

Exposing Connecticut's Eviction Crisis



Understanding the intersection of race and sex in Connecticut's eviction crisis

In 2016, four cities in Connecticut ranked among the top 100 urban centers with the highest eviction rates in the country. CTData Collaborative and the Connecticut Fair Housing Center have analyzed five years of eviction court filings (2017 to 2021) to better understand the eviction crisis in Connecticut.

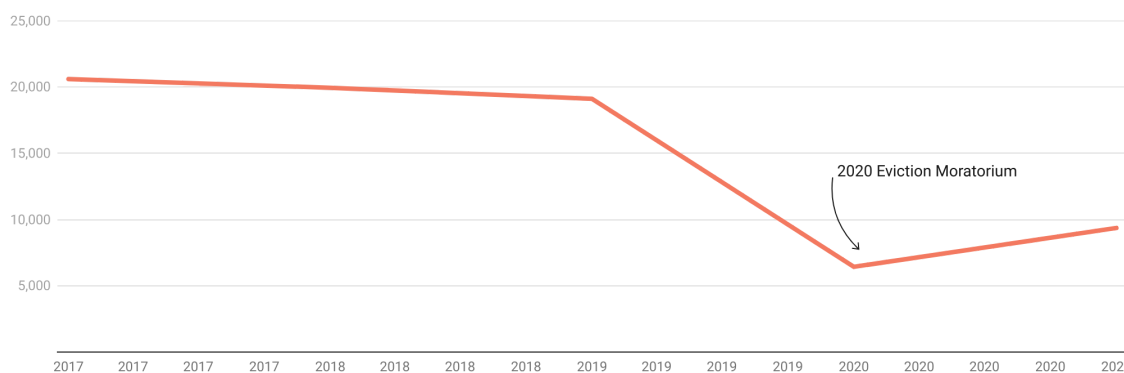
The results of this study highlight how decades of discriminatory housing policies and actions continue to directly harm residents of color.

Full Report here: ctdata.org/evictions

Key Findings

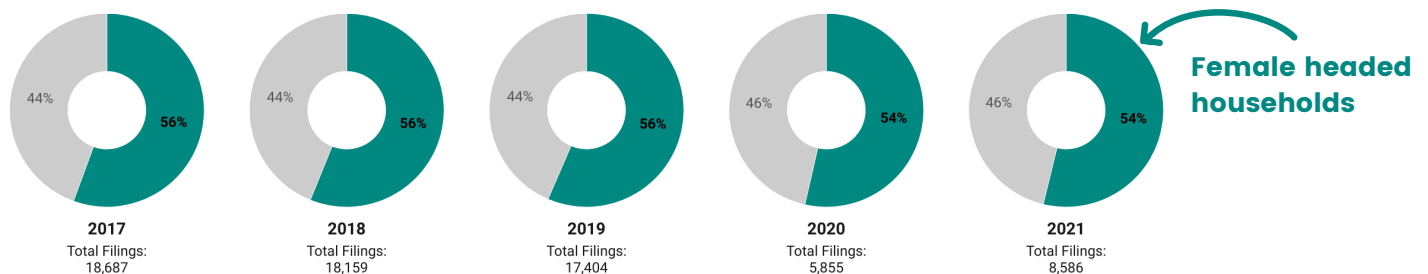
75,429 eviction cases filed by landlords from 2017 to 2021. And in recent months, the filings are approaching pre-pandemic levels.

Evictions Filings, 2017 to 2021

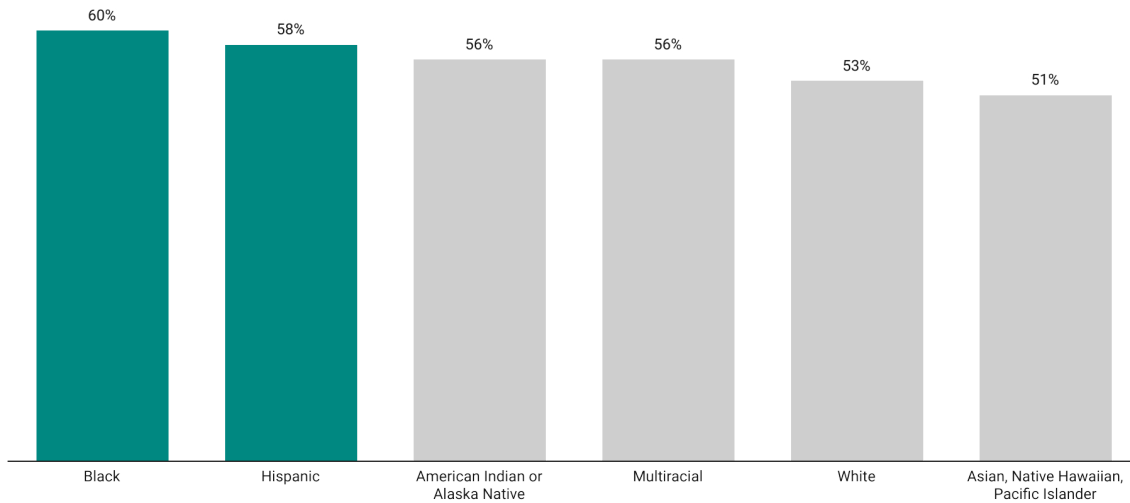


Eviction cases are disproportionately filed against **female renters**

Eviction Filings by Sex



And even more disproportionately **against Black and Hispanic/Latino females**
Percentage of Evictions: Female Householders



Landlords are 11 times more likely to have representation

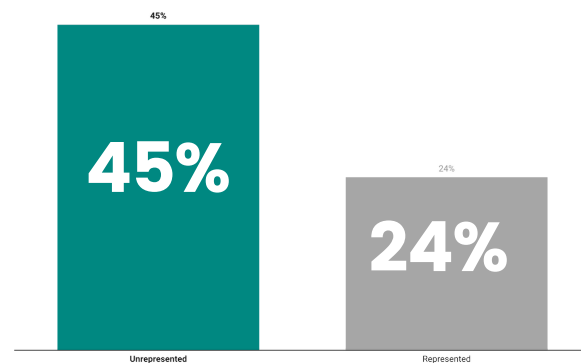
80% Of landlords have access to counsel

7% Of renters have access to counsel

Between 2017 and 2021

Renters who do not have lawyers are nearly twice as likely to have a removal order issued against them.

Likelihood of Removal Order: Full Year 2019



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