

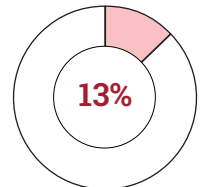
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Know Your Numbers

Sexual Violence (SV)

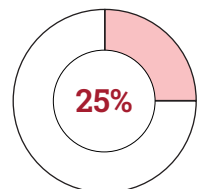
- **41%** of women have experienced rape, sexual coercion, or unwanted sexual contact in their lifetime. There are over 583,000 survivors in Connecticut alone. Prevalence for men is not available in Connecticut (NISVS, 2023/2024).¹
- **29%** of women and **10%** of men first experienced sexual violence when they were under the age of 18 (NISVS, 2016/2017).²
- **9%** of female high school students have experienced forced sexual intercourse in their lifetime (CSHS, 2025).³
- While there are no Connecticut-specific data on SV among LGBTQ high school students in national datasets, LGBTQ students in the U.S. overall experience higher rates of SV.⁴



13% of women have experienced completed or attempted rape in their lifetime (NISVS, 2023/2024).¹

Intimate Partner Violence (IPV)

- **26%** of women have experienced contact sexual violence, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner in their lifetime. There are over 373,000 survivors of IPV in Connecticut alone. Prevalence data for men is not available for Connecticut (NISVS, 2023/2024).⁵
- **1.6%** of postpartum women experienced IPV in the 12 months before pregnancy. **1.0%** experienced IPV during their pregnancy (PRAMS, 2022).⁶
- **9%** of female high school students experienced physical dating violence in the past year (YRBS, 2023).⁴
- **11%** of gay, lesbian, or bisexual high school students experienced physical dating violence in the past year (YRBS, 2023).⁴



25% of women have experienced at least one IPV-related impact* in their lifetime. Prevalence for men is not available in Connecticut (NISVS, 2023/2024).⁵

Intimate Partner Homicide

Between 2019 and 2023, **78 Connecticut women** were killed by their intimate partners. The rate of intimate partner homicide was **3.5 times higher for Black women** (2.8 per 100,000 women) than white women (0.79 per 100,000 women).⁶

* IPV-related impacts include: being fearful, being concerned for safety, any post-traumatic stress disorder symptoms, injury, need for medical care, filed a police report, missing at least one day of work, missing at least one day of school, need for housing, need for victim advocate services, need for legal services, contacting a crisis hotline.



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Stalking

- Over **1 in 6 women** has experienced stalking in their lifetime (NISVS, 2023/2024).⁸

Human Trafficking

- Between December 2024 and December 2025, there were **13** victims of commercial sex trafficking identified through police records.⁹
- In 2024, the Human Trafficking Hotline received calls identifying **59** victims of human trafficking (either sex or forced labor trafficking).¹⁰

Sexual violence, domestic violence, stalking, and human trafficking remain among the most underreported crimes globally.

Today's Key Priorities in GBV Prevention and Response

The first [U.S. National Plan to End Gender-Based Violence](#)¹⁰ was released in 2023, informed by a comprehensive, national process that engaged survivors, advocates, and other stakeholders. This policy overview is organized around selected National Plan priority areas, with a brief summary describing policies responsive to GBV prevention or survivor support.

KEY:



GBV Responsive



Some elements GBV responsive



Not GBV responsive



Priority Area 1: Prevention



State policy requires DV training for healthcare workers (2019).¹²
State policy requires DV training hours for credentialing for certain healthcare workers.¹²



Training for prevention of human trafficking among certain professions (e.g., transit) or in specific locations is not encouraged or required in state law (2024).¹³



State law mandates child sexual abuse (CSA) education to some or all students and some or all staff (2025).¹⁴
Required for both K-12 students and staff.¹⁴

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Priority Area 2: Survivor Support, Safety, and Well-being



Connecticut has **15** Domestic Violence Service Providers (2025).¹⁵



State policy protects survivors of IPV from insurance discrimination for health insurance, but not for disability insurance, life insurance, or property insurance (2019).¹²



Priority Area 3a: Housing Stability



State law allows for court/protection orders to remove abusive partners and other violent perpetrators from a shared home (2024).¹⁷



State law allows for early lease termination for IPV, SV, or stalking survivors with protections from financial penalty (2024).¹⁷
Evidence requirements may differ by state. See state policy for details.¹⁷



Landlords are not legally required to change locks for individuals experiencing GBV (2024).¹⁷



GBV survivors are not legally protected from being evicted by landlords due to the GBV they experienced (2024).¹⁷

State officials conduct an annual point-in-time count to estimate the number of unhoused individuals in each state and locality.

In a single night, there were **750 unhoused IPV survivors counted in Connecticut (2025).¹⁶**

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Priority Area 3b: Economic Security



As of 2023, the criminal definition of domestic violence includes elements of economic coercion or abuse.¹⁹



State law allows survivors to take leave from employment due to the consequences of abuse (2025).²⁰



State law prohibits employer discrimination or retaliation against employees based on their status as a survivor (2025).²⁰



State law allows survivors who must leave or quit work due to domestic violence or harassment to remain eligible for unemployment benefits (2025).²⁰

The claimant may need to show proof of violence or harassment to qualify.²⁰

Economic insecurity is both a risk factor for and a consequence of GBV victimization. Some women in Connecticut are more likely to face economic insecurity than others.

In Connecticut (2024), among full-time, year-round workers, for every \$1 a white man makes,

- a white non-Hispanic woman makes **\$0.82**
- a Black woman makes **\$0.60**
- a Latina woman makes **\$0.50**
- Wage gap data not available for Indigenous women in Connecticut¹⁸



Priority Area 4: Online Safety and Security



As of 2025, the criminal definition of stalking is inclusive of online tactics (cyberstalking).²¹
Direct cyber components are included in the legal definition of stalking/harassment.²¹



State law criminalizes AI-generated Child Sexual Abuse Materials (CSAM) as part of definition of CSAM (2025).²³



Additional state online safety laws prohibit tampering with private communications, eavesdropping, and voyeurism and distribution of voyeuristic material (2025).²¹

As of 2026, all U.S. states have criminalized nonconsensual distribution of intimate images.²²

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Priority Area 5: Legal and Justice Systems



Survivors of GBV can file for protective orders against stalking, including cyberstalking (2025).²¹

*Survivors of stalking, regardless of their relationship to the perpetrator, can file for protective orders, no-contact orders, or civil injunctions.*²¹



The establishment of a Domestic Violence Fatality Review team is not legally mandated in this state (2019).¹²

Access to Guns



State law includes an extreme risk/red flag gun law allowing courts to temporarily limit an individual from purchasing or possessing firearms (2026).²⁴



State law closes the “boyfriend loophole” present in federal law, prohibiting gun possession by those convicted of IPV (including dating partners) (2026).²⁴

Rape Kit Policy



State policy requires existence of a Rape Kit Tracking System (2026).²⁵



State policy establishes deadlines for submission and testing of newly submitted rape kits (2026).²⁵
*See state policy for details.*²⁵



State policy establishes a Victims’ Right to Know for rape kit progress (2026).²⁵
*Survivors have the right to information, upon request, of the location and results of their kit.*²⁵

Suggested citation: Connecticut State GBV Brief 2026. Johns Hopkins Center for Global Women’s Health and Gender Equity and Bloomberg American Health Initiative. Baltimore MD. Prepared by Patricia Mahoney, Madison Bates, & Michele R Decker.

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