



SIECUS

State Profile

HAWAII

In Fiscal Year 2013,¹ the state of Hawaii received:

- **Division of Adolescent and School Health funds totaling \$64,283**
- **Personal Responsibility Education Program funds totaling \$250,000**
- **Title V State Abstinence Education Program funds totaling \$142,146**

In Fiscal Year 2013, local entities in Hawaii received:

- **Teen Pregnancy Prevention Initiative funds totaling \$1,969,935**

SEXUALITY EDUCATION LAW AND POLICY

Hawaii law states that sexuality education programs must provide “medically accurate and factual information that is age appropriate and includes education on abstinence, contraception, and methods of disease prevention to prevent unintended pregnancy and sexually transmitted disease, including human immunodeficiency virus.”²

Hawaii’s education policy states that, “in order to help students make decisions that promote healthy behaviors, the Department of Education shall instruct students that abstention from sexual intercourse is the surest and most responsible way to prevent unintended pregnancies, sexually transmitted diseases [STDs] such as HIV/AIDS, and consequent emotional distress.”³ The policy specifies that programs shall help students remain abstinent, help currently sexually active students become abstinent, and “provide youth with information on and skill development in the use of protective devices and methods for the purpose of preventing sexually transmitted diseases and pregnancy.”⁴

Hawaii’s education policy further states that birth control devices may be discussed during human reproduction studies; however, “the distribution of condoms and other prophylactic devices to students shall be prohibited in the classroom, on the school campus, or at any school-related activities.”⁵

Hawaii’s *Content and Performance Standards* for health courses also state that sexual health should be addressed and tells schools which content areas are to be covered, but does not give curricula guidelines, suggest curricula, or go into detail regarding what topics should be discussed.

Hawaii does not require parental permission for students to participate in sexuality or HIV/AIDS education, nor does it say whether parents or guardians can remove their children from such classes.

See [Hawaii Revised Statute § 321-11.1](#); [Hawaii Board of Education Policies 2100, 2110, and 2245](#); and [Hawaii Content and Performance Standards III Database](#).

2013 STATE LEGISLATIVE SESSION ACTIVITY

Bill to Require Comprehensive Sexuality Education in Public Schools

Hawaii's comprehensive sex education bill, SB 389 and its companion, HB 399, introduced in January 2013, would require that state funded sexual health programs provide medically accurate, age-appropriate, and fact-based education that includes lessons on healthy relationships and communication skills building. The Senate bill was referred to the Health and Education Committee, but did not advance. The House bill, however, was passed out of the Hawaii State House on March 5, 2013. The bill is currently pending in the Senate conference committee and carried over into the 2014 legislative session.

In addition to new comprehensive sex education legislation, Senate concurrent resolution SCR 77 requested that sexual health education be taught uniformly across Hawaii's public schools. The Senate Committee on Education passed the resolution out of committee, sending it to the Committee on Ways and Means, where it did not advance.

YOUTH SEXUAL HEALTH DATA

SIECUS has compiled the following data to provide an overview of adolescent sexual health in Hawaii. The data collected represents the most current information available.

Hawaii Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) Data⁶

- In 2013, 37.7% of female high school students and 33.9% of male high school students in Hawaii reported ever having had sexual intercourse, compared to 46% of female high school students and 47.5% of male high school students nationwide.
- In 2013, 3.3% of female high school students and 4.7% of male high school students in Hawaii reported having had sexual intercourse before age 13, compared to 3.1% of female high school students and 8.3% of male high school students nationwide.
- In 2013, 28.8% of female high school students and 20.2% of male high school students in Hawaii reported being currently sexually active (defined as having had sexual intercourse in the three months prior to the survey), compared to 35.2% of female high school students and 32.7% of male high school students nationwide.
- In 2013, 12.3% of female high school students and 8.8% of male high school students in Hawaii who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey reported experiencing physical dating violence one or more times during that time period (defined as being hit, slammed into something, or injured with an object or weapon on purpose by someone they were dating or going out with), compared to 13% of female high school students and 7.4% of male high school students nationwide.

Visit the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's [Youth Online database](#) for additional information on sexual behaviors.

