

Out of the Shadows Index Methodology Paper

Shining light on the prevention of and response to child sexual exploitation and abuse – a 60-country benchmark

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Should you require any further information about the methodology, data or findings from the 2022 *Out of the Shadows Index*, please contact [Katherine Stewart](#) or [Araceli Irurzun Perez](#).

What is the Out of the Shadows Index?

The *Out of the Shadows Index* is an Ignite Philanthropy research programme, designed and developed by Economist Impact, that examines how stakeholders are preventing and responding to child sexual exploitation and abuse (CSEA) in 60 countries. It does not attempt to measure the scale of the problem in each country, rather it serves as a tool to illustrate how countries are attempting to prevent and respond to the issue at a national level, highlighting areas for advancement as governments seek to meet the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which include a target (16.2) to end all forms of violence against children by 2030.

How was it developed?

The first iteration of the *Out of the Shadows Index*, which used 34 indicators and 132 sub-indicators, grouped into four categories that measure the extent to which countries are responding to CSEA, was released in 2019. The first iteration included the following buckets of indicators:

- **Environment:** The safety and stability of a country, the social protections available to families and children, and whether norms permit open discussion of the issue.
- **Legal framework:** The degree to which a country provides legal or regulatory protections for children from sexual exploitation and abuse.
- **Government commitment and capacity:** Whether governments invest in resources to equip institutions and personnel to respond appropriately, and to collect data to understand the scope of the problem.
- **Engagement of industry, civil society and media:** The propensity for addressing risks to children at industry and community levels, as well as providing support to victims.

Between the launch of the first iteration of the index and the current iteration, Ignite Philanthropy held conversations with stakeholders—mainly from civil society and non-governmental organisations—to understand how the index might be adjusted to better suit their needs. These conversations resulted in three key pieces of feedback:

- Prevention and response should be separated in the framework
- Assess both existence and effectiveness of programmes
- Separate the private sector from other stakeholders.

To incorporate these key pieces of feedback into a revised index framework, Economist Impact conducted a literature review and interviews with key stakeholders. We also tested each new sub-indicator question against a set of countries to ensure that our scoring criteria and question guidance was appropriate.

What does the second iteration of the Out of the Shadows Index measure?

The second iteration of the *Out of the Shadows Index* includes data and information across 26 indicators and over 120 sub-indicators, grouped into five categories across two pillars that measure the extent to which countries are implementing measures to prevent and respond to CSEA for a full list of the indicators and sub-indicators used to assess each country):

Prevention pillar:

- **Protective legislation:** Assesses the degree to which a country provides legal or regulatory protections for children from sexual exploitation and abuse.
- **Policies & programmes:** Assesses government-driven initiatives and civil society programmes to address the economic, social and environmental risk factors that could increase children's susceptibility to sexual exploitation and abuse.
- **National capacity & commitment:** Assesses the extent to which the government has committed to understanding the current scope and scale of the problem, building more effective prevention measures, and engaging with advocacy and civil society.

Response pillar:

- **Support services & recovery:** Takes into account both government-led and civil society support systems outside of the justice system for victims of CSEA, specifically around health, medical support services, mental health and rehabilitation and how to increase child-centred decision-making through the recovery process.
- **Justice process:** Measures the capacity of the justice system from the initial moment of response through to resolution of the case, assessing its capacity, responsiveness, and effectiveness to assess to what extent it keeps the best interests of the child at its core.

Economist Impact also developed a separate module that measures the degree to which the government has developed legislation to regulate how the private sector engages with children, especially around issues related to data protection, child labour and the role of internet service providers in preventing the spread of child sexual abuse material online.

How does the Index define CSEA?

Definitions and terminology across countries. The definitions of sexual exploitation, sexual abuse, sexual violence, violence and children differ across countries. The initial expert panel, which was convened in Stockholm in February 2018, suggested using the terminology found within the Luxembourg Guidelines,¹ as adopted by the Interagency Working Group on Sexual Exploitation of Children. Economist Impact made our best effort to ensure that

¹ These Terminology Guidelines contain a set of terms that professionals and international agencies commonly apply in their work on the prevention and elimination of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children, which can be used without stigmatising and/or otherwise harming the child. See <http://luxembourgguidelines.org/english-version/>.

research into regulations, legislation and enforcement was consistent and accurate, in light of international differences in the use of language. The research attempts to reflect different forms of sexual violence against children and how they need to be addressed in different ways. In particular, we focus on distinguishing across efforts related to tackling CSEA to reflect the differences inherent in the definitions.²

Prevalence data. Experts consulted over the course of the *Out of the Shadows Index* programme highlighted that when countries do collect prevalence data on CSEA, it is usually limited to adolescent girls. Even then, the international comparability of such data can be questionable due to differing survey approaches and consistency of reporting. Prevalence data for boys is even scarcer. Such issues meant that data measuring the magnitude of the problem were ultimately excluded from the index.

A country's willingness to generate data (and the degree to which it disaggregates the data by gender and age) is an important indicator in itself, and such measures were given emphasis within the framework. Indicators around data collection (i.e. by gender and age of the victim-survivor and the perpetrator) help to show whether a country is making efforts to understand the problem and using data in their response to it.

Economist Impact recognises the efforts and investment that countries are making in cataloguing the scale of CSEA, especially online abuse through Interpol, the National Centre for Missing and Exploited Children and other organisations and the sensitivities around collecting prevalence data from those who have experienced CSEA. The index also looks at tracking of reported incidents of CSEA from police departments and other law enforcement agencies.

Cultural attitudes. Experts advised that measuring attitudes around related issues such as sexuality, children's rights and gender can be an effective and nuanced way of looking at risk and protective factors for children when it comes to sexual violence. Attitudes to sexual orientation and gender identity are important, but a country's views on masculinity and femininity are also telling, and encompass some of the factors that affect the acceptability of sexual violence against children in a community and propensity for reporting—to best efforts and based on available data, the index seeks to capture some of these variables.

How does the Index consider implementation of laws, policies and programmes?

Although Economist Impact was unable to assess the degree of implementation of each relevant law, policy and programme on the ground in a country, the *Out of the Shadows Index* framework uses a mix of input and outcome indicators to assess a country's performance. Incorporating outcome indicators allows us to understand the degree to which a law, policy or programme (i.e. input indicator) is actually having an impact on the ground and acts as a proxy for measuring implementation

² Within the index, child sexual abuse includes any activity that involves a child for the sexual gratification of another person, including rape, assault and harassment, of which the most highly reported form is unwanted sexual touching. It also includes non-contact abuse, such as exposure to sexual language and images. Child sexual exploitation takes place when a child or someone else receives a benefit in return for the sexual activity, and can sometimes be associated with organised crime, such as when children are groomed and trafficked for sexual purposes or for the creation and sale of child sexual abuse materials. Commonly, it can include the exchange of sex for materials, goods or cash.

How was the data validated?

Economist Impact incorporated two validation exercises into our research process. The first was a series of civil society organisation roundtables focused on core regions in the index (including high-income economies in Europe & North America and developing and emerging markets in Asia, Latin America & the Caribbean and Sub-Saharan Africa), which brought together a group of experts across relevant topic areas to review the data, discuss challenging indicators and sense check the results. In these discussions, Economist Impact provided a brief overview of the index, showcased high-level results from the index and pinpointed specific areas for discussion and debate.

The second was through a data validation outreach to government stakeholders in each country. Working with civil society partners, Economist Impact identified government contacts in each country. Using a data validation document, Economist Impact highlighted questions in the index where the country did not receive credit or where we had a specific research question. The data validation document highlighted the score that we assigned the country for the question out of the possible scoring options and provided an opportunity for the government to suggest an alternative scoring option and explain why. We sent a country-specific data validation form to each government contact and used their responses to re-evaluate our scores.

How did you score countries where CSEA is regulated at the sub-national level?

In countries where responsibility for CSEA or other legislative areas has been delegated to the sub-national level, Economist Impact identified the sub-national jurisdiction with the highest GDP and the lowest GDP in each federalist country (e.g., the provinces of Ontario and the Yukon in Canada) and scored both of these jurisdictions. If a law, policy or programme was available in both jurisdictions, the country received credit on the question. If only one jurisdiction or neither jurisdiction had a law, policy or programme available, the country did not receive credit on the question.

Economist Impact considered assigning partial credit on a question to countries where one of the two jurisdictions had a law, policy or programme available. Discussions with experts led us to determine that the index's aspiration is to ensure that every child in every country is protected against CSEA and that, in many cases, CSEA is not confined by sub-national borders, which can add to the complication of responding to CSEA cases. As such, we determined that both jurisdictions must have a law, policy or programme to receive credit.

As local-level stakeholders craft their response to this issue, potential sub-national differences in capacity and commitment must be considered. Similarly, differences that emerge between urban and rural regions cannot be captured in an index of this nature, although the importance of differences inherent in urban versus rural environments—and the implications for children in each type of community—should not be understated.

How did you select countries to include in the Out of the Shadows Index?

The index covers 60 countries, which were selected by Economist Impact based on

recognition that CSEA are universal problems that affect every country, regardless of wealth.

To reach the selection, Economist Impact started with a pool including the G20 countries (which represent around 60% of the world's population) and the “Pathfinding” countries—those that have committed to the accelerated achievement of goals under the Global Partnership to End Violence Against Children. Economist Impact also considered all countries that have conducted Violence Against Children Surveys (VACS) or who have collected comparable data on sexual violence against boys, as indicated by UNICEF. Countries of special interest were added based on expert input, as were those with high rates of sexual violence against children, as per estimates calculated by the Know Violence in Childhood global learning initiative. To finalise the selection, adjustments were made to ensure a regional spread (based on World Bank geographical and income categories).

