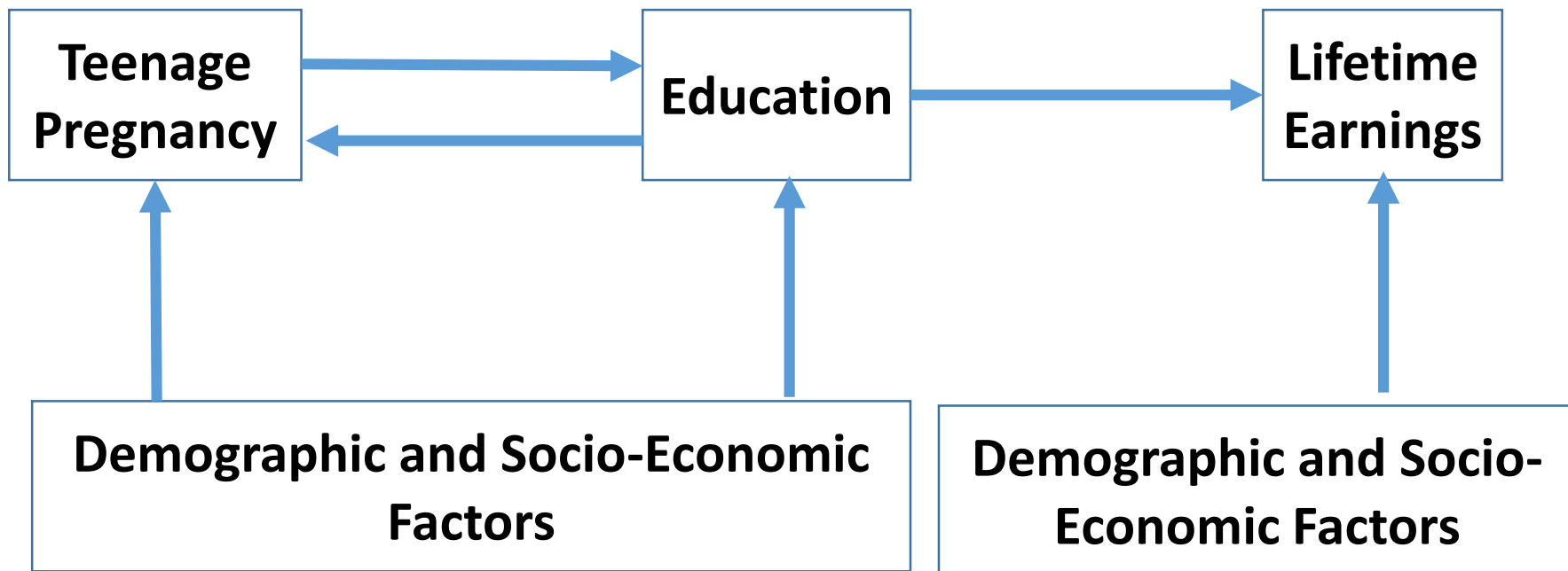


Economic Implications of Teenage Pregnancy

Alejandro N. Herrin



Framework

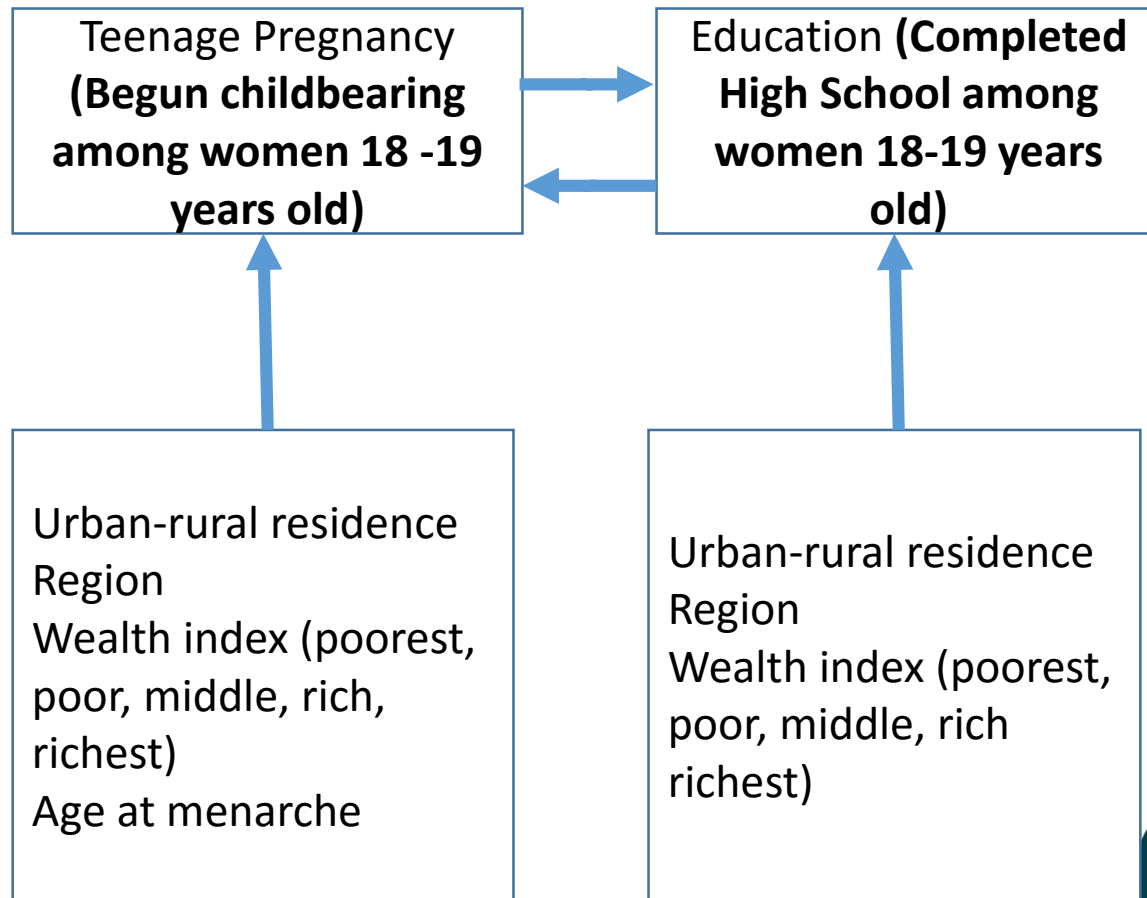


Data

- **National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS) 2013**
– source of data for estimating the relationships between teenage pregnancy and education, and demographic and socio-economic factors
- **Labor Force Survey-Family Income and Expenditure Survey (LFS-FIES) 2012** – source of data for estimating the effect of education on wage rates, taking into account demographic and socio-economic factors and participation of women in work for pay