Hawaii Teen Pregnancy, HIV/AIDS, and Other STD Data

Teen Pregnancy, Birth, and Abortion

- In 2010, Hawaii's teen pregnancy rate ranked 10th in the United States, with a rate of 65 pregnancies per 1,000 young women ages 15–19, compared to the national rate of 57 per 1,000.⁷ There were a total of 2,680 pregnancies among young women ages 15–19 reported in Hawaii in 2010.⁸
- In 2012, Hawaii's teen birth rate ranked 26th in the United States, with a rate of 28.1 births per 1,000 young women ages 15–19, compared to the national rate of 29.4 per 1,000.⁹ In 2012, there were a total of 1,108 live births to young women ages 15–19 reported in Hawaii.¹⁰
- In 2010, Hawaii's teen abortion rate ranked fourth in the United States, with a rate of 23 abortions per 1,000 young women ages 15–19, compared to the national rate of 15 per 1,000.¹¹ There were a total of 970 abortions among young women ages 15–19 reported in Hawaii in 2010.¹²

HIV and AIDS

- In 2011, the rate of diagnosis of HIV infection among adolescents ages 13–19 in Hawaii was 6.8 per 100,000, compared to the national rate of 7.6 per 100,000.¹³
- In 2011, the rate of AIDS diagnoses among adolescents ages 13–19 in Hawaii was 0.9 per 100,000, compared to the national rate of 1.9 per 100,000.¹⁴
- In 2011, the rate of diagnosis of HIV infection among young adults ages 20–24 in Hawaii was 4.2 per 100,000, compared to the national rate of 36.3 per 100,000.¹⁵
- In 2011, the rate of AIDS diagnoses among young adults aged 20–24 years in Hawaii was 3.2 per 100,000, compared to the national rate of 10.9 per 100,000.¹⁶

Sexually Transmitted Diseases

- In 2012, Hawaii ranked 35th in the United States for reported cases of chlamydia among young people ages 15–19, with an infection rate of 1,672.9 cases per 100,000, compared to the national rate of 2,001.7 cases per 100,000. In 2012, there were a total of 1,398 cases of chlamydia reported among young people ages 15–19 in Hawaii.¹⁷
- In 2012, Hawaii ranked 41st in the United States for reported cases of gonorrhea among young people ages 15–19, with an infection rate of 143.6 cases per 100,000, compared to the national rate of 376.8 cases per 100,000. In 2012, there were a total of 120 cases of gonorrhea reported among young people ages 15–19 in Hawaii.¹⁸
- In 2012, Hawaii ranked 26th in the United States for reported cases of primary and secondary syphilis among young people ages 15–19, with an infection rate of 2.4 cases per 100,000, compared to the national rate of 4.1 cases per 100,000. In 2012, there were two cases of syphilis among young people ages 15–19 reported in Hawaii.¹⁹

FEDERAL FUNDING FOR SEX EDUCATION, TEEN PREGNANCY PREVENTION, AND ABSTINENCE-ONLY-UNTIL-MARRIAGE PROGRAMS

President's Teen Pregnancy Prevention Initiative

The President's Teen Pregnancy Prevention Initiative (TPPI) funds medically accurate and age-appropriate programs to reduce teen pregnancy. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Adolescent Health (OAH) administers the grant program, which totaled \$105 million in discretionary funding for FY 2013. TPPI consists of two funding tiers that provide grants to local public and private entities. Tier 1 totals \$75 million and provides funding for the replication of evidence-based programs proven to prevent unintended teen pregnancy and address underlying behavioral risk factors. Tier 2 totals \$25 million and provides funding to develop and test additional models and innovative strategies. A portion of the Tier 2 funds, \$15.2 million, was allocated for research and demonstration grants to test innovative approaches, while the remaining funding, \$9.8 million, was allocated for grants to support communitywide initiatives. OAH utilizes the remaining appropriated funds to provide program support, implementation evaluation, and technical assistance to grantees. TPPI also dedicates \$8.5 million in funding to conduct evaluations of individual programs.

TPPI Tier 1: Evidence-Based Programs

The TPPI Tier 1 grant program supports the replication of evidence-based programs proven effective through rigorous evaluation to prevent unintended teen pregnancy and minimize underlying behavioral risk factors or other associated risk factors.