Economist Impact assessed the same countries in the 2022 *Out of the Shadows Index* as we did in the 2019 *Out of the Shadows Index*. We replaced Myanmar with Guatemala in the second iteration of the index, as Economist Impact’s on-the-ground researcher in Myanmar was unable to access the internet and relevant government sources owing to the ongoing conflict in the country post the military coup in 2021.

How did you model the data to calculate the index scores and rankings?

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

Most indicators are transformed on the basis of a min/max normalisation, where the minimum and maximum raw data values across the 60 countries are used to bookend the indicator scores. The indicators for which a higher value indicates a more favourable environment have been normalised 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 60 countries for any given indicator. The normalised 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 country 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 unfavourable environment, the normalisation 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 60 countries for any given indicator. The normalised value is then transformed into a positive number on a scale of 0-100 to make it directly comparable with other indicators.

How did you assign weightings to the data to calculate the index

scores and rankings?

The weights assigned to each category and indicator can be changed in the *Out of the Shadows Index* data model to reflect different assumptions about their relative importance. Three sets of weights are provided in all of the data models. The weights defined by the index, as determined by Economist Impact, are the *default setting*. They are based on discussions with experts, and others on the relative value of each category and indicator. The second weighting option, *equal domain weights*, assumes equal importance of all categories and evenly distributes weights on that basis. The third option, *equal indicator weights*, assigns an identical weight to each indicator, rather than to each category.

The first option, *default weights*, uses expert judgment to assign weights to indicators and brings a real-world perspective to an index, which is important if an index is to guide policy actions. The second and third options—in which all categories or indicators, respectively, are weighted equally—have the advantage of simplicity and do not involve subjective judgment. A disadvantage of these options is that they assume that all indicators or categories, respectively, are equally significant.

Out of the Shadows Index expert-based weightings (default)

PREVENTION	50.0%
1) Protective Legislation	25.0%
1.1) International Conventions/Standards	4.8%
1.2) Rights of the Child	9.5%
1.3) Age of Consent	19.0%
1.4) Marriage Laws	9.5%
1.5) Gender Equality & Gender Protection Laws	9.5%
1.6) Laws Against CSEA	19.0%
1.7) Laws Supporting Victim-survivors	9.5%
1.8) Offender-focused Legislation	9.5%
1.9) Jurisdiction-specific Legislation	9.5%
2) Policies and Programmes	50.0%
2.1) Social Protections	18.2%
2.2) Education and Skills	36.4%
2.3) Services for Offenders	18.2%
2.4) Poverty/Inequality Protections	9.1%
2.5) Combating Harmful Norms	18.2%
3) National Capacity & Commitment	25.0%
3.1) National Plans & Policies	40.0%

3.2) Data Availability & Monitoring Capacity	40.0%
3.3) Civil Society Support, Activism and Oversight	20.0%
RESPONSE	50.0%
4) Support Services & Recovery	66.7%
4.1) Initial Response	25.0%
4.2) Medical Care	25.0%
4.3) Social & Judicial Services	25.0%
4.4) Long-term Support	25.0%
5) Justice Process	33.3%
5.1) Quality of Government & Justice Systems	14.3%
5.2) Police Capacity	28.6%
5.3) Capacity of the Judicial System	28.6%
5.4) Monitoring & Evaluation of the Justice System	28.6%

What sources did you use to score the index and what limitations did you face?

In creating the *Out of the Shadows Index*, Economist Impact relied on publicly available sources, such as laws and regulations. This research approach has the benefit of creating a fully transparent and repeatable methodology, but it also presents some challenges. Research was constrained by a lack of publicly available information, in some cases, on the issue of sexual violence against children.

For example, information on laws, policies and available data were not always available. The absence of information on CSEA reduces public understanding of measures that countries are taking. In the case of some indicators, therefore, a lower score may be appropriate in cases where regulations, data and other information on sexual violence against children are not publicly available.

All of the quantitative and qualitative data in the *Out of the Shadows Index* was collected and analysed by the Economist Impact project team, employing country experts and regional specialists with a wide variety of necessary linguistic skills to undertake the research from its global network of more than 350 analysts and contributors. To score the indicators for the index, the research team gathered data from reputable international, national and industry sources including:

- Primary legal texts and legal reports; specifically domestic regulations (laws) – specific to CSEA, or within the penal/criminal code
- Government publications and reports, including National Action Plans
- Academic publications and reports, and technical studies
- Websites and published research from government authorities (i.e. child protection/ child affairs agencies, law enforcement agencies), international organisations and non-governmental organisations
- Interviews with experts

- Local and international news media reports
- Websites of the leading professional bodies/ industry associations

Economist Impact undertook an extensive review of existing data sources pertaining to CSEA. Key sources used were: The Economist Intelligence Unit (country rankings, reports and internal databases), World Bank Group, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, World Health Organisation, UNESCO, UNICEF, World Values Survey, Gallup World Poll, United Nations Development Programme, KidsRights, International Centre for Missing and Exploited Children, WeProtect Global Alliance, Global Partnership to End Violence Against Children (country and overall progress reports), Know Violence (reports), and ECPAT (databases and country and regional reports).

Detailed indicator list

Indicator	Scoring scheme	Source[s]	Indicator question	Notes & scoring guidance
PREVENTION				
1) Protective Legislation				
1.1) International Conventions/Standards				
1.1.1) Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)	Qualitative rating 0-2; 2=best	OHCHR		Total score across the following 2 qualitative indicators: 1.1.1a) Convention on the Rights of the Child ratification (0-1) 1.1.1b) Submitted all initial and/or periodic reports - CRC (0-1)
1.1.1a) Convention on the Rights of the Child ratification	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	OHCHR	Has the country signed and ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child?	
1.1.1b) Submitted all initial and/or periodic reports - CRC	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	OHCHR	Has the country submitted all initial and/or periodic reports to the relevant committee?	
1.1.2) Optional Protocol (Sale of Children)	Qualitative rating 0-2; 2=best	OHCHR		Total score across the following 2 qualitative indicators: 1.1.2a) Optional Protocol (Sale of Children) ratification (0-1) 1.1.2b) Submitted all initial and/or periodic reports - Optional Protocol (Sale of Children) (0-1)
1.1.2a) Optional Protocol (Sale of Children) ratification	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	OHCHR	Has the country signed and ratified the Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography?	
1.1.2b) Submitted all initial and/or periodic reports - Optional Protocol (Sale of Children)	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	OHCHR	Has the country submitted all initial and/or periodic reports to the relevant committee?	
1.1.3) Optional Protocol (Communications Procedure)	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	OHCHR	Has the country signed and ratified the Optional Protocol on a Communications Procedure?	
1.1.4) Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons (Palermo Protocol)	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	UN	Has the country signed and ratified the protocol to prevent, suppress and punish trafficking in persons?	
1.1.5) Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)	Qualitative rating 0-2; 2=best	CEDAW		Total score across the following 2 qualitative indicators: 1.1.5a) CEDAW ratification (0-1) 1.1.5b) Submitted all initial and/or periodic reports - CEDAW (0-1)
1.1.5a) CEDAW ratification	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	CEDAW	Has the country signed and ratified the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women?	
1.1.5b) Submitted all	Qualitative rating	CEDAW	Has the country submitted all initial	

initial and/or periodic reports - CEDAW	0-1; 1=best		and/or periodic reports to the relevant committee?	
1.1.6) UNWTO Framework Convention on Tourism Ethics	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	UNWTO	Has the country signed and ratified the UNWTO Framework Convention on Tourism Ethics?	
1.1.7) WeProtect Statement of Action by Governments	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	WeProtect Global Alliance	Has the country signed up to the WeProtect Statement of Action by Governments to tackle online child sexual exploitation (2015)?	
1.2) Rights of the Child				
1.2.1) Enabling legislation	Qualitative rating 0-2; 2=best	Kids Rights Index	To what extent is there a basic 'infrastructure' for making and implementing a child rights policy, with a particular emphasis on the legal framework for protecting and promoting children's rights?	
1.2.2) Best interests of child	Qualitative rating 0-2; 2=best	Kids Rights Index	To what extent has the country operationalised the general principle of the best interests of the child?	
1.2.3) Laws against corporal punishment	Qualitative rating 0-4; 4=best	Global Partnership to End Violence Against Children	Has the country enacted legislation that prohibits all corporal punishment of children in all settings including the home?	Legislative approaches to reduce corporal punishment have been shown to influence the use of severe corporal punishment against children, impact attitudes towards the use of such punishment and increase the understanding of what amounts to violent punishment. Additionally, research on risk factors for CSEA victimisation has identified prior victimisation of the child as an important factor, including prior or concurrent forms of child abuse in the child's home environment. As such, legislation with potential for impacting the use of and attitudes towards physical punishment of children has potential for decreasing the incidence of CSEA and increasing the likelihood of safer home environments for children.
1.3) Age of Consent				
1.3.1) Age of consent	Qualitative rating 0-2; 2=best	Economist Impact country research	Does the country have a legal age of consent?	
1.4) Marriage Laws				
1.4.1) Sex outside of marriage	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact country research	Do the country's laws prohibit sex out of marriage?	
1.4.2) Legal minimum marriage age	Qualitative rating 0-2; 2=best	Economist Impact country research; Women, Business & the Law	Does the country have a minimum legal age for marriage of 18 without exceptions?	
1.4.3) Penalties for early marriage	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Women, Business & the Law	Are there penalties in the law for authorising or knowingly entering into a marriage before the legal age for marriage?	
1.4.4) Attitudes toward sex before marriage	Score 0-10; 10=sex before marriage is always justifiable	World Values Survey; Pew Research Centre	Please tell me for each of the following actions whether you think it can always be justified, never be justified, or something in between: sex before marriage	In geographies where premarital sex and sexual permissiveness are unacceptable, children and youth who might need support (e.g. for an abortion, a sexually transmitted infection, sexual abuse from a peer) are often less likely to seek that help or have access to it.
1.4.5) Child marriage		UN World Marriage Data		Child marriage presents a significant risk of intimate partner abuse and sexual abuse for girls due to the correlation between age gaps, social isolation, lack of female autonomy, power imbalances and intimate partner abuse. Further, child marriage is also a driver of adolescent pregnancy and its associated risks. As such, measuring the prevalence of child marriage is an important step in developing and implementing strategies

