

## Oklahoma County: Subsequent Teen Births 2023

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 County had 608 births to females age 19 and younger in 2023.
- ✓ One of every six births (15%) was to a teen who was already a parent.
- ✓ Over 3 out of 5 (63%, 59) of the teens who gave birth and were already a parent had not graduated from high school.
- ✓ Even among older teens (aged 18-19) who were already a parent, 3 of 5 (60%, 51) did not have a high school diploma -- and the odds are, they never will.

		<u># and % of all teen births</u>	
Births to teens who were already a mother:		94 (15%)	
		<u># and % of subsequent births</u>	
Subsequent birth order:	2 <sup>nd</sup> birth	81 (86%)	
	3 <sup>rd</sup> birth	12 (13%)	
	4 <sup>th</sup> birth or higher	<5 (<1%)	
Subsequent births by age:	Ages 15-17	9 (10%)	
	Ages 18-19	85 (90%)	
Subsequent births by race ( <i>current six Census racial categories</i> ):			
White	45 (48%)	Asian/Pac. Islander	0 --
Black	18 (19%)	Other	15 (16%)
Amer. Indian	<5 (<1%)	2 or more races	6 (1%)
Subsequent births by Hispanic Origin (may be any race)		41 (44%)	
Only half started prenatal care in the first trimester.		54 (57%)	
Medicaid was the principal source of payment for well over 9 out of 10 teens having a subsequent birth:		89 (95%)	
Four out of five teens were unmarried at the time of this birth.		82 (87%)	