1 in 10 households spend half or more of their income on housing.

In total, 40% of renters and 17% of homeowners are cost-burdened, paying more than 30% of their income on housing.

Housing cost burdens are especially common for those with lower incomes.

Income has risen more than housing costs, but homes remain unaffordable for many.

Change in state housing costs vs. income (2014-19)²

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Change in state housing costs vs. income (2014-19)²</th>
<th>Median home value</th>
<th>Median monthly rent</th>
<th>Median household income</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>$164,700</td>
<td>$782</td>
<td>$52,622</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>$197,200</td>
<td>$867</td>
<td>$64,168</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Wage needed to afford fair market rent for a two-bedroom home in Wisconsin:

$17.89/hour³ ($37,202/year)

Minimum wage in Wisconsin:

$7.25/hour³

Income needed to purchase a median-value home in Wisconsin:

$55,683⁴

Median income of Wisconsin renters:

$39,000¹
Habitat for Humanity knows that safe, decent and affordable shelter plays a critical role in helping families create lives filled with possibility and progress. Caught in cycles of unpredictable rent increases, overcrowded conditions, or lack of access to land and affordable housing, many families live with a constant burden of uncertainty, stress and fear. Habitat for Humanity serves as a voice for people in need of decent housing by working to change laws and shape policies that affect access to housing. Our advocacy approach is based on decades of on-the-ground experience and policy expertise. In our deep understanding of housing and its role in providing opportunities for families, we seek to reform laws in a nonconfrontational, nonpartisan way.

Cost of Home
Cost of Home is a five-year advocacy campaign through which local Habitat organizations, partners, volunteers and community members in more than 300 communities nationwide are working to increase housing affordability for 10 million people. Habitat organizations are advocating at all levels of government to advance policy solutions that: 1) increase and preserve the supply of affordable homes, 2) equitably increase access to credit, 3) optimize land use for affordable homes, and 4) develop and ensure access to communities of opportunity.

Racial inequities in housing remain substantial in Wisconsin.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cost burdens by race and ethnicity</th>
<th>Homeownership rate by race and ethnicity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Paying >30% of income for housing
Paying >50% of income for housing

Change in housing inventory by home value (2014-19)

- Shortage of affordable and available homes for extremely low-income renters:

\[-119,057\]

This is the number of homes that would have to be built or otherwise made available to adequately house all extremely low-income renters in Wisconsin.

Sources:
1 IPUMS (2019 ACS 1-Year Estimates)
2 U.S. Census Bureau (2014 and 2019 ACS 1-Year Estimates)
3 National Low Income Housing Coalition (Out of Reach, 2021)
4 Assumes a 10% down payment, median credit score, median mortgage interest rate (4.0%), nationally typical mortgage insurance and homeowners' insurance, and state-specific property taxes. Sources: St. Louis Federal Reserve's FRED database, NAHB's Priced-Out Estimates for 2021, Census Bureau's 2019 ACS 1-Year Estimates.
5 National Low Income Housing Coalition (The Gap: A Shortage of Affordable Homes, 2021)