				to reduce this practice and improve the safety and well-being of girls, women, and their children.
1.4.5a) Child marriage: girls	%	UN World Marriage Data	% of girls aged 15-19 years who have been or are still married, divorced, widowed or in an informal union	
1.4.5b) Child marriage: boys	%	UN World Marriage Data	% of boys aged 15-19 years who have been or are still married, divorced, widowed or in an informal union	
1.5) Gender Equality & Gender Protection Laws				
1.5.1) Laws against FGM/C	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact country research; Centre for Reproductive Rights: Equality Now; 28TooMany; Network Against Female Genital Cutting	Do the country's laws criminalise Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting (FGM/C)?	
1.5.2) Legal protections for LGBTQ+ rights	Score 0-8; 8=Constitutional protections	ILGA	A legal review considering the extent of protections for LGBTQ+ rights (e.g., Constitutional protection; across various areas such as employment/housing/education protections; or only in one area).	Sexual orientation laws on a scale of 0-8.
1.5.3) Restricted physical integrity for women	Score 0-100; 0=best	SIGI		A composite score of laws on violence against women; attitudes towards domestic violence; prevalence of domestic violence; attitudes towards FGM/C; prevalence of FGM/C; missing women; laws on reproductive autonomy; and access to family planning.
1.5.4) Restricted civil liberties for women	Score 0-100; 0=best	SIGI		A composite score of laws protecting/limiting the civil liberties of women; whether women and men have the same rights to provide testimony in court, hold public or political office in the judiciary and sue; attitudes toward the judicial system and courts; women's equal political representation as men; laws on freedom of movement; security feeling (walking home at night); whether women and men have the same citizenship rights and ability to exercise their rights.
1.6) Laws Against CSEA				
1.6.1) Sexual activity with minors: penetration	Qualitative rating 0-2; 2=best	Economist Impact country research		Total score across the following 2 qualitative indicators: 1.6.1a) Laws against penetration with a minor (0-1) 1.6.1b) Laws against penetration with a minor - boys & girls (0-1)
1.6.1a) Laws against penetration with a minor	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact country research	Does the country have laws that prohibit an adult from engaging in sexual activities (involving penetration) with a minor who, according to the relevant provisions of national law, has not reached the legal age for sexual activities?	Credit is given to countries that have child sexual abuse laws that prohibit penetration or sexual intercourse between adults and minors that are distinct from its rape (forced sex) laws. For countries where any penetration/sexual intercourse with children is equated to the serious crime of rape (forced sex), credit is given.
1.6.1b) Laws against penetration with a minor - boys & girls	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact country research	Does this law cover both girls and boys?	
1.6.2) Sexual activity with minors: touching	Qualitative rating 0-2; 2=best	Economist Impact country research		Total score across the following 2 qualitative indicators: 1.6.2a) Laws against touching a minor (0-1) 1.6.2b) Laws against touching a minor - boys & girls (0-1)
1.6.2a) Laws against touching a minor	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact country research	Does the country have a law that prohibits an adult from engaging in sexual activities (involving	Credit is given to countries that have child sexual abuse laws that specifically prohibit touching in either the law itself or in the legal

			touching) with a minor who, according to the relevant provisions of national law, has not reached the legal age for sexual activities?	definitions for the law. Countries where the law mentions "lewd acts", "sexual harassment", "indecent acts" or "sexual acts" where it may be implied but cannot be confirmed that touching is included do not receive credit.
1.6.2b) Laws against touching a minor - boys & girls	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact country research	Does this law cover both boys and girls?	
1.6.3) Sexual activity with minors: coercion, force or threats	Qualitative rating 0-2; 2=best	Economist Impact country research		Total score across the following 2 qualitative indicators: 1.6.3a) Laws against coercing, forcing or threatening a minor (0-1) 1.6.3b) Laws against coercing, forcing or threatening a minor - boys & girls (0-1)
1.6.3a) Laws against coercing, forcing or threatening a minor	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact country research	Does the country have a law that prohibits engaging in sex with a child where use is made of coercion, force or threats?	Credit is given to countries that have laws with specific provisions and/or penalties for engaging in sex with minors where use is made of coercion, force or threats. Credit is given to countries where sex with a child involving coercion, force or threats is considered distinct from other forms of child sexual abuse. In cases where alternative terms (i.e. "sexual assault") are used to connote forced sex, credit is given. These laws must cover children up to the legal age of consent in the country for credit to be given.
1.6.3b) Laws against coercing, forcing or threatening a minor - boys & girls	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact country research	Does this law cover both boys and girls?	
1.6.4) Sexual activity with minors: vulnerable children	Qualitative rating 0-2; 2=best	Economist Impact country research		Total score across the following 2 qualitative indicators: 1.6.4a) Laws against sex with a minor with a disability (0-1) 1.6.4b) Laws against sex with a minor with a disability - boys & girls (0-1)
1.6.4a) Laws against sex with a minor with a disability	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact country research	Does the country have a law that prohibits engaging in sexual activities with a child who has a mental or physical disability?	
1.6.4b) Laws against sex with a minor with a disability - boys & girls	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact country research	Does this law cover both boys and girls?	
1.6.5) Corruption of children for sexual purposes	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact country research	Does the country have a law that prohibits intentionally causing a child to witness sexual abuse or sexual activities, even without having to participate?	Credit is only given to countries that specifically mention that engaging in sexual activity (e.g. sexual intercourse, touching or masturbation) in front of a child is illegal. Credit is not given for countries that have broad laws forbidding "indecent acts" or "immoral acts" unless they specifically mention engaging in sexual activity in front of a child.
1.6.6) Child sexual abuse material	Qualitative rating 0-7; 7=best	Economist Impact country research		Total score across the following 7 qualitative indicators: 1.6.6a) Production of sexually explicit material containing a child (0-1) 1.6.6b) Reproduction of sexually explicit material containing a child (0-1) 1.6.6c) Distribution of sexually explicit material containing a child (0-1) 1.6.6d) Dissemination of sexually explicit material containing a child (0-1) 1.6.6e) Sale of sexually explicit material containing a child (0-1) 1.6.6f) Possession of sexually explicit material containing a child (0-1) 1.6.6g) Definition of child sexual abuse material (0-1)
1.6.6a) Production of sexually explicit material containing a child	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact country research	Does the country have laws that prohibit the use of any medium for the production of sexually explicit material containing a child?	

1.6.6b) Reproduction of sexually explicit material containing a child	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact country research	Does the country have laws that prohibit the use of any medium for the reproduction of sexually explicit material containing a child?	
1.6.6c) Distribution of sexually explicit material containing a child	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact country research	Does the country have laws that prohibit the use of any medium for the distribution of sexually explicit material containing a child?	
1.6.6d) Dissemination of sexually explicit material containing a child	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact country research	Does the country have laws that prohibit the use of any medium for the dissemination of sexually explicit material containing a child?	
1.6.6e) Sale of sexually explicit material containing a child	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact country research	Does the country have laws that prohibit the use of any medium for the sale of sexually explicit material containing a child?	
1.6.6f) Possession of sexually explicit material containing a child	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact country research	Does the country have laws that prohibit the use of any medium for the possession of sexually explicit material containing a child?	
1.6.6g) Definition of child sexual abuse material	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact country research	Does the definition of 'child sexual abuse material' in the country's laws and/or regulations align with international standards?	Economist Impact used the definition of "child sexual abuse material" contained in The Lanzarote Convention to determine whether a country's national legislation aligns with international standards. This definition is: "any material that visually depicts a child engaged in real or simulated sexually explicit conduct or any depiction of a child's sexual organs for primarily sexual purposes."
1.6.7) Exploitation of children in/for prostitution	Qualitative rating 0-2; 2=best	Economist Impact country research		Total score across the following 2 qualitative indicators: 1.6.7a) Offering and/or providing a child for child prostitution (0-1) 1.6.7b) Obtaining and/or procuring a child for child prostitution (0-1)
1.6.7a) Offering and/or providing a child for child prostitution	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact country research	Does the country have laws that prohibit offering and/or providing a child for child prostitution?	
1.6.7b) Obtaining and/or procuring a child for child prostitution	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact country research	Does the country have laws that prohibit obtaining and/or procuring a child for child prostitution?	
1.6.8) Trafficking of children for purposes of sexual exploitation	Qualitative rating 0-5; 5=best	Economist Impact country research		Total score across the following 5 qualitative indicators: 1.6.8a) Recruitment of children for prostitution (0-1) 1.6.8b) Transportation of children for prostitution (0-1) 1.6.8c) Transfer of children for prostitution (0-1) 1.6.8d) Harboring of children for prostitution (0-1) 1.6.8e) Receipt of children for prostitution (0-1)
1.6.8a) Recruitment of children for prostitution	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact country research	Does the country have laws that prohibit the recruitment of children for the purpose of prostitution or other forms of sexual exploitation?	Credit is only given to countries if the national legislation specifically prohibits the recruitment of a child for purposes of prostitution or sexual exploitation.
1.6.8b) Transportation of children for prostitution	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact country research	Does the country have laws that prohibit the transportation of children for the purpose of prostitution or other forms of sexual exploitation?	Credit is only given to countries if the national legislation specifically prohibits the transportation of a child for purposes of prostitution or sexual exploitation.
1.6.8c) Transfer of children for prostitution	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact country research	Does the country have laws that prohibit the transfer of children for the purpose of prostitution or other forms of sexual exploitation?	Credit is only given to countries if the national legislation specifically prohibits the transferring of a child for purposes of prostitution or sexual exploitation.
1.6.8d) Harboring of children for prostitution	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact country research	Does the country have laws that prohibit the harboring of children for the purpose of prostitution or other forms of sexual exploitation?	Credit is only given to countries if the national legislation specifically prohibits the harboring of a child for purposes of prostitution or sexual exploitation.
1.6.8e) Receipt of children for prostitution	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact country research	Does the country have laws that prohibit the receipt of children for the purpose of prostitution or other forms of sexual exploitation?	Credit is only given to countries if the national legislation specifically prohibits the receiving of a child for purposes of prostitution or sexual exploitation.
1.6.9) Online grooming	Qualitative rating 0-4;	ICMEC		Total score across the following 4 qualitative indicators:

