

KO3 · DataScienceDivision

Hawai'i's 2001 Age-of-Consent Reform

Evidence failure, foreseeable administrative costs, and an unidentified net effect

Act 1 (Second Special Session Laws of Hawai'i 2001, H.B. 236)
Law date 10 July 2001 after veto override. Sunset 30 June 2003. Made permanent by Act 62 (19 May 2003).
Rule: penetration / contact with a person 14–15 when the actor is ≥5 years older and not married.
Pre-Act 1 baseline: 14. This brief stays inside the official record. It does not invent a net-harm number.

LAW	DATA	MEASURE	PROCESS
5-year gap for ages 14–15	No partner-age baseline	Definition can inflate counts	Permanent before measurement

Analysis led by KENNYOUT3 / Kenneth Schmidt

Every numbered claim below maps to a cited official page. Unmeasured claims are labeled UNMEASURED.

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How to read this brief

Claims are split into three bins: DOCUMENTED (a page in an official PDF), COUNTED (a number with a denominator and a date range), and UNMEASURED (a cost or benefit the Task Force named but never sized). A naysayer who points at a rising case count still has to say which bin that count lives in. If the count is recorded sexual assault after a definition change, it is not proof of more harm. If the count is four Honolulu charges that depended on Act 1, it is not a statewide prevalence. That is the inspection rule used throughout.

ABSTRACT

Hawai'i Act 1 (H.B. 236, Second Special Session Laws of Hawai'i 2001) became law on 10 July 2001 after the Legislature overrode the Governor's veto. It added a five-year age-gap rule for sexual penetration and sexual contact with a person at least 14 and less than 16, when the actor was not married to that person. The statute carried a sunset of 30 June 2003. Act 62 (Session Laws of Hawai'i 2003) removed the sunset on 19 May 2003 and made the gap rule permanent.

The Attorney General's Age of Consent Task Force told the 2003 Legislature, in writing, that no entity systematically collected the age of Hawai'i teens' sexual partners, and that this lack of data prevented an evaluation of whether Act 1 reduced adult sexual exploitation of teens. The same report listed foreseeable measurement and enforcement costs: more incidents recorded as sexual assault, more reluctant witnesses, heavier agency workload. A substantial minority of the Task Force (7 of 19 voting members) wanted at least one more year before permanence so the recommended data systems could be built. The 2004 follow-up then recorded that the Legislature made the law permanent without acting on all remaining recommendations and without specifying which remaining items should be implemented, or how.

That is an evaluation failure and a process failure. It is not a proof that Act 1 caused net harm. Net harm was never measured because the State never built the ledger.

The argument in four moves

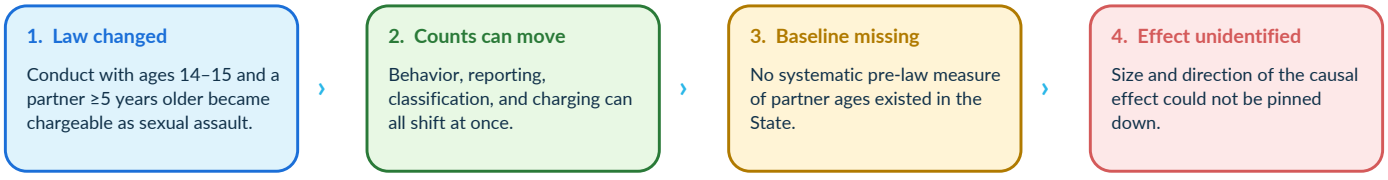


Figure 1. A definition change plus a missing denominator is not an evaluation.

Bottom line, in one sentence

The State made a permanent criminal-law change while the Task Force was still saying the targeted conduct had no systematic baseline — then left the recommended measurement system unfinished. Officials can say prosecutors gained a charging tool. They cannot say, from the available official data, how much exploitation the tool prevented.

1. WHAT CHANGED

Before Act 1 the Task Force stated that Hawai'i was the only state in which consensual sexual penetration or sexual contact with a person aged 14 or 15 could be legal. After Act 1 the code still left teen/teen conduct outside the new first- and third-degree counts when the age gap was under five years and the partners were unmarried. The new counts targeted adult/teen pairs.

