

State Profiles FISCAL YEAR 2016

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In Fiscal Year 2016,¹ 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 \$196,772

SEXUALITY EDUCATION LAW AND POLICY

STATE LAW

Sexual health education is mandated in Hawaii as of 2015. The Hawaii State Board of Education (Board) was established by the Hawaii State Constitution, which grants the Board the power to formulate and establish statewide educational policy.² On June 16, 2015, Hawaii's [Board of Education policy](#) was updated to read, "the Department of Education shall provide sexual health education to include age appropriate, medically accurate health education that includes education on abstinence, contraception, and methods of infection prevention to prevent unintended pregnancy and sexually transmitted infection (STI), including human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)." It further encourages students to communicate with their parents and/or guardians about sexuality and stresses that abstinence "from sexual intercourse is the surest way to prevent unintended pregnancies, [STIs] such as HIV/[acquired immunodeficiency syndrome] (AIDS), and consequent emotional distress." Hawaii's education policy [103-8](#) 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."³

Hawaii does not require parental permission for students to participate in sexuality or HIV/AIDS education, but they may remove their children from the course.⁴ [This is referred to as an "opt-out" policy.](#)

STATE STANDARDS

Hawaii's [Content and Performance Standards](#) for health courses state that sexual health should be addressed, and the standards inform schools about which content areas must be covered. However, the standards do not give curricula guidelines, suggest curricula, or go into detail regarding what topics should be discussed. Examples provided in the standards include that the student should be able to identify "when and how to access health services (e.g. teen pregnancy, [sexually transmitted disease] (STD) testing, and mental health services)."

STATE LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITY

SIECUS tracks all state legislative session activity in our state legislative reports. For more information on bills related to school-based sexuality education that were introduced or passed in 2016, please see [SIECUS' 2016 Sex Ed State Legislative Year-End Report: Top Topics and Takeaways](#).

YOUTH SEXUAL HEALTH DATA

The following sexual health behavior and outcome data represent the most recent information available on adolescent sexual health in Hawaii. While data can be a powerful tool to demonstrate the sexuality education and sexual health care needs of young people, it is important to be mindful that these behaviors and outcomes are impacted by systemic inequities present in our society that can and often do affect an individual's sexual health and wellbeing. Additionally, there are significant limitations as to how and what data are currently collected. Young people are more than outcomes; for advocates, it is important to utilize the data in a manner that tracks our progress and pushes policies forward in a way that respects and supports the dignity of all young lives.

HAWAII YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY (YRBS) DATA⁵

Reported ever having had sexual intercourse

- 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, 58.4% of lesbian, gay, or bisexual (LGB) high school students, 25.3% of high school students who were unsure of their sexual orientation, and 34.9% of heterosexual high school students in Hawaii reported ever having had sexual intercourse. In 2015, 50.8% of LGB high school students, 31.6% of high school students who were unsure of their sexual orientation, and 40.9% of heterosexual high school students nationwide reported ever having had sexual intercourse.
- In 2013, 28.7% of Asian high school students, 43.4% of Hispanic high school students, 49.1% of Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander (NHOPI) high school students, 30.6% of white high school students, and 30.8% of high school students who identified as multiple races in Hawaii reported ever having had sexual intercourse, compared to 22.6% of Asian high school students, 49.2% of Hispanic high school students, 43.8% of NHOPI high school students, 43.7% of white high school students, and 48.5% of high school students who identified as multiple races nationwide.

Reported having had sexual intercourse before age 13

- In 2015, 2.5% of female high school students and 4.4% of male high school students in Hawaii reported having had sexual intercourse before age 13, compared to 2.2% of female high school students and 5.6% of male high school students nationwide.

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- In 2015, 7.9% of LGB high school students, 5.3% of high school students who were unsure of their sexual orientation, and 2.9% of heterosexual high school students in Hawaii reported having had sexual intercourse before age 13, compared to 7.3% of LGB high school students, 8.8% of high school students who were unsure of their sexual orientation, and 3.4% of heterosexual high school students nationwide.
- In 2015, 2.6% of Asian high school students, 6.6% of Hispanic high school students, 5.3% of NHOPI high school students, 2% of white high school students, and 2.3% of high school students who identified as multiple races in Hawaii reported having had sexual intercourse before age 13, compared to 0.7% of Asian high school students, 5% of Hispanic high school students, 2.5% of white high school students, and 5.8% of high school students who identified as multiple races nationwide.