	4=best			<p>1.6.9a) Legislation specific to online grooming (0-1) 1.6.9b) Legislation - online grooming with the intent to meet the child (0-1) 1.6.9c) Legislation - online grooming regardless of the intent to meet the child (0-1) 1.6.9d) Legislation - showing or sending pornography to a child online (0-1)</p>
1.6.9a) Legislation specific to online grooming	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	ICMEC	Is there legislation specific to online grooming?	Credit is given to a country if they have legislation that specifically prohibits using information and communication technologies with the intention of sexually abusing a child. Keywords include, but are not limited to: "grooming", "soliciting", "intentionally engaging" or any other language.
1.6.9b) Legislation - online grooming with the intent to meet the child	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	ICMEC	Is there legislation against online grooming with the intent to meet the child?	Credit is given to a country if they have legislation that specifically prohibits using information and communication technologies with the intention of sexually abusing a child. Keywords include, but are not limited to: "grooming", "soliciting", "intentionally engaging" or any other language.
1.6.9c) Legislation - online grooming regardless of the intent to meet the child	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	ICMEC	Is there legislation against online grooming regardless of the intent to meet the child for cases committed exclusively online?	Credit is given to a country if they have legislation that specifically prohibits using information and communication technologies with the intention of sexually abusing a child. Keywords include, but are not limited to: "grooming", "soliciting", "intentionally engaging" or any other language.
1.6.9d) Legislation - showing or sending pornography to a child online	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	ICMEC	Is there legislation against showing or sending pornography to a child online?	Credit is given to a country if they have legislation that specifically prohibits using information and communication technologies with the intention of sexually abusing a child. Keywords include, but are not limited to: "grooming", "soliciting", "intentionally engaging" or any other language.
1.6.10) Positions of trust	Qualitative rating 0-2; 2=best	Economist Impact country research		<p>Total score across the following 2 qualitative indicators:</p> <p>1.6.10a) Aggravated punishments - positions of trust (0-1) 1.6.10b) Higher ages of consent - positions of trust (0-1)</p>
1.6.10a) Aggravated punishments - positions of trust	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact country research	Do the country's laws have aggravated punishments for those who are in positions of trust who engage in sexual activities with children?	It is not sufficient for the law to stipulate that parental authority figures are prohibited. The law must include at least parents, guardians and others in a position of authority or trust. The law must also specifically refer to children and specifically mention sexual abuse. Credit is given for either aggravated punishments for those who are in a position of authority or trust from engaging in sexual activities with children or for a separate offence prohibiting such acts.
1.6.10b) Higher ages of consent - positions of trust	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact country research	Do the country's laws have higher ages of consent (e.g. 18) in cases of dependency, authority or trust?	
1.6.11) Perceived enforcement level of statutory rape laws	Qualitative rating 0-2; 2=best	WHO	What is your best estimate of the likelihood that a person who breaks the country's statutory rape laws will be sanctioned (i.e. arrested, convicted, penalised or given a formal warning by a law enforcement agency)?	
1.6.12) Perceived enforcement level of sexual violence excluding rape laws	Qualitative rating 0-2; 2=best	WHO	What is your best estimate of the likelihood that a person who breaks the country's laws prohibiting sexual violence against children (excluding rape) will be sanctioned (i.e. arrested, convicted, penalised or given a formal warning by a law enforcement agency)?	
1.6.13) Perceived enforcement level of non-contact sexual	Qualitative rating 0-2; 2=best	WHO	What is your best estimate of the likelihood that a person who breaks the country's laws	

violence laws			prohibiting non-contract sexual violence against children will be sanctioned (i.e. arrested, convicted, penalised or given a formal warning by a law enforcement agency)?	
1.7) Laws Supporting Victim-Survivors				
1.7.1) Non-punishment of child victims of trafficking	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact country research	Does the country have a law ensuring that children who are victims of trafficking are not subjected to criminal procedures or sanctions for offences (e.g. prostitution) related to their situation as trafficked persons?	If the country has such a law, it must apply to children up to the age of 18 to receive credit.
1.7.2) Statute of limitations	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact country research	Has the country eliminated the criminal statute of limitations for child sexual abuse cases?	Credit is assigned to those countries that have special statute of limitation provisions for child sexual abuse cases specifically. Credit is not assigned in cases where there is a scale of statute of limitations based on the severity of the crime.
1.7.3) Abortion Laws	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Centre for Reproductive Rights	Do the laws of the country permit abortion in cases of rape, incest or when the woman's life is at risk?	
1.8) Offender-focused Legislation				
1.8.1) Special provisions for CSEA repeat offenders (recidivists)	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact country research	Do the country's laws include special provisions (e.g. extended imprisonment terms/sentencing conditions) for repeat CSEA offenders?	Countries receive credit if the law(s) criminalising specific acts establishes separate penalties for recidivists or if the country has a separate law that establishes e.g. extended imprisonment terms for repeat CSEA offenders.
1.8.2) Provisions for juvenile offenders	Qualitative rating 0-2; 2=best	Economist Impact country research		Total score across the following 2 qualitative indicators: 1.9.2a) Minimum criminal age of responsibility (0-1) 1.9.2b) Separate juvenile detention system (0-1)
1.8.2a) Minimum criminal age of responsibility	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact country research	Has the country set the minimum age of criminal responsibility for a sexual offense to an age of 14, as recommended by the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child?	
1.8.2b) Separate juvenile detention system	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact country research	Does the country have a separate juvenile justice system that uses diversion, pre and post-trial detention as a last resort, and separation of children from adults in detention rather than putting juveniles into the adult justice system?	Countries receive credit if they has a separate juvenile justice system which employs at least one of the best practices listed (diversion; pre- and post-trial detention as a last resort; or separation of children from adults in detention).
1.8.3) Number of children in detention	Per 100,000 child population	UNODC	Number of girls and boys below 18 years of age in detention per 100,000 child population	
1.9) Jurisdiction-specific Legislation				
1.9.1) Extraterritorial legislation	Qualitative rating 0-2; 2=best	Economist Impact country research		Total score across the following 2 qualitative indicators: 1.10.1a) Extraterritorial legislation against CSEA (0-1) 1.10.1b) Double criminality in CSEA cases (0-1)
1.9.1a) Extraterritorial legislation against CSEA	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best		Has the country enacted extraterritorial legislation against CSEA?	
1.9.1b) Double criminality in CSEA cases	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best		Is double criminality a requirement to the use of existing legislation to pursue CSEA perpetrators?	
1.9.2) Subnational jurisdiction	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact country research	In cases where sexual abuse matters take place within a single sub-national area (i.e. a state or province), do federal laws apply?	
1.9.3) Customary/indigenous	Qualitative rating 0-1;	Economist Impact country research;	In countries where customary/religious law is a	