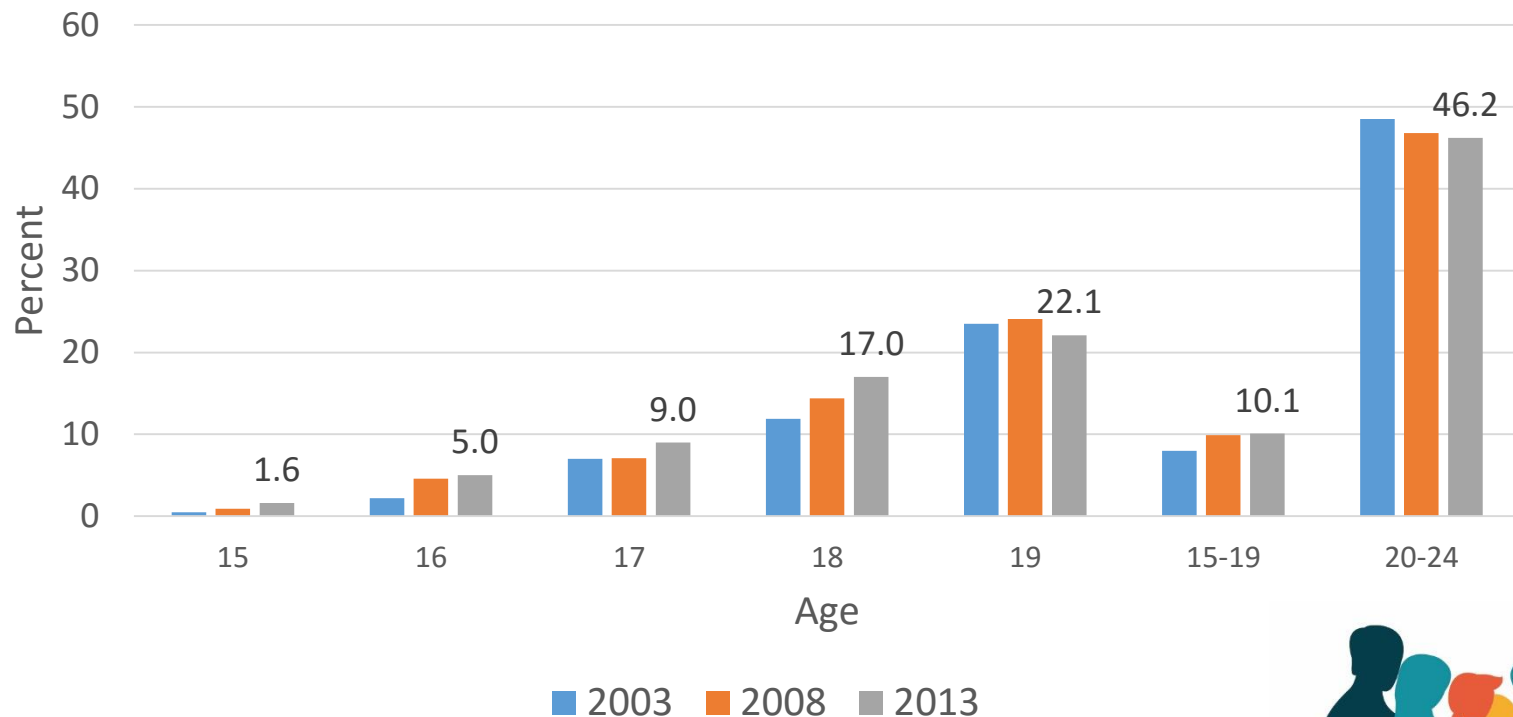


Empirical model: Early Childbearing and High School Completion



Teenage Childbearing, NDHS 2013

