

The 50-state edition of the United States Out of the Shadows Index: Methodology Paper

Shining light on the prevention of and response to child sexual abuse and exploitation

2025

Should you require any further information about the methodology, data or findings from the second iteration of the United States Out of the Shadows Index, please contact [Laura Avery](#).

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1. What is the Out of the Shadows Index?

Economist Impact's *United States Out of the Shadows Index* (the US index), supported by World Childhood Foundation USA, was developed to evaluate state-level efforts to prevent and respond to children sexual abuse and exploitation (CSAE) across the United States (US).

The US Index builds on the global Out of the Shadows Index, first published in 2019 as a 60-country benchmark measuring the extent to which governments worldwide are preventing and responding to CSAE. In federal systems, such as the US, the global Index relied on the largest metropolitan statistical area (MSA) as a proxy for national-level performance. However, stakeholders raised concerns that this approach overlooked regional variation, emphasizing that New York City did not represent the broader US context.

To address these limitations, World Childhood Foundation USA approached Economist Impact to design a US-specific index. While grounded in the global framework, the US Index was tailored to reflect nationally available data and issues critical to the American context.

2. How and when was the index developed?

The US Out of the Shadows Index was originally developed as a pilot in 2021. To develop the US Pilot Index framework, Economist Impact conducted an in-depth literature review and data audit and hosted an expert panel discussion in July 2021 to solicit feedback on the proposed framework and indicators. Each sub-indicator question was also tested to ensure that our scoring criteria and question guidance were appropriate. Following this process, the index was piloted across 12 states.¹ See more information and findings from the US Pilot Index [here](#).

The research for the remaining 48 states was completed in two stages. The second iteration of the index, completed in 2024, covered 28 states (the original 12 pilot states plus 16 additional ones).² More information and findings from the second iteration of the index [here](#). The current version (2025) includes all 50 states and the District of Columbia.

3. What does the index measure?

The index draws on data and information across more than 170 individual metrics. These metrics are organized into 20 indicators in four domains within two overarching pillars (Figure 1). The domains capture both prevention-oriented policies and response mechanisms, ensuring that the index reflects the breadth of state-level action needed to address CSAE effectively.





Importantly, the index is not designed to estimate the prevalence or scale of CSAE within each state. Instead, it aims to evaluate the strength and comprehensiveness of state policy to address CSAE and identify areas where further progress is required. By enabling cross-state comparison, the index functions as a diagnostic and benchmarking tool—supporting

¹ Pilot states: California, Connecticut, Illinois, Louisiana, Minnesota, Nevada, New York, North Dakota, Texas, Vermont, West Virginia and Wyoming.

² Second iteration states: Alaska, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Iowa, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Utah and Washington.

policymakers, practitioners and advocates in prioritizing interventions, allocating resources, and tracking progress over time.

Figure 1: The U.S. Out of the Shadows Index Domains

Pillar	Domain	Summary
Prevention	 Legal protections & safeguards	The availability of key legal protections to protect children and ensure accountability for offenders
Prevention	 Prevention capacity building	The investment in policies and programs critical to preventing CSEA and addressing its risk factors
Response	 Provision of support services	The availability of, and access to, coordinated, survivor-centered services
Response	 Justice system capacity & response	The capacity of the state's justice system to provide a trauma-informed and child-centered response

Source: Economist Impact

4. What sources were used to score the index?

The data in the index was collected and analyzed by the Economist Impact project team. To score the indicators for the index, the research team gathered data from reputable state sources including:

- State laws, regulations or standards that have the force of law
- Plans and strategies developed by, or in collaboration with, state authorities
- Official websites of, and research from, government agencies (eg, Department of Health, Department of Education)
- Academic publications and reports
- Reports and data produced by other reputable sources

In addition to completing our own policy research and analysis, we also integrated the findings from several other relevant assessments into our evaluation. Key sources included:

- The Administration for Children & Families
- The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)
- Guttmacher Institute
- Annie E. Casey Foundation
- CHILD USA
- Georgetown Institute for Women, Peace and Security
- Human Rights Campaign
- Equality Now
- Shared Hope International
- SIECUS

5. How was the data validated?

Children's Advocacy Centers (CACs) play a pivotal role in coordinating the response to CSAE nationwide. As such, interviews with leaders of these facilities were integral to gain an on-the-ground perspective and validate our research findings. Economist Impact contacted the National Children's Alliance (NCA) State Chapters³ and/or individual CACs across all states and D.C. Directors of these organizations were invited to participate in either a phone discussion or a written exercise to validate our findings. This process focused on areas of the framework that were challenging to score and allowed us to both confirm our findings and, as necessary, adjust our scores. 28 states and D.C. responded to Economist Impact's outreach and participated in the exercise. Additional interviews were also completed with other key experts and advocates working across the prevention and response spectrum.

6. How was the data modeled to calculate the index scores and rankings?

Indicator scores are normalized and then aggregated across categories to enable a comparison of broader concepts across states. Normalization rebases the raw indicator data to a common unit so that it can be aggregated. **All indicators in this model are normalized to a 0 to 100 scale, where 100 indicates the best.**

Most indicators are transformed on the basis of a min/max normalization, where the minimum and maximum raw data values across the 50 states and DC are used to bookend the indicator scores. The indicators for which a higher value indicates a more favorable environment have been normalized on the basis of:

$$x = (x - \text{Min}(x)) / (\text{Max}(x) - \text{Min}(x))$$

where $\text{Min}(x)$ and $\text{Max}(x)$ are, respectively, the lowest and highest values in the 50 states and D.C. for any given indicator. The normalized value is then transformed from a 0-1 value to a 0-100 score to make it directly comparable with other indicators. This in effect means that the state with the highest raw data value will score 100, while the lowest will score 0 for all indicators in the Index.

For the indicators for which a high value indicates an unfavorable environment, the normalization function takes the form of:

$$x = (x - \text{Max}(x)) / (\text{Min}(x) - \text{Max}(x))$$

where $\text{Min}(x)$ and $\text{Max}(x)$ are, respectively, the lowest and highest values in the 50 states and D.C. for any given indicator. The normalized value is then transformed into a positive number on a scale of 0-100 to make it directly comparable with other indicators.

7. How were weightings assigned to the data to calculate the index scores and rankings?

The weights assigned to each category and indicator can be changed in the data model to reflect different assumptions about their relative importance. Two sets of weights are provided in the data model. The first weighting option, *equal domain weights*, is the default setting and assumes equal importance of all categories and evenly distributes weights on that basis (Figure 2). The second option, *equal indicator weights*, assigns an identical weight to each indicator, rather than to each category. The approaches—in which all categories or indicators, respectively, are weighted equally—have the advantage

³ National Children's Alliance (NCA) State Chapters are state-level membership organizations supporting the work of CACs and multidisciplinary teams within its state borders

of simplicity and do not involve subjective judgment.