- There is one TPPI Tier 1 grantee in Hawaii, Hawaii Youth Services Network, which received \$999,999 for FY 2013.

Hawaii Youth Services Network, \$999,999 (FY 2013)

Hawaii Youth Services Network (HYSN) is a nonprofit youth advocacy organization made up of over 50 youth-serving agencies and organizations across Hawaii. HYSN provides recreational, educational, preventive, treatment, counseling, and shelter services. It aims to educate Hawaii's communities and decisionmakers and to build coalitions and networks "that provide for increased effectiveness and decreased costs of youth services."²⁰

With its TPPI funding, HYSN operates the Teen Pregnancy Prevention Partnership of the Pacific, a coordinated effort among several local organizations to provide evidence-based teen pregnancy prevention programming to young people ages 11–15. The initiative aims to increase the number of adolescents in Hawaii who abstain from sex and delay sexual initiation, or use effective contraception and disease-prevention methods and have fewer sexual partners among those who are sexually active. The program replicates *Making Proud Choices!* and *Making a Difference!*

Ten organizations partner with HYSN to implement programming in school-based, community-based, after-school, residential care, and foster care settings, including Child and Family Service, Family Support Hawaii, Hale Kipa, Hale `Opio Kauai, Hui Malama Learning Center, Kokua Kalihi Valley Comprehensive Family Services, Maui Youth and Family Services, Parents and Children Together, Planned Parenthood of Hawaii, and Salvation Army Family Intervention Services. The program primarily serves Pacific Islander and Filipino young people in school-based settings. It aims to serve approximately 600 youth each year.²¹

TPPI Tier 2: Innovative Approaches

The TPPI Tier 2 grant program supports research and demonstration programs in order to develop, replicate, refine, and test additional models and innovative strategies for preventing teenage pregnancy.

- There is one TPPI Tier 2 Innovative Approaches grantee in Hawaii, University of Hawaii, which received \$969,936 for FY 2013.

University of Hawaii, \$969,936 (FY 2013)

The University of Hawaii uses its Tier 2 grant to implement and evaluate a culturally relevant curriculum that it created, *PONO Choices*, in urban, suburban, and rural areas throughout Hawaii. The program is intended for middle school students in grades 7 and 8 and serves approximately 400 young people each year.

TPPI Tier 2: Communitywide Initiatives

The TPPI Tier 2 grant program supports communitywide initiatives to reduce rates of teenage pregnancy and births in communities with the highest rates. TPPI Tier 2 totals \$9.8 million. The program awards grants to national organizations as well as state- and community-based organizations. Funded national partners provide training and technical assistance to local grantees. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) administer the grant program in partnership with OAH.

- There are no TPPI Tier 2 Communitywide Initiatives grantees in Hawaii.

Division of Adolescent and School Health

The Division of Adolescent and School Health (DASH), within the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), provides funding to 17 state and 19 local education agencies to help districts and schools strengthen student health through exemplary sexual health education (ESHE) that emphasizes HIV and other STD prevention, increased access to key sexual health services (SHS), and the establishment of safe and supportive environments (SSE) for students and staff. In addition, DASH funds nine national non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to help state and local education agencies achieve these goals.

- There were no DASH grantees in Hawaii funded to strengthen student health through ESHE, SHS, and SSE in FY 2013.

DASH also funds three local education agencies and one NGO to implement multiple program activities to meet the HIV/STD-prevention needs of young men who have sex with men (YMSM) and to develop strategic partnerships and collaborations between schools and community-based, mental health, and social services organizations to accomplish this work.

- There were no DASH grantees in Hawaii funded to deliver YMSM programming in FY 2013.

DASH also provides funding for state, territorial, and local education agencies and state health agencies to establish and strengthen systematic procedures to collect and report Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) and School Health Profiles data for policy and program improvements.

- There was one DASH grantee in Hawaii funded to collect and report YRBS and School Health Profiles data for FY 2013, the Hawaii State Department of Education (\$64,283).

