

# Tenants in Crisis

Findings From Most Recent U.S. Census  
Bureau Household Pulse Survey Data

June 7 – October 2, 2023

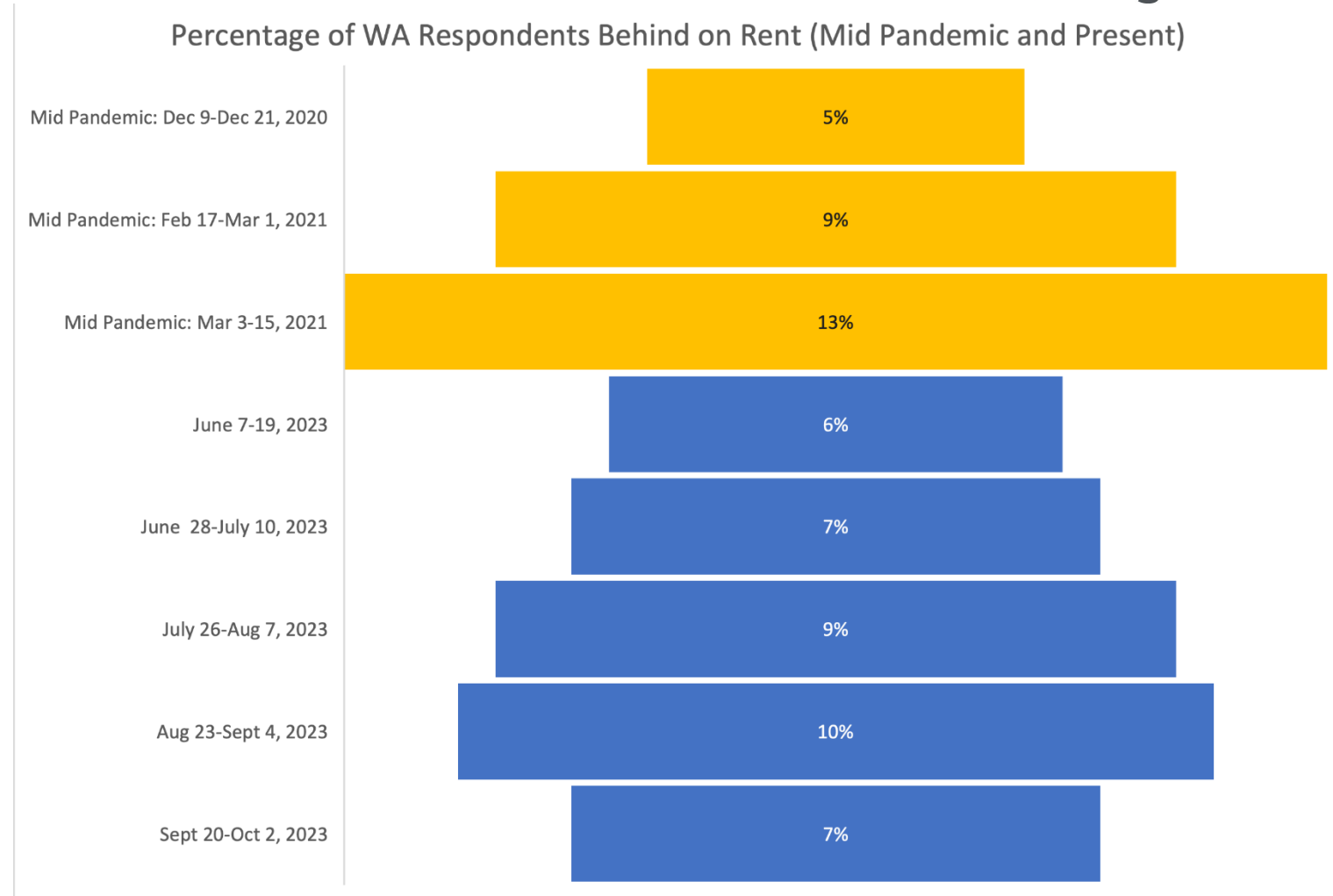
<https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/household-pulse-survey/data.html>



