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# 2014 Housing Indicator Report Executive Summary

The City of Duluth produces annually the Housing Indicator Report. This report tracks from year to year a core group of datasets from the US Census Bureau, St. Louis County Assessor's Office, Minnesota Department of Employment and Economic Development, Duluth Area Association of Realtors, and City of Duluth. The report is in its 12<sup>th</sup> iteration and has tracked Duluth's Housing Market from the crash in 2008 to the crunch in 2013. The trends in 2014 continue those first highlighted in 2012. Affordability continues to be an issue especially as the rental market and ownership market continue to be tight. New production of units and a high amount of renovation suggest more units in the near future. This report is beneficial to housing developers and providers alike.

#### Homeownership

The metrics for homeownership show an improving housing market. The number of home sales and median price are near pre-recession values for the second year in a row. However, the number of newly constructed single-family homes has not fully recovered resulting in the majority of Duluth's housing stock being built before 1950. Below are the key highlights for homeownership in 2014.

- The number of foreclosures in Duluth decreased from 189 in 2012 to 156 in 2013 to only 116 in 2014. This is a decrease of 25.6%.
- The percentage of Homesteaded properties in Duluth remained level at 58.6%.
- The median sales price of a single-family home in Duluth raised by approximately 1.5%, from \$147,700 to \$149,900 continuing its incremental climb.
- The total number of valid sales decreased from 920 in 2013 to 915 in 2014 a negligible decrease after 2013's 26% increase.

Single Family Home Sales	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
No. Valid Sales	642	536	763	920	915
Average price	\$160,863	\$164,276	\$172,846	\$177,726	\$174,078
Median price	\$137,850	\$140,000	\$144,950	\$147,700	\$149,900

Source: St. Louis County Assessor Data

#### **Rental Market**

The Community Development Division conducts an annual survey of rental properties. The survey calculates vacancy and average rent and provides a good data source for tracking trends. Key issues in the rental market are explained below:



• The rental vacancy rate continues to be very low for Central Hillside, Observation Hill, Downtown, Endion, Congdon, and Piedmont Heights while rental vacancy rates for Bayview Heights, Cody, Fairmont, Spirit Valley, Irving, and Lincoln Park remain slightly elevated. Overall rental vacancy rate is at 3.1%.

• From 2013 to 2014, the average rent in Duluth increased from \$720 to \$757, a 5% increase.

Source: 2014 City of Duluth Rental Survey

• The HRA has made strides in reducing the waiting lists for both the public housing program and Housing Choice Voucher program and reducing the percentage of cost burdened households enrolled in their programs. The amount of time a person can expect to be on the waiting list averages between 12 and 24 months.

Bedroom Size	2013	2014	Change 2013 to 2014	Change 2005 to 2014
Efficiency	\$476	\$510	7%	35%
1 Bedroom	\$690	\$749	9%	35%
2 Bedroom	\$778	\$791	2%	5%
3 Bedroom	\$907	\$893	-2%	1%
4 Bedroom	\$1,003	\$970	-3%	7%
Average (All)	\$720	\$757	5%	19%

#### **Housing Production**

Source: 2014 City of Duluth Rental Survey

While there has been a large gain of units in 2014 the net gain for housing has not been large enough to meet demand caused by Duluth's growing economy. The rental market has made strides to increase units but there continues to be a very low vacancy rate. Production of new single-family homes are barely keeping up with demolition of condemned properties. Key points shown below:

- There were permits issued for the new construction of 190 units in 2014, which is a significant increase from 101 new unit permits in 2013.
- There were 48 units demolished of mostly blighted and condemned housing in 2014. There was an overall net gain of 142 units in 2014.
- In 2014, there were 1,436 alterations permits issued, which is a decrease from the previous 2 years but still higher than the decade's trend of 800 or so permits annually.

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
New Permits (residential)	55	25	35	41	58
Units of 5 or more family dwellings	0	16	106	60	126
Number of Units Created	57	41	141	101	190
Alteration permits (residential)	855	471	1,794	1,514	1,436
Number of Units Demolished	53	103	31	63	48

#### Housing Affordability

The US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) determines housing to be affordable when costs for housing are no more than 30% of a households gross income (i.e. before taxes and deductions are removed). A household in Duluth would then need to make approximately \$42,040 annually to afford a \$153,504 home – the 2014 average value of an owner occupied single family home in Duluth. The average wage in Duluth for 2014 was \$40,560, which would equate to a \$147,650 dwelling unit.

- Households that are in the Extremely Low Income (30% or less of area median income) bracket, based on paying 30% of income towards housing, cannot afford anything other than an efficiency unit in Duluth.
- Households that are at or below 50% of area median income cannot afford a 2+ bedroom house to purchase but can afford a 2 bedroom unit to rent.
- Households that are near the 80% of area median income can afford to purchase or rent 2 and 3 bedroom homes in Duluth.

# **Table of Contents**

I.	DEMOGRAPHICS	1
	Household Trends	1
	Poverty	2
	Homelessness	3
II.	EMPLOYMENT TRENDS	5
	Wages	5
	Labor Force and Unemployment	5
	Employment Trends Summary	8
III.	HOMEOWNERSHIP TRENDS	9
	Homestead and Non-Homestead Units	9
	Home Foreclosure in Duluth	9
	Single Family Home Market Value	10
	Single Family Home Sales in Duluth	10
	Home Sales by Neighborhood	10
	Homeownership Trends Summary	12
IV.	RENTAL HOUSING INDICATORS	13
	2014 Rental Vacancy Rate	13
	2014 Market Rate Rental Survey	13
	Neighborhood Analysis	15
	Public Housing and Housing Choice Voucher Trends	15
	Rental Housing Indicators Summary	17
V.	HOUSING PRODUCTION	
	Housing Unit Analysis	
	Alteration Permits	19
	Age of Housing Stock	19
	Condemned Housing	20
	Housing Condition and the June 2012 Flood	21
	Residential Land Development	21
	New Construction	23
	Housing Production Summary	23
VI.	HOUSING AFFORDABILITY ANALYSIS	24
	Rent and Homeownership Analysis	24
	Housing Affordability Summary	25

VII.	APPENDIX	26
	Map: Duluth Neighborhood Districts	27
	Map: Average Vacancies 2014, by Neighborhood	28
	Map: Average Rental Rates 2014, by Neighborhood	29
	Map: Home Sales 2014	30
	Table: Duluth Market Rental Rates, by Neighborhood	31

### I. DEMOGRAPHICS

#### **Household Trends**

The population in Duluth has been stable for the past decade. The total population of Duluth was estimated at 86,241 in the 2009 - 2013 American Community Survey (ACS). This is negligible drop from the 2000 Decennial Census count of 86,319. (Difference of about 0.0009%) Duluth's population was decreasing much more drastically from the 1960's to the 1990's. Since the 1990's Duluth's population has hovered just above the 85,000 mark.



The number of housing units has remained

relatively consistent since the 1980's. While there was a slight dip in the 1990 census of 990 units from the previous decade, there has been a slight increase over the past 20 years. *In 2013 there were an estimated 37,873 housing units*, up from the 1990 count of 34,646 and 2000 count of 35,500. The increase in units despite stagnant population is due to the reduction in household size. In 2000, Duluth's average household size was 2.26 and in *2013 it was estimated at 2.24*.

Tuble It Instorieur i opulation							
	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2013*
Population	104,511	106,884	100,578	92,811	85,493	86,319	86,234
Households	30,873	34,491	33,384	35,363	34,646	35,500	35,487

#### **Table 1. Historical Population**

Source: U.S. Census Bureau Decennial Census, \* based on estimates from the 2009-2013 American Community Survey

Table 2. Demographic	Shifts in the	<b>City of Duluth</b>
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	1980	1990	2000	2013*
Population	92,811	85,493	86,319	86,234
Person>65	14,367	18,504	13,147	11,140
Number of Households	35,363	34,646	35,500	35,862
Average Household Size	2.51	2.36	2.26	2.24
Number of Housing Units	37,090	36,022	36,994	37,873
Owner Occupied Units	22,816	22,275	22,773	21,324
For Sale Only	N/A	N/A	230	376
Renter Occupied Units	12,547	12,228	12,727	14,163
For Rent	N/A	N/A	454	830
Occupied Housing Units	35,636	34,563	35,500	35,487

Source: U.S. Census Bureau Decennial Census, \* based on estimates from the 2009-2013 American Community Survey

The median age of Duluth residents is 32.8 years, according the *2009-2013 American Community Survey*. In contrast, the median age of all Minnesotans is 37.4. The median age of the entire U.S. population is 37.2.



Source: 2009-2013 American Community Survey

#### Poverty

The level of poverty in Duluth is estimated at 22.1%. This is down slightly from the 2010 decennial census at 22.2%. However, this is up significantly from the 2000 rate of 15.5%. Other jurisdictions are as follows: United States 14.9%, State of Minnesota 11.2%, Rochester 9.9%, Minneapolis 22.5%, St. Paul 22.8%, Mankato 27.2%, and St. Cloud 23.1%.

#### **Table 3. Duluth Poverty**

Duluth Poverty Numbers	1980	1990	2000	2010	2013
Total Number of Persons Living Below Poverty Level	10,767	13,578	12,627	19,151	N/A
Percentage of Population Living Below Poverty Level	11.6%	15.9%	15.5%	22.2%	22.1%

Source: 2009-2013 American Community Survey

The American Community Survey estimates that 21,764 (25.2%) individuals live at 125 percent of the poverty threshold or below. The poverty threshold is calculated by income and household characteristics.

For example, a household of 4 is considered at the poverty line with an income of \$23,624 with 2 adults and 2 children, while a family of 4 with 1 adult and 3 children is \$23,707. For an individual living alone and under 65 years of age the poverty threshold is an income of \$12,119, while over 65 years of age is \$11,173.