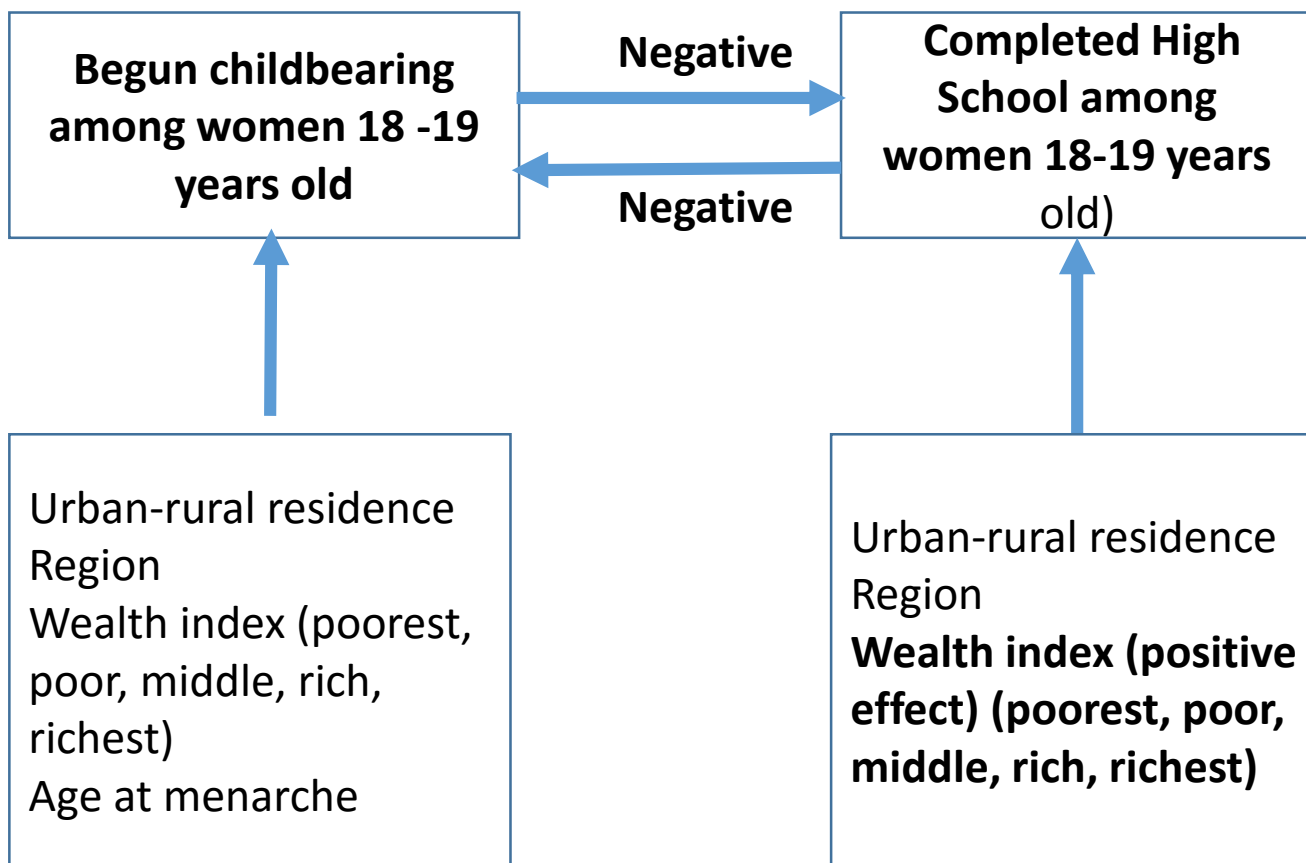
Percent of Women Who Have Begun Childbearing
by Age, 2003, 2008 and 2013