Reported being currently sexually active

- In 2015, 25.4% of female high school students and 18.9% of male high school students in Hawaii reported being currently sexually active, compared to 29.8% of female high school students and 30.3% of male high school students nationwide.
- In 2015, 32% of LGB high school students, 22.5% of high school students who were unsure of their sexual orientation, and 21.4% of heterosexual high school students in Hawaii reported being currently sexually active, compared to 35.1% of LGB high school students, 22.9% of high school students who were unsure of their sexual orientation, and 30.1% of heterosexual high school students nationwide.
- In 2015, 16.5% of Asian high school students, 30.8% of Hispanic high school students, 29.6% of NHOPI high school students, 24.8% of white high school students, and 19.6% of high school students who identified as multiple races in Hawaii reported being currently sexually active, compared to 12.2% of Asian high school students, 30.3% of Hispanic high school students, 30.3% of white high school students, and 35.7% of high school students who identified as multiple races nationwide.

Reported not using a condom during last sexual intercourse

- In 2015, 55.2% of female high school students and 46.1% of male high school students in Hawaii reported not using a condom during their last sexual intercourse, compared to 48% of female high school students and 38.5% of male high school students nationwide.
- In 2015, 63.3% of LGB high school students, 47.6% of high school students who were unsure of their sexual orientation, and 50.6% of heterosexual high school students in Hawaii reported not using a condom during their last sexual intercourse, compared to 52.5% of LGB high school students, 47.8% of high school students who were unsure of their sexual orientation, and 42.2% of heterosexual high school students nationwide.

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- In 2015, 51% of Asian high school students, 60.5% of Hispanic high school students, 55.3% of NHOPI high school students, 44.4% of white high school students, and 47.6% of high school students who identified as multiple races in Hawaii reported not using a condom during their last sexual intercourse, compared to 44.4% of Hispanic high school students, 43.2% of white high school students, and 48.8% of high school students who identified as multiple races nationwide.

Reported not using any method to prevent pregnancy during last sexual intercourse

- In 2015, 11.4% of female high school students and 15.8% of male high school students in Hawaii reported not using any method to prevent pregnancy during their last sexual intercourse, compared to 15.2% of female high school students and 12.2% of male high school students nationwide.
- In 2015, 18.6% of LGB high school students, 6.4% of high school students who were unsure of their sexual orientation, and 12.8% of heterosexual high school students in Hawaii reported not using any method to prevent pregnancy during their last sexual intercourse, compared to 26.4% of LGB high school students, 19.4% of high school students who were unsure of their sexual orientation, and 12.4% of heterosexual high school students nationwide.
- In 2015, 9.8% of Asian high school students, 22% of Hispanic high school students, 20.3% of NHOPI high school students, 4.4% of white high school students, and 7.2% of high school students who identified as multiple races in Hawaii reported not using any method to prevent pregnancy during their last sexual intercourse, compared to 20% of Hispanic high school students, 10.4% of white high school students, and 16.7% of high school students who identified as multiple races nationwide.

Reported having been physically forced to have sexual intercourse

- In 2015, 10.9% of female high school students and 6.5% of male high school students in Hawaii reported having been physically forced to have sexual intercourse, compared to 10.3% of female high school students and 3.1% of male high school students nationwide.
- In 2015, 17.5% of LGB high school students, 9.6% of high school students who were unsure of their sexual orientation, and 7.7% of heterosexual high school students in Hawaii reported having been physically forced to have sexual intercourse, compared to 17.8% of LGB high school students, 12.6% of high school students who were unsure of their sexual orientation, and 5.4% of heterosexual high school students nationwide.
- In 2015, 7.8% of Asian high school students, 12.1% of Hispanic high school students, 10.8% of NHOPI high school students, 6.3% of white high school students, and 6.6% of high school students who identified as multiple races in Hawaii reported having been physically forced to have sexual intercourse, compared to 4.2% of Asian high school students, 7% of Hispanic high school students, and 6.6% of high school students who identified as multiple races nationwide.

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school students, 6% of white high school students, and 12.1% of high school students who identified as multiple races nationwide.