Figure 2: OOSI weightings

PILLAR 1 PREVENTION	50%
Domain 1: Legal protections & safeguards	50.0%
1.1) Protections for gender & equality	20.0%
1.2) Protections for minors	20.0%
1.3) Laws criminalizing child sexual abuse	20.0%
1.4) Laws criminalizing sexual grooming, exploitation and CSAM	20.0%
1.5) Protecting children from unsafe environments	20.0%
Domain 2: Prevention capacity building	50.0%
2.1) Building individual skill & knowledge	14.3%
2.2) Educating providers	14.3%
2.3) Promoting community education	14.3%
2.4) Fostering coalitions & networks	14.3%
2.5) Changing organizational practice	14.3%
2.6) Influencing policy & legislation	14.3%
2.7) Data availability	14.3%
PILLAR 2 RESPONSE	50%
Domain 3: Provision of support services	50.0%
3.1) Child welfare workforce & response	25.0%
3.2) Emergency response services & care	25.0%
3.3) Children's Advocacy Centers	25.0%
3.4) Survivors' rights & compensation	25.0%
Domain 4: Justice system capacity & response	50.0%
4.1) Training and specialization in justice responses	25.0%
4.2) Survivor- and child-centered justice	25.0%
4.3) Perpetrator rehabilitation	25.0%
4.4) Monitoring & evaluation processes	25.0%

8. What changes were made to the index since the Pilot?

Between each iteration of the index (see section 2 for details), Economist Impact refined parts of the index framework to build an even more robust and actionable tool. These revisions were informed by our own internal review processes and expert feedback, resulting

in four types of changes:

1. **Additions:** Several new metrics were incorporated to capture emerging areas of concern. Notably, this includes the addition of several indicators assessing state action around online CSAE.
2. **Adjustments:** The research question and scoring criteria were revised for a number of indicators to improve comprehensiveness and to hold states to an even higher standard.
3. **Re-organization:** Several indicators were moved within the index framework to improve thematic groupings and keep the framework balanced with the addition of new indicators.
4. **Deletions:** Several indicators were removed due to challenges regarding data availability.

Figure 3: Example changes made to the 2025 index framework

Change	Indicator question	Rationale for change or addition
New indicator (2025)	Does the state criminalize computer- and/or AI-generated child sexual abuse material (CSAM)?	This indicator was added to address emerging threats posed by AI-generated CSAM, ensuring the legal framework keeps pace with advancements in artificial content creation.
Adjusted indicator	<p>2024: Does state law mandate recurring training for law enforcement personnel on handling child sexual abuse cases?</p> <p>2025: Does state law mandate training on handling sexual abuse cases for law enforcement personnel and/or those regularly assigned to investigate such cases?</p>	This indicator was revised in the 2025 index in recognition that many states have introduced at least some training requirements for law enforcement on responding to sexual abuse cases, even if those requirements are limited in scope, timing or target audience; states now receive partial credit where training is mandated only for certain personnel, provided on a one-time basis or is not required to cover child-specific content.

Economist Impact took steps to ensure fairness and consistency in how states were assessed. This included re-evaluating the research completed for states included in the pilot and second iteration whenever adjustments or additions were made to the index framework. As a result of these changes, scores for states included in earlier iterations may differ slightly across versions of the index.

In the cases where indicators remained unchanged between iterations, new research was not completed. It is important to note that some of the data gathered during the pilot and second iteration may no longer be reflective of state performance if related legislative changes were enacted following the completion of the research for earlier iterations.

9. What challenges and limitations affected the study?

Tackling implementation

The index is designed to measure *inputs*—that is, the extent to which states have enacted relevant laws, policies and plans to address and prevent CSAE. It does not assess the *implementation* or *effectiveness* of these measures, as such analysis requires resources, longitudinal evaluation and access to data that extend beyond the scope of this project. As a result, while the index offers a valuable picture of the policy and legislative landscape, it cannot confirm whether commitments translate into practice or measurable impact.

Data availability

Economist Impact relied exclusively on publicly available sources when conducting research for this program. This approach ensures transparency, reproducibility and accountability, allowing stakeholders to verify findings and track progress over time. However, it also introduced certain limitations:

- In some cases, information was not made publicly accessible. For example, certain state-level strategies, reports or data sets were either unpublished, difficult to locate or restricted by password protection.
- Where gaps in accessibility existed, scoring had to rely on the best available information, which may underrepresent the true extent of state activity.
- The reliance on public data also limited the ability to capture nuance or unpublished practice-based knowledge that could enrich the assessment.

District of Columbia

Data collection for the District of Columbia (D.C.) presented additional challenges:

- For several indicators that draw on external data sources, information specific to D.C. was not available. In such cases, the research team identified suitable proxies to estimate D.C.’s score.
- As D.C. is not a state, some indicators were not applicable. For example, Indicator 4.1.5a (Prosecutors’ training: sexual violence) and 4.1.5b (Prosecutors’ training: trauma) could not be applied, since D.C. lacks control over these functions at the state level. These indicators were therefore excluded and did not contribute to D.C.’s overall score.

10. Why does the index refer to child sexual abuse in some areas and child sexual abuse *and* exploitation in others?

When developing the index, Economist Impact began by consulting the broader landscape of policy research already completed on CSAE in the US. This search revealed several evaluations that focused on specific issues, such as Shared Hope International’s Report Cards on Child & Youth Sex Trafficking. The index, which aims to provide a comprehensive picture of state-level action to address multiple types of sexual violence perpetuated against children, seeks to build on these efforts. Therefore, in addition to completing our own policy research and analysis, we also integrated the findings from several other relevant assessments into our evaluation. As a result, the index and model refer to specific forms of violence (eg, child sexual abuse, child sexual exploitation) to distinguish between findings and areas of focus, as appropriate.

