

Connecticut Right to Counsel Update

February 20, 2026



Annual Independent Evaluation: January 1 – November 30, 2025

Stout and CBF worked with the Providers throughout Year 4 of CT-RTC implementation to continue to:

1. Analyze and refine client goals and goals achieved
2. Understand the household characteristics of CT-RTC clients
3. Identify trends in responses to the question “Where would you go if you had to move?”
4. Understand the characteristics CT-RTC clients’ landlords

Executive Summary

Connecticut Eviction Right to Counsel (CT-RTC)

Executive Summary | January 31, 2022 – November 30, 2025

Who CT-RTC Served



9,624 Households
Assisted

23,769 Individuals Supported

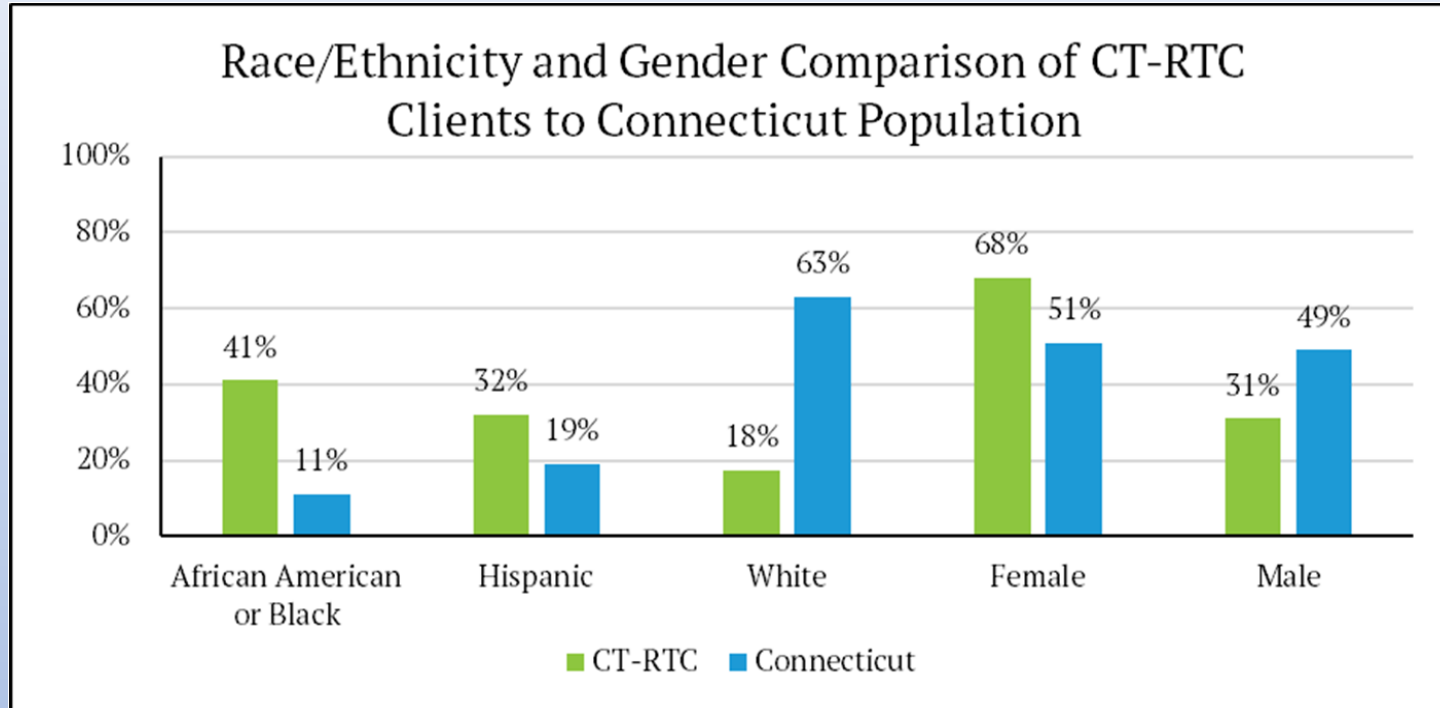


9,149
Children



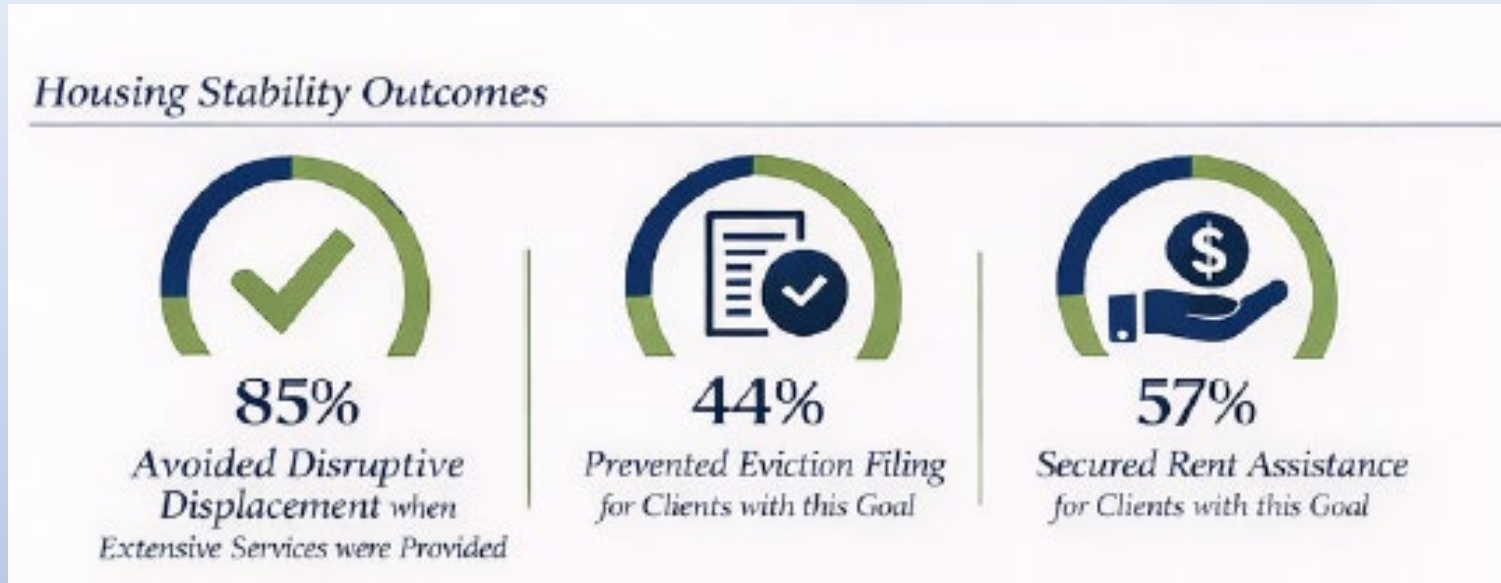
14,620
Adults

Demographics



- The data indicates that women and people of color continue to be disproportionately affected by the eviction process compared to the overall population demographics of Connecticut.

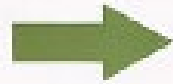
Outcomes and Goals Achieved



- The frequency with which CT-RTC attorneys assisted clients in avoiding disruptive displacement (85%) is consistent with other RTC programs across the country.
- With lack of access to rent assistance, percentage of clients receiving extensive services and percentage of goals achieved decreased in 2025.

Fiscal Impact

Public Return on Investment



\$3.65 *Return per Dollar Invested*

~\$58.1 Million *Estimated Public Fiscal Impact*

The estimated quantifiable benefits were related to:

- Housing social safety net: \$25.5m
- Out-of-home foster care placements: \$11.3m
- Additional Medicaid healthcare spending: \$7.4m
- Preserving value of retained residency in CT: \$5.3m
- Employment stability: \$2.2m
- Increased educational attainment: \$2.1m
- Crime response: \$2m
- Fiscal impacts of criminalizing homelessness: \$1.8m
- Retained federal funding for public schools: \$900,000

Additional Context & Challenges



- In **July 2025**, Statewide Legal Services (SLS) **expanded its hotline hours of operation and increased staffing**.
- Due in part to this expansion, the number of tenants assisted (i.e., receiving any level of service) through CT-RTC **increased 58%** from 2024 to 2025 (2,137 to 3,698 individuals).

Additional Context & Challenges

- Legal Service Providers have shared that lack of access to eviction prevention funds **significantly constrains their ability to assist clients**
- Non- or lapse in payment is a top reason for eviction, and **these funds often help attorneys reach a resolution with landlords that would not be possible otherwise**
- Stout has also learned from **landlords** throughout the country that **avoiding eviction filings can benefit them financially and operationally** (e.g. avoiding filing fees, legal costs, turnover costs, and finding a new tenant).
- Landlords have also shared that **avoiding eviction filings can be challenging in the absence of tenant resources** such as social workers, case managers, rent assistance, and legal representation.

Questions?

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