Reported experiencing physical dating violence

- In 2015, 10.7% of female high school students and 8.1% of male high school students in Hawaii reported experiencing physical dating violence in the prior year, compared to 11.7% of female high school students and 7.4% of male high school students nationwide.
- In 2015, 16.1% of LGB high school students, 6% of high school students who were unsure of their sexual orientation, and 8.5% of heterosexual high school students in Hawaii reported experiencing physical dating violence in the prior year, compared to 17.5% of LGB high school students, 24.5% of high school students who were unsure of their sexual orientation, and 8.3% of heterosexual high school students nationwide.
- In 2015, 7.2% of Asian high school students, 16.8% of Hispanic high school students, 10.7% of NHOPI high school students, 6.5% of white high school students, and 8.5% of high school students who identified as multiple races in Hawaii reported experiencing physical dating violence in the prior year, compared to 4.6% of Asian high school students, 9.7% of Hispanic high school students, 9% of white high school students, and 16% of high school students who identified as multiple races nationwide.

Reported experiencing sexual dating violence

- In 2015, 15.4% of female high school students and 8.9% of male high school students in Hawaii reported experiencing sexual dating violence in the prior year, compared to 15.6% of female high school students and 5.4% of male high school students nationwide.
- In 2015, 20.2% of LGB high school students, 16.3% of high school students who were unsure of their sexual orientation, and 11.1% of heterosexual high school students in Hawaii reported experiencing sexual dating violence in the prior year, compared to 22.7% of LGB high school students, 23.8% of high school students who were unsure of their sexual orientation, and 9.1% of heterosexual high school students nationwide.
- In 2015, 12.6% of Asian high school students, 16.1% of Hispanic high school students, 13.6% of NHOPI high school students, 6.8% of white high school students, and 11.9% of high school students who identified as multiple races in Hawaii reported experiencing sexual dating violence in the prior year, compared to 10.5% of Asian high school students, 10.6% of Hispanic high school students, 10.1% of white high school students, and 14.2% of high school students who identified as multiple races nationwide.

Visit the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) [Youth Online](#) database and [Health Risks Among Sexual Minority Youth](#) report for additional information on sexual behaviors.

HAWAII TEEN PREGNANCY, HIV/AIDS, AND STD DATA

Teen Pregnancy, Birth, and Abortion

- In 2011, Hawaii had the 9th highest teen pregnancy rate in the United States, with a rate of 61 pregnancies per 1,000 young women ages 15–19, compared to the national rate of 52 per 1,000.⁶ There were a total of 2,460 pregnancies among young women ages 15–19 reported in Hawaii in 2011.⁷
- In 2015, Hawaii had the 29th highest teen birth rate in the United States, with a rate of 20.6 births per 1,000 young women ages 15–19, compared to the national rate of 22.3 per 1,000.⁸ There were a total of 893 live births to young women ages 15–19 reported in Hawaii in 2014, the most recent year of available data.⁹
- In 2011, Hawaii had the 2nd highest teen abortion rate in the United States, with a rate of 23 abortions per 1,000 young women ages 15–19, compared to the national rate of 14 per 1,000.¹⁰ There were a total of 920 abortions among young women ages 15–19 reported in Hawaii in 2011.¹¹

HIV and AIDS

- In 2015, the rate of diagnoses of HIV infection among adolescents ages 13–19 in Hawaii was 2.7 per 100,000, compared to the national rate of 5.8 per 100,000.¹²
- In 2015, the rate of AIDS diagnoses among adolescents ages 13–19 in Hawaii was 0.0 per 100,000, compared to the national rate of 0.7 per 100,000.¹³
- In 2015, the rate of diagnoses of HIV infection among young adults ages 20–24 in Hawaii was 10.5 per 100,000, compared to the national rate of 31.1 per 100,000.¹⁴
- In 2015, the rate of AIDS diagnoses among young adults ages 20–24 in Hawaii was 1.9 per 100,000, compared to the national rate of 5.6 per 100,000.¹⁵

STDs

- In 2015, Hawaii had the 28th highest rate of reported cases of chlamydia among young people ages 15–19 in the United States, with an infection rate of 1,696.8 cases per 100,000, compared to the national rate of 1,857.8 per 100,000. In 2015, there were a total of 1,359 cases of chlamydia among young people ages 15–19 reported in Hawaii.¹⁶
- In 2015, Hawaii had the 35th highest rate of reported cases of gonorrhea among young people ages 15–19 in the United States, with an infection rate of 203.5 cases per 100,000, compared to the national rate of 341.8 per 100,000. In 2015, there were a total of 163 cases of gonorrhea among young people ages 15–19 reported in Hawaii.¹⁷

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- In 2015, Hawaii had the 21st highest rate of reported cases of primary and secondary syphilis among young people ages 15–19 in the United States, with an infection rate of 5.0 cases per 100,000, compared to the national rate of 5.4 per 100,000. In 2015, there were a total of 4 cases of syphilis reported among young people ages 15–19 in Hawaii.¹⁸

Visit the Office of Adolescent Health’s (OAH) [Hawaii Adolescent Health Facts](#) for additional information.