A higher poverty level disproportionately affects persons of color and children in Duluth. African Americans have a poverty rate of about 60.8% and Native Americans have a poverty rate of about 65.4%. Children under the age of 18 have a poverty rate of 25.1%. Furthermore, 24.3% of households with children under age 18 receive food assistance, compared to a state average of only 12.5%.

The Federal Poverty Guideline is a common measure used to define low-income status or the "working poor." According to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), for 2015, an individual is considered living in poverty if they earn at or below \$11,770 annually.

The 2009-2013 American Community Survey estimates 22.1% of Duluth's population lives below the ACS poverty threshold. The ACS sets the poverty threshold differently than Health and Human Services poverty level, which is outlined above. 9.9% of persons 65 years and older are estimated to live below the poverty threshold, while 25.1% of families with children under 18 years old live below the poverty threshold. This is especially true for female heads of household with no

Persons in family/ Household	Federal Poverty Guideline
1	\$ 11,770
2	\$ 15,930
3	\$ 20,090
4	\$ 24,250
5	\$ 28,510
6	\$ 32,570
7	\$ 36,730
8	\$ 40,890

#### Table 4. 2015 Poverty Income Guideline

For families/households with more than 8 persons, add \$4,160 for each additional person Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2015

husband present, where households with children under 18 are at an estimated 50.6% living under the poverty threshold. The ACS estimates the mean income deficit for families to be \$8,943.

#### Homelessness

A number of factors contribute to homelessness. In a statewide survey of homeless people conducted by the Wilder Research Foundation, most recently in 2009, people interviewed in Duluth cited various reasons for leaving their permanent housing. The most common reasons, which sometimes included more than one, include: 'could not afford the rent' (39%), 'lost my job' (37%), 'eviction' (36%), and 'breakup with spouse or partner' (27%).

#### **Table 5. Homeless Sheltered in Duluth**

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Emergency Shelters	1,847	1,835	1,788	2,137	1,551	2032
Transitional Housing	349	363	299	338	355	473

Source: City of Duluth, Community Development Division (Numbers reported represent the majority—but not all—shelter and transitional housing providers).

Each night in Duluth, as many as 300 homeless men, women and children seek refuge in emergency shelters, battered women's shelters, and transitional housing facilities. Others sleep on a friend's couch, in their car, or outdoors. Currently in Duluth, there are six organizations that provide emergency shelter and services to individual men and women, to battered women, and to families with children. Through these organizations, there are 130 beds available on any given night for the homeless. For homeless

people transitioning from emergency shelters or "the streets" to permanent housing, there are eight organizations that provide transitional housing and services, with a total 149 beds available. Additionally, Duluth has 382 beds in permanent supportive housing units. Agencies that provide housing and supportive services for homeless persons assist more than 1,500 homeless persons each year in Duluth. Better tracking and expansion of facilities could help explain some of the jump in 2014.

#### **Student Housing**

Higher education students represent a significant portion of Duluth's population. Enrollment rates at the three major colleges in Duluth can have a substantial effect on supply and demand for housing. In the 2014-2015 school year, Duluth's three major higher education colleges, College of Saint Scholastica (CSS), Lake Superior College (LSC), and the University of Minnesota Duluth (UMD) reported a total of 22,219 students. Following a period of sharp growth this was down about 10% from the previous two academic years. About 3,500 students lived on campus at UMD or CSS in apartments and dormitories.



#### **Demographics Summary**

- The number of higher education students enrolled in Duluth peaked in 2012 at 24,658 students, but declined by 10% in 2014.
- The city's population from 2000 to 2010 was stable, according to the U.S. Census. There has been negligible differences in population since 2010 with total population estimated at 86,234.
- According to the U.S. Census data, the estimated number of households increased slightly from 35,862 in 2012 to 35,487 households in 2013.

### II. EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

#### Wages

Workers in Duluth have had an increase in wages over the last 10 years. Between 2004 and 2014, the average annual wage increased by 30.7%, from \$34,944 to \$45,656. This is an all-time high for the City of Duluth and continues the incremental growth over the last five years.



Source: Minnesota Department of Employment and Economic Development (DEED), Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, 3<sup>nd</sup> Quarter Wages, 2014.

Table 7 compares the average wages for cities in Minnesota. Duluth's average wage remains higher than St. Louis County's average wage, and has grown at a rate of 30.7% since 2004. According to USInflationCalculator.com the inflation rate for the United States since 2004 has been 25.3%.

Table 7. Average Wage for Other Elocations								
Annual Average Wage	2004	2014	Change					
City of Duluth	\$ 34,944	\$ 45,656	30.7%					
St. Louis County	\$ 32,968	\$ 43,004	30.4%					
City of Minneapolis	\$ 48,932	\$ 61,880	26.5%					
City of St. Paul	\$ 41,236	\$ 52,000	26.1%					
City of St. Cloud	\$ 33,592	\$ 43,836	30.5%					
City of Mankato	\$ 30,420	\$ 39,208	28.9%					
State of Minnesota	\$ 39,156	\$ 50,180	28.2%					
United States	\$ 38,064	\$ 49,348	29.6%					

Table 7.	Average	Wage for	Other	Locations
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Source: Minnesota Department of Employment and Economic Development (DEED), Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, 3<sup>nd</sup> Quarter Wages, 2014

#### Labor Force and Unemployment

The following table shows Duluth unemployment and labor force data from 2004 through 2013. Duluth's unemployment rate reached a 20 year high in 2009, but has since decreased to 4.4% unemployment, which is the lowest it has been since 2000, and has steadily decreased since the jump in 2009. The labor force has remained fairly consistent in the last 10 years and remains at 45,607 today. The 2014 rate is higher than the unemployment rate for the Twin Cities Metro Area (3.9%) and for the state of Minnesota (4.1%), but remains less than the rate in the Duluth-Superior Metro Area (5.2%) and the United States (6.2%).



Source: Minnesota Department Employment and Economic Development

Year	Duluth Labor Force	Duluth Unemployment	Duluth Rate	Duluth Superior MSA Unemployment Rate	Twin Cities Metro Unemployment Rate	Minnesota Rate	U.S. Rate
2014	45,607	2,004	4.4	5.2	3.9	4.1	6.2
2013	45,804	2,393	5.2	6.1	4.8	5	7.4
2012	45,758	2,733	6	6.6	5.5	5.6	8.1
2011	45,936	3,137	6.8	7.4	6.3	6.5	8.9
2010	46,522	3,563	7.7	8.2	7.3	7.4	9.6
2009	45,514	3,492	7.7	8.9	7.7	7.8	9.3
2008	45,572	2,611	5.7	6.2	5.2	5.4	5.8
2007	45,180	2,229	4.9	5.5	4.3	4.6	4.6
2006	44,693	2,098	4.7	5	3.8	4	4.6
2005	44,693	2,180	4.9	5.1	3.8	4.1	5.1
2004	45,105	2,482	5.5	5.9	4.5	4.7	5.6

 Table 8. Duluth Labor Force and Unemployment 2004-2014 Comparisons (Averages)

Source: Minnesota Department Employment and Economic Development, Local Area Unemployment Statistics

In 2012, the economy in Duluth began to experience growth with the addition of both construction and permanent jobs because of several planned projects and business expansions. Beginning in 2012 and continuing over the next few years, Duluth is expected to gain 508 construction jobs, 85 of which are full-time equivalent because of these projects alone. In addition, there will be an estimated 571 permanent jobs added in a variety of industries, including health care, manufacturing, and food services.

The level of wages in Duluth is crucial for maintaining a healthy economy. Wages serve as a critical component to help define affordable housing opportunities for Duluth's working residents. According to the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), the reasonable amount one can afford to pay for living accommodations should not exceed 30% of a household's gross income. The following tables summarize Duluth's current wage levels by all sectors occupation classification from the 2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter of the last five years.

Employment by Industry									
Industry	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014				
Construction	2,059	2,086	1,993	2,075	2,200				
Manufacturing	2,747	2,771	2,796	2,672	2,584				
Utilities	695	719	745	766	775				
Wholesale Trade	1,147	1,177	1,186	1,187	1,250				
Retail Trade	6,321	6,436	6,363	6,403	6,297				
Transportation and Warehousing	1,247	1,256	1,284	1,347	1,349				
Finance and Insurance	2,154	2,254	2,094	2,165	2,201				
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	708	662	679	622	754				
Professional, Scientific, and Technical	2,105	1,962	2,063	2,421	2,614				
Services	2,105	1,502	2,005	2,421	2,014				
Management of Companies and Enterprises	717	728	698	604	611				
Administrative and Support and Waste	2,120	2,170	2,054	1,969	2,119				
Management and Remediation Services		-		-					
Educational Services	4,662	4,615	4,666	4,685	5,188				
Health Care and Social Assistance	17,370	17,450	17,540	17,770	17,736				
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	1,252	1,348	1,365	1,344	1,165				
Accommodation and Food Services	6,003	5,801	5,951	6,269	6,100				
Other Services (except Public	1,899	1 9/1	1 79/	2,039	2,092				
Administration)	1,099	1,841	1,784	2,059	2,092				
Public Administration	3,787	3,641	3,727	3,744	3,709				
Total, All Industries	58,075	57,849	57,922	59,196	59,750				