Figure 4: Defining child sexual abuse and exploitation

	Contact	Contact and/or non-contact
Child sexual abuse (under age of sexual consent; or the child is forced or coerced)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rape of a child • Child sexual assault • Incest • Sexual touching of a child • Harmful practices (eg, female genital mutilation) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Corruption of children for sexual purposes (eg, causing a child to witness sexual activities) • Sexual harassment of a child (eg, physical or verbal) • Solicitation of children for sexual purposes (eg, grooming) • Online-facilitated sexual abuse (eg, online grooming or harassment) • Child, early and forced marriage
Child sexual exploitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exploitation of children in or for prostitution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child sexual abuse/exploitation materials (eg, images or videos depicting child sexual abuse)

(child sexual abuse + element of exchange, or benefit to the child or others)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of children for sexual performances • Online child sexual exploitation (eg, live online child sexual abuse) • Trafficking of children for sexual purposes • Sexual extortion or ‘sextortion’ of children (ie, threatening to share sexual images of a child to extort favors or money)
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11. Full index framework

Figure 5: 2025 Out of the Shadows index framework

Indicator number	Indicator title	Unit	Source	Indicator question
PILLAR 1 PREVENTION				
Domain 1	Legal protections & safeguards <i>The availability of key legal protections to protect children and ensure accountability for offenders</i>			
1.1	Protections for gender & equality			
1.1.1	Protections for women			
1.1.1a	Legal protections of women's rights	Score 0-1; 1=best	Georgetown Institute for Women, Peace and Security	State score on the U.S. Women, Peace and Security Index: legal protections indicator
1.1.1b	Women's safety at the household and community levels	Score 0-1; 1=best	Georgetown Institute for Women, Peace and Security	State score on the U.S. Women, Peace and Security Index: security sub-index score
1.1.2	Protection from female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C)			
1.1.2a	Laws against FGM/C	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Equality Now	Does the state have a law against FGM/C?
1.1.2b	Cultural/ritual reasons and/or consent not a defense	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Equality Now	Does the state's law against FGM/C exclude cultural/ ritual reason and/or consent as a defense?
1.1.2c	Travel outside the state for FGM/C banned	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Equality Now	Does the state have a “vacation provision,” banning travel outside the state for FGM/C?
1.1.3	Protections for LGBTQ+ individuals			
1.1.3a	State Equality Index	Qualitative rating 0-3; 3=best	Human Rights Campaign	Has the state enacted laws and policies supporting LGBTQ+ rights?
1.1.3b	Attitudes towards LGBTQ+ rights	% of adults that "favor" non-discrimination laws	American Values Atlas	Percentage of adults favoring non-discrimination laws
1.2	Protections for minors			
1.2.1	Marriage			
1.2.1a	Minimum legal age for marriage	Qualitative rating	CHILD USA;	What is the minimum age for marriage in

		0-4; 4=best	Economist Impact research	the state (with no exceptions)?
1.2.1b	Proof of age required	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	CHILD USA; Economist Impact research	Does the state require official proof of age required to obtain a marriage certificate?
1.2.2	Close-in-age exemptions			
1.2.2a	Close-in-age exemption: sexual penetration	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact research	Does the state provide a close-in-age exemption to its laws on sexual penetration involving minors (e.g., for couples less than four years apart in age)?
1.2.2b	Close-in-age exemption: equal application to same-sex couples	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Human Rights Campaign	Does the state's close-in-age-exemption to its laws on sexual penetration involving minors apply equally to different-sex couples?
1.2.2c	Close-in-age exemption: sexual touching	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact research	Does the state provide a close-in-age exemption to its laws on sexual touching involving minors (e.g., for couples less than four years apart in age)?
1.2.3	Minors sending sexually explicit images of a minor	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Cyberbullying Research Center (2022)	Does the state have a law addressing situations in which minors send or receive sexually explicit images of another minor under 18 (ie sexting)?
1.3	Laws criminalizing child sexual abuse			
1.3.1	Definition of consent	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact research	Does the state have a statutory definition of sexual consent?
1.3.2	Sexual abuse of a child: penetration			
1.3.2a	Legislation specific to penetration with a child	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact research	Has the state criminalized sexual penetration between an adult and a minor under the state's age of consent?
1.3.2b	Penetration defined	Qualitative rating 0-2; 2=best	Economist Impact research	Does state law include a definition or description of penetration that includes, at minimum, vaginal and anal penetration?
1.3.2c	Penetration: equal penalties	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact research	Are the penalties for different types of penetration equal?
1.3.2d	Penetration: ages covered	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact research	Do the state laws criminalizing different types of penetration with a child cover the same age groups?
1.3.2e	Marital exceptions or defenses	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact research	Has the state excluded marital exceptions or defenses to its statutory rape offense laws to decriminalize voluntary sexual acts between married parties?
1.3.3	Sexual abuse of a child: touching			
1.3.3a	Legislation specific to sexual touching of a child	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact research	Has the state criminalized sexual touching between an adult and a minor under the state's age of consent?
1.3.3b	Sexual touching defined	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact research	Does the law provide an explicit definition of "sexual contact" or "sexual touching"?
1.3.4	Incestuous sexual abuse of a minor	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact research	Has the state criminalized incestuous sexual activity with a minor?

1.4	Laws criminalizing sexual grooming, exploitation and CSAM			
1.4.1	Exploitative sexual assault of a minor			
1.4.1a	Exploitative sexual assault of a minor: authorities	Qualitative rating 0-3; 3=best	Economist Impact research	Has the state criminalized sexual penetration between an adult in a position of authority or trust and a minor under their care or supervision?
1.4.1b	Exploitative sexual assault of a minor: age groups	Qualitative rating 0-2; 2=best	Economist Impact research	Does the law regarding adults in a position of authority or trust apply to all minors under the age of 18?
1.4.2	Grooming			
1.4.2a	Grooming legislation	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact research	Does the state have legislation regarding the grooming of children for sexual purposes that prohibits at least one grooming behavior?
1.4.2b	Grooming: definition	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact research	Does the state provide a clear definition or description of "grooming" or a similar term that includes building trust with a child to encourage or facilitate sexual acts?
1.4.2c	Grooming: online	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact research	Does the state have a legislation prohibiting grooming behavior that occurs through a computer, the internet or other electronic devices?
1.4.2d	Grooming: pre-offense behavior	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact research	Does the state have legislation that prohibits pre-offense behavior (before the contact sexual abuse occurs)?
1.4.2e	Grooming: in-person	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact research	Does the state criminalize in-person grooming?
1.4.3	Corruption of children			
1.4.3a	Showing pornography to a child	Qualitative rating 0-2; 1=best	Economist Impact research	Does the state criminalize the act of showing pornography to a child?
1.4.3b	Sexual activity in front of child	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact research	Has the state criminalized committing sexual acts in front of a child that do not involve actual physical or sexual contact with the victim (eg, masturbation, simulating sexual activity)?
1.4.4	Child & Youth Sex Trafficking Legislative Framework: criminal provisions	Score 0-17.5; 17.5=best	Shared Hope International	Does the state have clear criminal laws, including those that criminalize buyers of sex with children, to ensure all sex trafficking offenders can be held accountable?
1.4.5	Child sexual abuse material			
1.4.5a	Child sexual abuse material: conduct	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact research	Has the state criminalized a range of conduct (eg, producing, distributing) related to child sexual abuse material (child pornography)?
1.4.5b	Child sexual abuse material: appropriate terminology	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact research	Does the state avoid using the term "child pornography" and instead adopt more accurate and protective terminology (e.g., child sexual abuse material), recognizing that the former term can minimize the abusive and exploitative nature of the

