

Maine

Estimates of the scale and scope of child sexual abuse and exploitation (CSAE) in the United States (U.S.) are deeply concerning. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), at least one-in-four girls and one-in-20 boys will experience sexual abuse during childhood.¹ Beyond the human toll, the financial impacts of CSAE are also substantial: the total economic burden of child sexual abuse in the U.S. was estimated to exceed \$9 billion in 2015, including costs related to health care, child welfare services and lost productivity.²

Yet progress is possible. Evidence-based interventions can prevent sexual violence and reduce harm to survivors and their families when it does occur.^{3,4,5} The United States Out of the Shadows Index (the index)—developed by Economist Impact with support from World Childhood Foundation USA—was created to spotlight state action, and inaction, to tackle CSAE. Drawing on more than 170 metrics, the index assesses how effectively states are adopting essential prevention and response measures and where urgent improvements are still needed.

Score	Rank
46.5/100	35/51
Demographics	
Population (m)	1.4
Median household income (\$)	73,733
Poverty rate (% below poverty level)	10.4
Educational attainment, bachelor's degree or higher (%)	35.1
Investment in education per pupil (\$)	17,885

Overview

Maine has taken several important steps to address CSAE. However, further progress is needed to strengthen prevention capacity and ensure that all children have consistent access to trauma-informed, child-centered response systems.

State spotlights

- In 2025, Maine passed legislation setting the minimum marriage age at 18, with no exceptions.⁶
- In 2024, Maine enacted a law allowing recordings of forensic interviews conducted at Children's Advocacy Centers (CACs)⁷ to be introduced as evidence in court—helping reduce the number of times child victims must recount their experiences.⁸

What leaders on the ground are saying

For leaders of the CAC movement in Maine, access to reliable funding remains a top priority. Jessica Gorton, Communications Coordinator, Maine Coalition Against Sexual Assault explains, "While the Legislature took important steps last year to patch the Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) funding gap, much of that fix was only one-time funding. Without sustained state investment, Maine's Children's Advocacy Centers will continuously face devastating service cuts, staff layoffs, and possible closures—leaving a critical gap in the state's response to youth who have experienced sexual harm."

Priority areas for future focus

Strengthen the legal framework protecting children from sexual violence by ensuring that anti-grooming legislation explicitly criminalizes engaging in a pattern of behavior intended to facilitate or lead to the sexual abuse of a child, and that it covers online grooming.

Boost prevention capacity through the development of a statewide CSAE prevention plan or strategy, encompassing both in-person and online abuse and exploitation. Actions should include:

- Requiring school-based online safety education for students that includes instruction on identifying, avoiding and reporting online sexual harms, including the risks of producing and sharing explicit self-generated content;
- Requiring schools to engage parents and caregivers on child sexual abuse prevention for students; and
- Mandating regular training on child sexual abuse for employees of youth-serving organizations outside the school setting, to equip them with the skills to recognize and respond to abuse.⁹

Ensure children have access to services of the highest standards by:

- Designating CACs and the multidisciplinary team model, by law, as the preferred response to allegations of CSAE; and
- Ensuring consistent and adequate funding for CACs to meet service standards and demand.

Promote victim-centered and trauma-informed practices by:

- Eliminating the criminal statute of limitations for all CSAE crimes;
- Mandating recurring training on sexual violence and trauma-informed practice for key responders, including law enforcement and prosecutors.

Strengthen oversight and evidence-based policymaking by:

