MINNESOTA HAS MADE PROGRESS IN REDUCING OUR HOUSING SHORTAGE AND MAKING HOMES A PRIORITY. BUT OUR HOUSING SYSTEM STILL DOESN'T WORK FOR EVERYONE, AND WE CONTINUE TO FALL BEHIND IN CRITICAL AREAS.

EVERYONE DESERVES A PLACE TO CALL HOME.

This statewide Housing Scorecard evaluates the data to mark Minnesota’s overall progress in the six core goals set by Minnesota’s Housing Task Force. It also highlights emerging trends and exciting innovations that may not yet be reflected in the big data.
WE’VE MADE MAJOR STRIDES.

Housing production increased in the last year, and we reduced our backlog of needed new homes by 10 percent, the first reduction in our housing shortage in a decade.

Business leaders elevated housing as an economic imperative. Recognizing that housing affordability impacts our state’s ability to compete nationally and globally, Minnesota employers have stepped up to offer partnership and call for action.

Innovative local government policies such as inclusionary zoning, housing trust funds, and non-discrimination protections advanced access and affordability.

Nonprofit community stakeholders intensified affordable housing efforts, more than doubling the annual number of affordable homes produced and preserved in the state in the past ten years.
LONG-STANDING CHALLENGES REMAIN.

- **Home prices and rents continue to rise**, leaving fewer homes attainable for low- and moderate-income households.

- **Systemic racial and ethnic inequities in homeownership persist** and are magnified by recent foreclosures while rising rents and homelessness are felt unevenly.

- The federal government has become an unreliable partner. **Federal investments have not kept pace with need** and recent policy shifts, such as those on fair housing, undermine Minnesota’s efforts to create a system that works for everyone.
PROSPERITY FOR ALL DEPENDS ON AFFORDABLE, STABLE HOUSING.

Individual and community prosperity depend on housing that keeps people close to jobs, schools, and opportunities. When everyone has access to a home at a price they can afford, we can all flourish. Our economy thrives.

Today, however, decent and affordable housing is out of reach for many. Minnesota is experiencing our greatest home shortage in decades. Homelessness is on the rise. White families are almost twice as likely to own their own home as indigenous families and families of color.

Increases in home prices and rents now outpace wage growth at every rung on the economic ladder. These problems are entrenched and real. But they are also solvable.

In late 2018, the nonpartisan, statewide Minnesota’s Housing Task Force established six long-term goals and supporting recommendations to ensure everyone has a place to live. Minnesotans are working to expand and protect an affordable and diverse inventory of homes in communities across the state. The political will and cross-sector ingenuity exist to build a system that works.
In this Scorecard, you’ll find many examples of the amazing work underway that serve different regional and cultural needs and leverages expertise and leadership across sectors. These stories of innovation, transformation, and perseverance offer solutions that can be shared and scaled to better serve us all.
TOGETHER
WE ARE WORKING TO CHANGE THE TRAJECTORY OF HOUSING.
GOAL ONE
Legislature committed to only modest statewide budget increases in 2019

Gov. Walz proposed the largest-ever state investments in housing

Increase in public attention and awareness

Commit to Homes as a Priority

Create a broader and stronger public commitment to the urgent need for more homes that are more affordable to more Minnesotans.

Strong Start

Legislature committed to only modest statewide budget increases in 2019
MOMENTUM IS BUILDING
on housing affordability and the policy changes and meaningful investments needed to achieve the long-term goals set by Minnesota’s Housing Task Force.

Around the state, many regions and municipalities launched their own housing task forces to understand and address local dynamics. Local governments are taking action, with policy changes and new funding commitments.

The Minnesota Legislature gave heightened attention to housing. Moreover, the Walz-Flanagan Administration has consistently championed the need for a healthy housing system that works for all of us. The Administration made good on this commitment by proposing historic investments for housing in both budget and bonding years.

Employers and other business groups are making housing a priority in acknowledgment of how affordability and livability affect attracting and retaining talent in a global marketplace.