law	1=best	Women, Business, and the law	valid source of law, is there a legal rule establishing the supremacy of legislation aligned with international human rights standards to avoid potential conflicts in legal interpretation and implementation?	
2) Policies and Programmes				
2.1) Social Protections				
2.1.1) Sexual health services	Qualitative rating 0-3; 3=best	UNAIDS	Is community-based testing and counselling and/or lay provider testing available for HIV/AIDS?	
2.1.2) Access to pre-primary education	Qualitative rating 0-2; 2=best	Economist Impact country research		Total score across the following 2 qualitative indicators: 2.1.2a) Action plan or strategy to improve access to pre-primary education (0-1) 2.1.2b) Action plan or strategy to improve the quality of pre-primary education (0-1)
2.1.2a) Action plan or strategy to improve access to pre-primary education	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact country research	Does the country have an action plan or strategy to improve access to pre-primary education?	Credit is not given for strategies and action plans with set timeframes that clearly ended before 2022 and for which there is no evidence that the plan or policy has been reviewed or updated. Credit is not given for plans that do not explicitly define a time period for implementation or expiry that were published before 2017.
2.1.2b) Action plan or strategy to improve the quality of pre-primary education	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact country research	Does the country have an action plan or strategy to improve the quality of pre-primary education?	Credit is not given for strategies and action plans with set timeframes that clearly ended before 2022 and for which there is no evidence that the plan or policy has been reviewed or updated. Credit is not given for plans that do not explicitly define a time period for implementation or expiry that were published before 2017.
2.1.3) Access to primary education	Qualitative rating 0-2; 2=best	Economist Impact country research		Total score across the following 2 qualitative indicators: 2.1.3a) Action plan or strategy to improve access to primary education (0-1) 2.1.3b) Action plan or strategy to improve the quality of primary education (0-1)
2.1.3a) Action plan or strategy to improve access to primary education	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact country research	Does the country have an action plan or strategy to improve access to primary education?	Credit is not given for strategies and action plans with set time frames that clearly ended before 2022 and for which there is no evidence that the plan or policy has been reviewed or updated. Credit is not given for plans that do not explicitly define a time period for implementation or expiry that were published before 2017.
2.1.3b) Action plan or strategy to improve the quality of primary education	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact country research	Does the country have an action plan or strategy to improve the quality of primary education?	Credit is not given for strategies and action plans with set time frames that clearly ended before 2022 and for which there is no evidence that the plan or policy has been reviewed or updated. Credit is not given for plans that do not explicitly define a time period for implementation or expiry that were published before 2017.
2.1.4) Home-visiting programmes	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	WHO	Does the country have home-visiting programmes?	
2.1.5) Centre-based parenting support	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	WHO	Does the country have centre-based parenting support?	
2.1.6) Social assistance programmes	% of GDP	World Bank	What is public spending on social assistance programmes (% of GDP)?	
2.1.7) Early childhood education	Enrolment rate, %	UNESCO	What is the enrolment rate in early childhood education?	Low levels of education are a risk factor for child marriage as well as victimisation and perpetration of intimate partner violence (IPV) and non-partner sexual abuse later in life. Establishing a plan to increase the quality and access to pre-primary education, early childhood development, and quality care can help ensure children are prepared for primary and further education.

2.1.8) Gender Gap in Education Attainment	Score 0–1; 1=best	World Economic Forum Global Gender Gap Report	What is the gender gap in educational attainment in the country?	Plans to increase school enrolment and completion can contribute to reductions in IPV witnessed by children and the risk that they will become either victims or perpetrators of IPV or non-partner sexual abuse. Additionally, keeping girls in school longer can delay the age of marriage as well contribute to their personal, political, and economic empowerment - increasing their autonomy and challenging harmful norms.
2.1.9) Universal Health Coverage (UHC)	Score 0-100; 100=best	WHO	What is the country's score on the Universal Health Coverage (UHC) service coverage index?	Universal health coverage helps increase access to safe, quality and effective health-related services, medications and vaccines. Such access is critical for victims of physical and sexual violence, witnesses of violence, and offenders/potential offenders in reducing the mental and physical impacts of such experiences and preventing future cycles of violence.
2.1.10) Birth registrations	% children under age 5 whose births are registered	UNICEF	How many children under 5 are registered at birth as a percentage of the total?	Birth registration is an important step for boys and girls to get a birth certificate (often a child's first proof of identify) and to gain access to healthcare systems, enrol in school, and access other essential social assistance services and programmes. Proof of age can also reduce the risk of early marriage and, specifically for migrant children, protect against family separation, trafficking and illegal adoption. Birth registrations can also help countries in planning and budgeting of development programmes to improve educational attainment of girls and reduce community level poverty, both risk factors for CSEA.
2.2) Education and Skills				
2.2.1) CSEA prevention education - children	Qualitative rating 0-2; 2=best	WHO	Does the country have education aiming to help children understand and respond to sexual violence/abuse?	This score is informed by UNICEF's Global status report on preventing violence against children 2020. In cases where the country was not covered in the WHO assessment, Economist Impact asked two questions to score the country: a) Does the country's national curricula require sexual education training on contraception? b) Does the country's national curriculum require sexual education training on consent? This was used to provide a proxy answer for the quality of the country's education aimed at helping children protect themselves from sexual abuse. Credit given if clear evidence of sex education (on the issue of consent) is mandated for teaching in the national/public schools curriculum. No credit is given for discussions or commitments not yet fulfilled.
2.2.2) CSEA prevention education - dating violence	Qualitative rating 0-2; 2=best	WHO	Does the country have school-based dating violence prevention education?	This score is informed by UNICEF's Global status report on preventing violence against children 2020.
2.2.3) CSEA prevention education - school personnel	Qualitative rating 0-2; 2=best	WHO	Does the country provide training for school personnel aimed at preventing child sexual abuse?	This score is informed by UNICEF's Global status report on preventing violence against children 2020.
2.2.4) CSEA prevention strategies - parents	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact country research	Has the government or a government-affiliated organisation produced guidance for parents on strategies to prevent child sexual abuse?	
2.2.5) CSEA prevention strategies -	Qualitative rating 0-1;	Economist Impact country research	Has the government or a government-affiliated	Such strategies could include (standardised screening protocols for

youth-serving organisations	1=best		organisation produced guidance for youth-serving organisations on strategies to prevent child sexual abuse?	employees and volunteers, established protocols for reporting misconduct, etc.) For example, see the CDC's "Preventing Child Sexual Abuse Within Youth-serving Organisations: Getting Started on Policies and Procedures".
2.2.6) Adolescent pregnancy	Births per 1000 women aged 15-19	World Bank	Adolescent birth rate	
2.3) Services for Offenders				
2.3.1) Prevention services for potential perpetrators	Qualitative rating 0-3; 3=best	Economist Impact country research		Total score across the following 2 qualitative indicators: 2.3.1a) Programme for people troubled by sexual thoughts about minors (0-2) 2.3.1b) Programme for people troubled by sexual thoughts about minors - government-affiliated (0-1)
2.3.1a) Programme for people troubled by sexual thoughts about minors	Qualitative rating 0-2; 2=best	Economist Impact country research	Does the country have a programme to provide information and support for people troubled by their sexual thoughts about children and young people to cope with unwanted feelings?	Credit is given for evidence of systematic implementation of a preventive programme for prospective child sex offenders and laws that mandate counselling or therapeutic support. Credit is not given for programmes that punish offenders or for initiatives around chemical castration and other medical punishments.
2.3.1b) Programme for people troubled by sexual thoughts about minors - government-affiliated	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact country research	Is that programme government-affiliated?	Credit is given for evidence of systematic implementation of a government or government-affiliated preventive programme for prospective child sex offenders and laws that mandate counselling or therapeutic support. Credit is not given for programmes that punish offenders or for initiatives around chemical castration and other medical punishments.
2.3.2) Rehabilitation services (adult offenders)	Qualitative rating 0-3; 3=best	Economist Impact country research		Total score across the following 2 qualitative indicators: 2.3.2a) Treatment programmes for adult sex offenders (0-2) 2.3.2b) Treatment programmes for adult sex offenders - government-affiliated (0-1)
2.3.2a) Treatment programmes for adult sex offenders	Qualitative rating 0-2; 2=best	Economist Impact country research	Has the country set up treatment programmes or other measures for adult sex offenders to prevent repeat offences?	Credit is given for evidence of implementation of a preventive programme for those with a record as a child sex offender and laws that mandate counselling or therapeutic support. Credit is not given for programmes that punish offenders or for initiatives around chemical castration and other medical punishments
2.3.2b) Treatment programmes for adult sex offenders - government-affiliated	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact country research	Is that programme government-affiliated?	Credit is given for evidence of implementation of a government or government-affiliated preventive programme for those with a record as a child sex offender and laws that mandate counselling or therapeutic support. Credit is not given for programmes that punish offenders or for initiatives around chemical castration and other medical punishments
2.3.3) Identification and referral for perpetrators	Qualitative rating 0-2; 2=best	WHO	Has the country implemented identification and referral for perpetrators of violence against children by healthcare providers?	This score is informed by UNICEF's Global status report on preventing violence against children 2020.
2.3.4) Rehabilitation services (minors)	Qualitative rating 0-3; 3=best	Economist Impact country research		Total score across the following 2 qualitative indicators: 2.3.4a) Programme for problematic sexual behaviour (0-2) 2.3.4b) Programme for problematic sexual behaviour - government-affiliated (0-1)
2.3.4a) Programme for problematic sexual behaviour	Qualitative rating 0-2; 2=best	Economist Impact country research	Has the country set up a programme to treat youth for problematic sexual behaviour?	Credit is given for evidence of implementation of a preventive programme for children who show signs of inappropriate sexual behaviour for their age.
2.3.4b) Programme for problematic sexual behaviour -	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact country research	Is that programme government-affiliated?	Credit is given for evidence of implementation of a government or government-affiliated preventive programme