				crime?
1.4.5c	Child sexual abuse material: computer- and AI-generated content	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact research	Does the state's legislation explicitly criminalize computer-generated and/or AI-generated child sexual abuse material?
1.4.6	Sexual abuse of a minor in custody	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact research	Does the state have a law prohibiting correctional staff/law enforcement from engaging in sexual activity with individuals under their care or supervision?
1.5	Protecting children from unsafe environments			
1.5.1	Background checks: youth-serving organizations			
1.5.1a	Criminal history checks: school employees	Qualitative rating 0-2; 2=best	Economist Impact research	Does the state require background checks for adults employed by schools?
1.5.1b	Criminal history checks: youth-serving organizations	Qualitative rating 0-2; 2=best	Economist Impact research	Does the state require background checks for adults employed by youth-serving organizations?
1.5.2	Background checks: prospective foster homes			
1.5.2a	State criminal history checks: foster homes	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact research	Does the state disqualify a foster parent applicant if they, or any other adult household members, are listed on the state sex offender registry/have been convicted of a serious sexual offense?
1.5.2b	National criminal history checks: foster homes	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact research	Does the state disqualify a foster parent applicant if they, or any other adult household members, are listed on the national sex offender registry/have been convicted of a serious sexual offense in another state?
1.5.2c	State child abuse registry checks: foster homes	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact research	Does the state disqualify a foster parent applicant if they, or any other adult household members, are recorded on the state's central registry with a substantiated finding of child abuse?
1.5.2d	Out-of-state child abuse registry checks: foster homes	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact research	Does the state disqualify foster parent applicant applicant if they, or any other adult household members, are recorded on another state's central registry with a substantiated finding of child abuse?
1.5.3	Kinship caregivers			
1.5.3a	Guardianship with kin as a permanency option	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	SCAN policies database	Is kinship guardianship a permanency option in the state?
1.5.3b	Criminal history checks: kinship caregivers	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact research	Does the state require background checks for prospective kinship caregivers?
1.5.4	Standards for foster homes			
1.5.4a	Number of children allowed per bedroom	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact research	Does the state specify the maximum number of children allowed in each bedroom in a foster home?
1.5.4b	Sharing a bedroom with the opposite sex	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact research	Does the state specify that there must be a sufficient number of bedrooms in a

				foster home so that children of the opposite sex do not share a room if they are older than 5?
1.5.4c	Sleeping in a bedroom with an adult	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact research	Does the state specify that children older than infants are not allowed to sleep in the same room as an adult in a foster home?
1.5.5	Standards for homeschooling			
1.5.5a	Criminal history checks	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Coalition for Responsible Home Education	Does the state disqualify parents from homeschooling who have committed offenses that would disqualify them from teaching school?
1.5.5b	Notification of homeschooling	Qualitative rating 0-2; 2=best	Coalition for Responsible Home Education	Are parents required to provide annual notification of homeschooling?
1.5.6	Offenders' parental rights in cases of rape/sexual assault	Qualitative rating 0-2; 2=best	Economist Impact research	Does the state have a law terminating or restricting the parental rights (of the offender) if a child was conceived after rape or sexual assault?
Domain 2	Prevention capacity building <i>The investment in policies and programs critical to preventing CSEA and addressing its risk factors</i>			
2.1	Building individual skill & knowledge			
2.1.1	School-based sex education			
2.1.1a	School-based sex education requirement	Qualitative rating 0-4; 4=best	SIECUS	To what extent do state laws mandate school-based sex education, HIV/AIDS instruction, and/or healthy relationships education?
2.1.1b	School-based sex education content	Qualitative rating 0-4; 4=best	SIECUS	To what extent do state laws require school-based sex education, when provided, to include specific content (e.g., instruction on contraception) and to adhere to defined standards (e.g., medically accurate information, alignment with National Sex Education Standards)?
2.1.2	CSA prevention education (students)			
2.1.2a	CSA prevention and awareness education	Qualitative rating 0-2; 2=best	Economist Impact research	Does the state have a law that mandates, encourages, or allows child sexual abuse awareness and prevention education in schools?
2.1.2b	CSA prevention and awareness education: evidence-based	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact research	Is state mandated child sexual abuse awareness and prevention education required to be evidence-based or evidence-informed?
2.1.3	Online safety education (students)			
2.1.3a	Online abuse: prevention and awareness education	Qualitative rating 0-2; 2=best	Economist Impact research	Does the state mandate education on the risks of online-facilitated child sexual exploitation or abuse?
2.1.3b	Self-generated content: prevention and awareness education	Qualitative rating 0-2; 2=best	Economist Impact research	Does the state mandate education about the risks of creating and sharing self-generated sexual content?
2.2	Educating providers			

2.2.1	CSA prevention information (parents)	Qualitative rating 0-2; 2=best	Economist Impact research	Does the state require schools to provide education or conduct educational outreach with parents and guardians about child sexual abuse topics?
2.2.2	Prevention training (school personnel)			
2.2.2a	School personnel: training on child sexual abuse	Qualitative rating 0-3; 3=best	Economist Impact research	Does the state mandate training on child sexual abuse for school personnel before they can work with minors, shortly after starting or at regular intervals?
2.2.2b	School personnel: training on teen dating violence	Qualitative rating 0-2; 2=best	National Association of State Boards of Education; Economist Impact	Does state law require school districts to provide training for school staff on teen dating violence?
2.2.3	CSA prevention training (youth-serving organization (YSOs) employees)			
2.2.3a	YSOs employees: training on child sexual abuse	Qualitative rating 0-3; 3=best	Economist Impact research	Does the state mandate training on child sexual abuse for employees of YSOs before they can work with minors, shortly after starting or at regular intervals?
2.2.3b	YSOs employees: training on teen dating violence	Qualitative rating 0-3; 3=best	Economist Impact research	Does the state mandate training on teen dating violence and/or non-consensual sexual interactions between peers for employees of YSOs before they can work with minors, shortly after starting or at regular intervals?
2.2.4	Professional development for trauma and mental health (educators)			
2.2.4a	Educators: training on trauma	Qualitative rating 0-2; 2=best	Economist Impact; National Association of State Boards of Education	Does the state require the incorporation of instruction on trauma-informed practices into professional development and teacher education programs?
2.2.4b	Educators: training on mental health	Qualitative rating 0-2; 2=best	Economist Impact; National Association of State Boards of Education	Does the state require the incorporation of instruction on recognizing signs and symptoms of mental health issues into professional development and teacher education programs?
2.3	Promoting community education			
2.3.1	Awareness-raising campaigns	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact research	Has the state run a statewide public awareness raising campaign focused on the prevention of child sexual abuse in the past two years?
2.3.2	Access to sexual health services for minors			
2.3.2a	Sexual health services for minors: ability to consent (HIV testing)	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	The Guttmacher Institute	Does the state explicitly include HIV testing in the package of STI services to which minors may consent?
2.3.2b	Sexual health services for minors: confidentiality (seeking/receiving STI services)	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	The Guttmacher Institute	Does the state allow physicians to inform a minor's parents or guardians when the minor seeks or receives STI services?
2.3.2c	Contraceptive services for minors	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	The Guttmacher Institute	Does the state explicitly allow all minors to consent to contraceptive services?
2.3.3	Prevention services for those at risk of offending	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact research	Does the state have a program or service (eg, hotline) to stop individuals who are