FEDERAL FUNDING FOR SEXUALITY EDUCATION, UNINTENDED TEEN PREGNANCY, HIV AND OTHER STD PREVENTION, AND ABSTINENCE-ONLY-UNTIL-MARRIAGE PROGRAMS

FISCAL YEAR 2016 FEDERAL FUNDING IN HAWAII

Grantee	Award
Division of Adolescent and School Health (DASH)	
Hawaii State Department of Education	\$64,283
TOTAL	\$64,283
Personal Responsibility Education Program (PREP)	
PREP State-Grant Program	
Hawaii State Department of Health (federal grant)	\$250,000
TOTAL	\$250,000
Title V Abstinence-Only-Until-Marriage Program (Title V AOUM)	
Hawaii State Department of Health	\$196,772
TOTAL	\$196,772
GRAND TOTAL	\$511,055

DIVISION OF ADOLESCENT AND SCHOOL HEALTH

The Division of Adolescent and School Health (DASH), within the CDC, provides funding to state and local education agencies through several funding streams to better student health, implement HIV/STD prevention programs, collect and report data on young people’s risk behaviors, and expand capacity-building partnerships.

In FY 2016, DASH provided funding to 18 state and 17 local education agencies to help districts and schools strengthen student health through exemplary sexual health education (ESHE) that emphasizes HIV and other STD prevention, increases access to key sexual health services (SHS), and establishes safe and supportive environments (SSE) for students and staff. DASH funded seven national, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to help state and local education agencies achieve these goals.

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- In FY 2016, there were no DASH grantees in Hawaii funded to strengthen student health through ESHE, SHS, and SSE (1308 Strategy 2).

In addition, DASH funds local education agencies and NGOs 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.

- In FY 2016, there were no DASH grantees in Hawaii funded to deliver YMSM programming (1308 Strategy 4).

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 Surveillance (YRBS) and School Health Profiles data for policy and program improvements.

- In FY 2016, there was one DASH grantee in Hawaii funded to collect and report YRBS and School Health Profiles data (1308 Strategy 1): The Hawaii State Department of Education (\$64,283).

TEEN PREGNANCY PREVENTION PROGRAM

The Office of Adolescent Health (OAH), within the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), administers the Teen Pregnancy Prevention Program (TPPP), which funds evidence-based (or innovative evidence-informed), medically accurate, and age-appropriate programs to reduce teen pregnancy. OAH provides program support, implementation evaluation, and technical assistance to grantees. In FY 2016, total funding for TPPP was \$101 million, with an additional \$6.8 million authorized for evaluation purposes, supporting a total of 84 states, cities, non-profit organizations, school districts, universities, community-based organizations, and tribal organizations that were in year two of five TPPP funding tiers' five-year cooperative agreements in 33 states and territories, including the District of Columbia and the Marshall Islands. OAH provides program support, implementation evaluation, and technical assistance to grantees and receives an additional \$6.8 million in funding for evaluation purposes. There are five TPPP funding tiers:

Tier 1A: Capacity building to support replication of evidence-based TPP programs.

Tier 1B: Replicating evidence-based TPP programs to scale in communities with the greatest need.

Tier 2A: Supporting and enabling early innovation to advance adolescent health and prevent teen pregnancy.

Tier 2B: Rigorous evaluation of new or innovative approaches to prevent teen pregnancy.

Tier 2C: Effectiveness of TPP programs designed specifically for young males.

- In FY 2016, there were no TPPP grantees in Hawaii.

PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY EDUCATION PROGRAM

The Family and Youth Services Bureau (FYSB), within the Administration for Children and Families (ACF) division of HHS, administers the Personal Responsibility Education Program (PREP), which includes \$75 million for the state-grant program; local entities through the competitively awarded Personal Responsibility Education Innovative Strategies (PREIS) program; and the Tribal PREP, which funds tribes and tribal

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organizations. In addition, provisions within the PREP statute enable a competitive application process for community- and faith-based organizations within states and territories that do not directly seek PREP state grants to apply for funding. Details on the state grants, PREIS, Tribal PREP, and CPREP are included below.

