



MINISTRY OF  
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT  
*Te Manatū Whakahiato Ora*

Date: 8 June 2010

Security Level: **UNCLASSIFIED**

**TEEN PARENTS AND BENEFIT RECEIPT – PAPER TO THE WELFARE WORKING GROUP**

**Key Points**

- In 2009, there were 4,670 births to women under 20 years in New Zealand. Approximately two thirds of these were to 18 and 19 year olds.
- New Zealand has the second highest rate of teen births among developed countries.
- Teen parenting is associated with disadvantage, with rates in the most deprived areas 6.5 times higher than rates in the least deprived areas.
- Of the total births in New Zealand in 2008, there were 2,414 births where the father was known to be a teenager.
- While many teen parents and their children do well, teen parenting is associated with a greater likelihood of poor outcomes, including educational underachievement, benefit receipt and poor economic circumstances, even for already disadvantaged young people.
- Early childbearing may be part of a cycle of intergenerational disadvantage.
- Benefit receipt amongst teen parents is high, with around 78 percent (mostly mothers) receiving a benefit.
- Teen parents stay on benefits longer than those who become parents at an older age.
- Supporting the development of resilience in teen mothers, and reducing benefit dependency, may be achieved through intensive early intervention, providing effective support, focusing on the wellbeing of children, supporting access to education and training, and helping them focus on their futures.

**Introduction**

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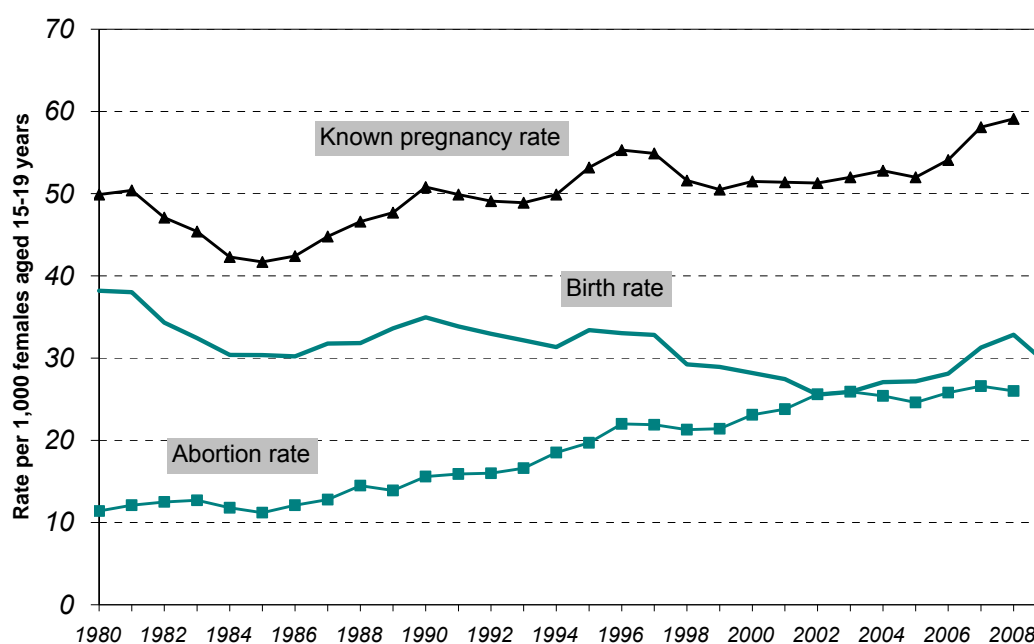
- 1 This paper reports on teen parents and benefit receipt in New Zealand. It provides data on teen parent demographics, risk factors associated with teen births, and benefit receipt by teen parents. It also reports on ways of supporting resilience in teenage mothers and reducing benefit dependency.
- 2 The paper has been prepared by the Ministry of Social Development for the Welfare Working Group.

## Demographics

### Teen births, abortions and pregnancies

- 3 In 2009, there were 4,670 births to women aged under 20. Twenty-nine of these births were to women aged under 15 years. Approximately two thirds of teen births were to those aged 18 or 19 years, and half of the total number of teen births were to Māori women. Approximately half of all teen pregnancies end in induced abortion.

**Birth, abortion and pregnancy rates**  
Females aged 15-19 years, 1980-2009



Source: Statistics New Zealand. Age-specific fertility rates by 5 year age group, Dec years (Infoshare). 2009 data is provisional. Induced abortions and abortion rates by age of woman (Abortions, tables). Known pregnancies and pregnancy rates by age of woman (Demographic Trends 2009, Table 2.20).