WASHINGTON LOW INCOME  
**Housing Alliance**

# Tenants need immediate relief.

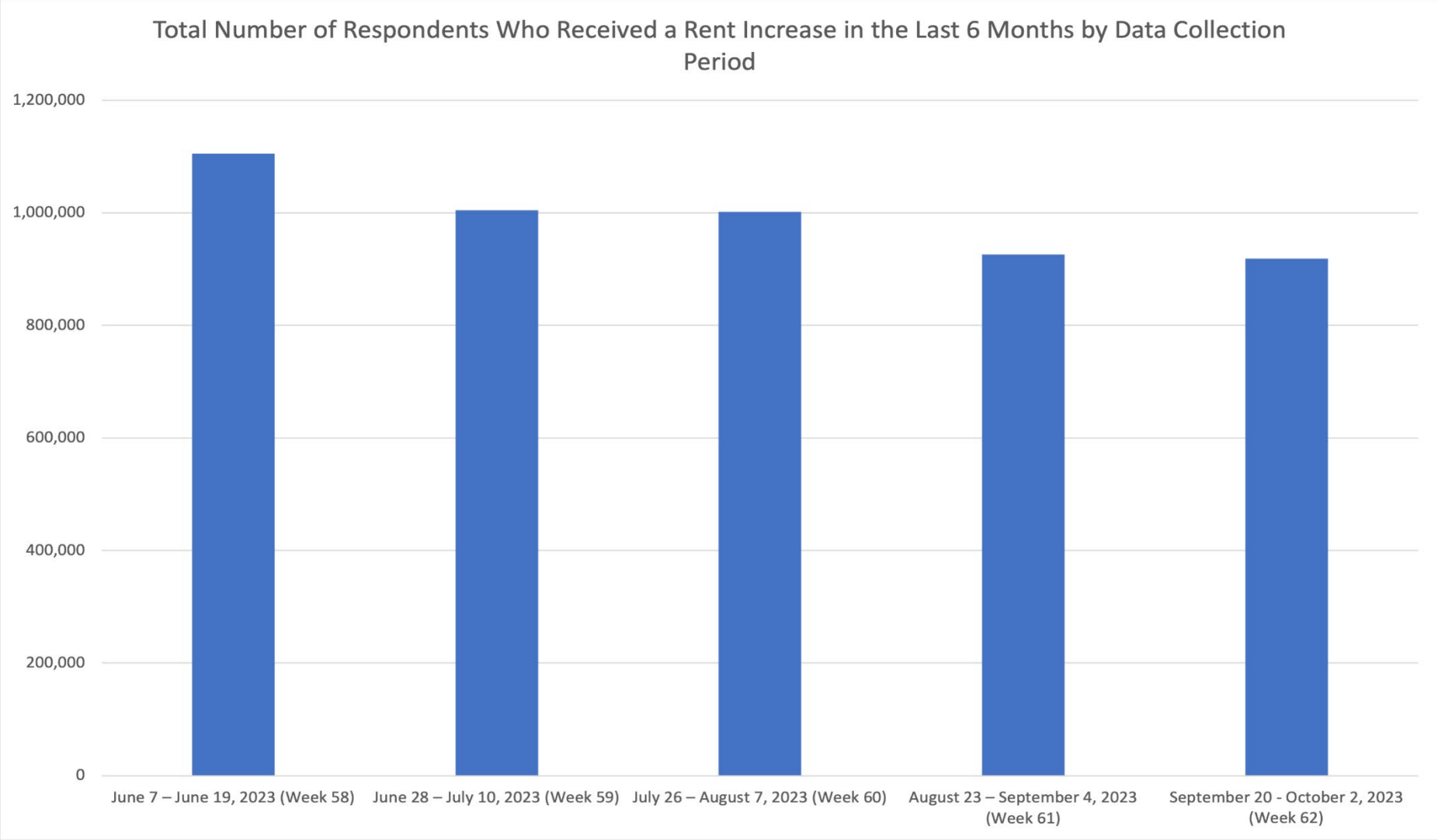
- The percentage of Washington respondents behind on rent now is only slightly smaller than it was during the midst of the COVID-19 Pandemic.
- Households earning less than \$75,000 annually were consistently more likely to be behind on rent.
- BIPOC households are more likely to be behind on rent than their white counterparts. Disparities are particularly stark for Black households.



Source: U.S Census Bureau's Household Pulse Survey Data weeks 58-62

# Rent increases are common across the state.

918,748 respondents from the most recent data set received a rent increase in the last 6 months.