Item	Before Act 1	Under Act 1
Age group	14–15 sat above the prior threshold for consensual conduct, absent another basis for illegality.	Added coverage for 14–15 when the actor is ≥5 years older.
Age gap	No comparable five-year rule in these two sections.	Actor must be not less than five years older.
Marriage	—	The new paragraphs do not apply if the partners are legally married.
Practical effect	Some consensual adult/teen conduct was not covered by these offenses.	The same conduct could support a sexual-assault charge.
Sunset	Not applicable.	Repeal on 30 June 2003 unless extended. Removed by Act 62 (19 May 2003).
Override	Governor vetoed the bill.	Legislature overrode the veto. Law date: 10 July 2001.

Table 1. Legal frame as described in the Task Force reports and in Act 1 itself.

Appendix A of the 2003 Task Force report reprints the amendments to HRS §§707-730(1) (sexual assault in the first degree — penetration) and 707-732(1) (sexual assault in the third degree — contact). Both new paragraphs cover a person at least 14 but less than 16, provided the actor is not less than five years older and is not legally married to the minor.

Timeline the official PDFs already give

Date	Event	Evidence status
2001 session	About 15 bills on age of consent introduced (SCR 160 HD1).	Policy debate, not an evaluation.
1 Mar 2001	House Judiciary hearing on H.B. 236. Committee itself wrote that raising the age may have no effect on minor behavior because the minor must report and testify.	Documented doubt inside the enacting committee.
10 Jul 2001	Act 1 becomes law after veto override.	Treatment starts. No partner-age baseline in place.
10 Jul 2001 – 30 Nov 2002	Honolulu charging window used by the Task Force: 16 people charged.	Small local snapshot, not statewide prevalence.
2003 regular session	Task Force report: no systematic partner-age data; vote 11–7–1 on permanence.	Official finding of unevaluability.
19 May 2003	Act 62 signed. Sunset removed. Law made permanent.	Permanence precedes finished measurement.
2004 session	Follow-up report: 2003 YRBS still had no partner-age item; SATC not routinely collecting perpetrator age.	Recommended fixes still incomplete.
2005 YRBS	Department of Health attempted the partner-age questions the Task Force asked for in 2003.	First statewide school-survey item on partner age — four years after the law.

Table 2. Policy clock versus measurement clock.

Why the timing is the whole case

A criminal-law change can be made under uncertainty. What the record shows is different: the State was told, in an Attorney General task-force report it had commissioned, that the central baseline did not exist, that a minority of the Task Force wanted more time to build it, and that several recommended collection systems were still incomplete after permanence.

2. THE DATA HOLE THE TASK FORCE NAMED

Act 1 itself ordered the Attorney General to convene a task force to review "the effectiveness and impact of this Act" and to give the Legislature "Hawaii data on incidents of adolescent sexual activity." The Task Force then reported that the one number the statute targeted — how many 14- and 15-year-olds had adult partners, and of what ages — was not systematically collected.

> *"The Task Force found that no entity systematically collects data on the age of Hawaii teens' sexual partners or the number of teens who engage in sexual activity with adults."*
>
> — Report of the Age of Consent Task Force (2003), executive summary / Finding Four

> *"Without baseline data, the Task Force finds it difficult to make a comprehensive determination of effectiveness and impact of the change in law."*
>
> — Report of the Age of Consent Task Force (2003), Finding Five

> *"There is no formal, scientifically valid, systematic information collected on the age of teens' sexual partners, (teen or adult partners) in the State of Hawaii."*
>
> — Report of the Age of Consent Task Force (2003), Finding Four

The Task Force also stated it did not find a "best practices" model for adult/teen sexual-relations policy. Local information it did collect included an informal, non-random teen survey the report itself labeled unscientific. That is the evidence base the 2003 Legislature had when it removed the sunset.

Task Force vote on permanence (19 members present)



Figure 2. 11 of 19 voted to drop the sunset. 7 of 19 voted to extend Act 1 one more year so data collection could be implemented. 1 voted to reduce the charge and raise the gap. Majority is not the same thing as an evaluated effect.

