

2017 Oklahoma Teen Births: Subsequent Births

Having more than one child while still a teen increase 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 – continuing the cycle.

Key facts:

- ✓ **Oklahoma had 3,829 births to females age 19 and younger in 2017.**
- ✓ **Nearly one of every five births (18%) was to a teen who was already a parent.**
- ✓ **Only 2 out of 5 (43%) girls who gave birth and were already a parent had even graduated from high school – and the odds are, they never will.**
- ✓ **Even among older teens, aged 18-19, who had a subsequent birth, less than half (46%) had a high school diploma or GED.**

		<u># and % of all teen births</u>
Number born to teens who were already a mother:		672 (18%)
		<u># and % of subsequent births</u>
Subsequent birth order:	2 nd birth	567 (84%)
	3 rd birth	98 (15%)
	4 th birth and 5 th birth	* Less than 5 births
		<u># and % of all teen births</u>
Subsequent births by age:	Ages 15-17	81 (12%)
	Ages 18-19	589 (88%)
		<u># and % of all teen births</u>
Subsequent births by racial/ ethnic group:	White	437 (65%)
	Black	109 (16%)
	American Indian	118 (18%)
	Asian	8 (1%)
	Hispanic (may be any race)	142 (21%)
		<u># and % of all teen births</u>
For teens giving birth who were already mothers, over half did not have a high school diploma or GED:		379 (56%)
		<u># and % of all teen births</u>
Medicaid was the principal source of payment for nearly 9 out of 10 teens having a subsequent birth:		592 (88%)