PREP State-Grant Program

State-grant PREP 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. In FY 2016, 43 states, the District of Columbia, the Federated States of Micronesia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands received PREP state-grant funds. 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.

- In FY 2016, the Hawaii State Department of Health received \$250,000 in federal PREP funds.¹⁹
- The Hawaii PREP state-grant program has one sub-grantee: Hawaii National Guard's Youth Challenge Academy.²⁰

The Hawaii State Department of Health partners with the National Guard's Youth Challenge Academy to implement the state's PREP grant program. Community-based programming is provided to young people in residential facilities in Hawaii, Kauai, Lanai, Maui, Molokai, and Oahu and targets high school students ages 16–18 who have dropped out of school across the state.²¹ The required adult preparation subjects of healthy relationships, positive adolescent development, and healthy life skills are incorporated into the program by using the *Teen Pregnancy Prevention Partnership (TP3)* curriculum.²²

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.

- In FY 2016, there were no PREIS grantees in Hawaii.

Tribal Personal Responsibility Education Program (Tribal PREP)

Tribal PREP supports the development and implementation of teen pregnancy prevention programs within tribes and tribal communities. Tribal PREP programs target young people ages 10–19 who are in or are aging out of foster care, young people experiencing homelessness, young people living with HIV/AIDS, young people who live in areas with high rates of adolescent births, and young people under age 21 who are pregnant and/or parenting. In FY 2016, eight tribes and tribal organizations from seven states received a total of \$3,436,621.

- In FY 2016, there were 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.

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Only organizations and institutions in states and territories that did not apply for PREP state grants in either of the first two fiscal years after the call for PREP state-grant applications were eligible to submit competitive applications for CPREP grants. In FY 2016, 21 CPREP grants, totaling \$10.3 million, were awarded to 21 organizations in Florida, Indiana, North Dakota, Texas, and Virginia, as well as in American Samoa, Guam, and the Northern Mariana Islands.

- In FY 2016, Hawaii received PREP state-grant funding; therefore, entities in Hawaii were not eligible for CPREP.

TITLE V STATE ABSTINENCE EDUCATION GRANT PROGRAM

The Title V state abstinence education grant program for abstinence-only-until-marriage (AOUM) programming, or the Title V AOUM program, is administered by FYSB, within ACF of HHS, and was funded at \$75 million in FY 2016. 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 exclusively promote abstinence from sexual activity and may provide mentoring, counseling, and adult supervision toward this end. Programs must be medically accurate and age-appropriate and must encourage abstinence as an expected outcome.

- In FY 2016, the Hawaii Department of Health received \$196,772 in federal Title V AOUM funding.²³
- The Hawaii Department of Health provides a sub-grant to the Boys & Girls Club of Hawaii (\$140,000).²⁴
- In Hawaii, the Boys & Girls Club of Hawaii provides the match.

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 and targets Native Hawaiian and Filipino teens and other Asians and Pacific Islanders ages 10–14. The programming is administered across the state and uses the *Pono Choices* curriculum.²⁵

“SEXUAL RISK AVOIDANCE EDUCATION” GRANT PROGRAM

Administered by FYSB within ACF of HHS, the “sexual risk avoidance education” (SRAE), i.e., the AOUM grant program, provides competitive funding for programs that “teach young people to voluntarily refrain from non-marital sexual activity and prevent other youth risk behaviors.” These programs are also required by statute to “teach the benefits associated with self-regulation, success sequencing for poverty prevention, healthy relationships, goal setting, and resisting sexual coercion, dating violence, and other youth risk behaviors such as underage drinking or illicit drug use without normalizing teen sexual activity.” In FY 2016, \$10 million was appropriated for the SRAE grant program and \$8.98 million was awarded to 21 grantees in 12 states through a competitive application process.

- In FY 2016, there were no SRAE grantees in Hawaii.

POINTS OF CONTACT

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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 2016 began on October 1, 2015, and ended on September 30, 2016.

² Haw. Const. Art. X, §3, <http://lrhawaii.org/con/constitution/CONST%200010-0003.html>.