> *"The Legislature did not act on all of the remaining recommendations submitted by the Age of Consent Task Force, and no specific direction was given about which of the remaining recommendations of the Task Force were to be implemented, and how they were to be implemented."*
>
> — Follow-up Report of the Age of Consent Task Force (submitted to the 2004 session), p. 1

3. COUNTS THAT EXIST — AND WHAT THEY MAY PROVE

Honolulu charging snapshot, 10 July 2001 – 30 November 2002

The 2003 report identified 16 people charged in Honolulu in that window. Four cases were the consensual, non-family scenario that depended on Act 1 (25%). The report stated the remaining 12 (75%) may have been chargeable under pre-Act 1 law because they were non-consensual or involved a family relationship. Adult ages in the Honolulu list ran from the 20–25 band through 60+; zero 19-year-olds were in that charged set.



Figure 3. Do not read this bar as statewide prevalence, as a victimization rate, or as a causal test. It is one county's charging list over 17 months.

Neighbor-island notes in the same chapter were incomplete by the Task Force's own heading. Hawai'i County reported four non-consensual Act 1 charges, three of which "could not have been charged prior to Act 1." Maui and Kauai members did not have comprehensive statistics for the last Task Force meeting. County prosecutors were supposed to report separately to the

Legislature. Those filings are not a substitute for a partner-age population baseline.

Service-system counts added from the 2004 follow-up

Source	Window	Count	What it is
SATC	Jan–Sep 2003	63 clients aged 14–16; 17 perpetrators recorded as ≥18	Treatment caseload. Perpetrator age was not routinely collected before the recommendation.
Child welfare sexual-abuse reports	Calendar 2002	268 reports, victims 14–16, adult suspects ≥18	Reports, not proven Act 1-gap cases and not a pre-law baseline.
Child welfare sexual-abuse reports	Jan–Oct 2003	164 reports, victims 14–16, adult suspects ≥18	Partial year. Cannot be compared cleanly to 2002 without a full-year and a definition check.
Teen Intervention Program	FY 2002–03	50 teens aged 13–17; 29 had adult partners 18–27; among 36 teens aged 14–16, 7 partners were ≥5 years older	One program's clients. 7/36 = 19.4% in that clinic slice, not a state rate.

Table 3. Official follow-up numbers. Every row is a selected administrative slice.

Inspection rule on Table 3

A clinic that starts writing down perpetrator age after a law change will show more "adult partner" rows even if underlying conduct is flat. SATC told the follow-up it would "attempt to collect this type of information from this point forward." That sentence is a measurement-system change, not a harm trend. 7 of 36 TIP clients in one fiscal year cannot carry a statewide causal claim. 268 CWS reports in 2002 cannot be subtracted from 164 reports in the first ten months of 2003 and called a success rate.

4. WHY RECORDED CASES ARE NOT THE OUTCOME

A higher age-of-consent line can move four things at the same time: deterrence, incapacitation, reporting/classification, and enforcement priority. Recorded sexual-assault totals sit downstream of all four. The Task Force said this out loud.

> *"Increase in statistics reported as sexual assault."*
>
> — Report of the Age of Consent Task Force (2003), listed as a possible impact of Act 1 (pp. iv–v)

What the series does	Substantive story	Measurement / system story
Recorded cases rise	Underlying harmful conduct increased.	More conduct became legally countable; reporting improved; enforcement intensified.
Recorded cases fall	Deterrence or incapacitation cut harmful conduct.	Reporting fell; screening tightened; resources moved.
Recorded cases stay flat	Little behavioral effect.	Opposing changes canceled — less harm and more reporting, or the reverse.

Table 4. One arrow on a chart supports at least two stories. That is the identification problem.

Common reasons an "inconclusive" stamp is the honest one: rare events swing on a handful of cases; other rules and programs move in the same years; the legal definition itself breaks the series; willingness to disclose can move more than incidence; police, prosecutors, and plea practice sit between conduct and the published number; training and forms lag the statute by years.

