

## State of the Response: State Actions to Address the Pandemic Report Methodology

This document contains the methodological and analytical details for each of the five key areas analyzed in the State of the Response report. Although the metrics and analyses vary somewhat from topic to topic, each topic area analysis followed the same general format:

1. Indicating whether each state was fully, partially, or not at all implementing each recommendation
2. Summing the total number of implemented recommendations for each state
3. Categorizing each state into on-track, lagging, or off-track groups based on the number of implemented recommendations.

### Employer Guidelines

Based on the SAFER recommendations and insight from subject matter experts, NSC evaluated each state's website (coronavirus-specific and public health sites) and other online resources on how well the state implemented the following workplace guidelines.

1. **Physical distancing.** States received a "1" if they recommended clear physical distancing guidelines where appropriate for workplaces. States received a "0.5" if they casually recommended physical distancing for workplaces or simply referred to an external source like the CDC. States received a "0" if they made no mention of physical distancing guidelines for workplaces.
2. **Testing.** States received a "1" if they recommended clear testing guidelines or procedures for workplaces. States received a "0.5" if they casually recommended that employees seek testing when they have symptoms or have been in close contact with someone known to have the coronavirus. States received a "0" if they made no mention of testing guidelines for workplace settings.
3. **Contact tracing.** States received a "1" if they recommended clear contact tracing guidelines and procedures for employers on tracking exposure in their businesses. States received a "0.5" if they casually recommended contact tracing for workplaces or simply referred employers to coordinate with the public health department. States received a "0" if they made no mention of contact tracing guidelines for workplaces.
4. **Cleaning.** States received a "1" if they recommended clear cleaning and disinfection guidelines where appropriate for workplaces. States received a "0.5" if they casually recommended cleaning and disinfection for workplaces or simply referred to an external source like the CDC. States received a "0" if they made no mention of cleaning and disinfection guidelines for workplaces.

5. **Face coverings.** States received a “1” if they recommended wearing face coverings where appropriate for workplaces. States received a “0.5” if they casually recommended face coverings for workplaces or simply referred to an external source like the CDC. States received a “0” if they made no mention of face coverings for workplaces.

Scores were summed across the five workplace guideline categories for each state so that the overall score for each state could range from 0 – 5 in 0.5 increments. The average overall score across the states was approximately 3.5 guidelines implemented. The states were grouped into three categories based on scoring on-track (4.5 – 5 guidelines implemented or top third percentile), lagging (3 – 4 guidelines implemented or middle third percentile), or off-track (0 – 2.5 guidelines implemented or bottom third percentile). Nine states were categorized as on-track. Thirty-five states were categorized as lagging. Seven states were categorized as off-track (see Table 1).

**Table 1. Ratings for Employer Guidelines**

State	Distancing	Testing	Tracing	Cleaning	Face Coverings	Total	Category
Alabama	1	0	0	1	1	3	Lagging
Alaska	1	0	0	1	0.5	2.5	Off-Track
Arizona	1	0	0	1	1	3	Lagging
Arkansas	1	0	0.5	0.5	1	3	Lagging
California	1	0.5	1	1	1	4.5	On-Track
Colorado	1	0	0.5	1	1	3.5	Lagging
Connecticut	1	0	0.5	1	1	3.5	Lagging
Delaware	1	0	0	1	1	3	Lagging
District of Columbia	1	0	0.5	1	1	3.5	Lagging
Florida	0.5	0	0	0.5	0.5	1.5	Off-Track
Georgia	1	0	0	1	0.5	2.5	Off-Track
Hawaii	1	0	0	1	1	3	Lagging
Idaho	1	0	0	1	0.5	2.5	Off-Track
Illinois	1	0	0	1	1	3	Lagging
Indiana	1	0.5	0	1	1	3.5	Lagging
Iowa	1	0	0	1	1	3	Lagging
Kansas	1	0	1	1	1	4	Lagging
Kentucky	1	0.5	1	1	1	4.5	On-Track
Louisiana	1	0	0	1	1	3	Lagging
Maine	1	0	0.5	1	1	3.5	Lagging
Maryland	1	0	0	1	1	3	Lagging
Massachusetts	1	0	1	1	1	4	Lagging
Michigan	1	0	1	1	1	4	Lagging
Minnesota	1	0	1	1	1	4	Lagging
Mississippi	1	0	0	1	0.5	2.5	Off-Track
Missouri	1	0	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.5	Off-Track