Pregnancy Assistance Fund

The Pregnancy Assistance Fund (PAF), administered by OAH, provides expecting and parenting teens, women, fathers, and their families with a network of support services. Established in FY 2010 through a 10-year authorization (FY 2010–FY 2019) in the Affordable Care Act (ACA), PAF is a \$25 million competitive grant program for state and tribal entities. PAF grants support programs that include at least one of the following four components: 1) support for expectant and parenting student services at institutions of higher education; 2) support for expectant and parenting teens, women, fathers, and their families at high schools and community centers; 3) improved services for pregnant women who are victims of domestic violence, sexual violence, sexual assault, and stalking; and 4) increased public awareness and education services for expectant and parenting teens, women, fathers, and their families. Now in the second round of awards, PAF supports 17 entities in 14 states and three tribal entities, most of which focus their efforts on serving teen parents.

- There are no PAF grantees in Hawaii.

Personal Responsibility Education Program

The Personal Responsibility Education Program (PREP) totals \$75 million per year for FYs 2010–2014 and is the first-ever dedicated funding stream for more comprehensive approaches to sexuality education. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families (ACF) administers the grant. PREP includes a \$55 million state grant program, \$10 million to fund local entities through the Personal Responsibility Education Innovative Strategies (PREIS) program, \$3.1 million for Tribal PREP, for tribes and tribal organizations, with remaining funds for evaluation, training, and technical assistance. In addition, provisions within the statute for PREP enable a competitive application process for community- and faith-based organizations within states and territories that do not directly seek PREP funding by the third year of the program; these competitive PREP (CPREP) grants were awarded to organizations in five states and three territories in FY 2013. Details on the state grant program, PREIS, Tribal PREP, and CPREP are included below.

PREP State-Grant Program

The PREP state-grant program supports evidence-based programs that provide young people with medically accurate and age-appropriate information for the prevention of unintended pregnancy, HIV/AIDS, and other STDs. The grant program totals \$55 million per year and allocates funding to individual states. The grant does not require states to provide matching funds. Funded programs must discuss abstinence and contraception, and place substantial emphasis on both. Programs must also address at least three of the following adulthood preparation subjects: healthy relationships, positive adolescent development, financial literacy, parent-child communication skills, education and employment skills, and healthy life skills.

- The Hawaii State Department of Health received \$250,000 in federal PREP funds for FY 2012.
- There is one sub-grantee for the Hawaii PREP state-grant program: The Hawaii County Office of the Prosecuting Attorney (\$125,000).²²

The Hawaii State Department of Health partners with the County of Hawaii Office of the Prosecuting Attorney to implement the state's PREP grant program. Community-based programming is provided to youth in Hilo and Kealahou, Hawaii County (Hawaii Island) and targets young people ages 11–19 who have a lower economic status, live in areas with higher teen pregnancy rates, or live in areas with a higher population of Asians, Filipinos, Native Hawaiians, and Pacific Islanders. Sub-grantees address the adult preparation subjects of healthy relationships, positive adolescent development, and education and career success by using the *Teen Outreach Program (TOP)*.²³

Personal Responsibility Education Innovative Strategies (PREIS)

PREIS supports research and demonstration programs to develop, replicate, refine, and test innovative models for preventing unintended teen pregnancy. The ACF administers the grant program in collaboration with OAH and provides a total of \$10 million in funding directly to local public and private entities.

- There are no PREIS grantees in Hawaii.

Tribal Personal Responsibility Education Program (Tribal PREP)

Tribal PREP supports the development and implementation of comprehensive teen pregnancy prevention programs within tribes and tribal communities. Tribal PREP programs target youth ages 10–19 who are in or are aging out of foster care, homeless youth, youth with HIV/AIDS, pregnant and/or parenting youth who are under 21 years of age, and youth who live in areas with high adolescent birth rates. Programs must address at least three of the following adulthood preparation subjects: healthy relationships, positive adolescent development, financial literacy, parent-child communication skills, education and employment skills, and healthy life skills.

- In FY 2013, 16 tribes and tribal organizations from nine states received a total of \$3.1 million.
- There are no Tribal PREP grantees in Hawaii.