The missing-denominator problem

To estimate the reform's effect a researcher needs the share of 14- and 15-year-olds with partners ≥5 years older, before and after 10 July 2001, collected the same way both times. The 2003 report says that quantity was not systematically measured. No interrupted time series and no difference-in-differences design repairs a missing treatment-group size.

5. EXTRA OFFICIAL AND NEAR-OFFICIAL NUMBERS

Task Force informal teen survey (labeled unscientific in the source)

The Task Force built a subcommittee survey for students aged 14–18, sent it through teachers in seven public-school districts, and received 350 completed forms. The report states it is unknown how many forms were handed out. Most respondents were 16–17 and female. The report's own warning: "It must be stressed that this was an unscientific and non-random survey. The results may not necessarily apply to Hawaii's teen population as a whole."

Item on the informal form	Result as printed	What a reviewer may do with it
Prison of 5–20 years for consensual sex between a person ≥5 years older and a 14- or 15-year-old?	53.8% agreed · 46.5% disagreed	Near split. Not a prevalence. Not a welfare outcome.
Preferred age gap "to protect 14 and 15 year olds"	2–3 years 48% · 3 years 32% · 4–5 years 20%	Respondents' preferred line, not an effect estimate.
"Are you or your friends involved with a partner five or more years older?"	30% yes · 68.5% no · 1.5% blank	Friends-or-self item. Double-counts social circles. Non-random.
Sexually active subset	141 students; 89 had partners aged 14–18	Most of the sexually active slice in this form named peer-aged partners.

Table 5. Informal 350-form survey printed by the Task Force and flagged by the Task Force as unscientific.

Birth-certificate gap the Task Force already flagged

A Department of Health staffer told the Task Force she had reviewed more than 500 birth certificates for teen mothers' partner ages. Father's age listed as unknown: 23% of 15-year-old mothers, 64% of 16-year-old mothers, 68% of 17-year-old mothers. Birth certificates also only capture girls who delivered. That is not a population measure of adult/teen sexual activity.

2005 Hawai'i YRBS — the question the Task Force asked for, four years late

The 2004 follow-up said the 2003 Youth Risk Behavior Survey still lacked a partner-age item and that the Department of Health would attempt to add it in 2005. The 2005 Hawai'i high-school instrument did add first-partner and last-partner age-gap items. Published 2005 Hawai'i high-school figures:

2005 Hawai'i HS YRBS item	Published figure	Use limit
Ever had sexual intercourse	35.7% (CI 32.5–38.9); ~16,900 students	Not an Act 1 outcome. No 2001 or 2003 weighted HS series for Hawai'i.
First intercourse partner ≥3 years older	10.9%	3-year cut, not the statute's 5-year cut. No pre-2001 twin item.
Last intercourse partner ≥3 years older	9.5%	Same 3-year cut. Cannot be differenced against a missing 1999/2001 partner-age item.
First intercourse before age 13	6.2% (national 2005 comparison frame also printed in CDC materials)	Different behavior. Not the Act 1 cell.

Table 6. 2005 is the first school-survey year Hawai'i tried to measure partner age after the Task Force asked. It is not a pre-post evaluation of 10 July 2001.

Weighted Hawai'i high-school YRBS results are not available for 2001 or 2003. That is the exact window around Act 1. A reviewer who wants a school-survey interrupted series does not have one.

Federal field note on the same episode

HHS/ASPE's later statutory-rape field report recorded the same sequence: Hawai'i raised the age and added a five-year differential; the law carried a sunset and a multi-stakeholder task force; some task-force members had opposed the change; rape-crisis staff feared diversion from forcible-rape work; the Governor vetoed; the Legislature overrode and created the study requirement as a concession. That is independent corroboration of the process, not a new outcome evaluation.