#### Table 9. All Industry Employment in Duluth

### Table 10. Annual Wages by Industry in Duluth

Annual Wages by Industry										
Industry	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014					
Construction	\$51,480	\$55,328	\$51,532	\$53,456	\$53,404					
Manufacturing	\$47,424	\$49,920	\$51,480	\$50,856	\$51,012					
Utilities	\$70,772	\$87,464	\$87,256	\$90,012	\$77,584					
Wholesale Trade	\$45,604	\$49,348	\$46,904	\$46,904	\$48,308					
Retail Trade	\$21,320	\$22,776	\$22,360	\$22,724	\$22,568					
Transportation and Warehousing	\$54,860	\$59,384	\$58,968	\$56,472	\$53,040					
Finance and Insurance	\$63,752	\$68,380	\$51,220	\$50,804	\$41,704					
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	\$24,908	\$27,092	\$24,648	\$28,652	\$29,380					
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	\$53,248	\$56,576	\$59,072	\$60,944	\$63,024					
Management of Companies and Enterprises	\$68,120	\$77,168	\$78,260	\$82,004	\$62,296					
Administrative and Support and Waste										
Management and Remediation Services	\$22,984	\$26,260	\$25,168	\$25,740	\$23,868					
Educational Services	\$46,176	\$47,788	\$46,332	\$47,528	\$49,972					
Health Care and Social Assistance	\$39,780	\$46,436	\$52,312	\$54,236	\$45,812					
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	\$15,756	\$16,380	\$16,328	\$16,952	\$17,160					
Accommodation and Food Services	\$13,572	\$14,872	\$14,560	\$14,716	\$13,884					
Other Services (except Public Administration)	\$21,320	\$22,568	\$22,464	\$21,528	\$21,320					
Public Administration	\$52,260	\$60,112	\$58,448	\$57,200	\$54,600					
Total, All Industries	\$37,856	\$42,120	\$42,848	\$43,628	\$45,656					

### **Employment Trends Summary**

- The annual average unemployment rate in Duluth was 4.4% in 2014.
- Over the last five years the average wages increased 20%, from \$37,856 to \$45,656.
- Health Care and Social Assistance employs the highest number of workers (17,736) followed by Retail Trade (6,297), Accommodation and Food Services (6,100), and Education (5,188).

### **III. HOMEOWNERSHIP TRENDS**

#### Homestead and Non-Homestead Units

According to the St. Louis County Assessor's office at the end of 2014, there were a total of 22,600 (58.6%) homesteaded and 15,956 (41.4%) non-homestead units in Duluth, which is a slight increase in the percentage of homesteaded units. It should be noted that the homestead-status of a housing unit can be continually in flux, and can change from year to year. For example, single-family units may have been homesteaded units in one year and rental units the next year or vice versa, but this data gives a snapshot of what is happening with housing and homeownership within Duluth.

Table 10. Number of Homesteaded Onits vs. Non-Homesteaded Onits								
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014		
Total Homesteaded	23,116	22,788	22,511	22,616	22,155	22,600		
1 unit	21,157	20,988	20,736	20,832	20,520	20,858		
2 unit	1,544	1,448	1,430	1,438	1,300	1,374		
3 unit	222	195	198	201	192	210		
4 or more units	193	157	147	145	143	158		
Homestead %	61.7%	60.2%	59.6%	59.7%	58.3%	58.6%		
Total Non-homesteaded	14,360	15,073	15,296	15,280	15,855	15,956		
1 unit	3,887	4,280	4,502	4,448	4,804	5,241		
2 unit	2,232	2,222	2,256	2,236	2,292	2,216		
3 unit	645	645	633	633	633	600		
4 or more units	7,596	7,926	7,885	7,963	8,126	7,907		
Non-homesteaded %	38.3%	39.8%	40.4%	40.3%	41.7%	41.4%		
Total Homesteaded & Non-homesteaded units	37,476	37,861	37,787	37,896	38,010	38,556		

Table 10. Number of Homesteaded Units vs. Non-Homesteaded Units

Source: St. Louis County Assessor's Office

**NOTE:** Tax Exempt housing properties such as public housing units, state of Minnesota units, and units classified as "Seasonal, Recreational" or "Low Income Rental" housing properties are not included in these numbers.

#### Home Foreclosure in Duluth

Another aspect of homeownership that is now very prolific nation-wide is the number of home mortgage foreclosures that occur each year. Foreclosures were first tracked in 2005, at which time there were 6,466

in Minnesota. In 2014, there were 8,313 in Minnesota, which was a 30% decrease from the previous year. The foreclosures graph shows that 318 homes went into foreclosure in St. Louis County, of which 116 of those foreclosures were in Duluth, a decline of over 25% from the previous year.

While the number of mortgage foreclosures in Duluth and Northern Minnesota appears significant, the overall levels are relatively small compared to other parts of the



Source: St. Louis County Assessor's Office

country. In Duluth, foreclosures decreased for the fourth consecutive year. Still, this is an area of concern as some of the homes in foreclosure are being abandoned and/or are left vacant for long periods. According to the report "2014 Foreclosures in Minnesota" prepared by Minnesota Homeownership Center, the state-wide number of 8,313 foreclosures in 2014 was less than a third than when foreclosures peaked in 2008 with 26,251 foreclosures. In 2014, 0.46% of all residential parcels in Minnesota experienced a foreclosure which was down from 0.65% in 2013.

The impact of foreclosures in a community can be quite significant. Properties in foreclosure can be susceptible to vandalism and/or fall into disrepair, creating blight that can affect entire neighborhoods, creating an undesirable place to live. As seen in the neighborhood foreclosure numbers, families living in

rental housing are also at risk of losing their housing when the foreclosures hit the multi-family housing stock.

#### **Single Family Home Market Value**

Over the last seven years in Duluth, single-family home market values have fluctuated given the recession that began in the late part of the 2000's. Value of homes in 2013 showed the first significant increase since 2008. The average value for a home in Duluth in 2014 is \$153,504, which is about the same as 2013 (\$153,680).



Source: St. Louis County Assessor's Office

#### Table 11. Single Family Home Sales of Homesteaded Properties

#### Single Family Home Sales in Duluth

Data regarding the sale of single family homes in Duluth was collected from the city assessor's office. The assessor's data reflects 2014 valid home sales as recorded in the St. Louis County recorder's office during the calendar year and does not include reject sales which had extenuating circumstances (e.g. family sales, short sales, forced sales, gift sales).

From 2013 to 2014, the median sales price citywide rose by approximately 1.5%, from \$147,700 to \$149,900. Average sales price moved from \$177,726 to \$174,078, a decrease of 2.1%. The total number of valid sales decreased slightly from 920 in 2013 to 915 in 2014. The 920 sales in 2013 was a five year high in Duluth.

#### Home Sales by Neighborhood

As in most cities, the price of homes varies greatly depending on the neighborhood in

which the home is located. While a neighborhood

Single Family Home Sales	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
No. Valid Sales	642	536	763	920	915
Average price	\$160,863	\$164,276	\$172,846	\$177,726	\$174,078
Median price	\$137,850	\$140,000	\$144,950	\$147,700	\$149,900
No. of 1 bedroom	16	6	14	17	29
Average price	\$117,849	\$87,687	\$141,641	\$117,675	\$109,751
No. of 2 bedrooms	169	141	186	251	230
Average price	\$136,668	\$130,891	\$137,974	\$140,353	\$141,674
No. of 3 bedrooms	299	260	356	405	437
Average price	\$155,698	\$154,982	\$166,299	\$169,021	\$169,400
No. of 4 bedrooms	92	84	147	175	153
Average price	\$216,738	\$210,433	\$203,941	\$234,324	\$217,475
No. 5+ bedrooms	23	26	38	30	38
Average price	\$257,825	\$325,679	\$322,388	\$327,241	\$314,540

Source: St. Louis County Assessor's Office

boundary is somewhat subjective, this report attempts to group areas that are generally associated together as one unit. Examples would be Lester Park and Lakeside or Fond du Lac, Gary, and New Duluth. While doing this the individual neighborhood qualities and characteristics are still acknowledged. Bayview Heights had the highest net gain of \$115,246 in average sales price to be at an average sales price of \$256,153. This was the highest sales price by far beating out the second highest (Chester Creek/UMD) by over \$50,000. Lincoln Park had the largest change in number of sales (increased by 40) and the second largest increase in average price. Park Point dropped from the highest average sales price in 2013 to the lowest average sales price in 2014, although total sales are quite low in comparison to other areas.

	· · · · ·	13	/	2014		Difference		
Neighborhood	Number of Sales	Average Sales Price	Number of Sales	Average Sales Price	Aver	nge in age s Price		hange in Imber of Sales
Bayview Heights	12	\$140,907	7	\$256,153		82%		-42%
Chester Park/UMD	46	\$188,156	50	\$203,814		8%		9%
Congdon Park	58	\$275,803	41	\$200,841		-27%		-29%
Hunters Park	34	\$217,124	27	\$197,914		-9%		-21%
Central Hillside/Central Bus. Dist.	22	\$192,604	31	\$194,399		1%		<u>41</u> %
Fond du Lac/Gary/New Duluth	27	\$120,503	24	\$189,729		57%		-11%
East Hillside/Endion	84	\$180,103	66	\$183,190		2%		-21%
Duluth Heights	75	\$180,470	65	\$175,311		-3%		-13%
Morgan Park/ Smithville/Riverside	29	\$137,844	29	\$171,240		24%		0%
Lincoln Park	46	\$93,169	65	\$171,028		84%		41%
Morley Heights	16	\$186,672	20	\$169,314		-9%		25%
Denfeld/Cody/Oneota/ Irving Park/Fairmont/ Spirit Valley/Norton	84	\$123,137	124	\$167,019		36%		48%
Piedmont	85	\$171,522	61	\$165,671		-3%		-28%
Kenwood	81	\$189,925	89	\$165,483		-13%		10%
Woodland	44	\$171,065	42	\$161,052		-6%		-5%
Lakeside/Lester Park	150	\$183,937	135	\$160,962		-12%		-10%
North Shore	4	\$231,581	9	\$144,254		-38%		125%
Park Point	15	\$283,400	11	\$128,938		-55%		-27%

Table 12. Home Sales by Neighborhood, 2014

Source: St. Louis County Assessor's Office

The past five years of sales data depicts a decline in the price gap between neighborhoods. While the highest priced neighborhoods (Congdon, Park Point, Hunters Park) are dipping in price slightly or staying somewhat steady the lowest priced neighborhoods (Lincoln Park, Fon du Lac/ Gary New Duluth, Morgan Park) are seeing steady increases in prices. The following chart shows the difference in the average sales price between the highest and lowest neighborhoods.