To lay the groundwork for further policy changes and funding increases, stakeholders must continue to intensify their commitment, and new partners must come to the table—as community leaders, as employers, as voters, and as neighbors.
COORDINATED ADVOCACY EFFORTS SOUGHT SUSTAINABLE POLICY CHANGE

**Homes for All**, a statewide coalition with more than 240 endorsing organizations, continues to shape and advance the public conversation on housing inside the Capitol, outside the Capitol, and in the media. Several long-term policy proposals have not yet made it to a final vote and will continue to be priorities, such as a new tax credit program, led by **Minnesota Housing Partnership** and supported by Homes for All, which would create $25 million in predictable funding to develop new housing.
LOCAL GOVERNMENTS PROVIDE INNOVATIVE HOUSING POLICY LEADERSHIP

Numerous new Housing Task Forces are forming to address local challenges. For example, Otter Tail County launched “The Big Build” to expand housing opportunities, increase construction of new units, and build the capacity of area partners.

PHOTO CREDIT: Otter Tail County CDA

BUSINESS AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT GROUPS ELEVATE THE IMPORTANCE OF HOUSING

The GREATER MSP Partnership added new metrics to its annual Regional Indicators Dashboard and now highlights housing as a key factor in the livability category. The Minneapolis Regional Chamber, likewise, has made housing a priority issue. The Itasca Project, an original sponsor of Minnesota’s Housing Task Force, continues to lead on public-private intersections in housing and will release a report with an action plan in 2020.
**Elected Officials Committed to Housing as a Foundation for Minnesota’s Success**

The 2019 proposed housing budget of $283.6 million was the largest-ever proposed and an increase of more than 26 percent. But the final budget approved by the Legislature offered only a modest increase. The Minnesota House of Representatives created a **Housing Committee**, elevating the importance of the issue. Looking towards 2020, the Walz-Flanagan Administration made a **$276 million bonding request**, the largest ever, for critically needed affordable housing.

**Click here to watch the Governor’s 2020 Bonding Bill Proposal**

*Photo Credit: Minnesota Housing (bottom)*
GOAL TWO
PRESENSE THE HOMES WE HAVE
Keep the homes and apartments we already have, especially those that are most affordable.

GOAL TWO
CLICK HERE TO READ TASK FORCE RECOMMENDATIONS

STATUS
LOSING GROUND

Fewer homes affordable at median income levels
Home prices and rents outpace wage increases
Maintained affordability provisions for subsidized housing stock
Fewer affordably priced homes available to rent or buy
Homes with rents <$1,000 or values <$250,000, indexed

NOTES: All data adjusted for inflation in 2019 dollars. Affordability thresholds of $1,000/month in rent and $250,000 home values were determined by the total monthly costs affordable to middle-income families in Minnesota. Because increases in rents and prices that remained below this “middle-income” threshold are not calculated as lost affordable stock, these numbers understate the challenges facing families making less than median household income.

New public investments are essential to maintaining affordability and addressing aging conditions and rehabilitation needs. It is also critical to extend affordability restrictions on existing rental homes built with public investments. Without this, steep price increases in the private markets will offset any new public investments, and we could lose more affordable housing than we create.

The pressure on our housing market continues to have long-term consequences. The overall housing shortage led to permanent losses of existing, modestly priced housing.

Homes at or below $250,000 are increasingly hard to come by, making it very difficult for families to enter the homeownership market.1 The rental market is even more challenging, as many older, modest apartment buildings with affordably priced rents have been torn down or upscaled in hot markets. Vacancy rates for apartments with rents below $1,000 are now effectively zero percent in the Twin Cities Metro.2 Twin Cities renters are disproportionately people of color and, therefore, the cost of this loss and the resulting displacement often falls heaviest on these communities.

MARKET INCREASES IN RENTS AND HOME PRICES continue to outpace wages, while there are insufficient resources available to preserve affordably priced housing.
In 2018, the City of Minneapolis piloted an expansion of the 4d property tax classification as a strategy to stabilize affordable rental housing. The 4d tax classification reduces property taxes on affordable apartments by approximately 40 percent. The City’s voluntary program, now enacted in full, allows property owners to enroll all or a portion of their existing apartment units into the 4d program, making those properties eligible for 4d status. Property owners receive this tax reduction in exchange for a commitment to ten years of affordability, including a maximum rent level, cap on annual rent increases, and income restrictions for new tenants. Over 700 apartments were enrolled in the first year, mitigating the impacts of rising rents for households who live in these homes.

