



ADOLESCENT SEXUAL HEALTH PROMOTION AT A GLANCE

The following is an overview of the state of adolescent sexual health promotion efforts in Hawaii in Fiscal Year (FY) 2012 including sexuality education state laws and policy, sexual health data, and federal funding.

STATE LEVEL SEXUALITY EDUCATION LAW AND POLICY OVERVIEW

[Hawaii law states](#) that sexuality education programs must provide “medically accurate and actual 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.” [Hawaii’s education 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. Hawaii’s [Content and Performance Standards](#) for health courses state that sexual health should be addressed and tells schools which content areas to cover, but does not suggest curricula or go into detail regarding what 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 can remove their children from such classes.

REPORTED SEXUAL ACTIVITY OF YOUNG PEOPLE IN HAWAII

 Among Hawaii high school students in 2011, 37% of females and 37% of males reported **ever having had sexual intercourse, lower than the reported national average** of 46% of females and 49% of males.

 Among Hawaii high school students in 2011, 26% of females and 22% of males reported being currently sexually active (having had sexual intercourse in the three months prior), **lower than the reported national average** of 34% of females and 33% of males.

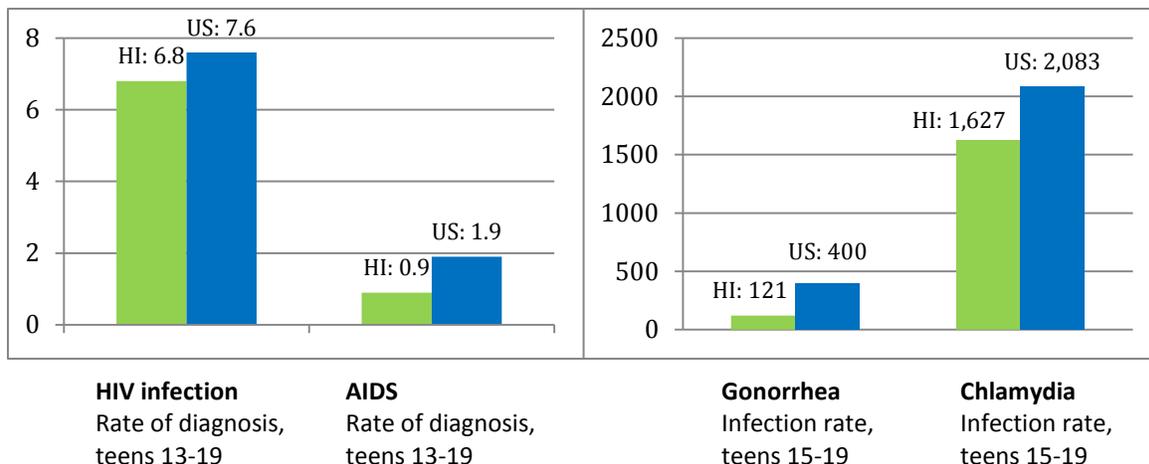
HAWAII TEEN PREGNANCY, BIRTH & ABORTION RATES

 Hawaii’s teen **pregnancy rate is higher than the national average**, with 76 pregnant teens per 1,000 compared to 68 pregnant teens per 1,000 nationwide in 2008.

 Hawaii’s teen **birth rate is lower than the national average**, with 30 teens per 1,000 giving birth compared to 31 teens per 1,000 nationwide in 2011.

 Hawaii’s teen **abortion rate is higher than the national average**, with 27 teens per 1,000 having an abortion compared to 18 teens per 1,000 nationwide in 2008.

HAWAII'S YOUNG PEOPLE: HIV/AIDS & OTHER STD RATES IN 2011 (PER 100,000)

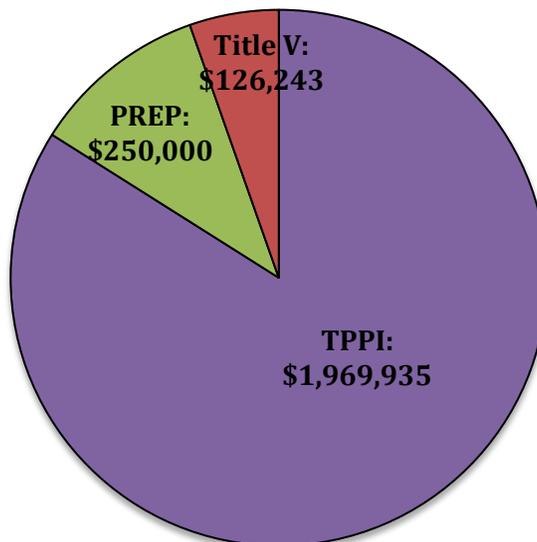


FY 2012 FEDERAL FUNDING IN HAWAII: TOTAL \$2,346,178

Title V AOUM Program (Title V) \$126,243

Hawaii has chosen to implement abstinence-only-until-marriage (AOUM) programs through Title V, matching every \$4 federal dollars with \$3 state dollars or in-kind contributions.

The Hawaii Department of Health provides a Title V AOUM sub-grant to the Boys and Girls Club of Hawaii, who provides the match through in-kind and fundraising efforts.



Teen Pregnancy Prevention Initiative (TPPI) \$1,969,935

Funds for local entities to implement evidence-based programs (Tier 1) or innovative strategies (Tier 2) to prevent teen pregnancy.

The Hawaii Youth Services Network (HYSN) is the Tier 1 grantee, comprised of over 50 youth-serving agencies and organizations across Hawaii. The initiative aims to increase the number of adolescents, ages 11-15, 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 University of Hawaii is the one Tier 2 grantee, implementing a culturally relevant curriculum for middle school students.

Personal Responsibility Education Program (PREP) \$250,000

Funds for states (PREP), local entities (PREIS), community/faith-based organizations (CPREP), and tribes (TPREP) to implement evidence-informed or innovative teen pregnancy- and HIV/STD-prevention, and adulthood preparation programs for young people.

The Hawaii State Department of Health sub-grants PREP funds to the Hawaii County Office of the Prosecuting Attorney to target young people ages 15-19 who have a lower economic status, live in areas with higher teen pregnancy rates, or live in areas with a higher population of Native Hawaiians, Filipinos, Asians, and Pacific Islanders.

For further background on the federal programs, information on the grantees and the programs they are implementing, as well as citations, please see the FY 2012 Hawaii State Profile available at www.siecus.org/Hawaii2012