House Judiciary Committee, 2001 — doubt on the day of markup

> *"Your Committee finds that there is a genuine question whether raising the age of consent will have any effect on the protection of minors since: (1) The minor must be willing to cooperate with police and prosecutors by reporting and testifying; and (2) The willing participation in sexual behavior by the minor is not viewed by the minor as criminal activity, thereby aggravating conflicts within families and magnifying psychological trauma associated with criminal prosecution of a loved one."*
>
> — House Standing Committee Report No. 704 on H.B. 236, H.D. 1 (2001)

The same committee still sent the bill forward on the theory that putting the duty on the older partner "may have some effect." That is a hope statement sitting next to an effectiveness doubt written by the committee that marked the bill up. Inspection-grade writing keeps both sentences.

Honolulu Prosecutor, February 2001 hearing

The Honolulu Advertiser (13 February 2001) reported Prosecutor Peter Carlisle telling senators he did not see urgency. Of 132 sex-assault cases against girls younger than 14 the prior year, he said only 3 were consensual, and none of those three fit "an older man preying on a young girl." He also said people are often afraid to come forward as witnesses. Sex Abuse Treatment Center director Adriana Ramelli asked for a task force before a law change. Those statements are contemporaneous opposition and caution from the offices that would have to make the statute work. They are not proof the later Act 1 caused harm. They are proof the enforcement and service agencies already doubted a calendar-line change as a protection machine.

6. WHAT AN INSPECTION-GRADE EVALUATION NEEDED

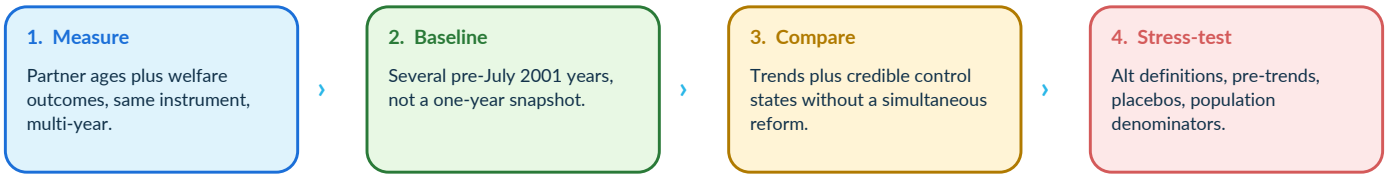


Figure 4. Act 1 reached step 3 without finishing step 1.

Interrupted time series, written so a reviewer can reject it

Let Y_t be an outcome in year t (reports per 100,000 youth, or a partner-age share). Let $D_t = 1$ when t is on or after 10 July 2001. A textbook ITS is

$$Y_t = \alpha + \beta_1 t + \beta_2 D_t + \beta_3 (t - T_0) D_t + \varepsilon_t$$

β_1 is the pre-law trend, β_2 is a level jump at T_0, β_3 is a slope change. The model is only as good as a consistently measured Y. Act 1 changed what counts as the offense. That is a series break. Difference-in-differences against other states has the same problem plus non-parallel reporting systems. This brief does not run a fake ITS on a broken series.

Data stream	What existed around 2001–04	Readiness for causal work
YRBS partner age	Not on the 2003 form. Attempt planned for 2005. No weighted HS series for 2001 or 2003.	NOT READY
Birth / infant-death parent ages	Available only when a birth (and, for one file, an infant death) occurred in Hawai'i. High "father unknown."	PARTIAL
SATC / Justice Centers	Case counts. SATC did not routinely collect perpetrator age until after the recommendation.	PARTIAL
Charges / prosecutions	Honolulu 16-person list; other counties incomplete at the last TF meeting.	PARTIAL — enforcement, not prevalence

Table 7. Readiness grade uses the Task Force's own gap list, not a later reconstruction.

7. INSTITUTIONAL-COMPETENCE SCORECARD

"Incompetence" here is a process test, not a claim about any one legislator's intellect or motive. The test is whether the State measured the baseline, used a defensible evidence base, planned implementation, monitored the target, and showed net benefit.

Each row cites the official page.