CLICK HERE TO WATCH THE 4D AFFORDABLE HOUSING INCENTIVE VIDEO
NEW FUNDING EXTENDS AFFORDABILITY ON EXPIRING USDA RURAL DEVELOPMENT (USDA-RD) MORTGAGES

Scheduled expirations of USDA-RD mortgages jeopardize housing stability for hundreds of households. These developments are the only affordable housing available in some Greater Minnesota communities and often serve people with extremely low incomes. In response, Minnesota Housing and USDA-RD created a joint program to provide $10 million in rehabilitation resources and 200 units of federal rent assistance. This assistance will provide deep affordability to individuals and families spread across eight communities in central and southeastern Minnesota for 20+ years. The Greater Minnesota Housing Fund is currently working with USDA-RD and Minnesota Housing to preserve approximately 600 more homes throughout the state, including projects in Brooten, Hackensack, Watertown, and Mayer.
2,300+ UNITS OF NATURALLY OCCURRING AFFORDABLE HOUSING (NOAH) PRESERVED

A new focus on preservation has saved more than 2,300 units of NOAH in the last four years alone and progress is accelerating. Nonprofit partners, including Greater Minnesota Housing Fund, Aeon, CommonBond Communities, Real Estate Equities, and Hempel Companies have invested in making sure the most affordable market-rate housing remains on the market. Sunrise Banks and Aeon established a new $18 million proprietary fund, and Greater Minnesota Housing Fund will launch its second NOAH Impact Fund with an additional $25 million from banks, foundations, and government to preserve more rental homes. There are over 1,200 NOAH apartments in the upcoming acquisition and preservation pipeline.
GOAL THREE
Most newly built homes are unaffordable for low- and moderate-income families.

Beginning to address home shortage, particularly in Twin Cities Metro.
Number of permits issued on the rise
Residential units permitted in Minnesota, 2019 estimated

NOTES: Through 2018, state-level annual permitting data was used. For 2019, our estimate reflects the data reported by lower-level jurisdictions combined with historical assumptions of production share.

SOURCE: HUD data on annual residential housing permits.
Success requires the construction of all types and prices of homes across the state. We must keep building, and we need to make sure we are building homes an average family can afford. This will require investments in skilled labor, community willingness for new construction, and innovative approaches to construction and affordability.

Increases in homebuilding rates are encouraging, but prices remain skewed toward the higher end of the market.

Minnesota’s Housing Task Force set a goal of building 300,000 new homes and apartments by 2030, across all types, prices, and locations. From 2017-2018, an average of 23,000 homes were built annually. In 2019, that number increased to 30,000. We have reduced our housing shortage by 10 percent.

But we still have a shortage of more than 45,000 homes—enough to house the entire city of Rochester. Moreover, the new homes being built are often priced out of reach for working families.
COMMUNITIES ORGANIZE AROUND CITY DEVELOPMENT PLANS

Neighbors for More Neighbors, a citizen coalition advocating for “abundant homes,” originally organized to stand up for proposed new homes in Minneapolis and in support of the 2040 Comprehensive Plan proposals that revamped zoning to allow more people to live in the city. After the Minneapolis City Council adopted the plan, this organization continues to support specific zoning changes in Minneapolis. They also share what they’ve learned with others working to welcome more neighbors to their own communities and lead the interactive “Game of Zones” across the Twin Cities Metro in order to educate and mobilize around sustainable growth.
NEW COMPANIES PURSUE COST-SAVING INNOVATIONS IN CONSTRUCTION

Rise Modular began renovating a plant in Owatonna this fall to produce modular apartments and hotels under factory conditions, enabling cost reductions and faster speed to market. This type of ingenuity will help Minnesota address the current housing shortage. In September 2019, leaders gathered at the Construction Revolution Summit and developed an action plan to accelerate similar innovations.
The Minnesota Legislature formed a bipartisan Commission on Housing Affordability in 2019. The Commission will look at new and existing policies to find opportunities to spur innovation, encourage transparency, and improve the homeownership equity gap. The Minnesota Senate also took an important step forward when it formed the Select Committee on Homeownership Affordability and Availability. Both forums seek to create the opportunity for broad-based and coordinated housing policy discussions that address the challenges of housing issues spread across multiple legislative committees.

The City of Bloomington adopted an innovative housing ordinance that requires new apartment buildings to make nine percent of units affordable to low- and moderate-income households or contribute to an affordable housing trust fund. In exchange, developers receive incentives that help reduce their costs to build. In April 2019, the Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis sponsored a conference on inclusionary zoning to share national models with local leaders.
GOAL FOUR
INCREASE HOME STABILITY

Assist twice as many families at risk of losing their homes because of rent increases, evictions, and heavy cost burdens.