Montana	1	0	0.5	0.5	1	3	Lagging
Nebraska	1	0	0.5	1	0.5	3	Lagging
Nevada	1	0.5	1	1	1	4.5	On-Track
New Hampshire	1	0	0	1	1	3	Lagging
New Jersey	1	0	1	1	1	4	Lagging
New Mexico	1	0.5	1	1	1	4.5	On-Track
New York	1	0.5	1	1	1	4.5	On-Track
North Carolina	1	0	0	1	1	3	Lagging
North Dakota	1	0	0.5	1	0.5	3	Lagging
Ohio	1	0.5	1	1	1	4.5	On-Track
Oklahoma	0.5	0	0	1	0.5	2	Off-Track
Oregon	1	0.5	1	1	1	4.5	On-Track
Pennsylvania	1	0	1	1	1	4	Lagging
Rhode Island	1	0.5	1	1	1	4.5	On-Track
South Carolina	1	0	1	1	1	4	Lagging
South Dakota	1	0	1	1	1	4	Lagging
Tennessee	1	0	0	1	1	3	Lagging
Texas	1	0	0	1	1	3	Lagging
Utah	1	1	1	1	1	5	On-Track
Vermont	1	0	1	1	1	4	Lagging
Virginia	1	0	1	1	1	4	Lagging
Washington	1	0	1	1	1	4	Lagging
West Virginia	1	0	1	1	1	4	Lagging
Wisconsin	1	0	1	1	1	4	Lagging
Wyoming	1	0	0.5	1	1	3.5	Lagging

## Testing

NSC evaluated each state on two criteria for testing capacity and availability: whether the percentage of positive coronavirus cases was less than or equal to a rate of 5%, and whether the state exceeded federal testing standards.

1. **Positivity rate of coronavirus tests.** States received a “1” if their coronavirus test positivity rate was 5% or lower and received a “0” if their coronavirus test positivity rate was higher than 5%. For the purposes of this report, all positivity rate data are current as of 9/10/20.
2. **Exceeding the federal testing standard.** This indicator looked at whether states mandated coverage of testing beyond what the federal government mandated in the CARES Act (usually to include surveillance testing for high-risk occupations). The federal government required health coverage for coronavirus testing – including the test itself, the related visit, and other services related to testing – with no cost-sharing for people covered by most private health plans, Medicare, and Medicaid. Federal coverage requirements do not apply when conducted as part of employee “return to work” programs. Therefore, states received a “1” if they mandated further coverage

requirements, which could include the testing for workers in essential industries like health care facilities and grocery stores.<sup>1</sup> States received a “0.5” if they recommended but did not require further coverage for testing beyond federal standards. States received a “0” if they did not mandate any further coverage for testing beyond the federal guidelines.

Scores were summed across the two testing criteria for each state so that the overall score for each state could range from 0 – 2 in 0.5 increments. The states were grouped into three categories based on meeting both criteria in some capacity (1.5 – 2), meeting part or all of one criterion (0.5 - 1), or meeting no criteria (0). Twelve states fell into the on-track category. Seventeen states fell into the lagging category. Twenty-two states fell into the off-track category (see Table 2).