Source: U.S Census Bureau’s Household Pulse Survey Data Week 58 - 62

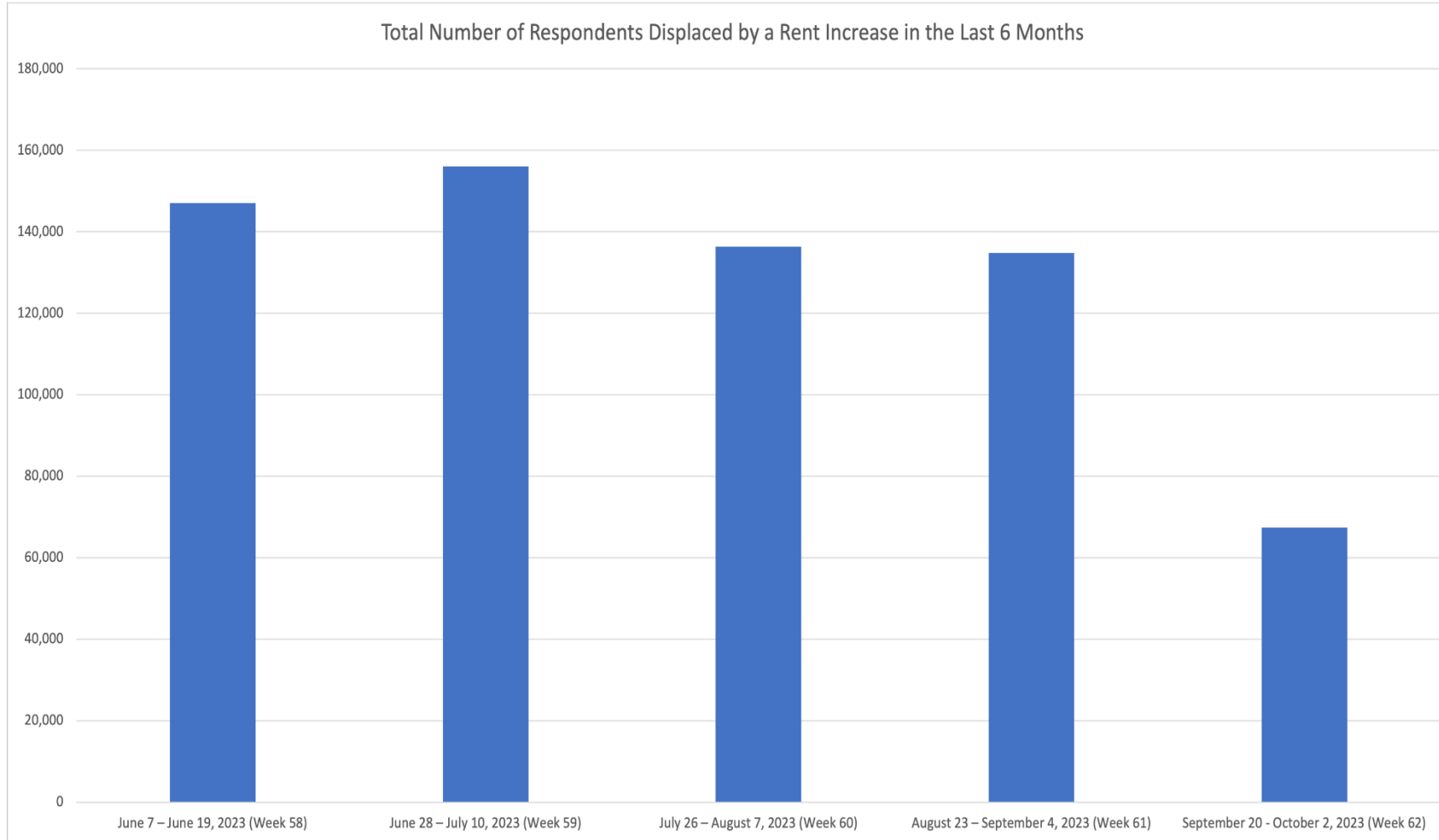
# Rent increase amounts are significant.

693,775 respondents from the most recent data set received a rent increase in the last 6 months of over \$100 per month.

Number of Renter Households Who Report a Rent Increase in the Last 6 Months by Amount of Rent Increase September 20 - October 2, 2023 (Week 62)	
Amount of Rent Increase	
Rent increased less than \$100	224,973
Rent increased \$100-\$249	452,784
Rent increased \$250-\$500	151,704
Rent increased by more than \$500	89,287

# Rent increases are displacing tenant households, causing housing instability.

The number of respondents whose household was displaced by a rent increase was more than 130,000 in 4 out of the 5 most data sets.



Source: U.S Census Bureau's Household Pulse Survey Data weeks 58-62