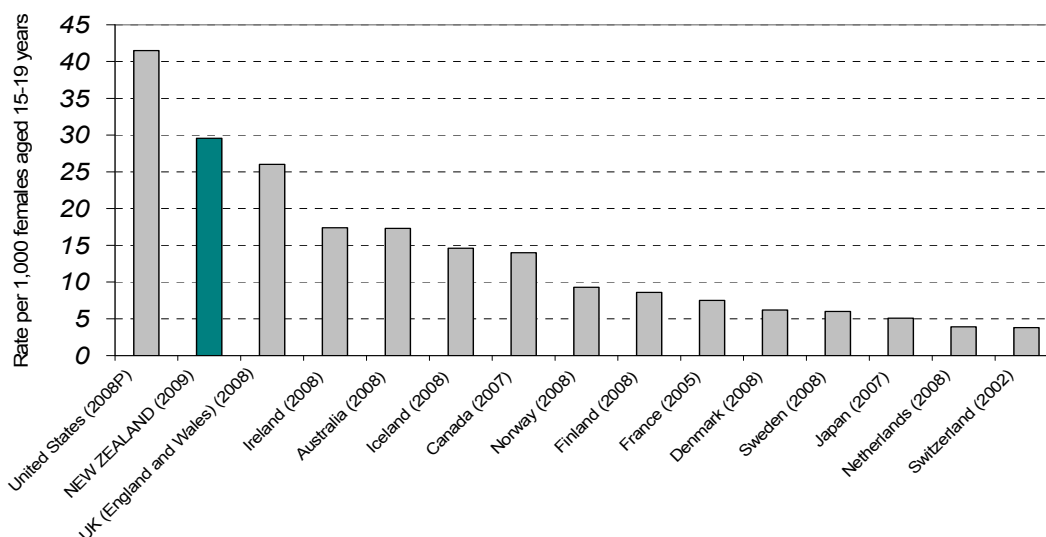
- 4 The teen birth rate increased between 2002 and 2008 before falling in 2009.
- 5 The "known pregnancy rate" is derived from birth and abortion data. Abortion statistics for 2009 are due for release on 18 June 2010. It is therefore not yet possible to say whether the fall in the teen birth rate between 2008 and 2009 is the result of fewer pregnancies or more abortions.
- 6 The Māori teen birth rate is 4 times higher than the non-Māori rate, and the Pacific teen birth rate is 1.5 times higher than the total teen rate<sup>1</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> Ministry of Social Development (2008) *Children and Young People: Indicators of Wellbeing*.

## International comparisons

- 7 New Zealand has the second highest teen birth rate among developed countries (29.6 per 1,000 women aged 15–19 years in 2009).

**Teenage fertility (birth) rate, selected OECD countries**  
2008 or latest

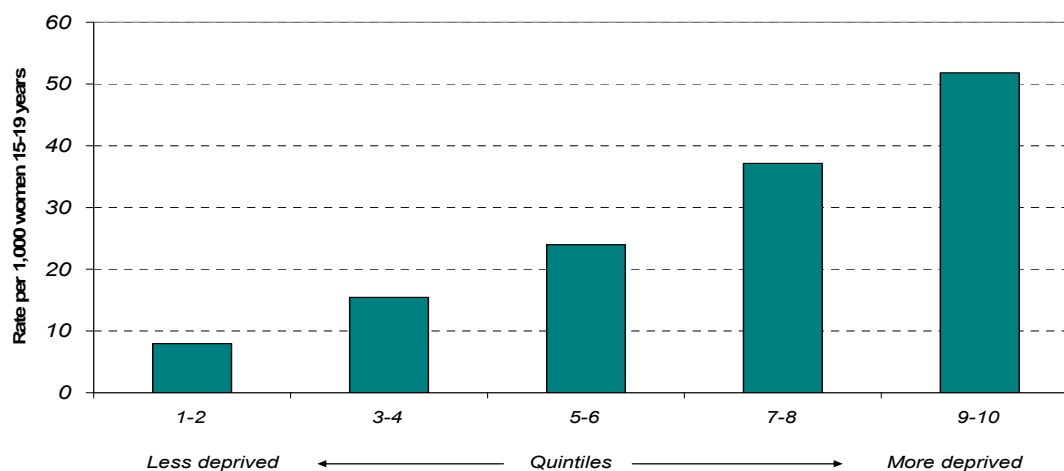


Source: Statistics New Zealand and other national statistics agencies

## Teen birth rates and deprivation

- 8 Teen births are associated with deprivation. Using the New Zealand Deprivation Index (NZDEP) the teen birth rate in the most deprived areas of New Zealand (NZDEP 9-10) is 6.5 times higher than the rate in the least deprived areas (NZDEP 1-2).