Competitive Personal Responsibility Education Program (CPREP)

CPREP grants support evidence-based programs that provide young people with medically accurate and age-appropriate information for the prevention of unintended pregnancy, HIV/AIDS, and other STDs. Organizations and institutions in states and territories that did not apply for PREP formula grants in either of the past two fiscal years were eligible to submit competitive applications for CPREP grants. Thirty-seven grants, totaling \$18.6 million, were awarded in FY 2013 to organizations in American Samoa, the Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands, Florida, Guam, Indiana, North Dakota, Texas, and Virginia.

- There are no CPREP grantees in Hawaii.

Title V State Abstinence Education Grant Program

The Title V abstinence-only-until-marriage (Title V AOUM) program, administered by the ACF, allocates \$50 million per year to states for FYs 2010–2014. The Title V AOUM program requires states to provide three state-raised dollars or the equivalent in services for every four federal dollars received. The state match may be provided in part or in full by local groups. All programs funded by Title V AOUM must promote abstinence from sexual activity as their exclusive purpose and may provide mentoring, counseling, and adult supervision toward this end. Programs must be medically accurate and age-appropriate and must ensure abstinence is an expected outcome.

- The Hawaii Department of Health received \$142,146 in federal Title V AOUM funding for FY 2013.
- The Hawaii Department of Health provides a sub-grant to the Boys & Girls Club of Hawaii (\$120,000).²⁴
- In Hawaii, the Boys & Girls Club of Hawaii provide the match through in-kind and fundraising efforts.

The Hawaii Department of Health implements the state Title V AOUM program in collaboration with the Boys & Girls Club of Hawaii. The state program is implemented in community-based settings to young people ages 10–18 who have a lower economic status, live in areas with higher teen pregnancy rates, or live in areas with a higher population of Asians, Filipinos, Native Hawaiians, and Pacific Islanders. The programming is administered in the McKinley and Waianae school complexes. Funded programming uses the modules *Start SMART* and *Stay SMART* of the *SMART Moves* curriculum.²⁵

Competitive Abstinence Education Grant Program

Administered by the ACF, the Competitive Abstinence Education (CAE) grant program provides grants for “abstinence education” as defined by the A–H statute in Title V of the Social Security Act, as well as for mentoring, counseling, and adult supervision that promotes abstinence outside of marriage. As currently implemented by ACF, the programs must also be medically accurate. In FY 2013, \$4.3 million was granted through a competitive application process to 10 grantees across nine states, in addition to the nine grantees implementing the second year of their CAE awards in some overlapping and additional states, for a total of 19 CAE grantees in 14 states.

- There are no CAE grantees in Hawaii.

Hawaii TPPI, DASH, PAF, PREP, Title V AOUM, and CAE Funding in FY 2013

Grantee	Award	Fiscal Years
Teen Pregnancy Prevention Initiative (TPPI)		
<i>TPPI Tier 1: Replication of Evidence-Based Programs</i>		
Hawaii Youth Services Network	\$999,999	2010–2014
TOTAL	\$999,999	

H A W A I I

Grantee	Award	Fiscal Years
<i>TPPI Tier 2: Innovative Approaches</i>		
University of Hawaii	\$969,936	2010–2014
TOTAL	\$969,936	
Division of Adolescent and School Health (DASH)		
Hawaii State Department of Education	\$64,283	2013–2017
TOTAL	\$64,283	
Personal Responsibility Education Program (PREP)		
<i>PREP State-Grant Program</i>		
Hawaii State Department of Health (federal grant)	\$250,000	2013
TOTAL	\$250,000	
Title V Abstinence-Only-Until-Marriage Program (Title V AOUM)		
Hawaii State Department of Health	\$142,146	2013
TOTAL	\$142,146	
GRAND TOTAL		
	\$2,426,364	2013

POINTS OF CONTACT

Adolescent Health Contact²⁶ and PREP/Title V State-Grant Coordinator

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¹ This refers to the federal government’s fiscal year, which begins on October 1 and ends on September 30. The fiscal year is designated by the calendar year in which it ends; for example, FY 2013 began on October 1, 2012, and ended on September 30, 2013.

² Haw. Rev. Stat. § 321-11.1(a), http://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/hrscurrent/Vol06_Ch0321-0344/HRS0321/HRS_0321-0011_0001.htm.