**Table 2. Ratings for Testing Criteria**

State	Positivity Rate	Exceed Federal	Total	Category
Alabama	0	0	0	Off-Track
Alaska	1	1	2	On-Track
Arizona	0	1	1	Lagging
Arkansas	0	0	0	Off-Track
California	1	1	2	On-Track
Colorado	1	1	2	On-Track
Connecticut	1	0	1	Lagging
Delaware	0	0	0	Off-Track
District of Columbia	1	1	2	On-Track
Florida	0	0	0	Off-Track
Georgia	0	0	0	Off-Track
Hawaii	1	0	1	Lagging
Idaho	0	0.5	0.5	Lagging
Illinois	1	0	1	Lagging
Indiana	0	0	0	Off-Track
Iowa	0	0	0	Off-Track
Kansas	0	0	0	Off-Track
Kentucky	0	0	0	Off-Track
Louisiana	0	1	1	Lagging
Maine	1	1	2	On-Track
Maryland	0	1	1	Lagging
Massachusetts	1	1	2	On-Track
Michigan	1	0	1	Lagging
Minnesota	0	0	0	Off-Track
Mississippi	0	0	0	Off-Track
Missouri	0	0	0	Off-Track

<sup>1</sup> <https://www.healthsystemtracker.org/brief/covid-19-test-prices-and-payment-policy>

Montana	1	0	1	Lagging
Nebraska	0	0	0	Off-Track
Nevada	0	1	1	Lagging
New Hampshire	1	0	1	Lagging
New Jersey	1	1	2	On-Track
New Mexico	1	1	2	On-Track
New York	1	1	2	On-Track
North Carolina	0	0	0	Off-Track
North Dakota	0	0.5	0.5	Lagging
Ohio	1	0	1	Lagging
Oklahoma	0	0	0	Off-Track
Oregon	1	0	1	Lagging
Pennsylvania	0	0	0	Off-Track
Rhode Island	1	1	2	On-Track
South Carolina	0	0	0	Off-Track
South Dakota	0	0	0	Off-Track
Tennessee	0	0	0	Off-Track
Texas	0	0.5	0.5	Lagging
Utah	0	0	0	Off-Track
Vermont	1	1	2	On-Track
Virginia	0	0	0	Off-Track
Washington	1	1	2	On-Track
West Virginia	0	1	1	Lagging
Wisconsin	0	0	0	Off-Track
Wyoming	1	0	1	Lagging

## Contact Tracing

NSC evaluated each state on three criteria for contact tracing capacity: whether they were hiring enough contact tracers, whether they were utilizing technology to support contact tracing, and whether they provided specific guidelines for employees on contact tracing.

1. **Hiring enough contact tracers.** The data used to determine whether a state had enough contract tracers was based on analysis from COVID Act Now,<sup>2</sup> which models the percentage of needed contact tracers hired for each state assuming that each new case of the coronavirus requires five full-time contact tracers. Therefore, their contact tracing metric measures the percentage of new cases for which all contacts can be traced within 48 hours relative to available contact tracing staff in each state. States received a “1” if they hired at least 90% of the contact tracers needed to meet their positivity rate needs. States received a “0.5” if they hired at least 50% of the contact tracers needed to meet their positivity rate needs. States received a “0” if they hired

<sup>2</sup> [www.covidactnow.org](http://www.covidactnow.org)

less than 50% of the contact tracers needed to meet their positivity rate needs. For the purposes of this report, all contact tracing hiring data are current as of 9/10/20.

2. **Utilizing technology to support contact tracing.** The data used to determine technology utilization for contact tracing came from an analysis completed by the National Academy for State Health Policy.<sup>3</sup> States received a “1” if they were using some form of technology (e.g., Salesforce, mobile applications, interactive websites) to help conduct contact tracing efforts. States received a “0” if they did not use any technology to assist in contact tracing efforts. For the purposes of this report, all technology utilization data are current as of 9/10/20.
3. **Contact tracing employer guidelines.** States received a “1” if they recommended clear contact tracing guidelines and procedures for employers on tracking exposure in their businesses. States received a “0.5” if they casually recommended contact tracing for workplaces or simply referred employers to coordinate with the public health department. States received a “0” if they made no mention of contact tracing guidelines for workplaces.

Scores were summed across the three contact tracing criteria for each state so that the overall score for each state could range from 0 – 3 in 0.5 increments. The average overall score across the states was approximately 1.5 criteria met. The states were grouped into three categories based on scoring on-track (2.5 – 3 criteria met or top third percentile), lagging (1 – 2 criteria met or middle third percentile), or off-track (0 – 0.5 criteria met or bottom third percentile). Ten states were categorized as on-track. Thirty-eight states were categorized as lagging. Three states were categorized as off-track (see Table 3).