³ Haw. Board of Ed. Policy 2245,

<http://boe.hawaii.gov/policies/Board%20Policies/Prophylactics%20in%20the%20Public%20Schools.pdf>.

⁴ www.hawaiipublicschools.org/DOE%20Forms/Health%20and%20Nutrition/BOE103_5_061615.pdf.

⁵ “High School YRBS,” Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, <https://nccd.cdc.gov/youthonline/App/Default.aspx>.

⁶ Kost, K., and Maddow-Zimet, I., *U.S. Teenage Pregnancies, Births, and Abortions, 2011: State Trends by Age, Race, and Ethnicity* (New York: Guttmacher Institute, 2014), www.guttmacher.org/sites/default/files/report_pdf/us-teen-pregnancy-state-trends-2011_4.pdf, Table 1.1.

⁷ *Ibid.*, Table 1.2.

⁸ “Teen Birth Rate Comparison, 2015 Among Girls Age 15-19,” The National Campaign to Prevent Teen and Unplanned Pregnancy, <https://thenationalcampaign.org/data/compare/1701>.

⁹ “Teen Births in Hawaii, Girls 15-19,” The National Campaign to Prevent Teen and Unplanned Pregnancy, <https://thenationalcampaign.org/data/state/Hawaii>.

¹⁰ Kost, K., and Maddow-Zimet, I., *U.S. Teenage Pregnancies, Births, and Abortions, 2011: State Trends by Age, Race, and Ethnicity* (New York: Guttmacher Institute, 2014), www.guttmacher.org/sites/default/files/report_pdf/us-teen-pregnancy-state-trends-2011_4.pdf, Table 1.1.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, Table 1.2.

¹² Slide 17: “Rates of Diagnoses of HIV Infection among Adolescents Aged 13–19 Years 2015—United States and 6 Dependent Areas,” *HIV Surveillance in Adolescents and Young Adults* (Atlanta, GA: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention), www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/library/slidesets/cdc-hiv-surveillance-adolescents-young-adults-2015.pdf.

¹³ Slide 20: “Rates of Diagnosed HIV Infection Classified as Stage 3 (AIDS) among Adolescents Aged 13–19 Years, 2015—United States and 6 Dependent Areas,” *HIV Surveillance in Adolescents and Young Adults* (Atlanta, GA: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention), www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/library/slidesets/cdc-hiv-surveillance-adolescents-young-adults-2015.pdf.

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¹⁴ Slide 18: “Rates of Diagnoses of HIV Infection among Young Adults Aged 20–24 Years 2015—United States and 6 Dependent Areas,” *HIV Surveillance in Adolescents and Young Adults* (Atlanta, GA: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention), www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/library/slidesets/cdc-hiv-surveillance-adolescents-young-adults-2015.pdf.

¹⁵ Slide 21: “Rates of Diagnosed HIV Infection Classified as Stage 3 (AIDS) among Young Adults Aged 20–24 Years, 2015—United States and 6 Dependent Areas,” *HIV Surveillance in Adolescents and Young Adults* (Atlanta, GA: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention), www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/library/slidesets/cdc-hiv-surveillance-adolescents-young-adults-2015.pdf.

¹⁶ NCHHSTP Atlas, “STD Surveillance Data” (Atlanta, GA: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention), <http://gis.cdc.gov/GRASP/NCHHSTPAtlas/main.html>.

¹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁸ Ibid.

¹⁹ “2016 State Personal Responsibility Education Program (PREP) Awards,” Family and Youth Services Bureau, Administration for Children & Families, U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, www.acf.hhs.gov/fysb/resource/2016-state-prep-awards.

²⁰ “Personal Responsibility Education Program Grantee Profiles,” Family and Youth Services Bureau, Administration for Children & Families, U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, April 26, 2017.

²¹ Information provided by Noella Kong, Adolescent Health Coordinator, Hawaii Department of Health, July 11, 2016.

²² “Personal Responsibility Education Program Grantee Profiles,” Family and Youth Services Bureau, Administration for Children & Families, U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, April 26, 2017.

²³ “2016 Title V State Abstinence Education Program Grant Awards,” Family and Youth Services Bureau, Administration for Children & Families, U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, www.acf.hhs.gov/fysb/resource/2016-title-v-grant-awards.

²⁴ Information provided by Noella Kong, Adolescent Health Coordinator, Hawaii Department of Health, July 11, 2016.

²⁵ Ibid.