STATUS

Rate of eviction filings has been decreasing

More local governments exploring and enacting tenant protections

Rental assistance remains well below needed levels
GOAL FOUR: INCREASE HOME STABILITY

Annual Eviction Filing Rates
Number of eviction filings reported per 100 renter homes

NOTES: While this data reflects the best available statistical look at evictions, this provides an incomplete picture of evictions and displacement. Local reviews of the Minnesota data suggests that these numbers undercount both eviction filings and judgments. Moreover, there is no way to determine how many tenants face the threat of eviction and voluntarily move before a legal filing is made. Displacement and a loss of housing stability also occur when leases are not renewed or rent increases on an expiring lease beyond the ability of a household to pay. When marking our progress, all of these factors should be considered.

SOURCE: The Eviction Lab at Princeton University.
Successful, sustainable housing systems create opportunities at every point along the economic ladder and ensure that a family’s home is a stable foundation that doesn’t buckle under slight pressure. We need to expand resources and improve access so that unexpected major expenses, such as medical bills, car repairs, and modest wage losses, do not jeopardize home stability.

Rent increases continue to jeopardize access to housing, but new local government policies and public-private partnerships are beginning to stem eviction and displacement rates.

Rental assistance remains both a need and a challenge in the current market. Available resources fall far below the need. For example, when housing voucher waiting lists opened last summer, only one of every six qualified applicants was accepted onto the waiting list. Even families who have vouchers may be unable to locate places available at qualifying rent levels or find property owners willing to accept vouchers. Legislation to incentivize the acceptance of rental vouchers in the private market was considered by the State Legislature, but not adopted.

Counties and cities are improving access to emergency assistance and are exploring programs to offer their own rental assistance, but available resources are small.
SCHOOLS JOIN THE FIGHT TO ENSURE HOUSING FOR VULNERABLE CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

Homework Starts with Home, a state-wide initiative that grew out of efforts in rural Northwest Minnesota, brought together multiple state agencies and philanthropies to provide stable housing for at least 200 families and 400 school-age children. Using this program, Clay County Housing and Redevelopment Authority is on its way to providing rental assistance, case management, and other housing services to 60 families in the region. This program is proven to increase student attendance and to increase parent incomes.

CLICK HERE TO WATCH HOMEWORK STARTS WITH HOME VIDEO

VIDEO SOURCE: Minnesota Housing
MINNESOTA SUPREME COURT ENSURES TENANTS’ RIGHTS IN CASES OF RETALIATORY EVICTIONS

Tenant rights were clarified and strengthened in June of 2019 when the Minnesota Supreme Court recognized, in Central Housing Associates v. Olson, that tenants have anti-retaliation rights when landlords seek to evict them after tenants have filed a complaint against them. The Court effectively created a new “common-law” rule that tenants should have the opportunity to convince a judge or jury that the real reason for the eviction was retaliation and, therefore, illegal. Attorneys from HOME Line, a statewide tenant advocacy nonprofit, represented the tenant in this case.

LOCAL GOVERNMENTS CREATE RENTAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

The cities of Saint Paul and Minneapolis each created new, locally funded rental assistance programs in partnership with St. Paul and Minneapolis Public Schools, to help families with school-aged children experiencing housing instability. The City of Minneapolis aims to provide rental assistance to 320 families and Saint Paul aims to assist 250 families. Both cities recognize federal resources are insufficient and that committing local resources are essential for families struggling with affordability.
EXCITING COLLABORATIONS REDUCE EVICTIONS

Evictions can have years-long consequences for tenants and significant costs for landlords. In Ramsey County, the Family Housing Fund and other partners are piloting on-site legal, mediation, and financial services in the housing court clinic. Since its launch, same-day expungements of eviction filings have doubled. This is a game-changer for tenants’ ability to successfully find and keep a stable home. Anoka and Dakota counties are replicating this approach.

2X increase in same-day eviction expungements

LAND TRUST ENABLES CRITICAL ASSISTANCE FOR FAMILIES FACING UNEXPECTED HARDSHIP

The City of Lakes Community Land Trust has developed an innovative “Sustained Legacy” program that provides funding for families experiencing life transitions. The program offers funds to finance home repairs or other emergency expenses in exchange for moving a portion of the home’s equity into the Land Trust, thereby establishing a vehicle for the long-term affordability of the property while also avoiding a situation where homeowners might be displaced or potentially left homeless.
GOAL FIVE
LINK HOMES AND SERVICES

Build stronger links between where we live and the services we may need to live stable lives.