**Table 3. Ratings for Contact Tracing Criteria**

State	Employer Guidelines	Hired Tracers	Utilizing Technology	Total	Category
Alabama	0	0	1	1	Lagging
Alaska	0	0.5	1	1.5	Lagging
Arizona	0	0	1	1	Lagging
Arkansas	0.5	0	1	1.5	Lagging
California	1	0.5	1	2.5	On-Track
Colorado	0.5	0	1	1.5	Lagging
Connecticut	0.5	1	1	2.5	On-Track
Delaware	0	0	1	1	Lagging
District of Columbia	0.5	1	0	1.5	Lagging
Florida	0	0	1	1	Lagging
Georgia	0	0	1	1	Lagging
Hawaii	0	0	1	1	Lagging

<sup>3</sup> <https://www.nashp.org/state-approaches-to-contact-tracing-covid-19/#tab-id-6>

Idaho	0	0	1	1	Lagging
Illinois	0	0	1	1	Lagging
Indiana	0	0	1	1	Lagging
Iowa	0	0	0	0	Off-Track
Kansas	1	0	1	2	Lagging
Kentucky	1	0	1	2	Lagging
Louisiana	0	0	1	1	Lagging
Maine	0.5	0.5	1	2	Lagging
Maryland	0	0	1	1	Lagging
Massachusetts	1	1	1	3	On-Track
Michigan	1	0	1	2	Lagging
Minnesota	1	0	1	2	Lagging
Mississippi	0	0	0	0	Off-Track
Missouri	0.5	0	1	1.5	Lagging
Montana	0.5	0	0	0.5	Off-Track
Nebraska	0.5	0.5	1	2	Lagging
Nevada	1	0	1	2	Lagging
New Hampshire	0	0.5	1	1.5	Lagging
New Jersey	1	1	1	3	On-Track
New Mexico	1	0.5	1	2.5	On-Track
New York	1	1	1	3	On-Track
North Carolina	0	0	1	1	Lagging
North Dakota	0.5	0	1	1.5	Lagging
Ohio	1	0	1	2	Lagging
Oklahoma	0	0	1	1	Lagging
Oregon	1	0.5	1	2.5	On-Track
Pennsylvania	1	0	1	2	Lagging
Rhode Island	1	0	1	2	Lagging
South Carolina	1	0	1	2	Lagging
South Dakota	1	0	1	2	Lagging
Tennessee	0	0	1	1	Lagging
Texas	0	0	1	1	Lagging
Utah	1	0.5	1	2.5	On-Track
Vermont	1	1	1	3	On-Track
Virginia	1	0	1	2	Lagging
Washington	1	1	1	3	On-Track
West Virginia	1	0	1	2	Lagging
Wisconsin	1	0	1	2	Lagging
Wyoming	0.5	0	1	1.5	Lagging

### Mental Health and Substance Use

NSC utilized the recently published policy statements on Medicaid and mental health to identify the following criteria states should use to ensure adequate access to behavioral health care and substance use treatment.

