low income (ELI)* households | 215 |
| Available units affordable to ELI households | 120 |
| * earning less than 30% of area median income |

Seniors: The number of seniors will rise dramatically over the next two decades, growing by more than 90% across the state – and making senior housing a critical need.

| Total senior households by 2035 | 3,433 |
| Growth in number of individual seniors by 2035 | 56% |
| Seniors % of overall population by 2035: | 29% |

Sources:
- Rent & income adjusted for inflation: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2015, 5 year estimates
- Owner households: Home value and income adjusted for inflation: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2015, 5 year estimates
- Cost burden: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2015, 5 year estimates
- Wages: Minnesota Department of Employment and Economic Development (MN DEED), Occupations in Demand, June 2016; Employment Outlook, MN DEED (Regions: Top In-Demand Jobs based on Economic Development Regions; Job Openings based on Planning Areas)
- Housing Stock: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2015, 5 year estimates, U.S. Census Bureau, Building Permits Survey, 2015; Seniors: Minnesota County Population Projections by Age and Gender, Minnesota State Demographic Center, March 2014; Homelessness: Wilder Research Center, 2016 (Region based on Wilder regions)