- New ability to use Medicaid resources for critical housing needs
- Overall unsheltered population increased
Rising number of people experiencing homelessness

HUD point-in-time homelessness count

NOTES: HUD data, as the name suggests, reflect the count of sheltered and unsheltered people experiencing homelessness on a single night in January. Any data based on a single point will have weaknesses, and other counts provide a slightly different set of numbers. Nonetheless, because of the historical consistency of this data, it provides a valuable look at the trends we see in Minnesota.

SOURCE: HUD annual point-in-time count for Minnesota.
An effective housing system requires investments in services as well as structures so that interventions can be effective and efficient. We need to come together with coordinated, responsive action in response to the urgent needs of our neighbors without a roof over their heads. Long-term, we should also be vigilant about protecting older Minnesotans and making sure they have stable housing options that meet their changing needs.
MINNESOTA WORKS TO END VETERAN HOMELESSNESS

With concerted public attention and creative efforts from nonprofits and community leaders, Minnesota halved the rolls of veteran homelessness in the last decade and 66 of Minnesota’s 87 counties have eliminated it altogether. Innovative and intensive outreach efforts, such as the Homeless Veteran Registry, were coordinated across the state. The Minnesota Assistance Council for Veterans, Lennar, and Housing First were able to use creative partnerships and volunteer labor to finance, build, and furnish a transitional home for veterans experiencing homelessness in Saint Paul. This model has since been replicated in Maplewood and Bloomington.
INTENTIONAL COMMUNITY DESIGNED TO SUPPORT HEALTH AND HOUSING

In Minneapolis, the Envision Community Collaborative proposes to build an intentional community that fosters dignity and stability while addressing the link between chronic homelessness and health equity. This community, designed by residents, will use micro-homes for 15-30 people as part of a two-year demonstration project. The collaborative is made up of 17 organizations representing stakeholders from across our community. The project is led by people who have personally experienced homelessness.
PERMANENT HOUSING SUPPORTS FORMERLY INCARCERATED

The Great River Landing apartments opened this past year, the result of six years of effort led by Beacon Interfaith Housing Collaborative to create homes for people emerging from incarceration. At Great River Landing, residents have permanent homes with social enterprise Better Futures Minnesota on-site to ensure they have access to employment, career training, healthcare, and other services as they build a stable life. This innovative project was made possible with support from multiple levels of government.
DATA SPURS ACTION ON SUPPORTIVE HOUSING

Concerned that homelessness was on the rise, leaders from the City of Bemidji and Beltrami County conducted a needs assessment that confirmed their fears. With data in hand, local officials committed to starting with a foundation of housing and embraced the development of Park Place for individuals with substance disorders, as well as Conifer Estates and Conifer Villas, both permanent supportive housing. In 2019 East Conifer Apartments was given the green light for development, to be created in partnership with the Red Lake Reservation Housing Authority.

MEDICAID SUPPORTS FOR HOUSING STABILITY

Minnesota seniors and people with disabilities soon will have more help finding and keeping housing, thanks to funding coming from the state’s Medicaid program beginning July 2020. The funding will go to services available for seniors and people with disabilities—including mental illness and substance use disorder—who are homeless, living in institutions, or at risk of becoming homeless or institutionalized. This serves to increase long-term stability by supporting people as they plan for, find, and move into their own homes, while also helping people stay in the community. When fully implemented, an estimated 7,600 people will receive these services.
GOAL SIX
SUPPORT AND STRENGTHEN HOMEOWNERSHIP

Create stronger pathways to sustainable homeownership, with a focus on removing barriers for households of color.

STATUS

LOSING GROUND

- No progress closing disparities in homeownership rates
- Increased rate of foreclosures
Large disparities in rates of homeownership
% of households owning a home, 2018

41% HOUSEHOLDS OF COLOR
77% WHITE HOUSEHOLDS

GOAL SIX: SUPPORT AND STRENGTHEN HOMEOWNERSHIP

NOTES: “White households” reflects households who identified as “White (non-Hispanic)” in the ACS data. “Households of color” reflect an aggregate of all other racial and ethnic groups identified, including multi-racial households. Homeownership rates vary within this and further breakdowns of the data can be seen here.

SOURCE: US Census data, analyzed by Minnesota Compass.
While we celebrate the success stories, policy changes, and new models, we continue to call on our communities to do more to overcome this source of inequity. Alternative models of building wealth through homeownership, targeted down payment assistance, and expanded financial counseling and access can help to mitigate generations of systematic inequality.

