

Oklahoma: 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 had 2,880 births to females age 19 and younger in 2023.
- ✓ About one of every six births (15%) was to a teen who was already a parent.
- ✓ Nearly 3 out of 5 (250, 57%) of the teens who gave birth and were already a parent had not graduated from high school.
- ✓ Nearly half (48%, 208) of those aged 18-19 did not have a high school diploma.

		<u># and % of all teen births</u>
Number of births to teens who were already a mother:		435 (15%)
		<u># and % of subsequent births</u>
Subsequent birth order:	2 nd birth	389 (89%)
	3 rd birth	42 (10%)
	4 th birth and 5 th birth	<5 n/a
Subsequent births by age:	Ages 15-17	48 (11%)
	Ages 18-19	387 (89%)
Subsequent births by race/ethnicity (<i>OSDH has updated to 6 racial categories</i>):		
Race:	Non-Hispanic (NH) White	246 (57%)
	NH Black	47 (11%)
	NH American Indian	48 (11%)
	NH Asian	<5 n/a
	2 or More Races	50 (11%)
	Other (most indicate Hispanic)	34 (8%)
Ethnicity:	Hispanic (<i>may be any race</i>)	118 (27%)
Medicaid was the principal source of payment for nearly 9 out of 10 teens having a subsequent birth:		391 (90%)
Four out of five teens were unmarried at the time of this birth.		380 (87%)
For more factsheets, check Healthy Teens OK! at: healthyteensok.org		
Source: Oklahoma State Department of Health, Vital Statistics 2023		(9-23-2024)