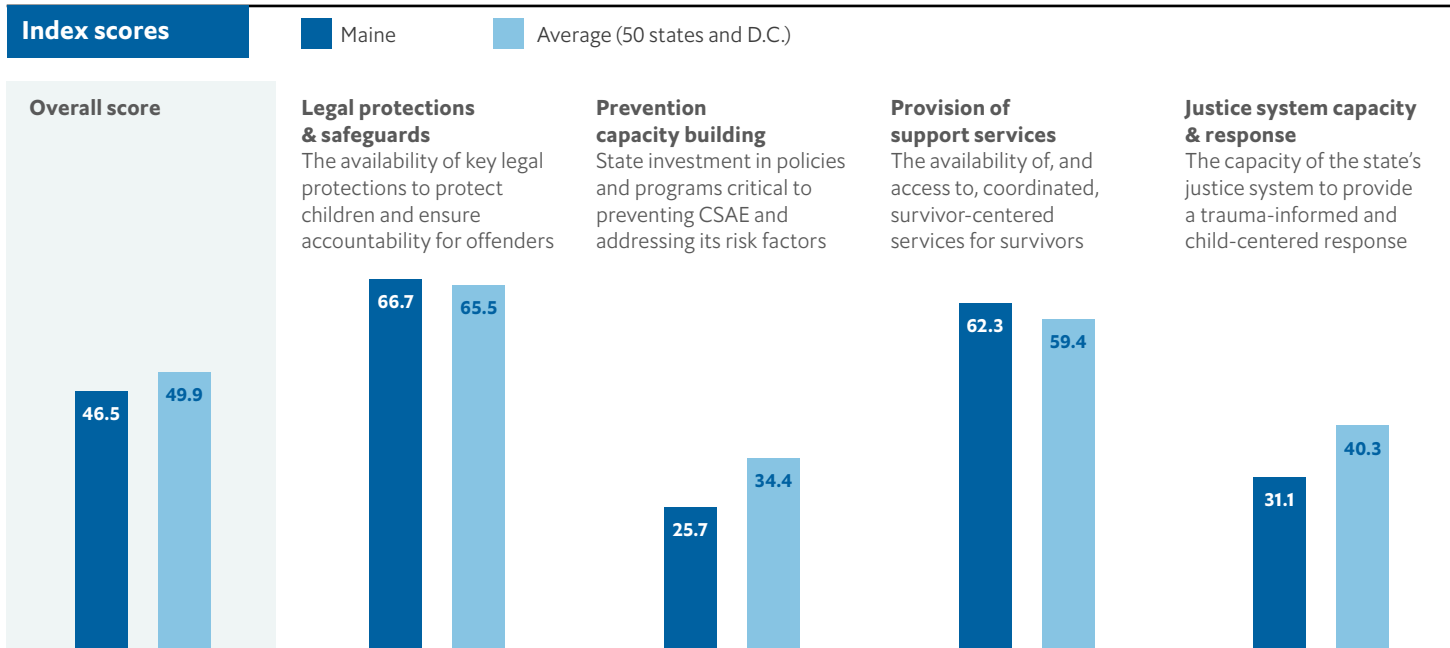
- Conducting a comprehensive study to assess the scale and scope of CSAE; and
- Collecting and publishing prosecution data on CSAE, including the number of cases prosecuted, trial outcomes and convictions involving forensic interviews.

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The United States Out of the Shadows Index: Maine



Issue spotlights

○ No ◐ Partially ● Yes

Legal protections & safeguards		Provision of support services	
Statutory definition of sexual consent*	●	Survivors' right to know about the status of their rape kit [†]	○
Minimum legal age for marriage set at 18 without exception**	●	Survivors' right to an advocate during medical examinations [†]	●
No marital exception or defense permitted under statutory rape laws	○	Minors' authority to consent to medical care following sexual violence [†]	●
Anti-grooming legislation describes a pattern of behavior to facilitate child sexual abuse [‡]	○	Statute designating CACs as the preferred response to allegations of CSA [†]	○
Online grooming of a child for sexual abuse is criminalized	○	State funding for CACs	●
Computer- and/or AI-generated child sexual abuse material criminalized	○	Extended period for CSA survivors to apply for Crime Victim Compensation ^{†,§}	●
Building prevention capacity		Justice system capacity & response	
Statewide child sexual abuse prevention plan	○	Alternatives to police report to access Crime Victim Compensation ^{†,§}	○
Sex education or HIV/STI instruction required to cover consent (if provided) [§]	●	Mandated training for law enforcement: sexual assault [†]	○
Mandated child sexual abuse (CSA) prevention and awareness education (students) [†]	●	Mandated training for law enforcement: trauma-informed practice [†]	○
Mandated education on online CSA and/or the risks of sharing explicit self-generated content (students) [†]	○	Mandated training for prosecutors: sexual assault [†]	○
Mandated training on recognizing and responding to CSA (school employees) [†]	●	Mandated training for prosecutors: trauma-informed practice [†]	○
Mandated training on recognizing and responding to CSA (youth organization employees) [†]	○	Criminal statute of limitations: full elimination for all CSA crimes [†]	○
Required screening of school employees to prevent educator sexual misconduct [¶]	○	Civil statute of limitations: full elimination for all CSA claims against all defendants [†]	●
Educator code of conduct with clear teacher/student boundaries outlined	○	Permanently opened revival window for all claims against all types of perpetrators [†]	○
		Minors up to age 18 permitted to testify via alternative means (e.g., CCTV) in criminal proceedings involving CSA [†]	○

The findings reflect the most recent available data at the time the research was conducted. Research for the pilot states was completed in 2022/23, for the second iteration states in 2023/24, and for the remaining states and the District of Columbia in 2024/25. For more details, see the methodology report.