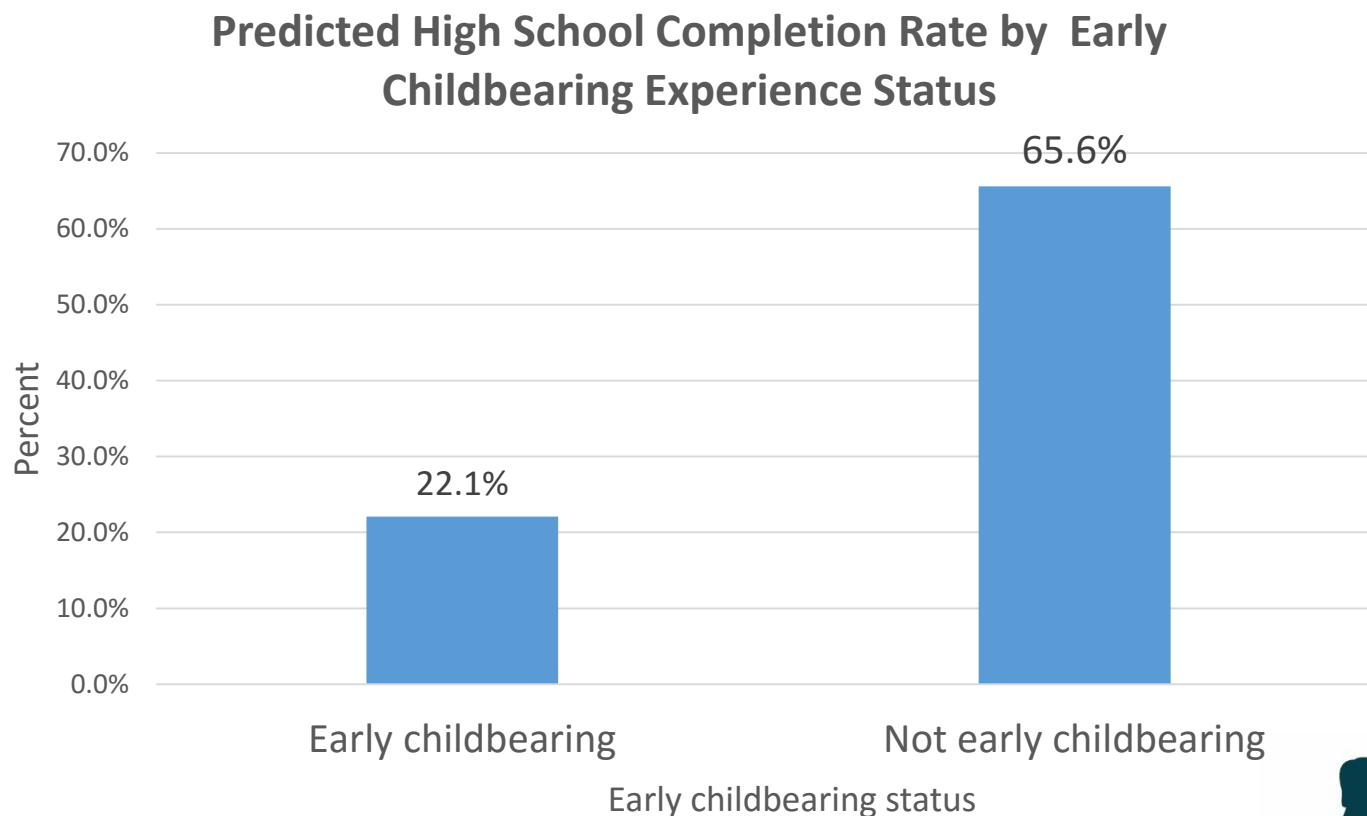
Source: NDHS 2003, 2008 and 2013



Results: Early Childbearing and High School Completion



Results: Early Childbearing and High School Completion



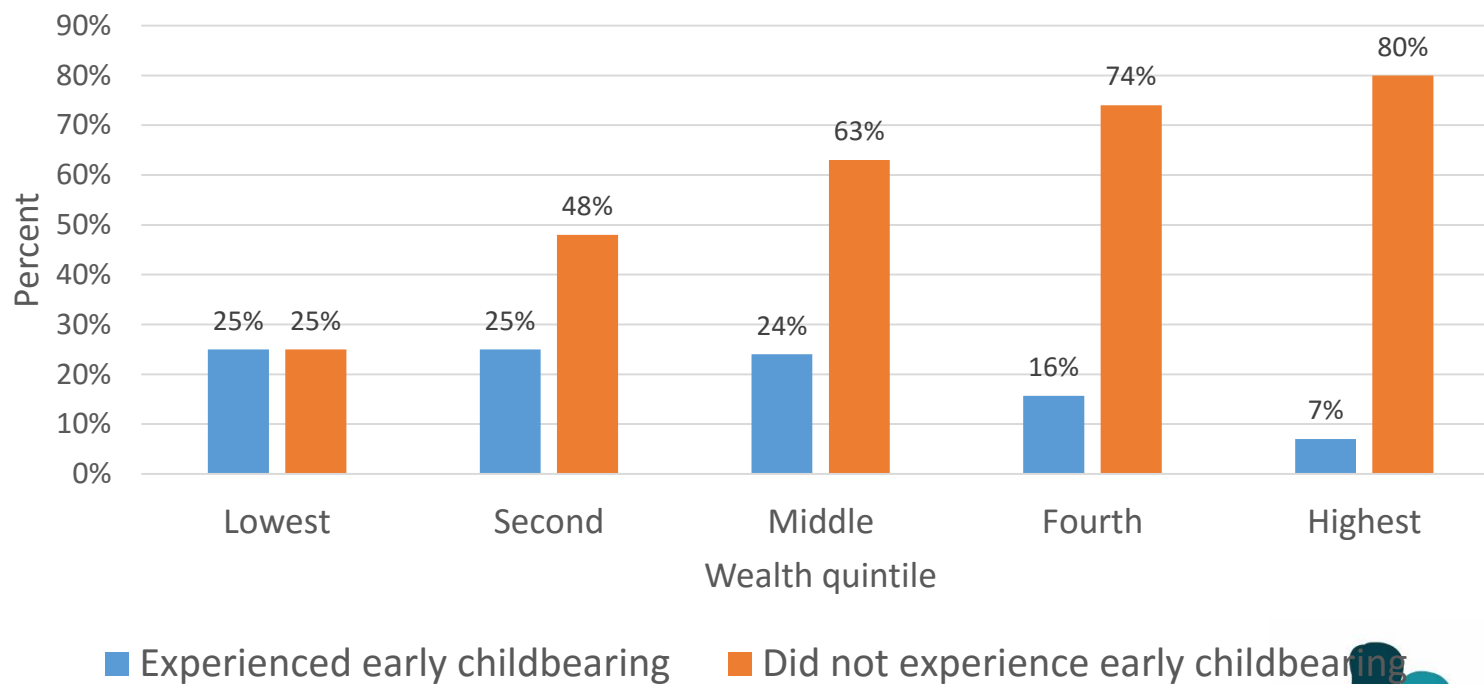
Source of basic data: NDHS 2013

*Evaluated at mean values of other independent variables



Results: Early Childbearing and High School Completion

Predicted High School Completion Rate by Early Childbearing Experience and by Wealth Quintile