government-affiliated				for children who show signs of inappropriate sexual behaviour for their age.
2.4) Poverty/Inequality Protections				
2.4.1) Poverty elimination plan	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact country research	Does the country have a national action plan or strategy to eliminate poverty that focuses on marginalised populations?	Credit is not given for strategies and action plans with set timeframes that clearly ended before 2022 and for which there is no evidence that the plan or policy has been reviewed or updated. Credit is not given for plans that do not explicitly define a time period for implementation or expiry that were published before 2017.
2.4.2) Level of poverty	% of people under the national poverty line	World Bank; CIA; OECD	What is the country's national poverty level?	Community-level poverty is among the factors identified as increasing risk for sexual violence against children. Specifically, low-income status and poverty have been linked to the sex trafficking of women and girls, while conceptually linked to a host of other factors increasing vulnerability to sexual violence in childhood (e.g. living in unstable/unsafe housing, reduced supervision from parents, walking home alone, and engagement in sex work to meet financial needs). Plans and strategies to eliminate poverty and address unemployment, including specific opportunities to improve the occupational status of women and girls, can reduce the risk for sexual violence victimisation and increase gender-equality in the labour market, as well as society more generally.
2.4.3) Gini coefficient	Gini coefficient	World Bank	What is the country's Gini coefficient?	Research has shown that higher income inequality is associated with higher rates of child maltreatment and IPV in various countries. Thus, policies aimed at reducing disparities in wealth and income have potential for reducing the risk for witnessing or experiencing violence in childhood.
2.5) Combating Harmful Norms				
2.5.1) Inclusion and protection of LGBTQ+ people	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact country research	Does the country have a national action plan or strategy to promote inclusion of LGBTQ+ people?	Credit is not given for strategies and action plans with set timeframes that clearly ended before 2022 and for which there is no evidence that the plan or policy has been reviewed or updated. Credit is not given for plans that do not explicitly define a time period for implementation or expiry that were published before 2017.
2.5.2) Inclusion and protection of racial and ethnic minorities	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact country research	Does the country have a national action plan or strategy to promote inclusion of racial and ethnic minorities?	Credit is not given for strategies and action plans with set timeframes that clearly ended before 2022 and for which there is no evidence that the plan or policy has been reviewed or updated. Credit is not given for plans that do not explicitly define a time period for implementation or expiry that were published before 2017.
2.5.3) Strategy to promote gender equality	Qualitative rating 0-2; 2=best	Economist Impact country research		Total score across the following 2 qualitative indicators: 2.5.3a) National action plan or strategy to promote gender equality (0-1) 2.5.3b) National action plan or strategy to empower women economically (0-1)
2.5.3a) National action plan or strategy to promote gender equality	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact country research	Does the country have a national action plan or strategy to promote gender equality and/or women's rights?	Credit is not given for strategies and action plans with set timeframes that clearly ended before 2022 and for which there is no evidence that the plan or policy has been reviewed or updated. Credit is not given for plans that do not explicitly define a time period for implementation or expiry that were published before 2017.
2.5.3b) National action plan or strategy to	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact country research	Does this national action plan or strategy include provisions to	Credit is not given for strategies and action plans with set time frames that clearly ended

empower women economically			empower women and girls economically?	before 2022 and for which there is no evidence that the plan or policy has been reviewed or updated. Credit is not given for plans that do not explicitly define a time period for implementation or expiry that were published before 2017.
2.5.4) Awareness-raising campaigns	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact country research	Has the government or a government-affiliated organisation run a national behavioural change campaign focused on preventing child sexual abuse or exploitation in the past two years?	
2.5.5) Gender equality	0-1; 1=high inequality	UNDP Human Development Reports	Gender Inequality Index	Gender-based discrimination and unequal distributions of power and resources between men and women have been identified as an underlying cause of violence against women and girls. Understanding the level of gender inequality in a country can help policymakers design and finance policies and programmes that provide women and girls with opportunities to strengthen their education, employment and income outcomes, helping reduce their risk for sexual violence victimisation.
2.5.6) Attitudes towards LGBTQ+	Score 0-10; 10=best	UCLA's Global Acceptance Index	What is the relative level of social acceptance of LGBT people and rights in the country?	Research has shown that LGBTQ+ youth have a higher risk of sexual violence victimisation compared with their heterosexual and cisgender counterparts. Implementing policies and programmes to increase LGBTQ+ equality and inclusion has potential for increasing the social acceptance for LGBTQ+ rights and decreasing the marginalisation and stigmatisation of this population.

3) National Capacity & Commitment

3.1) National Plans & Policies

3.1.1) National plan to end CSEA	Qualitative rating 0-4; 4=best	Economist Impact country research		Total score across the following 4 qualitative indicators: 3.1.1a) National action plan or strategy to address CSEA (0-1) 3.1.1b) National strategy - participation from children and adolescents (0-1) 3.1.1c) National strategy - relevant funding plan (0-1) 3.1.1d) National strategy - CSEA online (0-1)
3.1.1a) National action plan or strategy to address CSEA	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact country research	Does the country have a specific national action plan or strategy to address child sexual exploitation and abuse?	Credit is not given for strategies and action plans with set timeframes that clearly ended before 2022 and for which there is no evidence that the plan or policy has been reviewed or updated. Credit is not given for plans that do not explicitly define a time period for implementation or expiry that were published before 2017.
3.1.1b) National strategy - participation from children and adolescents	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact country research	Does this strategy or action plan include participation from children and adolescents?	Credit is not given for strategies and action plans with set timeframes that clearly ended before 2022 and for which there is no evidence that the plan or policy has been reviewed or updated. Credit is not given for plans that do not explicitly define a time period for implementation or expiry that were published before 2017.
3.1.1c) National strategy - relevant funding plan	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact country research	Does this action plan or strategy reference a relevant funding plan?	Credit is not given for strategies and action plans with set timeframes that clearly ended before 2022 and for which there is no evidence that the plan or policy has been reviewed or updated. Credit is not given for plans that do not explicitly define a time period for implementation or expiry that were published before 2017.
3.1.1d) National strategy - CSEA online	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact country research	Does this action plan or strategy include child sexual exploitation and abuse online or does the country have a separate action	Credit is not given for strategies and action plans with set timeframes that clearly ended before 2022 and for which there is no evidence that the plan or policy has been

			plan or strategy that addresses child sexual exploitation and abuse online?	reviewed or updated. Credit is not given for plans that do not explicitly define a time period for implementation or expiry that were published before 2017.
3.1.2) National plan to end sexual exploitation in travel and tourism	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact country research; ECPAT	Does the country have a national action plan or strategy to protect children against trafficking, including sexual exploitation in travel and tourism?	Credit is not given for strategies and action plans with set timeframes that clearly ended before 2022 and for which there is no evidence that the plan or policy has been reviewed or updated. Credit is not given for plans that do not explicitly define a time period for implementation or expiry that were published before 2017.
3.1.3) National crime prevention strategy	Qualitative rating 0-2; 2=best	Economist Impact country research		Total score across the following 2 qualitative indicators: 3.1.3a) National crime prevention strategy - addresses CSEA (0-1) 3.1.3b) National crime prevention strategy - addresses CSEA online (0-1)
3.1.3a) National crime prevention strategy - addresses CSEA	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact country research	Is there a national crime prevention strategy that addresses prevention of the crime of child sexual abuse and exploitation?	Credit is given for national strategies and plans that do not explicitly define a time period for implementation or expiry, and are still consulted as the national benchmark. No credit is given for plans with set timeframes that clearly ended before the time this research began, for which there is no evidence of evaluation, planning or research underway to renew or update the plan or policy, or of the plan still being in force.
3.1.3b) National crime prevention strategy - addresses CSEA online	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact country research	Does the national crime prevention strategy address child sexual exploitation and abuse online?	Credit is given for national strategies and plans that do not explicitly define a time period for implementation or expiry, and are still consulted as the national benchmark. No credit is given for plans with set timeframes that clearly ended before the time this research began, for which there is no evidence of evaluation, planning or research underway to renew or update the plan or policy, or of the plan still being in force.
3.1.4) WeProtect's Model National Response	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	WeProtect Global Alliance	Is the country a voluntary participant in WeProtect's model national response initiative?	
3.1.5) Respect for the views of the child/child participation	Score 0-2; 2=best	KidsRights Index	How well is the country's government fulfilling their obligations under Article 12 of the CRC, which guarantees the rights of children to form and express their own views, and to have these views given due weight?	
3.2) Data Availability & Monitoring Capacity				
3.2.1) Data on prevalence of CSEA	Qualitative rating 0-7; 7=best	Economist Impact country research		Total score across the following 6 qualitative indicators: 3.2.1a) Collects prevalence data (0-1) 3.2.1b) Collects prevalence data - age of victim (0-1) 3.2.1c) Collects prevalence data - gender of victim (0-1) 3.2.1d) Collects prevalence data - age of perpetrator (0-1) 3.2.1e) Collects prevalence data - gender of perpetrator (0-1) 3.2.1f) Collects prevalence data - past 3 years (0-2)
3.2.1a) Collects prevalence data	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact country research	Does the country's government (or an organisation accepted by the government or whose data is utilised by the government) collect data on prevalence of child sexual exploitation and abuse?	Credit is given for any prevalence data collected through surveys run by multilaterals, academic institutions or other organisations with government support. The government must be referenced in the study. It is not sufficient for a public university to conduct the study without formally noting that the study was conducted with the support of the government or with public funding unless the government specifically references the study in its own work. Credit is not given for reported incidents. Children themselves must