³ Haw. Board of Ed. Policy 2110(a), <http://www.hawaiiboe.net/policies/2100series/Pages/2110.aspx>.

⁴ Haw. Board of Ed. Policy 2110(c), <http://www.hawaiiboe.net/policies/2100series/Pages/2110.aspx>.

⁵ Haw. Board of Ed. Policy 2245, <http://www.hawaiiboe.net/policies/2200series/Pages/2245.aspx>.

⁶ Kann, Laura, et al., “Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 2013,” *Surveillance Summaries, Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, Vol. 63, No. 4 (June 13, 2014): accessed July 17, 2014, <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/pdf/ss/ss6304.pdf>.

⁷ Kost, K., and S. Henshaw, *U.S. Teenage Pregnancies, Births, and Abortions, 2010: State Trends by Age, Race, and Ethnicity* (New York: Guttmacher Institute, 2014), accessed July 8, 2014, <http://www.guttmacher.org/pubs/USTPtrends10.pdf>, Table 3.1.

⁸ *Ibid.*, Table 3.2.

⁹ Martin, J.A., et al., *Births: Final Data for 2012*. National Vital Statistics Reports, Vol. 62, No. 9 (December 30, 2013), accessed July 30, 2014, http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr62/nvsr62_09.pdf, Table 12.

¹⁰ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, VitalStats Interactive Data Tables, Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics, <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/vitalstats.htm>.

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- ¹¹ Kost, K., and S. Henshaw, U.S. *Teenage Pregnancies, Births, and Abortions, 2010: State Trends by Age, Race, and Ethnicity* (New York: Guttmacher Institute, 2014), accessed July 8, 2014, <http://www.guttmacher.org/pubs/USTPtrends10.pdf>, Table 3.1.
- ¹² Ibid., Table 3.2.
- ¹³ Slide 9: “Rates of Diagnosis of HIV Infection among Adolescents Aged 13–19 Years, 2011—United States and 6 Dependent Areas,” *HIV Surveillance in Adolescents and Young Adults* (Atlanta, GA: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention), accessed May 30, 2013, <http://bit.ly/1dbYpAJ>.
- ¹⁴ Slide 18: “Rates of Stage 3 (AIDS) Classifications among Adolescents Aged 13–19 Years with HIV Infection, 2011—United States and 6 Dependent Areas,” *HIV Surveillance in Adolescents and Young Adults* (Atlanta, GA: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention), accessed May 30, 2013, <http://bit.ly/1dbYpAJ>.
- ¹⁵ Slide 10: “Rates of Diagnoses of HIV Infection among Young Adults Aged 20–24 Years, 2011—United States and 6 Dependent Areas,” *HIV Surveillance in Adolescents and Young Adults* (Atlanta, GA: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention), accessed May 30, 2013, <http://bit.ly/1dbYpAJ>.
- ¹⁶ Slide 19: “Rates of Stage 3 (AIDS) Classifications among Adolescents Aged 20–24 Years with HIV Infection, 2011—United States and 6 Dependent Areas,” *HIV Surveillance in Adolescents and Young Adults* (Atlanta, GA: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention), accessed May 30, 2013, <http://bit.ly/1dbYpAJ>.
- ¹⁷ NCHHSTP Atlas, “STD Surveillance Data.” (Atlanta, GA: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention), accessed June 10, 2013, <http://gis.cdc.gov/GRASP/NCHHSTPAtlas/main.html>.
- ¹⁸ Ibid.
- ¹⁹ Ibid.
- ²⁰ “About Us,” Hawaii Youth Services Network, accessed June 1, 2011, http://hysn.org/?page_id=2.
- ²¹ Information provided by Judith Clark, Executive Director of the Hawaii Youth Services Network, June 14, 2011.
- ²² Information provided by Noella Kong, adolescent health coordinator, Maternal and Child Health Branch, Hawaii Department of Health, July 30, 2014.
- ²³ Ibid.
- ²⁴ Information provided by Noella Kong, adolescent health coordinator, Maternal and Child Health Branch, Hawaii Department of Health, June 2, 2014.
- ²⁵ Ibid.
- ²⁶ The person listed represents the designated personnel in the state responsible for adolescent reproductive health.