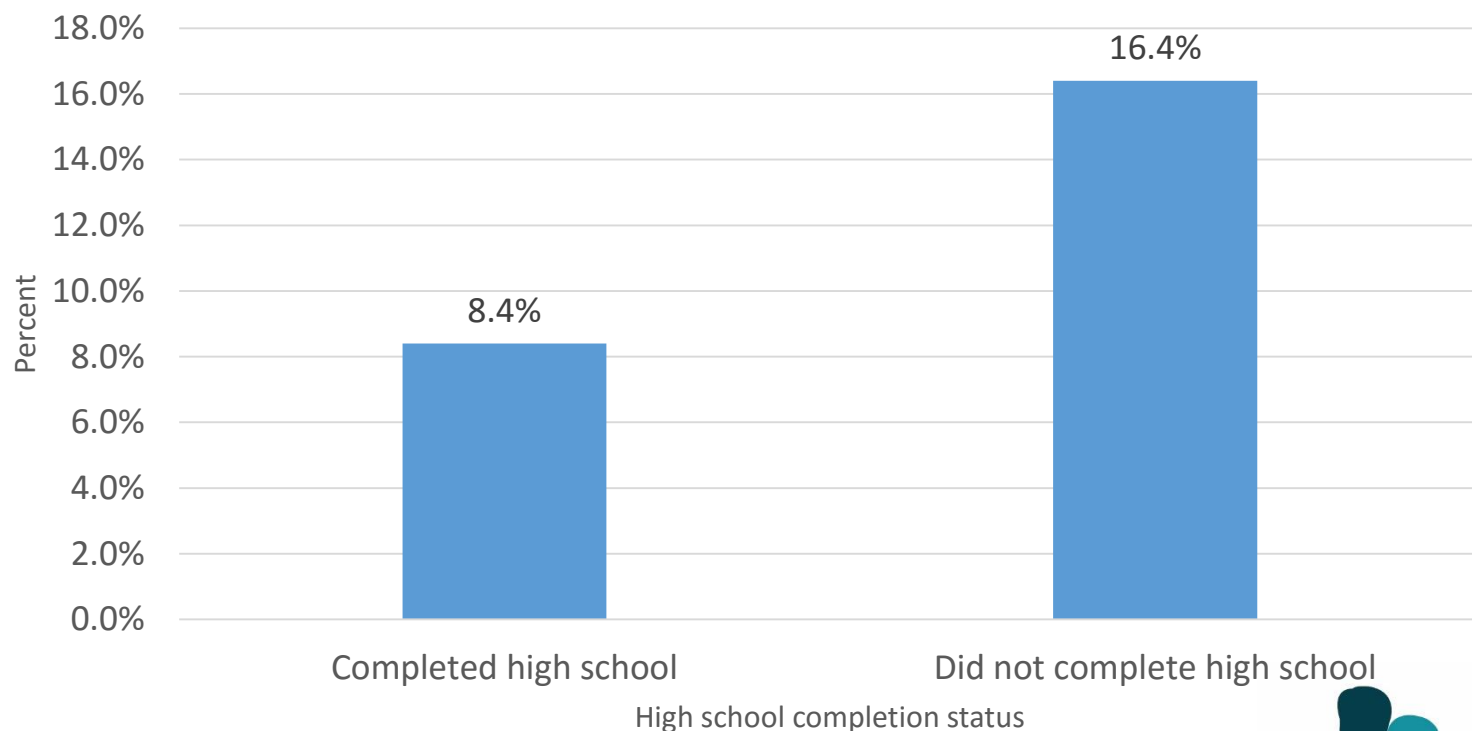
Source of basic data: NDHS 2013

*Evaluated at mean values of other independent variables



Results: Early Childbearing and High School Completion

Predicted Early Childbearing Rate by High School Completion



Source of basic data: NDHS 2013

*Evaluated at mean values of other independent variables

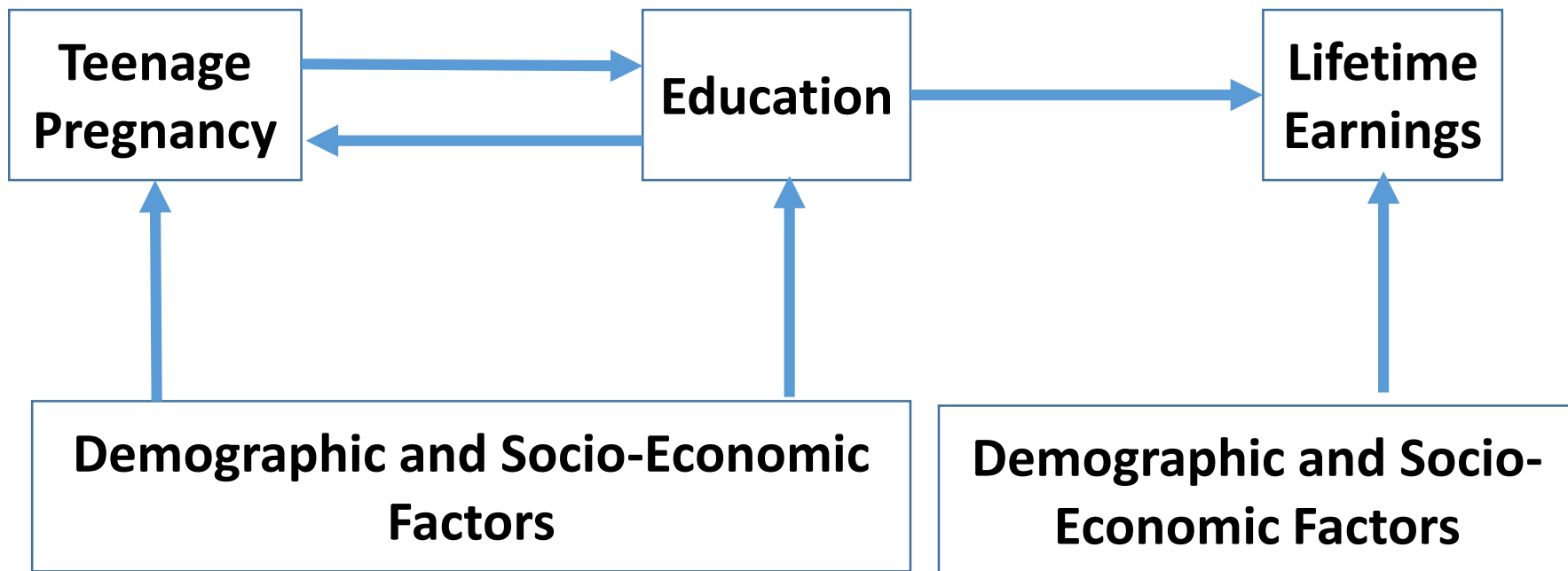


