

Oklahoma: Subsequent Teen Births 2021

Having more than one child while still a teen increases the odds that the teen mother will not finish school, will be unprepared for the demands of parenthood, and will lack the job skills for stable employment. Those factors dramatically increase the chances that their children will grow up in poverty, be less prepared when they start school, have less success in school, and become teen parents themselves – perpetuating the cycle.

Key facts:

- ✓ Oklahoma had 3,233 births to females age 19 and younger in 2021.
- ✓ One of every six births (16%) was to a teen who was already a parent.
- ✓ Nearly 3 out of 5 (58%, 295) of the teens who gave birth and were already a parent had not graduated from high school.
- ✓ Among older teens (aged 18-19) who were already a parent, over half (54%, 247) did not have a high school diploma -- and the odds are, they never will.

		<u># and % of all teen births</u>
Number of births to teens who were already a mother:		513 (16%)
		<u># and % of subsequent births</u>
Subsequent birth order:	2 nd birth	441 (86%)
	3 rd birth	68 (13%)
	4 th birth and 5 th birth	<5 (1%)
Subsequent births by age:	Ages 15-17	53 (10%)
	Ages 18-19	460 (90%)
Subsequent births by race/ethnicity (<i>preliminary; OSDH is updating current categories</i>):		
	White	341 (66%)
	Black	70 (14%)
	American Indian	98 (19%)
	Asian	6 (1%)
	Hispanic (may be any race)	125 (24%)
Medicaid was the principal source of payment for nearly 9 out of 10 teens having a subsequent birth:		456 (89%)
Four out of five teens were unmarried at the time of this birth.		433 (84%)