Gender-Based Violence State Brief

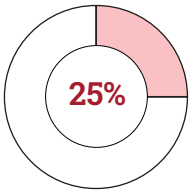
GEORGIA

September 2026

Know Your Numbers

Sexual Violence (SV)

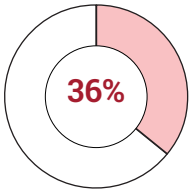
- **46%** of women and **24%** of men have experienced rape, sexual coercion, or unwanted sexual contact in their lifetime. There are over 2.8 million survivors in Georgia alone (NISVS, 2023/2024).[1]
- **31%** of women and **18%** of men first experienced sexual violence when they were under the age of 18 (NISVS, 2016/2017).[2]
- **15%** of female high school students experienced sexual violence in the past year (YRBS, 2019).[3]
- While there are no Georgia-specific data on SV among LGBTQ high school students in national datasets, LGBTQ students in the U.S. overall experience higher rates of SV.[3]



25% of women have experienced completed or attempted rape in their lifetime (NISVS, 2023/2024).[1]

Intimate Partner Violence (IPV)

- **39%** of women have experienced contact sexual violence, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner in their lifetime. There are over 1.6 million survivors of IPV in Georgia alone. Prevalence for men is not available in Georgia (NISVS, 2023/2024).[4]
- **11%** of women and **12%** of men first experienced IPV when they were under the age of 18 (NISVS, 2016/2017).[2]
- **15%** of female high school students experienced physical dating violence in the past year. (YRBS, 2021).[3]
- While there are no Georgia-specific data on IPV among LGBTQ high school students in national datasets, LGBTQ students in the U.S. overall experience higher rates of IPV.[3]



36% of women have experienced at least one IPV-related impact* in their lifetime. Prevalence for men is not available in Georgia (NISVS, 2023/2024).[4]

Intimate Partner Homicide

Between 2019 and 2023, **297 Georgia women** were killed by their intimate partners. The rate of intimate partner homicide was more than **2.5 times higher for Black women** (2.23 per 100,000 women) than white women (0.79 per 100,000 women).[5]

* 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

- **1 in 4 women** has experienced stalking in their lifetime (NISVS, 2023/2024).[6]

Human Trafficking

- Between December 2024 and December 2025, there were **328** victims of commercial sex trafficking identified through police records.[7]
- In 2024, the Human Trafficking Hotline received calls identifying **573** victims of human trafficking (either sex or forced labor trafficking).[8]

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

✗ DV training for healthcare workers is not encouraged or required in state policy (2019).[10]

✗ Training for prevention of human trafficking among certain professions (e.g., hospitality management) or in specific locations is not encouraged or required in state law (2024).[11]

✓ State law mandates child sexual abuse (CSA) education to some or all students and some or all staff (2025).[12]

Required for K-9 students and some school staff.[12]

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

- Georgia has **57** Domestic Violence Service Providers (2025).[13]
- State policy protects survivors of IPV from insurance discrimination for health insurance, life insurance, disability insurance, and property insurance (2019).[10]

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).[15]
- State law allows for early lease termination for IPV, SV, or stalking survivors with protections from financial penalty (2024).[15]
  Evidence requirements may differ by state. See state policy for details.[15]
- Landlords are not legally required to change locks for individuals experiencing GBV (2024).[15]
- GBV survivors are not legally protected from being evicted by landlords due to the GBV they experienced (2024).[15]

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 1,054 unhoused IPV survivors counted in Georgia (2025).[14]

Priority Area 3b: Economic Security

- ✗ As of 2023, the criminal definition of domestic violence does not include elements of economic coercion or abuse.[17]
- ✗ No existing policy allows survivors to take leave from employment due to the consequences of abuse (2025).[18]
- ✗ GBV survivors are not legally protected against employer discrimination or retaliation based on their status as a survivor (2025).[18]
- ✓ State law allows survivors who must leave or quit work due to domestic violence or harassment to remain eligible for unemployment benefits (2025).[18]
  The claimant may need to show proof of violence or harassment to qualify.[18]

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

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

- a white non-Hispanic woman makes **$0.77**
- a Black woman makes **$0.64**
- a Latina woman makes **$0.53**
- an Indigenous woman makes **$0.52**[16]

Priority Area 4: Online Safety and Security

- ✓ As of 2025, the criminal definition of stalking is inclusive of online tactics (cyberstalking).[19]
  Direct cyber components are included in the legal definition of stalking/harassment.[19]
- ✓ State law criminalizes AI-generated Child Sexual Abuse Materials (CSAM) as part of definition of CSAM (2025).[21]
- ✓ Additional state online safety laws prohibit unlawful eavesdropping or surveillance (2025).[19]
  As of 2026, all U.S. states have criminalized nonconsensual distribution of intimate images.[20]

Priority Area 5: Legal and Justice Systems

Survivors of GBV can file for protective orders against stalking (2025).[19]
Survivors of stalking, regardless of their relationship to the perpetrator, can file for protective orders, no-contact orders, or civil injunctions.[19]

The establishment of a Domestic Violence Fatality Review team is not legally mandated or encouraged in this state (2019).[10]

Access to Guns

This state does not have an extreme risk/red flag gun law allowing courts to temporarily limit an individual from purchasing or possessing firearms (2026).[22]

No state law addresses the "boyfriend loophole" in IPV-related firearm restriction/relinquishment (i.e., dating partners may be excluded from enforcement) (2026).[22]

Rape Kit Policy

State policy requires existence of a Rape Kit Tracking System (2026).[23]

State policy establishes some deadlines for submission and testing of newly submitted rape kits (2026).[23]
See state policy for details.[23]

This state does not have a Victims' Right to Know policy for rape kit progress (2026).[23]

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