				having sexual thoughts about children from acting on them?
2.3.4	Mental health services and supports in schools	Qualitative rating 0-2; 2=best	National Association of State Boards of Education; Economist Impact	Does the state require the establishment of school-based or school-linked mental health promotion and intervention programs or designation of student support staff such as school social workers?
2.4	Fostering coalitions & networks			
2.4.1	Task force, committee, or commission on the prevention of child sexual abuse			
2.4.1a	Task force, committee, or commission: creation and outputs	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact research	Does the state have a task force, committee, or commission on the prevention of child sexual abuse, and has the task force, committee, or commission produced a report, recommendations, tools or guidance in the last ten years?
2.4.1b	Task force, committee, or commission: CAC representatives	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact research	Does/did the state's task force, committee, or commission on the prevention of child sexual abuse include Children's Advocacy Center representatives?
2.4.1c	Task force, committee, or commission: victim-survivor representatives	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact research	Does/did the state's task force, committee, or commission on the prevention of child sexual abuse a victim-survivor or family member of a victim-survivor?
2.4.2	Child sexual abuse prevention state plan			
2.4.2a	Child sexual abuse prevention plan	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact research	Does the state have a child sexual abuse prevention plan?
2.4.2b	Plan development: engagement with Children's Advocacy Centers (CACs)	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact research	Did the state engage CACs in the drafting of the state plan to prevent child sexual abuse?
2.4.2c	Plan development: engagement with young people	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact research	Did the state engage children or teens in the drafting of the state plan to prevent child sexual abuse?
2.4.2d	Plan development: engagement with victim-survivors	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact research	Did the state engage with victim-survivors or victim-survivor family members in the drafting of the state plan to prevent child sexual abuse?
2.4.3	Online child sexual abuse prevention plan	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact research	Does the state have an online child sexual abuse prevention plan?
2.5	Changing organizational practice			
2.5.1	Code of ethics for educators: appropriate boundaries	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact research	Has the state established a code of ethics/conduct or professional standards for educators that includes guidance on appropriate boundaries between educators and students?
2.5.2	School employees: screening of applicants	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Enough Abuse Campaign	Has the state enacted laws addressing the screening of school employees to prevent educator sexual misconduct and abuse?
2.5.3	Dating violence policies	Qualitative rating 0-2; 2=best	National Association of	Does the state require or encourage districts to adopt dating violence policies?

			State Boards of Education; Economist Impact	
2.5.4	Student safety posters in schools	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact research	Does state law require that schools post student safety posters and/or other help-seeking information?
2.5.5	Social-emotional learning	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	CASEL; Economist Impact	Does the state encourage or require the provision of social-emotional learning in school curricula?
2.6	Influencing policy & legislation			
2.6.1	Family First Prevention Services Act Plan	Qualitative rating 0-2; 2=best	Economist Impact research	Does the state have a Family First Prevention Services Act (FFPSA) Plan?
2.6.2	Early Head Start			
2.6.2a	Early Head Start: policy environment	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	The Prenatal-to-3 Policy Impact Center	Has the state adopted the key state policy lever to increase access to Early Head Start?
2.6.2b	Access to Early Head Start	Estimated % of Income-Eligible Children With Access to Early Head Start	The Prenatal-to-3 Policy Impact Center	Percentage of income-eligible children with access to Early Head Start
2.6.3	Home-visiting programs			
2.6.3a	Home-visiting programs: policy environment	Qualitative rating 0-1, 1 = best	National Academy for State Health policy	Does the state use Medicaid to fund evidence-based home visiting programs that focus on parenting skills?
2.6.3b	Access to home-visiting programs	Estimated % of Eligible Children Under Age 3 Served in Evidence-Based Home-Visiting Programs	The Prenatal-to-3 Policy Impact Center	Percentage of eligible children under age 3 served in evidence-based home-visiting programs
2.6.4	KIDS COUNT Data Book: Economic Well-Being domain	Rank 1-50; 1=best	Annie E. Casey Foundation	State ranking on the Economic Well-Being domain from KIDS COUNT Data Book
2.6.5	KIDS COUNT Data Book: Health domain	Rank 1-50; 1=best	Annie E. Casey Foundation	State ranking on Health domain from KIDS COUNT Data Book
2.6.6	KIDS COUNT Data Book: Family and Community domain	Rank 1-50; 1=best	Annie E. Casey Foundation	State ranking on the Family and Community domain from KIDS COUNT Data Book
2.6.7	KIDS COUNT Data Book: Education domain	Rank 1-50; 1=best	Annie E. Casey Foundation	State ranking on the Education domain from KIDS COUNT Data Book
2.6.8	Adverse childhood experiences	% of children with no experiences of adverse childhood experiences	Child and Adolescent Health Measurement Initiative	Experience of household-based adverse childhood experiences
2.6.9	Addressing youth homelessness			
2.6.9a	State Index on Youth	Rating 0-5;	True Colors	An evaluation of the state across 13 key

