Table 3. At age 25, years of schooling lost (and t-statistics) as a result of a teenage birth, by race and ethnicity, according to age at first birth and whether controlled for endogeneity

| Race | <18 | | <20 | |
|----------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | Uncontrolled† | Controlled‡ | Uncontrolled† | Controlled‡ |
| White | -1.562* (-8.502) | -0.436 (-0.466) | -1.470* (-11.790) | -2.766*§ (-2.959) |
| Black | -1.015* (-7.430) | -1.234* (-2.121) | -1.193* (-10.569) | -2.971* (-4.041) |
| Hispanic | ++ | ++ | _1 467* | _2 831* |

Hispanic TT TT -2.831 (-6.807)(-3.676)*Significant at p=.10. †Ordinary least squares equations include all variables listed in Table 1

for both models with the following exclusions because of small cell sizes: Black sample—Foreign birth for self, mother or father, all religious categories except Baptist (reference category is all others); Hispanic sample—All religious categories except Catholic (reference category is all others). ‡Instrumental variables equations include all exogenous variables in the education model, plus all variables listed in Table 1 for the fertility model, with the following exclusions to avoid rejection of overidentifying restrictions: White (<18)—County marital and nonmarital fertility rates for women aged 15-19; White (<20)—County nonmarital fertility rate for women aged 15-19; Black (<18)—Title XX eligibility, proportion of women aged 15-19

and proportion of women aged 15-44 using family planning clinics, proportion of family plan-

ning patients aged 15–19, presence of abortion facility providing ≥400 abortions; Black (<20)—

Title XX eligibility, proportion of women aged 15-49 and proportion of women aged 15-44 using family planning clinics. §Estimated as linear two-stage least squares because of evi-

dence of misspecification in fertility probit. ††Insufficient number of cases for analysis.