MINNESOTA FACES PERSISTENT INEQUITIES in homeownership and a skewed playing field; we’ve made no progress to close the gap.

While Minnesota boasts one of the highest homeownership rates overall, this disguises a deep and persistent inequity. Minnesota is 44th out of 50 states when ranking the gap in homeownership between white households and households of color. The Twin Cities Metro has the largest homeownership gap of metro areas in the country.

Minnesota is also one of only four states to show an increase in rates of delinquent mortgage payments. Foreclosure starts have increased 29 percent over the past year—the second-highest increase in the country. While these changes remain relatively small, they are a source of concern.

Homeownership remains the greatest source of wealth creation in our country. Being denied access to homeownership opportunities has generational ripple effects on a family. It closes opportunities for education, entrepreneurship, retirement, and generational wealth-building.
RICHFIELD TACKLES DISPARITIES THROUGH DOWN PAYMENT ASSISTANCE

The City of Richfield took a hard look at their data and realized they had some of the worst racial disparities in Minnesota when it came to homeownership. In response, they shifted resources from intensive home rehabs to enabling homeownership. Richfield now offers $15,000 to current Richfield renters or $10,000 to first-time homebuyers who want to move to Richfield. These are no-interest loans that are not repaid until the first-time buyer sells, and $1,000 of the loan is forgiven every year. Richfield promotes this program in multiple languages and in underserved communities. Of the nine loans issued or in progress, all have gone to households of color or people living with a disability.
EXPANDED RIGHT TO PURCHASE IN MANUFACTURED HOME PARKS

In the 2019 session, the Minnesota Legislature expanded the right of first refusal for manufactured home parks, giving residents a 60-day notice and the right to match the terms of another offer of sale. The Legislature also increased funding for acquisition and infrastructure in response to active efforts by Northcountry Cooperative Foundation and All Parks Alliance for Change. Minnesota’s 50,000 manufactured homes are the most affordable form of homeownership. This legislation closed loopholes that left these communities vulnerable. To make the most of this legislation, organizing support will be critical. For example, Northcountry Cooperative Foundation worked with residents of the Sungold Heights manufactured home community in Worthington, who are primarily monolingual in Spanish, Karen, or Lao, to form a cooperative to purchase, own, and manage the park. Minnesota Housing provided an additional deferred loan to facilitate the purchase and make necessary improvements. These resources will improve physical conditions at the property while ensuring residents don’t experience significant rent increases.
THANK YOU!

We extend our sincere appreciation to the many leaders and organizations that participated in making the Minnesota Housing Scorecard possible. Thank you for your incredible work to ensure everyone will have a place to call home.
END NOTES

1 Home values from US Census data. $250,000 home value serves as a benchmark of affordability for the average Minnesota household that owns their own home, with an income just under $86,000. At this purchase price, the aggregate costs of monthly principal, interest (4.5% rate), taxes, and insurance falls at 30% of household income. Values and housing costs are adjusted for inflation and in 2019 dollars.

2 St Paul Rental Housing Brief and Minneapolis Rental Housing Brief. HousingLink, November 2019.

3 Data from HUD permits. Because HUD permitting data is not released monthly for every reporting county, the aggregate 2019 number was extrapolated based on the jurisdictions that reported monthly in 2019 and historic share of permits. Once the final statewide 2019 numbers are published, this total may adjust slightly.

4 Minnesota’s Housing Task Force identified a backlog of 52,000 homes in addition to an annual construction need of 25,000 homes and apartments to meet baseline growth. By building 30,000 homes in 2019, Minnesota exceeded baseline growth and was able to reduce the 52,000 backlog by 5,000 homes.

5 Combined waiting lists for the Metro HRA, Minneapolis Public Housing Authority and St. Paul Public Housing Agency opened in June 2019. 45,000 people applied for 7,500 spots. See “More than 45,000 people signed up for a chance at rental subsidies,” Star Tribune, June 30, 2019.


ABOUT PROSPERITY’S FRONT DOOR

Prosperity’s Front Door is a network of business, government, and nonprofit leaders working to ensure every Minnesotan has a place to live in a thriving community and livability remains a competitive advantage for our state.

Join us to help build awareness and understanding of housing as a key element of Minnesota’s economic competitive edge. You can help generate support for the private actions and public policies needed to create and sustain a healthy and affordable housing market. The time to act is now. Addressing our housing challenges must be a top priority for policymakers, community leaders, and employers.

FOR MORE INFORMATION AND TO GET INVOLVED

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