Test	What the official record shows	Grade
Measure the baseline	No entity systematically measured teens' partner ages, so the Task Force could not evaluate effectiveness. (TF 2003, Finding Four / p. iii)	FAILED
Use a defensible evidence base	No best-practices model. Local teen form described by the Task Force as informal and unscientific. (TF 2003, p. iv and p. 3 / Finding Three)	FAILED
Plan implementation	After permanence, the Legislature had not acted on all remaining recommendations and gave no direction on which to implement or how. (Follow-up 2004, p. 1)	FAILED
Monitor the target	2003 YRBS lacked the partner-age question. SATC and Planned Parenthood were not routinely collecting the relevant ages. (Follow-up 2004, pp. 2–6)	FAILED
Show net benefit	No official estimate of exploitation prevented, of total new burdens, or of the difference.	UNKNOWN

Table 8. Process scorecard. UNKNOWN is not a hidden FAILED. It means the ledger was never built.

Strongest supportable judgment

Making a permanent criminal-law change while lacking the key baseline, a finished monitoring system, and a specified implementation plan is a failure of evidence-informed governance. The official documents support that sentence directly. They do not support a statewide net-harm number.

8. COSTS THE RECORD ALREADY LISTED

The Task Force did not only say "we cannot evaluate." It listed possible burdens. Those items are contemporaneous warnings. They are not measured statewide totals.

Foreseeable problem	Where it sits in the record	What may be inferred
Reluctant witnesses	Listed as a possible Act 1 impact (TF 2003, p. iv).	Enforcement cost; statewide size unmeasured.
Service avoidance	Social-service testimony that some 14–15-year-old girls might avoid services for fear an adult partner would be prosecuted (TF 2003, p. 2).	Documented concern. Not proof avoidance occurred at scale.
Inflated recorded statistics	New definition could increase incidents recorded as sexual assault (TF 2003, p. iv).	A post-law rise is not automatically more underlying harm.
Administrative workload	Additional work anticipated for social services, child protection, courts, child-support enforcement, and police (TF 2003, p. iv).	Expected burden; no complete cost total in the reports.
Disproportionate punishment	Testimony on a 19-year-old facing a felony of up to 20 years for penetration involving a 14-year-old (TF 2003, p. 2).	Proportionality issue. Needs case-level sentencing data, which the snapshot did not fully supply.

Table 9. Warnings printed before permanence. Naming a risk is not the same as sizing it.

The Honolulu 4-of-16 figure weakens any claim that Act 1 generated broad new charging volume in that county in the first 17 months. It is still too small and too local to prove statewide net harm. The honest indictment stays procedural: officials imposed, then locked in, a coercive rule without the evidence required to say whether it solved more problems than it created.

9. CALENDAR AGE VERSUS CAPACITY — FROM THE 2001 RECORD

The Cognitive Rights position used here is narrow and source-bound: a criminal line drawn on birthday, rather than on demonstrated capacity and the facts of the specific pair, has to earn its keep with data. The 2001–04 Hawai'i record is useful because the State's own committees and task force already wrote down the gaps that birthday-line statutes create.

What the enacting record already conceded

• House Judiciary (HSCR 704, 2001) said there was "a genuine question whether raising the age of consent will have any effect on the protection of minors," because the minor must report and testify and often does not see the conduct as a crime.

• The same report recorded opposition from the Honolulu Department of the Prosecuting Attorney, Honolulu Police, the Office of the Public Defender, Hawai'i Youth Services Network, the Sex Abuse Treatment Center, and the Coalition for the Prevention of Sexual Assault.

• Prosecutor Carlisle's 2001 hearing number — 3 consensual cases out of 132 under-14 assaults, none matching the "older man preying" story — is a local charging mix, not a national law of nature. It is still an official warning that the public narrative and the docket can diverge.

• SATC and the Coalition asked for study first. The Governor vetoed. The override bundled a task force into the statute as the concession. The task force then said it still could not evaluate.

• Finding Five of the Task Force called Act 1 "an effective tool for law enforcement" in the same breath as "without baseline data… difficult to make a comprehensive determination of effectiveness." Prosecutorial convenience and population-level protection are not the same object.