	Homelessness	5=best	United and the National Law Center on Homelessness & Poverty	metrics, which are indicative of states' overall approaches toward youth homelessness
2.6.9b	Unaccompanied homeless youth	Qualitative rating 0-3; 3=best	US Department of Housing and Urban Development	Number of unaccompanied youth experiencing homelessness per 10,000 unaccompanied youth
2.7	Data availability			
2.7.1	Participation in CDC Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS)			
2.7.1a	High School Youth Risk Behavior Survey participation	Qualitative rating 0-2; 2=best	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	Does the state participate in the High School Youth Risk Behavior Survey?
2.7.1b	Middle School Youth Risk Behavior Survey participation	Qualitative rating 0-2; 2=best	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	Does the state participate in the Middle School Youth Risk Behavior Survey?
2.7.1c	High School Youth Risk Behavior Survey: online abuse	Score 0-1; 1=best	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; Minnesota Department of Health	Does the state's High School Youth Risk Behavior Survey include questions on sending or receiving revealing or sexual photos of themselves or someone else?
2.7.1d	High School Youth Risk Behavior Survey: gender identity and sexual orientation	Qualitative rating 0-2; 2=best	Human Rights Campaign	Does the state collect and report health data related to gender identity and sexual orientation as part of the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS)?
2.7.1e	High School Youth Risk Behavior Survey: sex education	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; Minnesota Department of Health	Does the state's High School Youth Risk Behavior Survey include questions on the receipt of sex education and/or instruction on STIs/HIV at school?
2.7.1f	High School Youth Risk Behavior Survey: consent	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; Minnesota Department of Health	Does the state's High School Youth Risk Behavior Survey include questions on asking for and/or giving consent during sexual activity?
2.7.2	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) ACE Data	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	Has the state collected information about ACEs through the BRFSS in the past 5 years?
2.7.3	Data on prevalence of child sexual abuse (CSA)			
2.7.3a	CSA data: collection and publication	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact research	Has the state's government conducted, sponsored or endorsed a comprehensive victimization survey to explore the prevalence of child sexual abuse in the state in the last ten years?
2.7.3b	CSA data: disaggregated by age of victim	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact research	Is the data disaggregated by the age of the victim?
2.7.3c	CSA data: disaggregated by gender of victim	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact research	Is the data disaggregated by the gender of the victim?
2.7.3d	CSA data: disaggregated by age of perpetrator	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact research	Is the data disaggregated by the age of the perpetrator?

2.7.3e	CSA data: disaggregated by gender of perpetrator	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact research	Is the data disaggregated by the gender of the perpetrator?
2.7.3f	CSA data: disaggregated by relationship	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact research	Is the data disaggregated by the relationship of the victim and the perpetrator?
2.7.3g	CSA data: released within the past three years	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact research	Has the data been released within the past three years?
2.7.4	CSA data: online abuse	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact research	Has the state's government conducted, sponsored or endorsed a comprehensive victimization survey to explore the prevalence of online child sexual abuse in the state?
2.7.5	Sex trafficking cases: reporting to NCANDS	Score 0-1; 1=best	Children's Bureau, an office of the Administration for Children & Families	Does the state report the number of sex trafficking cases annually to the Administration for Children and Families?

PILLAR 2 | RESPONSE

Domain 3 **Provision of support services**
The availability of, and access to, coordinated, survivor-centered services

3.1 Child Welfare Workforce & Response

3.1.1	Training for mandated reporters	Qualitative rating 0-2; 2=best	The State Child Abuse and Neglect Policies Database	Does the state require training for mandated reporters?
3.1.2	Centralized reporting system	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact research; Childhelp	Does the state have a centralized process for reporting suspected cases of child sexual abuse that is available 24 hours a day, seven days a week?
3.1.3	Cross-reporting of child sexual abuse	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact research	Does state law require cross-reporting between key agencies when a report alleging sexual abuse of a child is received?
3.1.4	Staff Qualifications			
3.1.4a	Qualifications: staff who screen reports	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	SCAN Policies Database	Are staff who screen reports required to have at least a bachelor's degree?
3.1.4b	Qualifications: investigation staff	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	SCAN Policies Database	Are investigation staff required to have at least a bachelor's degree?
3.1.4c	Qualifications: Foster care case managers	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	SCAN Policies Database	Are foster care case managers required to have at least a bachelor's degree?
3.1.5	Investigation staff training: required	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	SCAN Policies Database	Do the qualifications of staff who investigate reports include training for investigations?
3.1.6	Diversity & cultural sensitivity			
3.1.6a	Diversity manager/office/administrator	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	SCAN Policies Database	Does the state's child welfare agency have a manager, administrator, or office focused on diversity, equity, and inclusion (DEI) or multicultural or tribal affairs?
3.1.6b	Cultural brokers	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	SCAN Policies Database	Does the state's welfare agency have cultural brokers?

3.1.7	Wages of social workers	Ratio; social worker wage: average wage	Bureau of Labor Statistics; Economist Impact	The average mean wage for Child, Family, and School Social Workers in the state compared to the overall average mean wage in the state.
3.1.8	Child & Youth Sex Trafficking Legislative Framework: Identification of & Response to Victims	Score 0-27.5; 27.5=best	Shared Hope International	Do the states' laws identify all commercially sexually exploited children as victims of trafficking and provide for a protective, rather than punitive, response?
3.1.9	Children's ombudsman office	Qualitative rating 0-2; 2=best	Economist Impact research	Does the state have a children's ombudsman office to assist in providing oversight of children's services?
3.2	Emergency response services & care			
3.2.1	Medical care following sexual abuse			
3.2.1a	Ability to consent: forensic examination	Qualitative rating 0-2; 2=best	Economist Impact research	Does the state have a law explicitly allowing minors 13 and older to consent to a sexual assault medical forensic examination?
3.2.1b	Distribution of Child Abuse Pediatricians	per 100,000 children	American Board of Pediatrics	Number of board certified Child Abuse Pediatricians per 100,000 children
3.2.2	Medical evaluation: coverage of costs			
3.2.2a	Prohibition on billing the victim for post-assault examination	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	United States Government Accountability Office	Does state law or policy explicitly state that sexual assault survivors must not be billed for a sexual assault medical forensic examination?
3.2.2b	Sexually transmitted infections testing	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	United States Government Accountability Office	Does state law or policy explicitly prohibit hospitals/medical professionals from billing victims of sexual abuse for sexually transmitted infections testing as a service included in a rape kit or paid for as outside of and separate from the exam, with no required application or eligibility determination?
3.2.2c	Pregnancy testing	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	United States Government Accountability Office	Does state law or policy explicitly prohibit hospitals/medical professionals from billing victims of sexual abuse for pregnancy testing as a service included in a rape kit or paid for as outside of and separate from the exam, with no required application or eligibility determination?
3.2.2d	Prophylactic treatment	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	United States Government Accountability Office	Does state law or policy explicitly prohibit hospitals/medical professionals from billing victims of sexual abuse for prophylactic treatment as a service included in a rape kit or paid for as outside of and separate from the exam, with no required application or eligibility determination?
3.2.2e	HIV prophylaxis	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	United States Government Accountability Office	Does state law or policy explicitly prohibit hospitals/medical professionals from billing victims of sexual abuse for HIV prophylaxis as a service included in a rape kit or paid for as outside of and separate from the exam, with no required application or eligibility determination?