1. **Medicaid expansion.** States received a “1” if they expanded Medicaid eligibility as allowed under the Affordable Care Act. States received a “0” if they did not expand Medicaid eligibility.
2. **Telehealth parity (private insurers).** States received a “1” if they implemented payment parity laws for telehealth and in-person mental health services for private insurers. States received a “0” if they did not implement payment parity laws for private insurers.
3. **Telehealth parity (Medicaid).** States received a “1” if they implemented payment parity laws for telehealth and in-person mental health services for Medicaid. States received a “0” if they did not implement payment parity laws for Medicaid.
4. **Licensure requirements.** States received a “1” if they loosened requirements for licensure out-of-state medical providers who provide telehealth services. States received a “0” if they did not loosen licensure requirements for telehealth.
5. **Behavioral health.** States received a “1” if they allowed behavioral health to be provided through telehealth. States received a “0” if they did not include behavioral health as a telehealth option.
6. **DEA waiver for opioid treatment.** States received a “1” if they implemented the Drug Enforcement Agency waiver allowing buprenorphine treatment to be initiated through telehealth without an in-person meeting. States received a “0” if they did not implement the DEA waiver or no evidence of implementing the waiver could be found.
7. **Request blanket exception for opioid treatment providers.** States received a “1” if they requested a blanket exception for opioid treatment programs to provide 28-day take-home doses of opioid treatment medication for patients with opioid use disorder. States received a “0” if they did not request this opioid treatment program exception or no evidence of the exception could be found.
8. **Banning prior authorization.** States received a “1” if they removed prior authorization for treatments within their Medicaid programs, including substance use treatment and behavioral health treatment. States received a “0” if they did not ban prior authorization requirements.
9. **Permanently expand telehealth.** States received a “1” if they legislated permanent expansion of telehealth services because of comprehensive changes made because of the pandemic. States received a “0.5” if they legislated permanent expansion of telehealth services because of slight changes made due to the pandemic. States received a “0” if they did not permanently expand telehealth coverage.

Scores were summed across the nine mental health criteria for each state so that the overall score for each state could range from 0 – 9 in 0.5 increments. The average overall score across the states was approximately 5.8 criteria met. The states were grouped into three categories based on scoring on-track (7 – 9 criteria met or top third percentile), lagging (5 –



6.5 criteria met or middle third percentile), or off-track (0 – 4.5 criteria met or bottom third percentile). Fifteen states were categorized as on-track. Twenty-nine states were categorized as lagging. Seven states were categorized as off-track (see Table 4).

Table 4. Ratings for Mental Health and Substance Use Criteria

State	Medicaid Expansion	Telehealth Parity (Private)	Telehealth Parity (Medicaid)	Licensure	Behavioral Health	DEA	OTP Exception	Prior Auth Ban	Permanent Expansion	Total	Category
Alabama	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	3	Off-Track
Alaska	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0.5	6.5	Lagging
Arizona	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	7	On-Track
Arkansas	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	7	On-Track
California	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	8	On-Track
Colorado	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	6	Lagging
Connecticut	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	6	Lagging
Delaware	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0.5	7.5	On-Track
District of Columbia	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0.5	4.5	Off-Track
Florida	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	5	Lagging
Georgia	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	5	Lagging
Hawaii	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	6	Lagging
Idaho	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	On-Track
Illinois	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	7	On-Track
Indiana	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	5	Lagging
Iowa	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	6	Lagging
Kansas	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0.5	3.5	Off-Track
Kentucky	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0.5	6.5	Lagging
Louisiana	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	6	Lagging
Maine	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	7	On-Track
Maryland	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0.5	6.5	Lagging
Massachusetts	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	7	On-Track
Michigan	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0.5	5.5	Lagging
Minnesota	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	6	Lagging
Mississippi	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	5	Lagging
Missouri	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0.5	6.5	Lagging
Montana	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	5	Lagging

Nebraska	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	6	Lagging
Nevada	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	5	Lagging
New Hampshire	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	On-Track
New Jersey	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	6	Lagging
New Mexico	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	8	On-Track
New York	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	7	On-Track
North Carolina	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	5	Lagging
North Dakota	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	6	Lagging
Ohio	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	6	Lagging
Oklahoma	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	5	Lagging
Oregon	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	6	Lagging
Pennsylvania	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	5	Lagging
Rhode Island	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	7	On-Track
South Carolina	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	4	Off-Track
South Dakota	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	Off-Track
Tennessee	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0.5	4.5	Off-Track
Texas	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	5	Lagging
Utah	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	7	On-Track
Vermont	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	8	On-Track
Virginia	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	5	Lagging
Washington	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	8	On-Track
West Virginia	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	5	Lagging
Wisconsin	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	5	Lagging
Wyoming	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	3	Off-Track

## Roadway

NSC evaluated each state on specific criteria related to decreasing motor vehicle injuries and fatalities. The three metrics were selected based on preliminary data from states and anecdotal evidence coming from law enforcement demonstrating the likely causes of increases in motor vehicle fatalities during the pandemic.