Source: St. Louis County Assessor's Office

#### **Duluth Area Association of Realtors Numbers**

The Duluth Area Association of Realtors (DAAR) performs a number of duties including tracking sales and statistics for the region and for Duluth. According to DAAR, the number of days that a property is on the market before it sells is very telling of the activity in a market; in 2014 the average days on market was 83 days. In 2013 the average days on market was 105 days. However, when we look at the median number of days on market for 2014, it shows a median of 34 which was the same as 2013. This shows that many houses are selling in short time periods. However, a smaller section of houses sitting on the market for extended periods of time brings the average way up. The DAAR also tracks the number of multi-family property sales in Duluth. According to DAAR, in 2014 there were 57 properties that sold, which is about the same as the previous year (61 properties). Multi-family (rental) properties had an average of the number of days on the market of 92 days. This data comes from the Duluth Area Association of Realtors (DAAR) and is based upon information reported by the member realtors.

#### **Homeownership Trends Summary**

- The number of foreclosures in Duluth decreased from 189 in 2012 to 156 in 2013 to only 116 in 2014. This is a decrease of 25.6%.
- The percentage of Homesteaded properties in Duluth remained level at 58.6%.
- The median sales price of a single-family home in Duluth raised by approximately 1.5%, from \$147,700 to \$149,900 continuing its incremental climb.
- The total number of valid sales decreased from 920 in 2013 to 915 in 2014 a negligible decrease after 2013's 26% increase.
- The average number of days a home is on the market has decreased, from 105 days in 2013, to 82 days in 2014.

### IV. RENTAL HOUSING INDICATORS

#### 2014 Rental Vacancy Rate

The overall rental vacancy rate in the city of Duluth, taking into account the 2014 market rate rental survey and public housing units is approximately 3.1%. This vacancy rate does not include several subsidized units that are generally income restricted. In some small areas such as Lincoln Park and Bayview Heights there was an estimated vacancy of over 7.5%. A majority of the city was in the 0% - 2.5% vacancy range. Although there are multiple ways to determine the rental vacancy rate, the estimates show that rental vacancy in the city of Duluth is strained, preventing potential new residents from finding a variety of rental housing choices.

The 2009-2013 American Community Survey estimates Duluth's rental vacancy rate at 4.1%, which is a decrease from the 2000 Census, which calculated the rental vacancy rate of 4.9%. This was a slight increase from the 2008-2012 American Community Survey which estimated vacancy at 3.7%.

Tuble 14. Change in Housing ito	2000 Census	2013 American Community Survey
Total rental housing units	13,181	14,761
Renter-occupied housing units	12,727	14,163
For Rent	454	598
Average household size of		
renter-occupied units	1.91	1.99

#### Table 14. Change in Housing from 2000 to 2013

Source: 2000 Decennial Census, 2009-2013 American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau

#### 2014 Market Rate Rental Survey

In an effort to gather more accurate data, the city of Duluth conducts an annual market rate rental survey. A database was created with information on property managers and rental properties. Property owners and managers are surveyed on rental rates and vacancy rates. The data is aggregated and the results are calculated by bedroom type, rent range, and geographic location. The responses include 1,807 units which account for approximately 12% of the total market rate rental units in Duluth. Of the returned responses 44% were for units located in buildings with 25 or more units, 23% were for units in buildings with 10 to 24 units, 19% were for units located in buildings with 4 to 9 units, and 4% were for triplexes. Subsidized and income restricted rental units are not surveyed so that we can determine the unrestricted market rate price per unit size. The responses include information on studio apartments (183 units), one-bedroom (774 units), two-bedroom (716 units), three-bedroom (104 units), four-bedroom (21 units), and other unit types (9 units).

The market rate rental vacancy rate as determined by the City of Duluth rental survey in 2014 was at 3.8% vacancy. This was down from 2013 where the rate was 4.6%. In the 12 years for which the survey has been completed the lowest vacancy rate was in 2002 at 2.6% while the highest vacancy was in 2009 at 7.8% vacancy.



Source: 2014 City of Duluth Rental Survey



Average monthly rent in 2014 for private residential housing units was \$757. This is slightly higher rent than 2013 where average rent was \$720. This is the highest average rent Duluth has had since it started the Rental Survey in 2002.The trend equates to roughly a 2% increase in rent annually beginning in 2002.

We can see the average rent broken down by bedroom size and changes over the past seven years. The average monthly rent for two-bedroom units, one-bedroom units, and studio/efficiencies have incrementally increased from 2013. However, threebedroom and four-bedroom units

Source: 2014 City of Duluth Rental Survey

experienced a small decrease in average monthly rent. Total average rent increased slightly continuing the trend.

Bedroom Size	2005	2009	2013	2014	Change 13 to 14	Change 05 to 14
Efficiency	\$378	\$406	\$476	\$510	7%	35%
1 Bedroom	\$557	\$617	\$690	\$749	9%	35%
2 Bedroom	\$756	\$771	\$778	\$791	2%	5%
3 Bedroom	\$885	\$832	\$907	\$893	-2%	1%
4 Bedroom	\$905	\$1,074	\$1,003	\$970	-3%	7%
Average (All)	\$634	\$699	\$720	\$757	5%	19%
Units in Survey	2421	2184	2195	1,807		

#### Table 15. Rent and Number of Bedrooms

The survey found that in 2014, owners were more likely to pay the utility costs for studio/efficiency, onebedroom, two-bedroom apartments, and three-bedroom apartments. The cost difference between units by renter and owner paid utilities is shown in Table 16. As expected, owner paid utility units have a higher rent.

Unit	Utilities Paid By	Total	Average	Vacancy	Difference in Owner vs.
Туре		Units	Rent	Rate	<b>Renter Paid Utilities</b>
Studio/	<b>Owner Paid Utilities</b>	179	\$512	2.2%	\$79
Efficiency	Renter Paid Utilities	4	\$433	0%	
1	Owner Paid Utilities	722	\$764	3.9%	\$224
Bedroom	<b>Renter Paid Utilities</b>	52	\$540	3.8%	
2	<b>Owner Paid Utilities</b>	633	\$812	3.2%	\$182
Bedroom	Renter Paid Utilities	83	\$630	7.2%	
3	<b>Owner Paid Utilities</b>	56	\$980	5.4%	\$193
Bedroom	Renter Paid Utilities	48	\$791	6.3%	
4	Owner Paid Utilities	5	\$1,192	0.0%	\$292
Bedroom	Renter Paid Utilities	16	\$900	12.5%	

Table 16. Rent by Who Pays Utilities

Source: 2014 City of Duluth Rental Survey

#### **Neighborhood Analysis**

While the overall market rate rent averaged \$757 and the market rate vacancy rate was 3.8%, these figures vary greatly by neighborhood. According to the 2014 City of Duluth Rental Survey, the lowest rent was found in district 1 coming in at an average of \$577. In contrast, district 4 averaged the highest rent at \$963 per unit. The lowest market vacancy rate was in district 7 at 0.7% while the highest market vacancy rate was in district 3 with 9.5%. A map of the neighborhood districts can be found in the appendix. The tables below highlight shifts in vacancy and rent by neighborhood as found in the annual rental survey.





#### **Public Housing and Housing Choice Voucher Trends**

The Housing and Redevelopment Authority of Duluth (HRA) owns and manages public housing units. The public housing program was designed to provide decent, affordable housing for low-income families. Participants must meet federal income guidelines and other eligibility criteria. Rent is based on 30% of adjusted gross income. Households on the waiting list for the public housing program usually have a shorter waiting period, about two months for a four-bedroom apartment and 18-24 months for a two-bedroom apartment than those on the waiting list for the Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) program, which is approximately 18-24 months. While this time frame is not uncommon compared to other communities, it places a significant burden on individuals needing immediate housing.

The Housing Choice Voucher program (formerly Section 8) is a federal rental assistance program for families qualifying under very low-income guidelines established by the federal government, and certain other criteria. Participants locate housing in the private sector that meets federal housing quality standards (HQS) and rent payment standards established by the HRA. Participants generally pay 30% of their income toward rent, and the balance of the rent is subsidized by the federal government. The HCV program currently has 1,472 housing vouchers available and generally has a higher demand and wait time than the public housing program due to the ability to choose the home and neighborhood desired. The overall public housing vacancy for 2014 was 2.0%, and the HRA had 7.0% of their vouchers go unused for the year.