The Issue Spotlights figure features a limited sample of the data included in the index. For the full set of indicators and a detailed explanation of the scoring, sources and weightings, please see the project's methodology report and interactive model.

Endnotes

1. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, “About Child Sexual Abuse,” accessed July 24, 2025, <https://www.cdc.gov/child-abuse-neglect/about/about-child-sexual-abuse.html>
2. Elizabeth J. Letourneau et al., “The Economic Burden of Child Sexual Abuse in the United States,” *Child Abuse & Neglect* 79 (May 2018): 413–22, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chiabu.2018.02.020>
3. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *Preventing Child Abuse and Neglect: A Technical Package for Policy, Norm, and Programmatic Activities*. Atlanta, GA: National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2016. https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pdf/CAN-Prevention-Resource_508.pdf.
4. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *Preventing Sexual Violence: A Technical Package of Policies, Programs, and Practices*. Atlanta, GA: National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2016. https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pdf/SV-Prevention-Resource_508.pdf.
5. Together for Girls. *What Works to Prevent Sexual Violence Against Children: Evidence Review*. Together for Girls, 2021. <https://www.togetherforgirls.org/en/resources/what-works-to-prevent-sexual-violence-against-children-evidence-review>.
6. Maine Legislature, LD1185, https://legislature.maine.gov/legis/bills/display_ps.asp?LD=1185&snum=132
7. Children’s Advocacy Centers (CACs) are organizations located throughout the US that help facilitate a multidisciplinary and child-centered response to CSAE. These centers bring together several of the key actors—law enforcement, child protective services investigators, medical and mental health professionals, forensic interviewers, victim advocates, and more—under one roof, helping to minimize the number of times a child has to be interviewed and offering critical therapeutic and other support to children and their families.
8. 16 ME Rev. Stat. § 358; the witness must still be available for cross-examination
9. Maine mandates training on child sexual abuse for all school personnel (20-A ME Rev. Stat. §§ 254, 4502). This requirement applies to all school administrative units with public pre-K through grade 5 programs. However, there is no mandated training for youth-serving organizations outside of schools, such as after-school programs or daycares.

Symbols

- † This reflects whether the state has a statute explicitly mandating this requirement.
- ‡ This data, which is integrated into the index, was sourced from CHILD USA.
- * This reflects whether the state has established a clear statutory definition of “sexual consent” that includes reference to consent being “freely” or “voluntarily” given.
- ** This reflects whether the state has established a statutory minimum legal age for marriage of 18, without exceptions such as parental consent, judicial approval, or pregnancy-related allowances.
- § This reflects whether the state has an anti-grooming law that explicitly defines or describes grooming (or a similar term) as a pattern of behaviors intended to build trust with a child to facilitate sexual abuse. Laws that solely address isolated acts such as luring or enticing a minor—without recognizing the broader behavioral pattern—were not considered. To meet the criterion, laws must explicitly cover in-person grooming, not just online interactions.
- §§ This reflects whether sex education is required by law or through state standards that have the force of law. This data, which is integrated into the index, was sourced from SIECUS.
- ¶ This data, which is integrated into the index, was sourced from Enough Abuse and is current as of October 2024.
- # “No” refers to states whose statutes establishing eligibility criteria for Crime Victim Compensation impose a strict deadline to apply, based solely on the date of the crime or its report to law enforcement, with no explicit exceptions for children or victims of sexual abuse. “Partially” applies to states with vague or discretionary exceptions (e.g., “good cause”) or that allow minor victims a fixed time beyond age 18 to apply (e.g., until 21 or 25). “Fully” applies to states that impose no time limit on applications from victims who were minors at the time of the crime and/or were victims of sexual abuse.
- ## “No” refers to states whose statutes establishing eligibility criteria for Crime Victim Compensation require victims to report the crime to law enforcement, with no exceptions for children or victims of sexual assault. “Partially” applies to states that allow some exemptions to the law enforcement reporting requirement for minors or victims of sexual assault, but those exemptions are time-bound, narrow, or vaguely defined (e.g., based on “good cause” without clear standards). “Fully” applies to states that provide various, clearly defined alternatives to reporting to law enforcement — or impose no reporting requirement at all — for minors or victims of sexual assault.

For further information, please contact:
Laura Avery lauraavery@economist.com

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