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				be surveyed and the survey must be representative of the entire population.
3.2.1b) Collects prevalence data - age of victim	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact country research	Is this data disaggregated by the age of victim?	Credit is given for any prevalence data collected through surveys run by multilaterals, academic institutions or other organisations with government support. The government must be referenced in the study. It is not sufficient for a public university to conduct the study without formally noting that the study was conducted with the support of the government or with public funding unless the government specifically references the study in its own work. Credit is not given for reported incidents. Children themselves must be surveyed and the survey must be representative of the entire population.
3.2.1c) Collects prevalence data - gender of victim	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact country research	Is this data disaggregated by the gender of the victim?	Credit is given for any prevalence data collected through surveys run by multilaterals, academic institutions or other organisations with government support. The government must be referenced in the study. It is not sufficient for a public university to conduct the study without formally noting that the study was conducted with the support of the government or with public funding unless the government specifically references the study in its own work. Credit is not given for reported incidents. Children themselves must be surveyed and the survey must be representative of the entire population.
3.2.1d) Collects prevalence data - age of perpetrator	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact country research	Is this data disaggregated by the age of perpetrator?	Credit is given for any prevalence data collected through surveys run by multilaterals, academic institutions or other organisations with government support. The government must be referenced in the study. It is not sufficient for a public university to conduct the study without formally noting that the study was conducted with the support of the government or with public funding unless the government specifically references the study in its own work. Credit is not given for reported incidents. Children themselves must be surveyed and the survey must be representative of the entire population.
3.2.1e) Collects prevalence data - gender of perpetrator	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact country research	Is this data disaggregated by the gender of the perpetrator?	Credit is given for any prevalence data collected through surveys run by multilaterals, academic institutions or other organisations with government support. The government must be referenced in the study. It is not sufficient for a public university to conduct the study without formally noting that the study was conducted with the support of the government or with public funding unless the government specifically references the study in its own work. Credit is not given for reported incidents. Children themselves must be surveyed and the survey must be representative of the entire population.
3.2.1f) Collects prevalence data - past 3 years	Qualitative rating 0-2; 2=best	Economist Impact country research	Has this data been released within the past three years?	Credit is given for any prevalence data collected through surveys run by multilaterals, academic institutions or other organisations with government support. The government must be referenced in the study. It is not sufficient for a public university to conduct the study without formally noting that the study was conducted with the support of the government or with public funding unless the government specifically references the study in its own work. Credit is not given for reported incidents. Children themselves must be surveyed and the survey must be representative of the entire population.
3.2.2) Data on reported cases	Qualitative rating 0-7; 7=best	Economist Impact country research		Total score across the following 6 qualitative indicators: 3.2.2a) Collects reported cases data (0-1) 3.2.2b) Collects reported cases data - age of victim (0-1)

				<p>3.2.2c) Collects reported cases data - gender of victim (0-1) 3.2.2d) Collects reported cases data - age of perpetrator (0-1) 3.2.2e) Collects reported cases data - gender of perpetrator (0-1) 3.2.2f) Collects reported cases data - past 3 years (0-2)</p>
3.2.2a) Collects reported cases data	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact country research	Does the country's government (or an organisation accepted by the government or whose data is utilised by the government) provide information on the number of recorded/reported sexual exploitation and abuse offenses against children?	Credit is only given to countries that provide recorded/reported figures specifically of sexual abuse offenses against children; broader categorisations of sexual abuse (to include adults) or broader abuse offenses (to include physical or psychological abuse) are not credited. The data must be publicly available. Data available upon request is not credited, except when it has been published by another source (i.e. an organisation requests the data and publishes it on its own).
3.2.2b) Collects reported cases data - age of victim	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact country research	Is this data disaggregated by the age of victim?	Credit is only given to countries that provide recorded/reported figures specifically of sexual abuse offenses against children; broader categorisations of sexual abuse (to include adults) or broader abuse offenses (to include physical or psychological abuse) are not credited. The data must be publicly available. Data available upon request is not credited, except when it has been published by another source (i.e. an organisation requests the data and publishes it on its own).
3.2.2c) Collects reported cases data - gender of victim	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact country research	Is this data disaggregated by the gender of the victim?	Credit is only given to countries that provide recorded/reported figures specifically of sexual abuse offenses against children; broader categorisations of sexual abuse (to include adults) or broader abuse offenses (to include physical or psychological abuse) are not credited. The data must be publicly available. Data available upon request is not credited, except when it has been published by another source (i.e. an organisation requests the data and publishes it on its own).
3.2.2d) Collects reported cases data - age of perpetrator	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact country research	Is this data disaggregated by the age of perpetrator?	Credit is only given to countries that provide recorded/reported figures specifically of sexual abuse offenses against children; broader categorisations of sexual abuse (to include adults) or broader abuse offenses (to include physical or psychological abuse) are not credited. The data must be publicly available. Data available upon request is not credited, except when it has been published by another source (i.e. an organisation requests the data and publishes it on its own).
3.2.2e) Collects reported cases data - gender of perpetrator	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact country research	Is this data disaggregated by the gender of the perpetrator?	Credit is only given to countries that provide recorded/reported figures specifically of sexual abuse offenses against children; broader categorisations of sexual abuse (to include adults) or broader abuse offenses (to include physical or psychological abuse) are not credited. The data must be publicly available. Data available upon request is not credited, except when it has been published by another source (i.e. an organisation requests the data and publishes it on its own).
3.2.2f) Collects reported cases data - past 3 years	Qualitative rating 0-2; 2=best	Economist Impact country research	Has this data been released within the past three years?	Credit is only given to countries that provide recorded/reported figures specifically of sexual abuse offenses against children; broader categorisations of sexual abuse (to include adults) or broader abuse offenses (to include physical or psychological abuse) are not credited. The data must be publicly available. Data available upon request is not credited, except when it has been published by another source (i.e. an organisation

				requests the data and publishes it on its own).
3.2.3) Child rights-based budgeting	Score 0-2; 2=best	Kids Rights Index	To what extent has a country introduced and operationalised child rights-based budgeting procedures?	
3.2.4) Statistical capacity	Score 0-100; 100=best	World Bank	The World Bank's Statistical Capacity Indicator is a composite score assessing the capacity of a country's statistical system. It is based on a diagnostic framework assessing the following areas: methodology, data sources and periodicity and timeliness. Countries are scored against 25 criteria in these areas, using publicly available information and/or country input. The overall Statistical Capacity score is then calculated as a simple average of all three area scores on a scale of 0-100.	An effective prevention and response to child sexual exploitation and abuse is related to a country's capacity to produce and disseminate reliable, relevant, and timely statistics.
3.2.5) Effectiveness of budget allocation	%	UN Stats	Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget (%)	
3.3) Civil Society Support, Activism and Oversight				
3.3.1) Engagement of civil society	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact country research	Does the country formally engage civil society organisations in agenda setting and implementation of CSEA issues (e.g. through working groups, policy drafting consultations)?	
RESPONSE				
4) Support Services & Recovery				
4.1) Initial Response				
4.1.1) Availability of CSEA support hotlines	Qualitative rating 0-3; 3=best	Economist Impact country research		Total score across the following 3 qualitative indicators: 4.1.1a) Hotline to report cases (0-1) 4.1.1b) Hotline to report cases - direct links to law enforcement (0-1) 4.1.1c) Hotline to report cases - online or mobile platform (0-1)
4.1.1a) Hotline to report cases	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact country research	Does the country have a hotline for people to report cases or concerns about child sexual abuse and exploitation?	Credit is given to countries that have a government or government-supported (sponsored by or developed in partnership with) hotline to report child abuse cases or concerns about child abuse. Child sexual abuse and/or exploitation must be mentioned within the hotline's mandate or clearly indicated as an area of focus on the hotline's website. Credit is also given for hotlines that provide support and information to children seeking help following experiences of sexual abuse and/or exploitation. Countries where children who witness or experience sexual abuse or adults who witness child sexual abuse are instructed to call the police do not receive credit. Hotlines run solely by NGOs, CSOs or other organisations without government connection do not receive credit.
4.1.1b) Hotline to report cases - direct links to law enforcement	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact country research	Does that hotline have direct links to law enforcement?	This is not an assessment of whether or not hotlines are mandated to report child sexual abuse and/or exploitation, but rather on whether hotlines have the ability to report cases, where appropriate, to the relevant authorities or support victim-survivors by facilitating referrals to law enforcement if they choose to do so.
4.1.1c) Hotline to report cases - online or mobile platform	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact country research	Does the country have an online or mobile platform to report cases or concerns about child sexual abuse and exploitation?	Hotlines that have an online or mobile platform for users to access hotline services, instead of calling in, receive credit. This could include, for example, a service via WhatsApp, various social media platforms,

				or a chat function on a website.
4.1.2) Emergency response centres	Qualitative rating 0-2; 2=best	Economist Impact country research	Does the country have sexual assault referral programmes or centres (i.e. rape crisis centres or the equivalent) that provide information and emergency response assistance to victims?	
4.2) Medical Care				
4.2.1) Availability of medical care	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact country research	Does the country have crisis centres or hospitals that provide free examinations and other treatment/testing following sexual abuse (e.g. testing for HIV and other sexually transmitted diseases, emergency contraception)?	
4.2.2) Guidelines for the health sector	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact country research	Has the country's government or an organisation accepted by the government produced guidelines on the clinical evaluation of children and young people who may have been sexually abused?	
4.3) Social & Judicial Services				
4.3.1) Interagency coordination	Qualitative rating 0-2; 2=best	Economist Impact country research	Does the state require or encourage the use of multidisciplinary teams when responding to or investigating cases of child sexual abuse and exploitation?	Credit is given if a country encourages or mandates a multidisciplinary response in CSEA cases. Such multidisciplinary teams may be referred to by various names, including "multidisciplinary team", "interdisciplinary team," "case consultation team," etc. However, such a team should represent a variety of disciplines (law enforcement, child protective services, medical professionals, etc.) that interact and coordinate their efforts to diagnose, treat, and support children during the investigation of a crime or child protection response. In cases where teams are formalised into structures, such as "Child Advocacy Centres" or Bauhaus-centres, credit is given.
4.3.2) Guidelines & training for social workers	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact country research	Does the country's government or a professional body in the country provide guidelines or training for social workers (or other applicable child services workers) working on CSEA cases?	
4.3.3) Specialised legal aid providers	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	WHO; Economist Impact country research	Does the country provide legal representation for child victims?	The UN Principles and Guidelines states that the term 'legal aid' is defined as "legal advice, assistance and representation for persons suspected, accused or charged with a criminal offence and for victims and witnesses in the criminal justice process that is provided at no cost for those without sufficient means or when the interests of justice so require. Furthermore, legal aid can encompass services provided by lawyers and paralegals in criminal as well as in civil and administrative matters to individuals who are poor, marginalised or otherwise in need of special legal protection, to enable them to exercise their rights".
4.3.4) Legal mechanisms for victim compensation	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	WHO; Economist Impact country research	Does the country have a legal mechanism to provide victim compensation?	This score is informed by UNICEF's Global status report on preventing violence against children 2020.
4.4) Long-term Support				
4.4.1) Availability of follow-up medical care	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact country research	Does the country provide free follow-up medical care for children who have been victims of child sexual abuse and exploitation?	
4.4.2) Mental health services	Qualitative rating 0-2; 2=best	WHO; Economist Impact country research	Does the country provide mental health services for children who have been victims of child	This score is informed by UNICEF's Global status report on preventing violence against children 2020.