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Public Housing Vacancy %	2.3%	1.3%	1.3%	1.0%	3.0%	2.0%	2.0%
Public Housing Avg. Waiting List	121	121	153	974	1,014	802	635
Housing Choice Voucher (unused)	0%	0%	0%	1.0%	1.0%	2.0%	7.0%
Housing Choice Voucher Avg. Waiting List	1,617	1,168	1,623	1,800	2,376	1,477	1,464

#### Table 17. Waiting Lists and Vacancy Rates

Source: Housing and Redevelopment Authority (HRA)

#### Table 18. HUD's Housing Choice Voucher Program

By Bedroom Size	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
0 Bedroom	\$433	\$433	\$433	\$504	\$481	\$481
1 Bedroom	\$528	\$528	\$528	\$607	\$579	\$579
2 Bedrooms	\$666	\$666	\$666	\$725	\$725	\$725
3 Bedrooms	\$836	\$836	\$836	\$945	\$945	\$945
4 Bedrooms	\$1,064	\$1,064	\$1,064	\$1,099	\$1,099	\$1,099
5 Bedrooms	\$1,224	\$1,224	\$1,224	\$1,264	\$1,264	\$1,264

Source: Housing and Redevelopment Authority (HRA)

In the Public Housing program, the 2.0% vacancy rate is considered normal. In 2014 the HRA was able to reduce the number or applicants on the waiting list for both the HCV and Public Housing Program. The HRA has indicated that the Public Housing Program is currently full and the program is stable. Most HCV participants are usually able to find decent housing units and do not turn back vouchers. The Duluth HRA estimates that few individuals living in Public Housing pay more than 30% of their income for housing while 31% of participants in the HCV program pay more than 30% of their income for housing. Those who pay more than 30% do so for specific reasons. This is slightly up from 2013 where

30% of those with a HCV paid more than 30% of their income but still lower than 2012 where 40% paid more than 30% of their income.

#### **Rental Housing Indicators Summary**

- The rental vacancy rate continues to be very low for Central Hillside, Observation Hill, Downtown, Endion, Congdon, and Piedmont Heights while rental vacancy rates for Bayview Heights, Cody, Fairmont, Spirit Valley, Irving, and Lincoln Park remain slightly elevated. Overall rental vacancy rate is at 3.1%.
- From 2013 to 2014, the average rent in Duluth increased slightly from \$720 to \$757, a 5% increase.
- The HRA has made strides in reducing the waiting lists for both the Public Housing program and Housing Choice Voucher program and reducing the percentage of cost burdened households enrolled in their programs. The amount of time a person can expect to be on the waiting list averages between 12 and 24 months.

### V. HOUSING PRODUCTION

#### **Housing Unit Analysis**

The average lifespan of a house, according to HUD, is 40 to 50 years, without significant annual maintenance. According to the most recent American Community Survey (2009-2013), almost half (45.57%) of Duluth's units were built before 1940. This is significantly higher than Minnesota, where the percent of housing units built before 1940 in the state is 17.5%, and 13.5% for the nation.



Source: Duluth Construction Services and Inspections



As shown, there was a significant increase in the number of permits issued in 2006. During this time frame, there were many multi-unit projects being constructed, including student housing and affordable housing developments. The reduced numbers in 2009 - 2011 reflect the national trend of fewer construction projects due to the recession. In 2012, a large multi-family housing complex began construction which increased the number of units being created. In 2013, a building permit was issued for a 50-unit multifamily supportive housing development which increased the permit numbers. The number of overall permits was consistent with previous years. In 2014, the trend continued with more multifamily housing being constructed. The number of demolition permits reflects increased

blight removal efforts by the city of Duluth, which caused a lower number in the total net gain units.

			•			<b>2</b> 000		0010	0011	0010	2012	0014
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
New permits (residential)	146	151	132	105	87	45	31	55	25	35	41	58
Units of 1 family dwellings	138	121	113	87	70	36	31	36	21	33	39	44
Units of 2 family dwellings	10	30	17	2	26	8	0	17	4	2	2	4
Units of 3 or 4 family dwellings	8	28	16	19	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	16
Units of 5 or more family dwellings	6	206	103	494	18	104	0	0	16	106	60	126
Number of Units Created	162	385	249	602	114	148	31	57	41	141	101	190
Alteration permits (residential)	883	904	865	810	819	808	821	855	471	1,794	1,514	1,436
Addition permits (residential)	134	120	109	113	89	82	59	65	55	54	38	40
Single family demolitions	20	22	47	19	32	38	44	45	32	31	52	44
Multi-family units demolished	16	166	93	18	4	10	0	8	71	0	11	4
Number of Units Demolished	36	188	140	37	36	48	44	53	103	31	63	48
Net Gain Single Family	118	99	66	68	38	-2	-13	-9	-11	2	-13	0
Net Production Multi- family Units	8	98	43	497	40	102	0	11	-51	106	49	142
Net Gain Units (Total)	126	197	109	565	78	100	-13	2	-62	108	36	142

#### Table 19. Permits and Demolitions 2002 – 2013

*NOTE:* The numbers in the table above are based on the number of permits issued, not on certificates of occupancy. Permits can be issued a year or two before the completion of construction and the issuance of an occupancy certificate. Source: Duluth Construction Services and Inspections Data

#### **Alteration Permits**

Alteration permits trends often reflect that of the economy and other influences. The increase in number of alteration permits from 2012 was due to the two major weather storms that impacted Duluth. In May of 2012, a major hail storm caused significant damage to several roofs and structures, and in June of 2012, public officials proclaim Duluth in a State of Emergency after a torrential rainstorm flooded many dwelling units and structures. There may be a couple of reasons for the high number of alteration permits in 2013 and 2014. One could be attributed to the damage in the housing units not being immediately visible (such as foundation flaws) and therefore repairs were completed at a later time. The other could be people having more disposable income (after the recession) and they are able to invest in their homes. The 2014 alteration permits remained consistent with 2013. It is necessary for many of these aged housing units to be properly maintained to stay habitable.

#### **Age of Housing Stock**

The majority of Duluth's housing stock was built more than 50 years ago. When compared to similar Greater Minnesota cities, the relative age of the housing stock becomes very apparent. The majority of aging housing stock is located in the older, core neighborhoods of Duluth, where there is also a higher percentage of low to moderate income people. The average lifespan of a house, according to the U.S.

Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) guidelines, is 40-50 years without significant annual maintenance. When older housing stock lacks routine maintenance, it will become substandard. Census data indicates that the percentage of renters and homeowners experiencing housing problems correlates closely with household income. Housing repair and rehabilitation issues that are not addressed will lead to more condemned housing units that are unsafe for habitation. Given the age of housing stock in Duluth, rehabilitation will likely continue to be an important focus.

Table 20. Age of Housing Stock,	Cities of Duluth	Rochester St	Cloud and Mankato
Table 20. Age of Housing Stock,	Clucs of Duluting	, nochester, st	· Ciouu, anu maintaio

	Duluth		Rochester	•	St. Cloud		Mankato	
Total Housing Units	37,873		46,005		27,480		16,283	
1980 or newer	6,267	17%	22,623	49%	11,818	43%	6,670	41%
1960 to 1979	6741	18%	12,444	27%	7,775	28%	3,465	21%
1940 to 1959	7606	20%	7,176	16%	3,870	14%	2,749	17%
1939 or earlier	17,259	45%	3,763	8%	4,017	15%	3,399	21%

Source: 2008-2013 American Community Survey



Source: 2008-2013 American Community Survey

The graph shows what a tremendous amount of aging homes Duluth has, as compared to other cities in Minnesota. Duluth's percentage of homes built prior to 1940 is over three times higher than St. Cloud, over five times higher than Rochester, and twice as high as Mankato's rate. While 45% (17,259 housing units) of Duluth's housing were built prior to 1940, over 65% of Duluth homes are over 50 years old.

#### **Condemned Housing**

The city building official has the authority to condemn buildings for human habitation or demolition. A structure can be condemned for human habitation for several reasons, including lack of utilities or multiple code violations. Structures can be condemned for demolition if there is significant deterioration or damage that exceeds 60% of the estimated market value of the building, or if the structure is unsafe. The condemned building must be torn down at the owner's expense.

As noted in Table 21, the number of condemned properties fluctuates over the years. During inspections, if the building safety inspectors find dangerous health and/or safety violations, the owner is instructed to correct the violations and the housing unit(s) is put on the condemned for human habitation list. When a property owner corrects the violations, the property is removed from the condemnation list. Recently

there has been a greater concentration by the city and its partners to remove blighted properties.

#### Housing Condition and the June 2012 Flood

It is anticipated that there may be an influx of condemned properties as hundreds of homes were negatively impacted by the June 2012 Flood. Often leaks or foundation flaws do not result in immediate issues, but they begin to start deteriorating the structure, developing mold problems, eventually resulting in unsafe

Table 21. Condemned Structures	Table 21.	Condemned	Structures
--------------------------------	-----------	-----------	------------

Year	Structures Condemned for Demolition	Structures Condemned for Human Habitation	Total
2010	34	99	133
2011	35	107	142
2012	27	134	161
2013	20	130	150
2014	15	200	215

structures. As noted later in this chapter, many alteration permits were issued for property owners to fix or make improvements to homes after the flood.

As a result of the flood, several homes were damaged beyond repair. The City of Duluth successfully applied for funding through the State of Minnesota and Federal Emergency Management Agency to acquire and demolish damaged homes. This program has several benefits, especially removing blight (or potential blight) and also relieving the property owner of the burden of a mortgage payment on a ruined home. At the time of this report, seven homes and one non-residential flood damaged structure were demolished in 2013 and 2014, with more expected to be demolished in 2015 through this program and others.





#### **Residential Land Development**

During the economic boom from 2002 to 2008, the city had several new plats approved which resulted in the creation of 474 new buildable lots. As with the rest of the nation, the soft housing market afterwards reduced the demand for new housing and plats. The following table show the number of lots added per year and the list of plats by the year approved.