Replies that close the usual "yeah, but—"

Naysayer line	Recorded reply
"Every other state was already at 16, so Hawai'i had to move."	Conformity is Finding One/Two of the Task Force. Conformity is not an effect size. The Task Force still said it could not evaluate effectiveness in Hawai'i.
"Prosecutors liked the tool, so it worked."	TF 2003: useful because it raised the charge and removed consent as an issue in covered adult/14–15 cases. That is charging convenience. Finding Five still says effectiveness could not be determined.
"Recorded sexual assault went up, so the law found more predators."	TF 2003 listed "increase in statistics reported as sexual assault" as a predicted measurement shift. A definitional expansion predicts a higher count with no change in underlying conduct.
"Recorded sexual assault went down, so the law deterred."	Table 4. A drop is also consistent with fewer reports, tighter screening, or resource shift. No partner-age denominator means neither story wins.
"30% of surveyed teens had a 5-year-older partner."	The Task Force printed 30% on a friends-or-self item from a non-random 350-form teacher-distributed sheet it labeled unscientific. That number is not a state rate and not an Act 1 impact.
"268 child-welfare reports in 2002 prove a crisis Act 1 solved."	Those reports are victims 14–16 with suspects ≥18 — not the statutory 5-year-gap cell, not pre-post, not adjudicated outcomes.
"The 2005 YRBS shows the law worked."	Partner-age items first appear in 2005. Hawai'i has no weighted HS YRBS for 2001 or 2003. The 2005 10.9% / 9.5% figures use a 3-year cut, not the statute's 5-year cut.
"If you cannot prove net harm, the law stands."	Agreed that net harm is unproven. The symmetric sentence is also required: net benefit is unproven. Permanence without either side of the ledger is the governance failure.

Table 10. Each reply stays inside cited official limits. No extra theory is required.

10. WHAT THIS BRIEF WILL NOT CLAIM

Supported by the documents	Not established by the documents
Act 1 changed the legal treatment of some pairs involving ages 14–15.	A precise statewide prevalence of adult/teen pairs before July 2001.
The Task Force lacked systematic partner-age baseline data.	A precise causal estimate of Act 1 on exploitation, pregnancy, STI, or welfare.
The change could move reporting and classification statistics.	Proof that a rise or fall in recorded cases equals the same move in underlying harm.
Prosecutors treated Act 1 as a useful charging tool.	Proof that charging usefulness equals population-level benefit.
4 of 16 Honolulu charges in the snapshot depended on Act 1.	A statewide statement that the law "did nothing" or "did everything."
The Legislature made the rule permanent before finishing the recommended measurement plan.	Proof that every official acted in bad faith.

Table 11. Documentary fact versus causal claim. Crossing the line is what fails peer inspection.

The State did not quantify exploitation prevented. It did not quantify service avoidance, reluctant witnesses, added agency hours, expanded liability, or disproportionate sentences. Both sides of the ledger are blank. Filling either blank with rhetoric repeats the failure this brief is about.

They made it permanent before they could show it worked

The defensible indictment is not that net harm has been proven. It is that Hawai'i imposed a permanent criminal-law regime while failing to build the evidence system required to determine whether the regime solved more problems than it created.

11. SOURCE MAP

Primary legal and administrative record. Page cites in the body point at these files.