3.2.2f	Emergency contraception	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	United States Government Accountability Office	Does state law or policy explicitly prohibit hospitals/medical professionals from billing victims of sexual abuse for emergency contraception as a service included in a rape kit or paid for as outside of and separate from the exam, with no required application or eligibility determination?
3.2.2g	Medications and prescriptions	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	United States Government Accountability Office	Does state law or policy explicitly prohibit hospitals/medical professionals from billing victims of sexual abuse for medications and prescriptions as a service included in a rape kit or paid for as outside of and separate from the exam, with no required application or eligibility determination?
3.2.2h	Treatment of related injuries	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	United States Government Accountability Office	Does state law or policy explicitly prohibit hospitals/medical professionals from billing victims of sexual abuse for treatment of related injuries as a service included in a rape kit or paid for as outside of and separate from the exam, with no required application or eligibility determination?
3.2.2i	Mental health care or counseling	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	United States Government Accountability Office	Does state law or policy explicitly prohibit hospitals/medical professionals from billing victims of sexual abuse for mental health care or counseling as a service included in a rape kit or paid for as outside of and separate from the exam, with no required application or eligibility determination?
3.2.3	Access to emergency contraception			
3.2.3a	Emergency rooms: information about emergency contraception	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	The Guttmacher Institute	Does the state require emergency rooms to provide information about emergency contraception to sexual assault victims?
3.2.3b	Emergency rooms: dispense emergency contraception on request	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	The Guttmacher Institute	Does the state require emergency rooms to dispense the drug on request to sexual assault victims?
3.2.3c	Pharmacists: conditions to dispense emergency contraception	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	The Guttmacher Institute	Does the state allow pharmacists to dispense emergency contraception without a physician's prescription under certain conditions?
3.2.4	Abortion rights			
3.2.4a	Abortion policies and access	Qualitative rating 0-6; 6=best	The Guttmacher Institute	Does the state have policies that restrict or protect access to abortion?
3.2.4b	Minors' access to abortion without parental involvement	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	The Guttmacher Institute	Does the state permit a minor to receive abortion services without parental involvement?
3.2.5	Rape kit policies and backlog			
3.2.5a	Rape kit reform legislation and policies	Qualitative rating 0-5; 5=best	Joyful Heart Foundation	Has the state enacted laws and policies supporting comprehensive rape kit reform?
3.2.5b	Untested rapekit backlog	Qualitative rating	Joyful Heart	How many untested rape kits are there in

		0-4; 4=best	Foundation	the state?
3.2.6	Child & Youth Sex Trafficking Legislative Framework: Continuum of Care	Score 0-15; 15=best	Shared Hope International	Does state law provide child victims of sex trafficking access to funded, trauma-informed services?
3.3	Children's Advocacy Centers			
3.3.1	Children's Advocacy Centers (CACs): Defining legislation			
3.3.1a	CACs: definition and standards	Qualitative rating 0-2; 2=best	Economist Impact research	Does the state have a statute that clearly defines CACs and requires centers to adhere to a set of standards consistent with national standards?
3.3.1b	CACs: designation as the preferred response	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact research	Does the state have a statute that designates CACs as the preferred response to allegations of child sexual abuse?
3.3.1c	Multidisciplinary investigations	Qualitative rating 0-2; 2=best	Economist Impact research	Does the state have a statute that requires multidisciplinary investigations as the preferred response to allegations of child sexual abuse?
3.3.2	Children's Advocacy Centers (CACs): Coverage			
3.3.2a	% of counties served by NCA-member CACs	% of counties served by NCA member CACs	National Children's Alliance	Counties in the state served by NCA-member CACs
3.3.2b	% of counties served by NCA-member or non-member CACs	% of counties served by NCA member or non-member CACs	National Children's Alliance	Counties in the state served by NCA-member or non-member CACs
3.3.3	Children's Advocacy Centers (CACs): State funding	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	National Children's Alliance	Do CACs in the state have access to state funding?
3.4	Survivors' rights & compensation			
3.4.1	Sexual assault survivors' rights			
3.4.1a	Right to know (rape kit)	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact research	Does state law grant survivors the right to receive information about their cases and the status and location of their rape kits?
3.4.1b	Right to consult with an advocate	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact research	Does the state have a law establishing the right of sexual abuse victims to have a victim advocate present during a sexual assault medical forensic examination?
3.4.2	State CVC program: eligibility requirements			
3.4.2a	CVC program: Extended filing period	Qualitative rating 0-3; 3=best	Economist Impact research	Do the state's laws that establish eligibility for the state's CVC program provide a special (i.e., extended) filing period for child victims and/or victims of sexual assault?
3.4.2b	CVC program: Exemptions from reporting to law enforcement	Qualitative rating 0-2; 2=best	Economist Impact research	Do the state's laws that establish eligibility for the state's CVC program exempt child victims and/or victims of

				sexual assault from reporting to law enforcement as a prerequisite for eligibility?
3.4.2c	CVC program: application processing time	Number of days	Office for Victims of Crime	The average length of time to process an application for claim eligibility for compensation (i.e., count days from time of receipt of application to decision).
Domain 4	Justice system capacity & response <i>The capacity of the state's justice system to provide a trauma-informed and child-centered response</i>			
4.1	Training and specialization in justice responses			
4.1.1	Training for law enforcement			
4.1.1a	Law enforcement training: sexual violence	Qualitative rating 0-4; 4=best	Economist Impact research	Does state law mandate training on handling sexual abuse cases for law enforcement personnel and/or those regularly assigned to investigate such cases?
4.1.1b	Law enforcement training: trauma	Qualitative rating 0-2; 2=best	Economist Impact research	Does state law mandate training for law enforcement personnel and/or those regularly assigned to investigate sexual violence cases on trauma or delivering a trauma-informed response?
4.1.2	Law enforcement: diversity representation	% of minority law enforcement staff in the state	US Census Bureau	Percentage of minority law enforcement personnel in the state
4.1.3	Law enforcement: gender diversity			
4.1.3a	Law enforcement: gender initiatives	Qualitative rating 0-2; 2=best	30X30 Initiative	Have law enforcement agencies/police departments in the state signed the 30X30 pledge?
4.1.3b	Law enforcement: gender representation	% of female law enforcement workers including supervisors	US Census Bureau; Economist Impact	Percentage of female law enforcement personnel in the state
4.1.4	Dedicated CSEA prosecution department/unit	Qualitative rating 0-2; 2=best	Economist Impact research	Does the state's Attorney General's Office have a special Unit focused on prosecuting sexual crimes committed against children?
4.1.5	Training for prosecutors			
4.1.5a	Prosecutors training: sexual violence	Qualitative rating 0-4; 4=best	Economist Impact research	Does the state mandate training on handling sexual abuse cases for prosecutors and/or those regularly assigned to such cases?
4.1.5b	Prosecutors training: trauma	Qualitative rating 0-2; 2=best	Economist Impact research	Does the state mandate training for prosecutors and/or those regularly assigned to such cases on trauma or delivering a trauma-informed response?
4.1.6	Child & Youth Sex Trafficking Legislative Framework: Prevention and Training	Score 0-15; 15=best	Shared Hope International	Does state law require training for individuals within systems likely to come into contact with child sex trafficking victims?
4.2	Survivor- and child-centered justice			