Year		
Approved	Plat Name	Number of Lots
	Northridge Estates	39
2002	The Views At Ridgeview	6
2002	Walsh Addition	4
	Summit Ridge Division	4
	Maple Ridge Arrangement	22
2002	Crystal Village City of Duluth	29
2003	Andrews Division Duluth	13
	Andrews Divisions First Addition Duluth	11
	Hawk Ridge Estates City of Duluth	61
2004	Cedar Ridge Estates City of Duluth	24
2004	Sackette Addition	10
	Bristol Wood First Addition	8
	Bluff Ridge	21
2005	Adamzak Acres City of Duluth	4
	Benson Heights	4
2006	Hawk Ridge Estates First Addition	65
2007	Coffee Creek	113
2008	East Ridge	23
2008	Hidden Estates	13
2009	No Plats Recorded	0
2010	No Plats Recorded	0
2011	No Plats Recorded	0
2012	No Plats Recorded	0
2013	Three lot divisions that each created a lot	3
2014	No Plats Recorded	0
Source: 1	Duluth Planning Division	

Table 22. Residential Plats Approved 2002-2013

Another indication of housing production trends is reviewing the number of building permits that have

been issued. The new single-family dwelling unit permit average value was \$260,497, which was another substantial increase from previous years. However, the average renovation per multifamily unit is down to 2012 levels coming in at \$5,491 per unit.



	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2013	2014
New permits (residential)	\$124,682	\$130,036	\$122,039	\$169,536	\$176,937	\$213,506	\$137,682
1 family dwellings	\$165,410	\$156,423	\$234,584	\$245,252	\$178,927	\$219,565	\$260,497
2 family dwellings	\$108,038	\$90,491	\$116,252	\$142,500	\$144,100	\$154,428	\$96,359
3 or 4 family dwellings	\$73,477	\$130,053	\$0	\$120,857	\$0	\$0	\$139,359
5 or more family dwellings	\$110,144	\$125,548	\$83,526	\$0	\$168,829	\$168,317	\$95,887
Residential Alteration permits (average per permit)	\$5,425	\$10,168	\$6,279	\$12,095	\$5,593	\$7,038	\$5,491
Residential Addition permits (average per permit)	\$46,229	\$36,777	\$47,704	\$33,619	\$32,639	\$59,219	\$31,925

#### Table 23. Average Unit Value Per Permit

Source: Duluth Construction Services and Inspections Data

#### **New Construction**

As stated in the demographic section, Duluth's population is stable; however due to small household sizes, the demand for housing units is steadily increasing. In addition, the lack of rental units (as stated in the rental housing indicators section) is creating a demand for more housing units. Finally, there is an expectation that there will be a number of "baby boomer" retirements in the next five to seven years. Since not all retirees will be leaving Duluth, it can be projected that the demand for housing will increase, with both newcomers seeking quality housing and retirees in need of maintenance free/single level homes and/or condominium type housing.

Since the population and number of households is expected to increase and the majority of Duluth's housing stock was built more than 50 years ago, there is an expectation of increase demand for new housing construction. Currently there are few housing developments, as shown on Table 22 Residential Plats Approved 2002-2014. According to the Duluth Multiple Listing Service (MLS), there were 156 vacant lots, ranging from 4.5 acres to less than a quarter acre in the Duluth area (not all in the city of Duluth). The pricing of these lots varied greatly. It appears that the average platted residential lot for a single-family dwelling unit ranges from \$10,000 to \$240,000. In 2014, 58 lots were sold at a median price of \$49,900 according to the Duluth Area Association of Realtors.

Although it is difficult to determine the cost of constructing a new dwelling unit due to size, materials, floor plan, garage, and utilities, a typical range is \$225,000 to \$350,000. In addition, landscaping, paving, utilities, and other improvements will further increase the pricing.

#### **Housing Production Summary**

- There were permits issued for the new construction of 190 units in 2014, which is a significant increase from 101 new unit permits in 2013.
- There were 48 units demolished in 2014, of mostly blighted and condemned housing. There was an overall net gain of 142 units in 2014.
- In 2014, there were 1,436 alterations permits issued, which is a decrease from the previous two years but still higher than the decades trend of 800 or so permits annually.

### VI. HOUSING AFFORDABILITY ANALYSIS

#### **Rent and Homeownership Analysis**

According to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), affordable housing is attained when no more than 30% of a household's gross income (i.e. before taxes and deductions are removed) is used for housing. A household in Duluth would then need to make approximately \$42,040 annually to afford a \$153,504 home – the 2014 average value of an owner occupied single family home in Duluth. The average wage in Duluth for 2014 was \$40,560, which would equate to a \$147,650 dwelling unit.

The average selling price for a two-bedroom home in Duluth in 2014 was \$141,674, which equates to an approximate \$976 monthly payment. For a three-bedroom home, the average 2014 price was \$169,400, which would have an approximate monthly payment of \$1,153 The mortgage payments in these examples assume a 30-year mortgage, 5% down, 4.5% interest rate, taxes, and estimated insurance. Homeownership is somewhat more affordable than in years past due to the current lower interest rates.

In the rental market an individual must earn an income of \$30,280 to afford the average market rate rent of \$720 per month. To afford an average two-bedroom rent of \$791 the household would need to earn \$31,640. This is about the same as the 2013 average rent for a two-bedroom apartment. However, the rent for a three-bedroom apartment has decreased slightly from 2013 to 2015. The average rent for a 3-bedroom apartment in 2014 was about \$893 a month. For the apartment to be considered affordable the household would require an income of \$35,720.

Another example of housing affordability in Duluth can be based on the area median income that is calculated and updated annually by HUD for the Duluth Superior metropolitan area. The Duluth area median income for a family of four in 2015 is \$63,500. The median divides the household income distribution into two equal parts: one-half falling below the median household income and one-half falling above the median income. According to HUD, an income that is 60% of the Section 8 very low-income standard is considered to be an extremely low-income, an income that is 30-50% of the median income is considered to be low- income.



2015 HUD Income Definitions	Maximum Affordable Housing Payment (30% of Income)	Average Rent 2/Bedroom	Payment Average 2/Bedroom House (\$141,674)	Average Rent 3/Bedroom	Payment Average 3/Bedroom House (\$169,400)	Affordability GAP*
Extremely Low 60% of the Sect 8 very low income \$24,250	\$606	\$791	\$1,001	\$893	\$1,183	All standard housing unaffordable.
Very Low 50% of Median Income \$31,900	\$798	\$791	\$1,001	\$893	\$1,183	Could only afford a 2 bedroom rental unit.
Low 80% of Median Income \$51,050	\$1,276	\$791	\$1,001	\$893	\$1,183	Could afford several housing options.

#### Table 24. Affordability Based on Duluth's 2013 Median Income

\*Affordability Gap is measured by taking the highest income level of each category, its equivalent maximum affordable housing payment (30% of income), and then comparing that to the expected housing payment.

In Table 24, the median income for a family of four persons is listed for each income category, from the extremely low-income category to the low-income category. The affordable housing payment has then been compared to the actual cost a household could expect to pay for average rent for two-/ and three-bedroom apartments and mortgage payments for two-/ and three-bedroom homes. The table indicates that households that are at the top end of low-income (50% to 80% of the median income) would be able to afford housing, but households with either extremely low-income or very low-income would have a significant affordability gap to overcome. This year was similar to 2013 in that very low-income households (30%-50% of the median income) were able to afford a 2-bedroom rental unit where as in 2012 on average a 2-bedroom rental unit would have been a cost burden.

#### **Housing Affordability Summary**

- Households that are in the Extremely Low Income (30% or less of area median income) bracket, based on paying 30% of income towards housing, cannot afford anything other than an efficiency unit in Duluth.
- Households that are at or below 50% of area median income cannot afford a 2+ bedroom house to purchase but can afford a 2-bedroom unit to rent.
- Households that are near the 80% of area median income can afford to purchase or rent 2- and 3bedroom homes in Duluth.

# **VII. APPENDIX**

Map: Duluth Neighborhood Districts	27
Map: Average Vacancies 2014, by Neighborhood	28
Map: Average Rental Rates 2014, by Neighborhood	29
Map: Home Sales 2014	30
Table: Duluth Market Rental Rates, by Neighborhood	31









# Table: Duluth Market Rental Rates, by Neighborhood

Neighborhood District	Rent in 2003	Rent in 2009	Rent in 2013	Rent in 2014
1	\$496	\$594	\$622	\$577
2	\$678	\$660	\$593	\$623
3	\$378	\$558	\$584	\$623
4	\$694	\$787	\$828	\$963
5	\$649	\$729	\$683	\$745
6	\$543	\$649	\$701	\$701
7	\$662	\$707	\$693	\$718
8	*	*	*	*
9	*	\$744	*	*
10	\$552	\$641	*	*

# Average Rent by Neighborhood and Year

\*Less than 50 responses

# Vacancy Rate by Neighborhood and Year

Neighborhood District	Vacancies in 2009	Vacancies in 2010	Vacancies in 2011	Vacancies in 2012	Vacancies in 2013	Vacancies in 2014
1	16.1%	6.0%	9.4%	3.1%	3.9%	5.2%
2	3.1%	7.9%	2.4%	9.9%	8.7%	8.1%
3	9.2%	7.1%	7.0%	3.7%	9.1%	9.5%
4	6.4%	4.6%	2.6%	2.1%	1.9%	1.9%
5	9.2%	2.4%	1.8%	5.1%	6.4%	2.1%
6	7.4%	3.0%	5.0%	5.5%	4.9%	5.5%
7	7.2%	2.7%	1.9%	4.4%	4.2%	0.7%
8	-	0.0%	0.0%*	1.7%	-	-
9	11.8%	5.1%	10.8%*	7.7%*	-	-
10	0.0%	1.7%	2.6%	0.0%*	-	-