#	Source	What it is used for
1	Report of the Age of Consent Task Force, Dept. of the Attorney General, submitted to the 22nd Legislature, Regular Session of 2003, pursuant to Act 1, Second Special Session, SLH 2001. https://ag.hawaii.gov/wp-content/uploads/2013/01/rpt_age_of_consent_tf.pdf	Findings 1–12, data hole, informal survey, Honolulu 16-case list, possible costs, 11–7–1 vote, statutory appendix.
2	Follow-up Report of the Age of Consent Task Force, pursuant to Act 1 as amended by Part I of Act 62, SLH 2003; submitted to the 2004 session. https://ag.hawaii.gov/wp-content/uploads/2013/01/2003_consent.pdf	Legislature-gave-no-direction sentence; YRBS 2005 plan; SATC 63 / 17; CWS 268 and 164; TIP 50 / 29 / 36 / 7.
3	Act 1, H.B. 236, Second Special Session Laws of Hawai'i 2001 (law date 10 July 2001).	Statutory text of the 5-year-gap paragraphs and the task-force mandate.
4	Act 62, Session Laws of Hawai'i 2003 (signed 19 May 2003).	Removal of the 30 June 2003 sunset.
5	House Stand. Com. Rep. No. 704 on H.B. 236, H.D. 1 (2001).	Committee statement that effectiveness was already in genuine question.
6	SCR 160, H.D. 1 (2001).	Contemporaneous statement that ~15 AOC bills were introduced that session.
7	House Republican news release on the 10 July 2001 override.	Override date and public framing. Not used as outcome evidence.
8	Hawai'i YRBS / HHDW 2005 high-school tables; 2005 HS questionnaire partner-age items 56–57.	First statewide partner-age survey items; 35.7% ever-sex; 10.9% / 9.5% ≥3-year partner cuts.
9	HHS/ASPE, Statutory Rape: Final Report (field chapter on Hawai'i).	Independent process corroboration: veto, override, sunset, split task force.
10	Honolulu Advertiser, 13 Feb 2001, "Support mixed on age of consent."	Carlisle 132 / 3 figure and SATC request for study-first.
11	HRS §§707-730, 707-732 current annotations (Act 62 and later cleanup acts).	How the 2001 paragraphs sit in the code now. Not a 2001 outcome.

Table 12. A reviewer can open each file and match the quote.

Replication note

No new survey was fielded for this edition. No administrative microdata were re-analyzed. Every percentage printed above is either (a) copied from an official table with its original denominator or (b) a simple fraction from a printed count (4/16 = 25%; 7/36 = 19.4%; 11/19 ≈ 57.9% voting for permanence). Fractions computed here are flagged as computed. Informal-survey percentages are reproduced exactly as the Task Force printed them and kept inside the Task Force's own "unscientific" wrapper.

Version line

First DSD edition 17 September 2026. Inspection edition 27 September 2026. Lead: KENNYOUT3 / Kenneth Schmidt, KO3 DataScienceDivision.

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

Figure	Value	Bin
Honolulu charges 10 Jul 2001–30 Nov 2002	16 people	COUNTED (one county)
Of those 16, depended on Act 1 (consensual, no family)	4 / 16 = 25% (computed)	COUNTED
Of those 16, report says may have been chargeable before	12 / 16 = 75% (computed)	COUNTED
Task Force vote on permanence (members present)	11 make permanent · 7 extend one year · 1 other	COUNTED
Share voting to drop the sunset	11 / 19 ≈ 57.9% (computed)	COUNTED
SATC clients 14–16, Jan–Sep 2003	63; 17 perpetrators recorded ≥18	COUNTED (clinic)
CWS sexual-abuse reports, victims 14–16 / suspects ≥18	268 in 2002; 164 Jan–Oct 2003	COUNTED (reports)
TIP FY 2002–03, teens 14–16 with partner ≥5 years older	7 / 36 = 19.4% (computed, one program)	COUNTED (clinic)
Informal TF teen form, "you or friends" with partner ≥5 yrs older	30% of 350 forms	DOCUMENTED + flagged unscientific
Same form, prison 5–20 years for that pair	53.8% agreed · 46.5% disagreed	DOCUMENTED + flagged unscientific
Birth certificates, father age unknown	23% of 15-year-old mothers; 64% of 16; 68% of 17	COUNTED (selected certificates)
Hawai'i HS YRBS 2005, ever had intercourse	35.7% (CI 32.5–38.9)	COUNTED (no 2001/03 weighted twin)
Hawai'i HS YRBS 2005, first / last partner ≥3 years older	10.9% / 9.5%	COUNTED (3-year cut, not 5-year)
Exploitation prevented by Act 1	—	UNMEASURED
Statewide service-avoidance, reluctant-witness, workload totals	—	UNMEASURED
Net benefit minus net burden	—	UNMEASURED

Table 13. Every figure above is either copied from an official page or a fraction of a printed count. Blank rows stay blank on purpose.

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Measure the denominator first. Do not freeze a criminal line and promise to learn later. The 2003 Task Force already wrote that sentence. The 2003 Legislature did not wait for it.