Summary of results: early childbearing and education

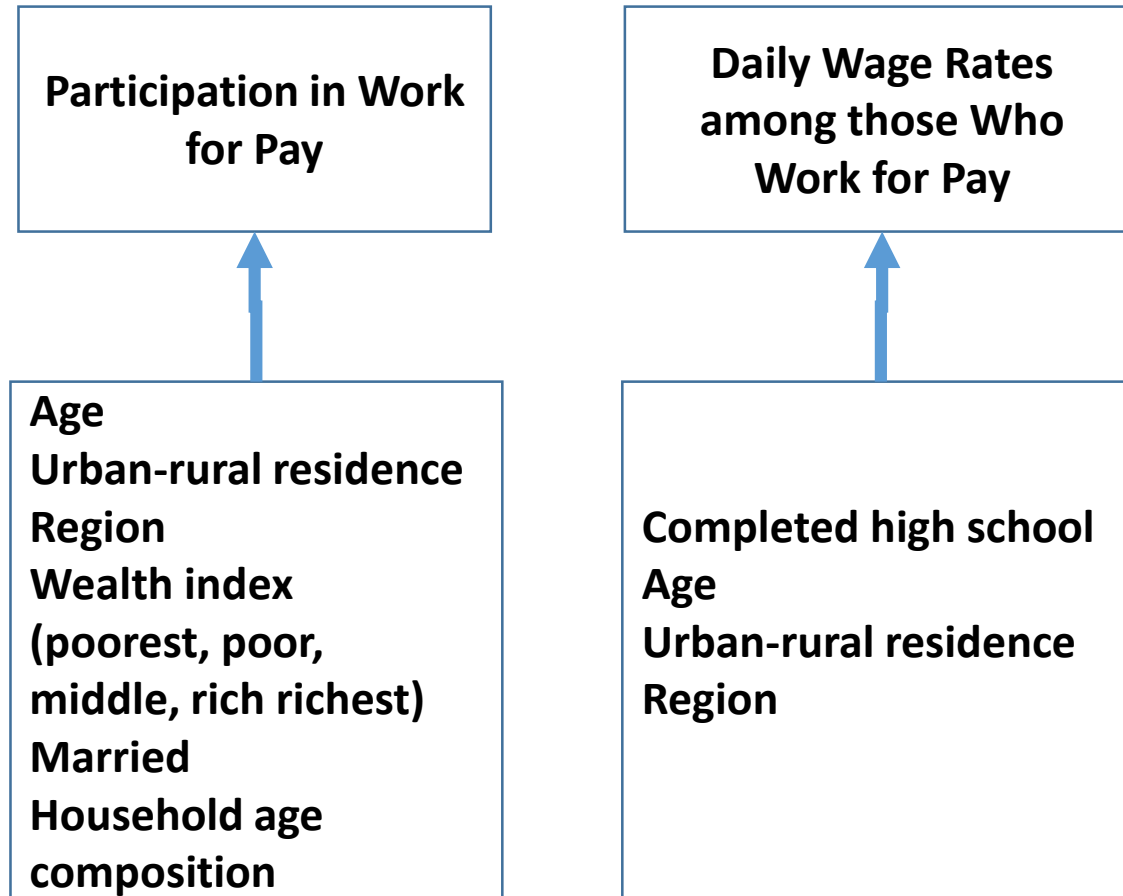
- Early childbearing reduces probability of completing high school
- Completing high school reduces the probability of early childbearing
- Teens in richer households (measured by wealth quintiles) have higher probability of completing high school than teens in poorer households.