4.2.1	Statute of limitations			
4.2.1a	Criminal statute of limitations for child sexual abuse cases	Qualitative rating 0-4; 4=best	CHILD USA	Has the state eliminated the criminal statute of limitations for child sexual abuse crimes?
4.2.1b	Civil statute of limitations for child sexual abuse claims	Qualitative rating 0-4; 4=best	CHILD USA	Has the state eliminated the civil statute of limitations for child sexual abuse claims?
4.2.1c	Revival or window law for expired civil claims	Qualitative rating 0-5; 5=best	CHILD USA	Does the state have a revival or window law for expired civil claims?
4.2.2	Child-friendly court processes			
4.2.2a	Alternatives to in-court testimony	Qualitative rating 0-2; 2=best	Economist Impact research	Does the state have a statute or rule permitting the testimony of a child victim to be taken outside the courtroom (i.e., by 2-way closed circuit television) in child sexual abuse cases?
4.2.2b	Hearsay exception	Qualitative rating 0-2; 2=best	Economist Impact research	Does the state have a statute or rule that provides a hearsay exception for out-of-court statements made by sexually-abused children?
4.2.3	Child's right to counsel	Score 0-105; 105=best	First Star Institute; Children's Advocacy Institute	To what extent does the state ensure that children are provided with high-quality legal representation during child abuse and neglect proceedings?
4.2.4	Court-appointed representatives	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Children's Bureau, an office of the Administration for Children & Families	Does the state report data on the number of court-appointed representatives appointed annually to the Administration for Children and Families?
4.2.5	Child & Youth Sex Trafficking Legislative Framework: Access to Justice for Trafficking Survivors	Score 0-15; 15=best	Shared Hope International	Are a range of civil and criminal justice remedies available for victims of trafficking under the law?
4.2.6	Child & Youth Sex Trafficking Legislative Framework: Tools for a Victim-Centered Criminal Justice Response	Score 0-10; 10=best	Shared Hope International	Are criminal justice procedures for the benefit and protection of victims provided under the law?
4.3	Perpetrator rehabilitation			
4.3.1	Sex Offender Management/Policy Board	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact research	Does the state have a Sex Offender Management / Policy Board that has produced guidelines or standards on the assessment and treatment of sex offenders?
4.3.2	Assessment/treatment of juveniles who have engaged in sexually abusive behavior			
4.3.2a	Assessment and treatment of juveniles: polygraph assessments	Qualitative rating 0-2; 2=best	Economist Impact research	Do state statutes, rules, standards or guidelines for the assessment/treatment of juveniles who have engaged in sexually abusive behavior prohibit, limit or recommend against the use of harmful practices, including the use of polygraph

				assessments?
4.3.2b	Assessment and treatment of juveniles: plethysmography	Qualitative rating 0-2; 2=best	Economist Impact research	Do state statutes, rules, standards or guidelines for the assessment/treatment of juveniles who have engaged in sexually abusive behavior prohibit, limit or recommend against the use of harmful practices, including the use of plethysmography?
4.3.3	Juvenile court jurisdiction			
4.3.3a	Minimum age of juvenile court jurisdiction	Qualitative rating 0-3; 3=best	Economist Impact research	Has the state specified a minimum age for a delinquency adjudication?
4.3.3b	Transfer to adult court	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact research	Has the state set a minimum age for when a juvenile can be prosecuted as an adult/when a juvenile can be transferred to criminal court for trial as an adult?
4.3.4	Elimination of juvenile registration	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact research; Office of Sex Offender Sentencing, Monitoring, Apprehending, Registering, and Tracking (SMART); Juvenile Law Center	Has the state eliminated sex offender registration in all cases of children adjudicated delinquent without exception?
4.4	Monitoring & evaluation processes			
4.4.1	Data on reported child sexual abuse crimes	% of law enforcement agencies reporting to NIBRS	Bureau of Justice Statistics	Do law enforcement agencies report data on reported child sexual abuse crime and arrests to the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) across the state?
4.4.2	Data on child sexual abuse charges	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact research	Does the state collect and publish data on child sexual abuse-related charges filed?
4.4.3	Data on child sexual abuse convictions	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact research	Does the state collect and publish data on child sexual abuse-related convictions?
4.4.4	Evaluation processes			
4.4.4a	Review of the justice response	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact research	Does the state have a task force, committee or commission, or has the state undertaken a study, on improving the criminal justice response to sexual abuse, including child sexual abuse?
4.4.4b	Information gathering: victim-survivors	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact research	Has the state conducted surveys or undertaken other information gathering efforts with survivors to help improve the response to sexual abuse?
BG	Background Indicators <i>Background indicators are included for comparison purposes only. They do not contribute to state scores.</i>			
BG01	Population	Number of people	US Census Bureau	

BG02	Youth population	Children 0-18 as % of population	Kaiser Family Foundation	% of the population under the age of 18
BG03	Median household income	USD	US Census Bureau	Median Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2022 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars)
BG04	GDP per capita	USD	US Bureau of Economic Analysis; Economist Impact Calculations	
BG05	Unemployment rate	Unemployment rate	US Bureau of Labor Statistics	
BG06	Investment in education	USD / pupil	US Census Bureau	Total current spending per pupil
BG07	Female presence in state legislatures	% of female legislators	Center for American Women and Politics	% of female legislators per state
BG08	Poverty rate	% below poverty level	US Census Bureau	% living below the poverty rate
BG09	Educational attainment: less than high school completion	% of people	US Census Bureau; Economist Impact calculation	Percent of population 18-24
BG10	Educational attainment: Bachelor's or higher degree	% of people	US Census Bureau; Economist Impact calculation	Percent of population 45-64