1. **Automated enforcement.** States received a “1” if they allow for red light cameras and speed cameras to increase enforcement of traffic safety laws. States received a “0.5” if they allowed either red light cameras or speed cameras. States received a “0” if they do not allow for either of these enforcement tools.
2. **Primary seatbelt laws.** States received a “1” if they enacted primary seatbelt laws that allow a police officer to stop and cite motorists solely for not using a seatbelt. States received a “0” if they did not enact primary enforcement seatbelt laws.
3. **All offender ignition interlock.** States received a “1” if they implemented all-offender ignition interlock requirements for drivers after a drunk driving arrest, which prevents a vehicle from starting if the driver has a blood alcohol content that exceeds a specific limit. States received a “0” if they did not implement these laws.

Scores were summed across the three transportation criteria for each state so that the overall score for each state could range from 0 – 3 in 0.5 increments. The average overall score across the states was approximately 1.7 criteria met. The states were grouped into three categories based on scoring on-track (2.5 – 3 criteria met or top third percentile), lagging (1 – 2 criteria met or middle third percentile), or off-track (0 – 0.5 criteria met or bottom third percentile). Thirteen states were categorized as on-track. Thirty-three states were categorized as lagging. Five states were categorized as off-track (see Table 5).

**Table 5. Ratings for Roadway Criteria**

State	Automated Enforcement	Primary Seatbelt	Ignition Interlock	Total	Category
Alabama	1	1	1	3	On-Track
Alaska	0	1	1	2	Lagging
Arizona	1	0	0	1	Lagging
Arkansas	0	1	1	2	Lagging
California	0.5	1	0	1.5	Lagging
Colorado	1	0	1	2	Lagging
Connecticut	0	1	1	2	Lagging
Delaware	0.5	1	1	2.5	On-Track
District of Columbia	1	1	1	3	On-Track
Florida	0.5	1	0	1.5	Lagging
Georgia	1	1	0	2	Lagging
Hawaii	0	1	1	2	Lagging

Idaho	0	0	1	1	Lagging
Illinois	1	1	1	3	On-Track
Indiana	0	1	0	1	Lagging
Iowa	1	1	1	3	On-Track
Kansas	0	1	1	2	Lagging
Kentucky	0	1	1	2	Lagging
Louisiana	1	1	1	3	On-Track
Maine	0	1	1	2	Lagging
Maryland	1	1	1	3	On-Track
Massachusetts	0	0	0	0	Off-Track
Michigan	0	1	0	1	Lagging
Minnesota	0	1	0	1	Lagging
Mississippi	0	1	0	1	Lagging
Missouri	0.5	0	1	1.5	Lagging
Montana	0	0	0	0	Off-Track
Nebraska	0	0	1	1	Lagging
Nevada	0	0	1	1	Lagging
New Hampshire	0	0	1	1	Lagging
New Jersey	0	0	1	1	Lagging
New Mexico	0.5	1	1	2.5	On-Track
New York	1	1	1	3	On-Track
North Carolina	0.5	1	0	1.5	Lagging
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	Off-Track
Ohio	1	0	0	1	Lagging
Oklahoma	0	1	1	2	Lagging
Oregon	1	1	1	3	On-Track
Pennsylvania	1	0	0	1	Lagging
Rhode Island	1	1	1	3	On-Track
South Carolina	0	1	0	1	Lagging
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	Off-Track
Tennessee	1	1	1	3	On-Track
Texas	0	1	1	2	Lagging
Utah	0	1	1	2	Lagging
Vermont	0	0	1	1	Lagging
Virginia	0.5	0	1	1.5	Lagging
Washington	1	1	1	3	On-Track
West Virginia	0	1	1	2	Lagging
Wisconsin	0	1	0	1	Lagging
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	Off-Track

