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| **Title of Research Presentation** Determinants of pregnancy among  Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander adolescents: a systematic review |
| **Maximum 2500 characters (including spaces but excluding title)**  **Background/Objectives** Over the past two decades, both Hawai‘i and the United States have seen a major decline in teenage pregnancy. Yet, the birth rate among Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander (NHOPI) adolescents (ages 15-19) in Hawai‘i remains five times the state and national rate. Given the health and socioeconomic impacts of adolescent childbirth, this systematic review sought to identify the risk factors contributing to this health disparity among NHOPI, as well as potential options for intervention.  **Methods** Utilizing PRISMA methodology, electronic searches were performed in PubMed/MEDLINE and Google Scholar for relevant English-language articles published between January 2000-October 2018.  **Results** 20 articles met the inclusion criteria: 5 examined individual health behaviors; 5 assessed the influence of family, community, and culture; 3 highlighted lack of access to and awareness of contraceptives; 2 discussed barriers to sex education in Hawai‘i public schools; 4 considered culturally-tailored interventions; and 1 evaluated the social determinants of health. None of these studies focused exclusively on NHOPI adolescent pregnancy; most included teenagers of other racial/ethnic groups, or other issues such as substance abuse and STI prevention. There were no studies assessing teenage pregnancy as the primary outcome variable.  **Discussion** Adolescent NHOPI are at a higher risk of substance abuse, unsafe sexual practices, and sexual violence relative to their peers. Limited access to reproductive health services and quality sex education can contribute to unintended pregnancies; at the same time, unintended pregnancy is not a resonant term within the Hawaiian community and families are often willing to support pregnant teenagers. There exist a limited number of related interventions, but to date none have shown significant changes in health behaviors and attitudes. There remains a gap in the literature, and additional research is needed to discern the effects of geography, socioeconomic status, and community attitudes on teenage pregnancy among NHOPI. Further disaggregation of data (by race and age) is critical to fully defining this issue, especially among younger adolescents. Culturally-tailored, community-based programs appear as a first step to addressing this health disparity.  **Keywords** adolescent pregnancy, determinants, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, Hawai‘i |