			sexual abuse and exploitation?	
4.4.3) Data on help-seeking	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact country research	Does the country collect data on help-seeking for lifetime childhood sexual violence?	
4.4.4) Data on receipt of services	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact country research	Does the country collect data on receipt of services for lifetime childhood sexual violence?	
5) Justice Process				
5.1) Quality of Government & Justice Systems				
5.1.1) Corruption	Qualitative rating 0-4; 4=best	EIU Risk Briefing	How pervasive is corruption among public officials?	
5.1.2) Building confidence in law enforcement	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact country research	Does the national crime prevention strategy address issues of confidence in law enforcement?	
5.1.3) Gender representation in the police force	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact country research	Does the country's national crime prevention strategy include initiatives to increase the number of women in the police force?	
5.1.4) Diversity in the police force	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact country research	Does the country's national crime prevention strategy include initiatives to increase racial, ethnic, language and/or other non-gender-related diversity in the police force?	
5.1.5) Public confidence in law enforcement	% of respondents who say yes	Gallup World Poll	In the city or area where you live, do you have confidence in the local police force? (Yes / No / Don't Know)	
5.1.6) Public confidence in the justice system	% of respondents who say yes	Gallup World Poll	In this country, do you have confidence in the judicial system and courts? (Yes / No / Don't Know)	
5.2) Police Capacity				
5.2.1) Dedicated CSEA law enforcement agency/unit	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact country research	Does the country have a designated law enforcement agency/unit(s) to respond to and counter child sexual exploitation and abuse?	Credit is given for agencies/departments within law enforcement that mention in their mandate or scope of work that child sexual exploitation and abuse is part of their remit. The name of the unit does not necessarily have to specify children, but there should be evidence that child sexual exploitation and abuse crimes are a clear priority.
5.2.2) Dedicated online sex crimes against children unit	Qualitative rating 0-3; 3=best	Economist Impact country research	a) Does the country have a designated law enforcement agency/unit to respond to and counter online crimes that focus on child sexual exploitation online (i.e. a specialised unit)? b) Are they supported by the services of a forensic unit? c) Do they have international cases, where the victim is in one country and the offender is in another?	Total score across the following 3 qualitative indicators: 5.2.2a) Designated law enforcement agency/unit for CSEA online (0-1) 5.2.2b) Designated law enforcement agency/unit for CSEA online - forensic unit (0-1) 5.2.2c) Designated law enforcement agency/unit for CSEA online - international cases (0-1)
5.2.2a) Designated law enforcement agency/unit for CSEA online	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact country research	Does the country have a designated law enforcement agency/unit to respond to and counter online crimes that focus on child sexual exploitation online (i.e. a specialised unit)?	Credit is given for agencies/departments within law enforcement that are dedicated to online crimes. The unit does not necessarily need to focus on online sexual crimes against children, but these must be a clear part of the agency/unit's remit.
5.2.2b) Designated law enforcement agency/unit for CSEA online - forensic unit	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact country research	Are they supported by the services of a forensic unit?	Credit is given for agencies/departments within law enforcement that are dedicated to online crimes. The unit does not necessarily need to focus on online sexual crimes against children, but these must be a clear part of the agency/unit's remit.
5.2.2c) Designated law enforcement agency/unit for CSEA online - international cases	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact country research	Do they have international cases, where the victim is in one country and the offender is in another?	Credit is given for agencies/departments within law enforcement that are dedicated to online crimes. The unit does not necessarily need to focus on online sexual crimes against children, but these must be a clear part of the agency/unit's remit.

5.2.3) Training on child-friendly investigations	Qualitative rating 0-2; 2=best	Economist Impact country research		Total score across the following 2 qualitative indicators: 5.2.3a) Child- and adolescent-friendly tools and standards for investigators (0-1) 5.2.3b) Child- and adolescent-friendly tools and standards - interviewing children (0-1)
5.2.3a) Child- and adolescent-friendly tools and standards for investigators	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact country research	Has the government or an organisation accepted by the government adapted tools and standards used by CSEA investigators to be child- and adolescent-friendly?	
5.2.3b) Child- and adolescent-friendly tools and standards - interviewing children	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact country research	Do these tools and standards include procedures for interviewing or taking a statement from children?	
5.2.4) Police personnel per 100,000 persons	Police personnel per 100,000 persons	UNODC	How many police personnel are there per 100,000 persons in the country?	
5.3) Capacity of the Judicial System				
5.3.1) Guidelines & training for prosecutors & judges	Qualitative rating 0-3; 3=best	Economist Impact country research		Total score across the following 3 qualitative indicators: 5.3.1a) Prosecutors and judges - child-friendly training (0-1) 5.3.1b) Prosecutors and judges - trauma-informed training (0-1) 5.3.1c) Prosecutors and judges - training on cases of sexual abuse (0-1)
5.3.1a) Prosecutors and judges - child-friendly training	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact country research	Are prosecutors, judges, other related personnel required to receive child-friendly training?	Training on the topic should be required and not an optional course or elective within initial or continuing education offered to prosecutors, judges and other justice officials.
5.3.1b) Prosecutors and judges - trauma-informed training	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact country research	Are prosecutors, judges, other related personnel required to receive trauma-informed training?	Training on the topic should be required and not an optional course or elective within initial or continuing education offered to prosecutors, judges and other justice officials.
5.3.1c) Prosecutors and judges - training on cases of sexual abuse	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact country research	Are prosecutors, judges, other related personnel required to receive training on cases of sexual abuse?	Training on the topic should be required and not an optional course or elective within initial or continuing education offered to prosecutors, judges and other justice officials.
5.3.2) Child-friendly court processes	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact country research	Does the country have rules in place to ensure that there are child-friendly processes in court?	
5.3.3) Access to legal aid for (alleged) juvenile offenders	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact country research	Are children that are suspected or accused of sexual exploitation or abuse entitled to free or subsidised legal aid?	
5.4) Monitoring & Evaluation of the Justice System				
5.4.1) Evaluation processes	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact country research	Has the country conducted an assessment or evaluation of its justice system response to child sexual exploitation and abuse in the past five years?	
5.4.2) Regulatory Enforcement	Score 0-1; 1=best	World Justice Project	Does the country have regulations that are fairly and effectively enforced?	Composite score evaluating the extent to which regulations are fairly and effectively implemented and enforced. Regulations, both legal and administrative, structure behaviours within and outside of the government. This factor does not assess which activities a government chooses to regulate, nor does it consider how much regulation of a particular activity is appropriate. Rather, it examines how regulations are implemented and enforced.
5.4.3) Civil Justice	Score 0-1; 1=best	World Justice Project	Can ordinary people resolve their grievances peacefully and effectively through the civil justice system?	Composite score evaluating whether ordinary people can resolve their grievances peacefully and effectively through the civil justice system. It

				measures whether civil justice systems are accessible and affordable as well as free of discrimination, corruption, and improper influence by public officials. It examines whether court proceedings are conducted without unreasonable delays and whether decisions are enforced effectively. It also measures the accessibility, impartiality, and effectiveness of alternative dispute resolution mechanisms.
5.4.4) Criminal Justice	Score 0-1; 1=best	World Justice Project	Does the country have an effective criminal justice system?	Composite score evaluating a country's criminal justice system. An effective criminal justice system is a key aspect of the rule of law, as it constitutes the conventional mechanism to redress grievances and bring action against individuals for offenses against society.
5.4.5) Data on CSEA cases	Qualitative rating 0-3; 3=best	Economist Impact country research		Total score across the following 3 qualitative indicators: 5.4.5a) Data on arrests (0-1) 5.4.5b) Data on indictments (0-1) 5.4.5c) Data on convictions (0-1)
5.4.5a) Data on arrests	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact country research	Does the government publish data on the number of CSEA-related arrests?	Credit is given for government or government-affiliated publications that have data on charges or indictments for CSEA-related offences. Credit is given for data provided as a percentage or as the number of total cases.
5.4.5b) Data on indictments	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact country research	Does the government publish data on charges or indictments for CSEA-related offences?	Credit is given for government or government-affiliated publications that have data on the percentage of child sexual abuse and exploitation cases resulting in indictment.
5.4.5c) Data on convictions	Qualitative rating 0-1; 1=best	Economist Impact country research	Does the government publish data on case outcomes for CSEA-related offences?	Credit is given for government or government-affiliated publications that have data on case outcomes (i.e. convictions) for CSEA-related offences. Credit is given for data provided as a percentage or as the number of total cases.