### Overall Scoring

The overall scoring for each state was based on all five key topic areas. States received a “1” in each topic area if they scored in the “on-track” category for that area. States received a “0.5” if they scored in the “lagging” category for that topic area. States received a “0” if they scored in the “off-track” category for that area. These scores were summed across the five topic areas

for each state so that the overall score for each state could range from 0 – 5 in 0.5 increments. The average overall score across the states was approximately 2.6 topic areas addressed. The states were grouped into three categories based on scoring on-track (3.5 – 5 topic areas addressed or top third percentile), lagging (2 – 3 topic areas addressed or middle third percentile), or off-track (0 – 1.5 topic areas addressed or bottom third percentile). Twelve states were categorized as on-track. Twenty-nine states were categorized as lagging, and ten states were categorized as off-track (see Table 6).

**Table 6. Overall Ratings Based on All Criteria**

State	Employer Guidelines	Testing	Tracing	Mental Health	Transportation	Total	Category
Alabama	0.5	0	0.5	0	1	2	Lagging
Alaska	0	1	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.5	Lagging
Arizona	0.5	0.5	0.5	1	0.5	3	Lagging
Arkansas	0.5	0	0.5	1	0.5	2.5	Lagging
California	1	1	1	1	0.5	4.5	On-Track
Colorado	0.5	1	0.5	0.5	0.5	3	Lagging
Connecticut	0.5	0.5	1	0.5	0.5	3	Lagging
Delaware	0.5	0	0.5	1	1	3	Lagging
District of Columbia	0.5	1	0.5	0	1	3	Lagging
Florida	0	0	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.5	Off-Track
Georgia	0	0	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.5	Off-Track
Hawaii	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.5	Lagging
Idaho	0	0.5	0.5	1	0.5	2.5	Lagging
Illinois	0.5	0.5	0.5	1	1	3.5	On-Track
Indiana	0.5	0	0.5	0.5	0.5	2	Lagging
Iowa	0.5	0	0	0.5	1	2	Lagging
Kansas	0.5	0	0.5	0	0.5	1.5	Off-Track
Kentucky	1	0	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.5	Lagging
Louisiana	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	1	3	Lagging
Maine	0.5	1	0.5	1	0.5	3.5	On-Track
Maryland	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	1	3	Lagging
Massachusetts	0.5	1	1	1	0	3.5	On-Track
Michigan	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.5	Lagging
Minnesota	0.5	0	0.5	0.5	0.5	2	Lagging
Mississippi	0	0	0	0.5	0.5	1	Off-Track
Missouri	0	0	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.5	Off-Track
Montana	0.5	0.5	0	0.5	0	1.5	Off-Track
Nebraska	0.5	0	0.5	0.5	0.5	2	Lagging
Nevada	1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	3	Lagging
New Hampshire	0.5	0.5	0.5	1	0.5	3	Lagging
New Jersey	0.5	1	1	0.5	0.5	3.5	On-Track
New Mexico	1	1	1	1	1	5	On-Track
New York	1	1	1	1	1	5	On-Track
North Carolina	0.5	0	0.5	0.5	0.5	2	Lagging

North Dakota	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0	2	Lagging
Ohio	1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	3	Lagging
Oklahoma	0	0	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.5	Off-Track
Oregon	1	0.5	1	0.5	1	4	On-Track
Pennsylvania	0.5	0	0.5	0.5	0.5	2	Lagging
Rhode Island	1	1	0.5	1	1	4.5	On-Track
South Carolina	0.5	0	0.5	0	0.5	1.5	Off-Track
South Dakota	0.5	0	0.5	0	0	1	Off-Track
Tennessee	0.5	0	0.5	0	1	2	Lagging
Texas	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.5	Lagging
Utah	1	0	1	1	0.5	3.5	On-Track
Vermont	0.5	1	1	1	0.5	4	On-Track
Virginia	0.5	0	0.5	0.5	0.5	2	Lagging
Washington	0.5	1	1	1	1	4.5	On-Track
West Virginia	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.5	Lagging
Wisconsin	0.5	0	0.5	0.5	0.5	2	Lagging
Wyoming	0.5	0.5	0.5	0	0	1.5	Off-Track