\*Less than 50 responses

# **Duluth Market Rental Rates - 2014**

# Units: All

Unit Type	Units Surveyed	Units Vacant	Vacancy Rate	Average Rent	Avg Low Rent	Avg High Rent	Average Sq Feet	Avg Low Sq Feet	Avg High Sq Feet	Avg Rent /Sq Foot
1 Bedroom	774	30	3.9%	\$749	\$762	\$737	650	616	683	\$1.15
Owner Paid	722	28	3.9%	\$764	\$779	\$750	659	624	693	\$1.16
Renter Paid	52	2	3.8%	\$540	\$522	\$558	524	509	539	\$1.03
2 Bedroom	716	26	3.6%	\$791	\$752	\$830	888	791	985	\$0.89
Owner Paid	633	20	3.2%	\$812	\$770	\$854	913	806	1,021	\$0.89
Renter Paid	83	6	7.2%	\$630	\$616	\$643	692	674	711	\$0.91
3 Bedroom	104	6	5.8%	\$893	\$886	\$900	1,026	1,001	1,051	\$0.87
Owner Paid	56	3	5.4%	\$980	\$974	\$987	1,141	1,095	1,188	\$0.86
Renter Paid	48	3	6.3%	\$791	\$783	\$799	891	891	891	\$0.89
4 Bedroom	21	2	9.5%	\$970	\$964	\$976	1,038	1,038	1,038	\$0.93
Owner Paid	5	0	0.0%	\$1,192	\$1,192	\$1,192	1,247	1,247	1,247	\$0.96
Renter Paid	16	2	12.5%	\$900	\$892	\$908	972	972	972	\$0.93
Other	9	0	0.0%	\$1,731	\$1,731	\$1,731	1,519	1,519	1,519	\$1.14
Owner Paid	7	0	0.0%	\$1,761	\$1,761	\$1,761	1,696	1,696	1,696	\$1.04
Renter Paid	2	0	0.0%	\$1,625	\$1,625	\$1,625	900	900	900	\$1.81
Studio/Efficiency	183	4	2.2%	\$510	\$463	\$557	355	306	403	\$1.44
Owner Paid	179	4	2.2%	\$512	\$464	\$560	355	305	404	\$1.44
Renter Paid	4	0	0.0%	\$433	\$431	\$435	356	356	356	\$1.22
Total:	1,807	68	3.8%	\$757	\$742	\$773	745	686	804	\$1.02

Survey Conducted by: City of Duluth

How Survey was Conducted: The survey was conducted from the private rental market of rental structures with 1-3 units and 4 + units. All public housing units and subsidized units (such as public tax credits, mortgage credits, and other units using public funds to limit rental rates) are excluded from the survey. Units accepting housing vouchers, which are used in the private market, are included in the survey.

#### Definitions

Rental Vacancies: Rental vacancies are the number of rental units that are currently vacant and for rent, or do not have a signed lease to be rented in January.

Owner Paid Utilities (Majority): This means that the owner pays the majority of the utility costs associated with heat, water, sewer, electric, and garbage, and these costs are included in the contract rent paid by tenants. This could mean that the tenant pays electric and garbage, but the owner pays majority of the total costs of utilities for heat, water, sewer and others.

Renter Paid Utilities (Majority): This means that the renter pays the majority of the utility costs associated with heat, water, sewer, electric, and garbage, and these costs are not included in the contract rent paid by tenants. This could mean that the tenant pays for majority of utility costs such as heat and electric, while the owner pays minority cost share of utilities such as water, sewer, and others.

Additional Information Contact: Michael Palermo, Community Development Division, 407 City Hall, Duluth, MN 55802-1197. Phone: 218-730-5305, Fax: 218-730-5915 Email: MPalermo@DuluthMN.Gov

Unit Type	Units Surveyed	Units Vacant	Vacancy Rate	Avg Rent	Avg Low Rent	Avg High Rent	Avg Sq Feet	Avg Low Sq Feet	Avg High Sq Feet	Avg Rent /Sq Foot
1 Bedroom	11	0	0.0%	\$441	\$425	\$458	545	536	555	\$0.81
Owner Paid	3	0	0.0%	\$525	\$517	\$533	567	533	600	\$0.93
Renter Paid	8	0	0.0%	\$410	\$390	\$429	538	538	538	\$0.76
2 Bedroom	30	1	3.3%	\$570	\$562	\$578	765	759	772	\$0.74
Owner Paid	6	1	16.7%	\$722	\$712	\$733	661	640	682	\$1.09
Renter Paid	24	0	0.0%	\$532	\$525	\$539	791	788	795	\$0.67
3 Bedroom	8	1	12.5%	\$778	\$778	\$778	1,071	1,071	1,071	\$0.73
Owner Paid	1	0	0.0%	\$625	\$625	\$625	750	750	750	\$0.83
Renter Paid	7	1	14.3%	\$799	\$799	\$799	1,117	1,117	1,117	\$0.72
4 Bedroom	9	1	11.1%	\$590	\$576	\$604	997	997	997	\$0.59
Renter Paid	9	1	11.1%	\$590	\$576	\$604	997	997	997	\$0.59
Tota	58	3	5.2%	\$577	\$568	\$586	802	797	807	\$0.72

# Duluth Rates by Type and Planning District -

Planning District: 2 Bayview Heights, Cody, Fairmont, Spirit Valley, Irving, Denfeld, Oneota

Unit Type	Units Surveyed	Units Vacant	Vacancy Rate	Avg Rent	Avg Low Rent	Avg High Rent	Avg Sq Feet	Avg Low Sq Feet	Avg High Sq Feet	Avg Rent /Sq Foot
1 Bedroom	24	3	12.5%	\$582	\$561	\$604	598	576	619	\$0.97
Owner Paid	16	3	18.8%	\$632	\$607	\$657	628	601	654	\$1.01
Renter Paid	8	0	0.0%	\$483	\$469	\$497	538	528	547	\$0.90
2 Bedroom	28	2	7.1%	\$634	\$611	\$657	593	575	611	\$1.07
Owner Paid	15	2	13.3%	\$661	\$643	\$679	612	607	617	\$1.08
Renter Paid	13	0	0.0%	\$603	\$574	\$632	572	539	604	\$1.06
3 Bedroom	8	0	0.0%	\$747	\$745	\$749	806	806	806	\$0.93
Owner Paid	3	0	0.0%	\$906	\$906	\$906	700	700	700	\$1.29
Renter Paid	5	0	0.0%	\$651	\$648	\$654	870	870	870	\$0.75
Studio/Efficiency	2	0	0.0%	\$459	\$455	\$463	293	293	293	\$1.57
Owner Paid	1	0	0.0%	\$450	\$450	\$450	285	285	285	\$1.58
Renter Paid	1	0	0.0%	\$468	\$460	\$475	300	300	300	\$1.56
Tota	nl: 62	5	8.1%	\$623	\$604	\$642	613	596	629	\$1.02

# Units: All

### Planning District: 3 Lincoln Park

Unit Type	Units Surveyed	Units Vacant	Vacancy Rate	Avg Rent	Avg Low Rent	Avg High Rent	Avg Sq Feet	Avg Low Sq Feet	Avg High Sq Feet	Avg Rent /Sq Foot
1 Bedroom	34	4	11.8%	\$547	\$518	\$576	593	585	601	\$0.92
Owner Paid	24	4	16.7%	\$586	\$553	\$618	599	588	609	\$0.98
Renter Paid	10	0	0.0%	\$455	\$435	\$475	581	579	583	\$0.78
2 Bedroom	63	4	6.3%	\$666	\$636	\$696	752	727	777	\$0.89
Owner Paid	40	1	2.5%	\$720	\$678	\$761	776	737	814	\$0.93
Renter Paid	23	3	13.0%	\$573	\$563	\$583	711	710	712	\$0.81
3 Bedroom	16	2	12.5%	\$664	\$648	\$681	900	900	900	\$0.74
Owner Paid	2	0	0.0%	\$988	\$988	\$988	900	900	900	\$1.10
Renter Paid	14	2	14.3%	\$618	\$600	\$637	900	900	900	\$0.69
Studio/Efficiency	3	1	33.3%	\$342	\$342	\$342	517	517	517	\$0.66
Owner Paid	3	1	33.3%	\$342	\$342	\$342	517	517	517	\$0.66
Total:	116	11	9.5%	\$623	\$596	\$650	720	704	736	\$0.87

#### Planning District: 4 Piedmont Heights, Duluth Heights

Unit Type	Units Surveyed	Units Vacant	Vacancy Rate	Avg Rent	Avg Low Rent	Avg High Rent	Avg Sq Feet	Avg Low Sq Feet	Avg High Sq Feet	Avg Rent /Sq Foot
1 Bedroom	169	2	1.2%	\$1,052	\$1,285	\$818	757	750	765	\$1.39
Owner Paid	168	2	1.2%	\$1,055	\$1,290	\$820	758	750	765	\$1.39
Renter Paid	1	0	0.0%	\$465	\$465	\$465	750	750	750	\$0.62
2 Bedroom	199	5	2.5%	\$890	\$860	\$920	992	919	1,066	\$0.90
Owner Paid	198	5	2.5%	\$892	\$861	\$922	993	920	1,067	\$0.90
Renter Paid	1	0	0.0%	\$515	\$515	\$515	825	825	825	\$0.62
Studio/Efficiency	1	0	0.0%	\$395	\$395	\$395	400	400	400	\$0.99
Renter Paid	1	0	0.0%	\$395	\$395	\$395	400	400	400	\$0.99
Total:	369	7	1.9%	\$963	\$1,053	\$872	883	840	926	\$1.09