Framework

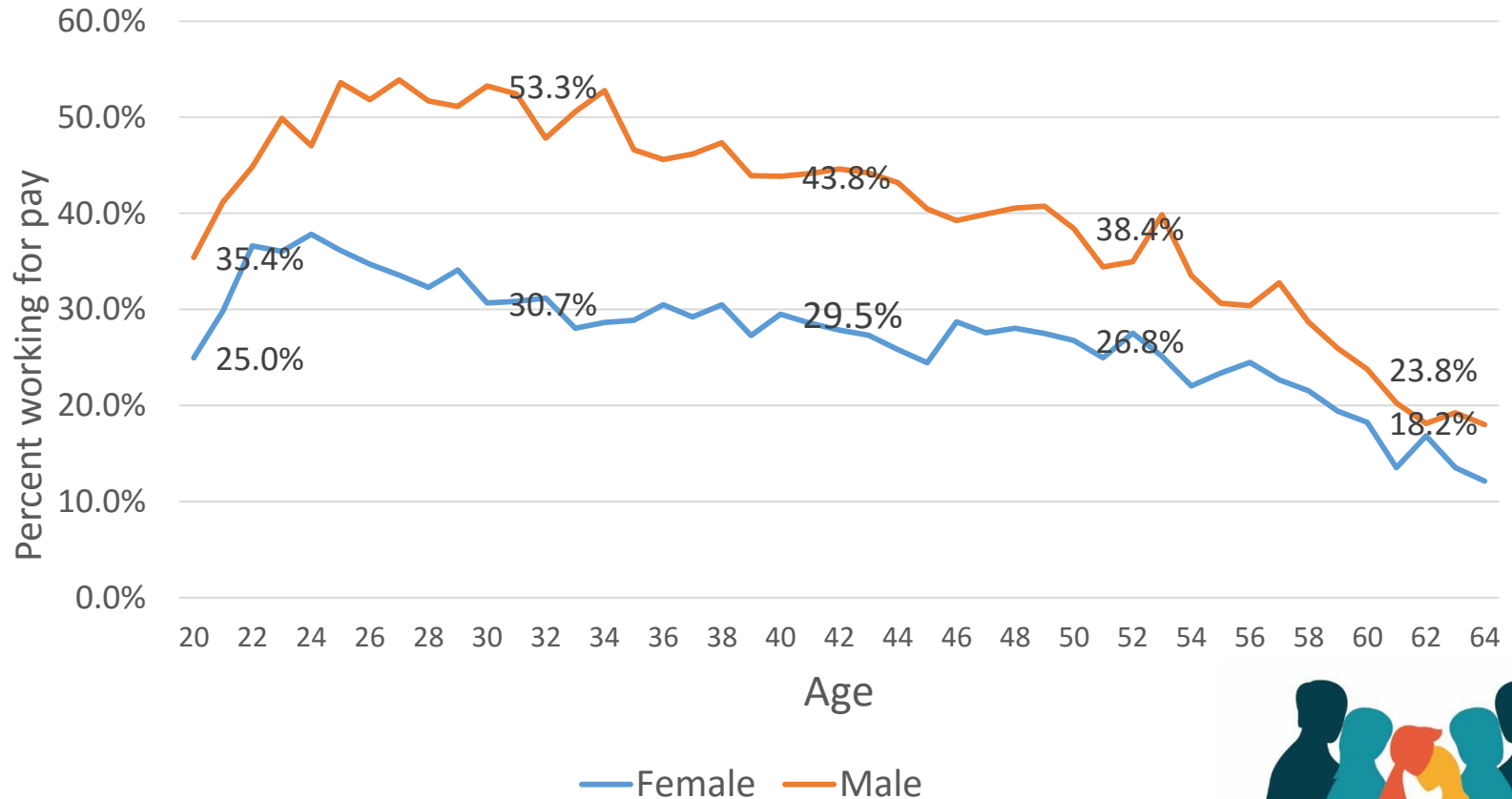


Empirical model: Education and Wage Rate Determination



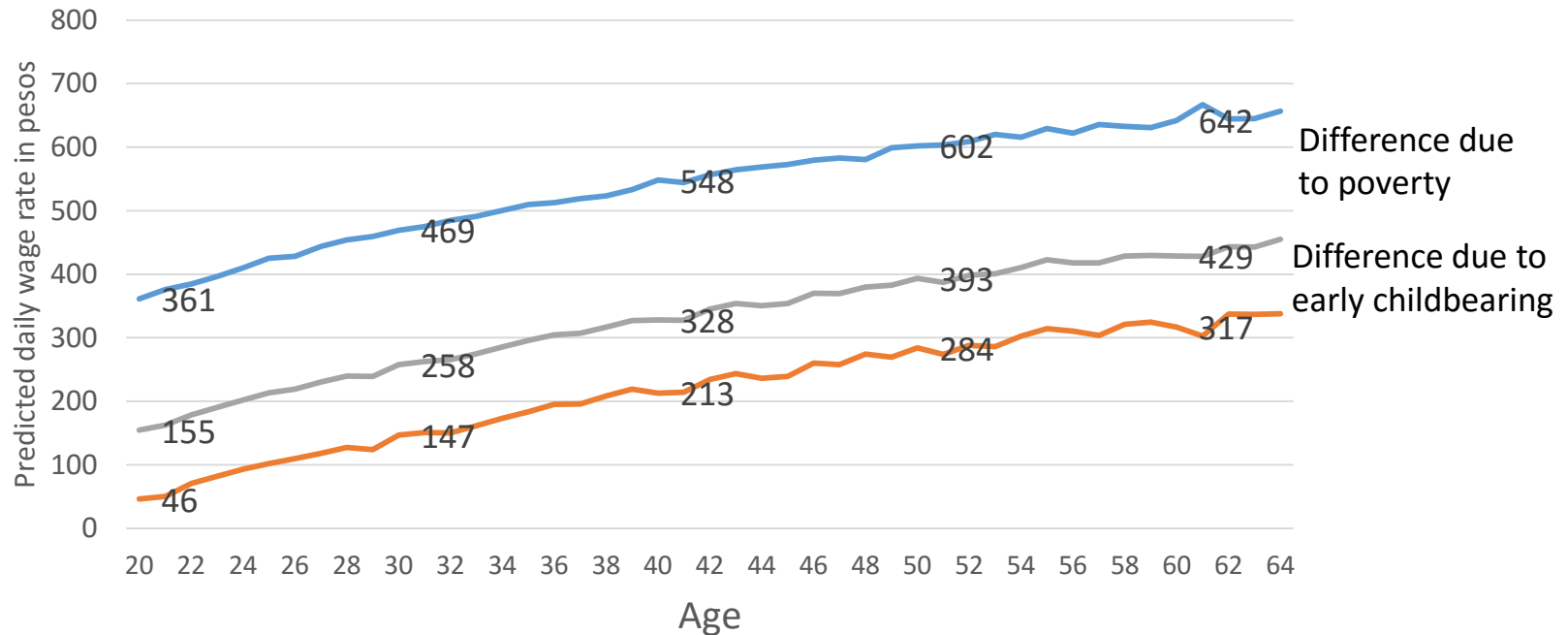
Participation in Paid Work, LFS-FIES 2012

Percent of Male and Female Working for Pay by Age, 2012



Results: Education and Wage Rate Determination

Age-Earnings (Daily Wage Rate) Profiles for Females



- Completed high school
- Did not complete high school (due to poverty and early childbearing)
- Did not complete HS (due to poverty only, excluding early childbearing)

Source of basic data: LFS-FIES 2012



Summary of results: education, wage rates and foregone earnings

- Age-earnings (wage rate) profile is higher among those who completed high school compared to those who did not
- Early childbearing reduces age-earnings (wage rate) profile
- Discounted lifetime cash earnings foregone of cohort of teens age 18-19 resulting from early childbearing is **P27 billion in 2012**. This is equivalent to **one percent of GDP in 2012**
- This lifetime foregone earnings as a percent of GDP is comparable to US and China (UNFPA 2013; Chaaban and Cunningham 2011)



Overall summary of results

- Early childbearing and education
 - Early childbearing reduces probability of completing high school
 - Completing high school reduces the probability of early childbearing
 - Teens in richer households (measured by wealth quintiles) have higher probability of completing high school than teens in poorer households.
- Education, wage rates and foregone earnings
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Other potential implications

- **Health effects:** early childbearing a factor in complications in pregnancy and childbirth leading to maternal mortality; a factor in the incidence of preterm and low birth weight babies with elevated risk of neonatal mortality.
- **Intergenerational effects:** children of teen mothers tend to have lower schooling attainment
- **Psychological costs:** stigma, shame to the family, stress, low self-esteem; strained relationship between partners and between families
- **Other economic cost:** additional financial burden from unplanned/mistimed pregnancy and birth – to teen's own family or her parents



Mabuhay