Unit Type	Units Surveyed	Units Vacant	Vacancy Rate	Avg Rent	Avg Low Rent	Avg High Rent	Avg Sq Feet	Avg Low Sq Feet	Avg High Sq Feet	Avg Rent /Sq Foot
1 Bedroom	149	4	2.7%	\$708	\$655	\$760	597	562	632	\$1.19
Owner Paid	136	4	2.9%	\$720	\$664	\$775	600	566	634	\$1.20
Renter Paid	13	0	0.0%	\$583	\$560	\$607	563	520	606	\$1.04
2 Bedroom	86	0	0.0%	\$795	\$731	\$859	851	707	994	\$0.93
Owner Paid	78	0	0.0%	\$807	\$737	\$878	851	693	1,009	\$0.95
Renter Paid	8	0	0.0%	\$676	\$673	\$679	849	849	849	\$0.80
3 Bedroom	17	0	0.0%	\$808	\$831	\$785	959	950	968	\$0.84
Owner Paid	10	0	0.0%	\$871	\$916	\$827	811	796	826	\$1.07
Renter Paid	7	0	0.0%	\$718	\$711	\$725	1,171	1,171	1,171	\$0.61
4 Bedroom	1	0	0.0%	\$960	\$960	\$960	1,300	1,300	1,300	\$0.74
Owner Paid	1	0	0.0%	\$960	\$960	\$960	1,300	1,300	1,300	\$0.74
Other	5	0	0.0%	\$2,100	\$2,100	\$2,100	1,900	1,900	1,900	\$1.11
Owner Paid	5	0	0.0%	\$2,100	\$2,100	\$2,100	1,900	1,900	1,900	\$1.11
Studio/Efficiency	32	2	6.3%	\$528	\$491	\$566	411	389	433	\$1.29
Owner Paid	31	2	6.5%	\$533	\$495	\$572	413	390	436	\$1.29
Renter Paid	1	0	0.0%	\$375	\$375	\$375	350	350	350	\$1.07
Total:	290	6	2.1%	\$745	\$696	\$793	698	634	761	\$1.07

### Planning District: 5 Central Hillside, Observation, Downtown

Planning District: 6	East Hill	side								
Unit Type	Units Surveyed	Units Vacant	Vacancy Rate	Avg Rent	Avg Low Rent	Avg High Rent	Avg Sq Feet	Avg Low Sq Feet	Avg High Sq Feet	Avg Rent /Sq Foot
1 Bedroom	207	15	7.2%	\$683	\$619	\$747	662	589	735	\$1.03
Owner Paid	206	15	7.3%	\$684	\$620	\$748	662	588	735	\$1.03
Renter Paid	1	0	0.0%	\$500	\$500	\$500	700	700	700	\$0.71
2 Bedroom	194	11	5.7%	\$766	\$715	\$816	951	766	1,136	\$0.80
Owner Paid	188	9	4.8%	\$764	\$714	\$815	957	771	1,142	\$0.80
Renter Paid	6	2	33.3%	\$813	\$763	\$863	790	627	953	\$1.03
3 Bedroom	33	3	9.1%	\$1,020	\$999	\$1,040	1,273	1,217	1,330	\$0.80
Owner Paid	28	3	10.7%	\$1,009	\$985	\$1,033	1,398	1,332	1,464	\$0.72
Renter Paid	5	0	0.0%	\$1,080	\$1,080	\$1,080	574	574	574	\$1.88
4 Bedroom	2	0	0.0%	\$1,150	\$1,150	\$1,150	1,268	1,268	1,268	\$0.91
Owner Paid	2	0	0.0%	\$1,150	\$1,150	\$1,150	1,268	1,268	1,268	\$0.91
Studio/Efficiency	110	1	0.9%	\$519	\$459	\$580	340	290	390	\$1.53
Owner Paid	110	1	0.9%	\$519	\$459	\$580	340	290	390	\$1.53
Total:	546	30	5.5%	\$701	\$646	\$757	739	632	846	\$0.95

#### Unit Type Units Units Vacancy Avg Low Avg High Avg Avg Low Avg Surveyed Vacant Rate Rent Rent Rent Sq Feet Sq Feet 0 1 Bedroom 159 0.0% \$651 \$613 \$690 597 578 Owner Paid 154 0 0.0% \$645 \$606 \$684 604 584 **Renter Paid** 5 0 0.0% \$838 \$830 \$846 394 368 2 2 Bedroom 92 2.2% \$812 \$785 \$839 834 789 **Owner Paid** 89 1 1.1% \$802 \$774 \$830 846 799 3 Renter Paid 1 33.3% \$1,108 \$1,108 \$1,108 500 500 16 0 0.0% 3 Bedroom \$1,058 \$1,047 \$1,069 971 933 **Owner Paid** 12 0 0.0% \$1,052 \$1,041 \$1,062 1,000 950 **Renter Paid** 4 0 0.0% \$1,078 \$1,065 883 883 \$1,091 0 4 Bedroom 4 0.0% \$1,361 \$1,361 \$1,361 1,450 1,450

0.0%

0.0%

0.0%

0.0%

0.0%

0.0%

0.0%

\$1,350

\$1,372

\$1,192

\$1,750

\$913

\$479

\$479

#### Tuesday, May 05, 2015

**Owner Paid** 

**Renter Paid** 

**Owner Paid** 

**Renter Paid** 

**Owner Paid** 

Studio/Efficiency

Other

Unit Type	Units Surveyed	Units Vacant	Vacancy Rate	Avg Rent	Avg Low Rent	Avg High Rent	Avg Sq Feet	Avg Low Sq Feet	Avg High Sq Feet	Avg Rent /Sq Foot
1 Bedroom	2	0	0.0%	\$638	\$625	\$650	750	700	800	\$0.85
Owner Paid	2	0	0.0%	\$638	\$625	\$650	750	700	800	\$0.85
2 Bedroom	4	0	0.0%	\$831	\$775	\$888	638	638	638	\$1.30
Owner Paid	3	0	0.0%	\$675	\$600	\$750	850	850	850	\$0.79
Renter Paid	1	0	0.0%	\$1,300	\$1,300	\$1,300				
Total:	6	0	0.0%	\$767	\$725	\$808	675	658	692	\$1.14

\$1,350

\$1,372

\$1,192

\$1,750

\$457

\$456

\$913

\$1,350

\$1,372

\$1,192

\$913

\$1,750

\$501

\$501

\$495

\$749

1,200

1,700

1,392

1,188

1,800

318

316

375

679

1,200

1,700

1,392

1,188

1,800

233

228

375

644

#### Page 5 of 6

Avg High

Sq Feet

617

624

420

880

893

500

1,008

1,050

1,450

1,200

1,700

1,392

1,188

1,800

403

404

375

714

883

Avg Rent

/Sq Foot

\$1.09

\$1.07

\$2.13

\$0.97

\$0.95

\$2.22

\$1.09

\$1.05

\$1.22

\$0.94

\$1.13

\$0.81

\$0.86

\$0.77

\$0.97

\$1.51

\$1.51

\$1.32

\$1.06

Woodland, Hunters Park, Morley Heights

Renter Paid 0.0% \$495 \$495 2 305 0.7% \$718 \$687 Total:

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

**Planning District: 8** 

Planning District: 7 Endion, Congdon Park

2

2

3

2

1

31

30

1

Unit Type	Units Surveyed	Units Vacant	Vacancy Rate	Avg Rent	Avg Low Rent	Avg High Rent	Avg Sq Feet	Avg Low Sq Feet	Avg High Sq Feet	Avg Rent /Sq Foot
1 Bedroom	17	2	11.8%	\$700	\$666	\$733	591	591	591	\$1.18
Owner Paid	11	0	0.0%	\$750	\$709	\$790	720	720	720	\$1.04
Renter Paid	6	2	33.3%	\$608	\$588	\$629	354	354	354	\$1.72
2 Bedroom	19	1	5.3%	\$863	\$807	\$918	747	729	766	\$1.15
Owner Paid	16	1	6.3%	\$903	\$836	\$969	834	813	856	\$1.08
Renter Paid	3	0	0.0%	\$650	\$650	\$650	283	283	283	\$2.29
3 Bedroom	2	0	0.0%	\$1,013	\$1,013	\$1,013	720	720	720	\$1.41
Renter Paid	2	0	0.0%	\$1,013	\$1,013	\$1,013	720	720	720	\$1.41
4 Bedroom	1	0	0.0%	\$900	\$900	\$900	1,900	1,900	1,900	\$0.47
Renter Paid	1	0	0.0%	\$900	\$900	\$900	1,900	1,900	1,900	\$0.47
Studio/Efficiency	4	0	0.0%	\$555	\$540	\$570	500	500	500	\$1.11
Owner Paid	4	0	0.0%	\$555	\$540	\$570	500	500	500	\$1.11
Total:	43	3	7.0%	\$777	\$738	\$817	688	680	696	\$1.13
Planning District: 1	) Kenwoo	od, Chester	· Park							
Unit Type	Units Surveyed	Units Vacant	Vacancy Rate	Avg Rent	Avg Low Rent	Avg High Rent	Avg Sq Feet	Avg Low Sq Feet	Avg High Sq Feet	Avg Rent /Sq Foot
2 Bedroom	1	0	0.0%	\$1,100	\$1,100	\$1,100				
Renter Paid	1	0	0.0%	\$1,100	\$1,100	\$1,100				
3 Bedroom	2	0	0.0%	\$1,200	\$1,200	\$1,200				
				<b>#4 000</b>	¢1 200	\$1,200				
Renter Paid	2	0	0.0%	\$1,200	\$1,200	φ1,200				
Renter Paid 4 Bedroom	2	0	0.0%	\$1,200	\$1,200	\$1,363	320	320	320	\$4.26

\$1,500

\$1,500

\$1,306

\$1,500

\$1,500

\$1,306

160

160

#### Planning District: 9 Lakeside, Lester Park, North Shore

1

1

8

Total:

0

0

1

0.0%

0.0%

12.5%

\$1,500

\$1,500

\$1,306

Renter Paid

Other

160

\$8.16