**Teen birth rate, 15-19 years**  
by area deprivation quintile, 2002-2006



Source: MSD (2008) *Children and Young People: Indicators of Wellbeing, Care and Support*, p78.

## Number of teen mothers in population

- 9 There is no single, definitive and reliable count of the number of teenage mothers who have a child for whom they have primary caregiving responsibility. Census data, live birth data and benefit administration data all have limitations, but based on IRD Family Tax Credit data for the year to March 2009:
- there were an estimated 6,000 mothers aged 16-19
  - most of these mothers (around 5,000) were aged 18 or 19
  - 79 per cent were sole parents.

## Teen fathers

- 10 Teen fathers in New Zealand comprise a group about whom little is known. Birth data suggest there are considerably fewer teen fathers than teen mothers, as men who have fathered children of teen mothers are often older. The number of teen fathers is also difficult to estimate from sources like IRD tax credit data and MSD benefit data because not all are living with their children.
- 11 Using 2008 data, 36 per cent (1,875) of the 5,244 children born to teen mothers had a father aged under 20 years and 44 percent (2,288) had a father aged 20 or over. For the remaining 20 per cent (1,061), the age of the father was not known. There were also 539 births where the father was under 20 years and the mother was over 20 years, taking the total number of births where the father was known to be under 20 years to 2,414.

| <b>Births by the age of the mother and the father, 2008</b> |                         |  |
|---|-------------------------|--|
| <b>Age of parents</b>                                       | <b>Number of births</b> | <b>Percent births to teenage mothers</b> |
| Mother under 20, father under 20                            | 1,875                   | 36%                                      |
| Mother under 20, father 20+                                 | 2,288                   | 44%                                      |
| Mother under 20, father not stated                          | 1,061                   | 20%                                      |
| Mother 20+, father under 20                                 | 539                     |  |
| Mother 20+, father 20+                                      | 55,298                  |  |
| Mother 20+, father not stated                               | 3,282                   |  |
|   |                         |  |
| Total births where father known to be under 20              | 2,414                   |  |
| Total births to mothers under 20                            | 5,224                   | 100%                                     |

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Population Statistics Unit, customised data for 2008; percentages derived by MSD

## Risk factors associated with teenage births

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- 12 Teenage parents are not a homogenous group. Circumstances preceding and following teenage birth vary widely and many teen parents and their children do well, particularly when support is provided early. Childbearing norms, and levels of acceptance of early parenthood and support for young parents and their children also vary between ethnic groups.

## Teen mothers

- 13 Research shows that early childbearing increases the likelihood of educational underachievement, benefit receipt and poor economic circumstances in young adulthood, even for already disadvantaged young women. In the Christchurch Longitudinal Study,<sup>2</sup> compared with those who had not become mothers by age 21, those who became mothers before age 18 had the following risk factors:

### *Risk factors prior to birth - at ages 0-15:*

- sexually abused (36% vs 7%) - 5 times more likely
- physically abused (36% vs 12% ) - 3 times more likely
- history of depression (26% vs 7%) - 4 times more likely
- conduct disorder and problems at school - more likely
- parental history of criminal offending (32% vs 9%) - 3 times more likely
- parental history of substance abuse (68% vs 30%) - 2 times more likely.

### *Risk factors after birth - at ages 21-25:*

- received main benefits (82% vs 30%) - almost 3 times more likely
  - have no qualifications (59% vs 7%) - 9 times more likely
  - major depression (55% vs 25%) - 2 times more likely
  - thinking about or attempting suicide (36% vs 11%) - 3 times more likely
  - substance dependence (14% vs 7%) - 2 times more likely.
- 14 It should be noted that overall population proportions may vary from these figures. Although small, this is one of the few studies that tells us about both childhood risk factors and outcomes following teenage motherhood.
- 15 This study also indicates that the younger the mother at the time she became a parent, the greater the risk. Levels of disadvantage were highest among those who parented very early (before 18), but even those who became mothers at 20 or 21 were disadvantaged relative to their peers.

## Teen fathers

- 16 A New Zealand study<sup>3</sup> shows that young men most likely to father a child at an early age:
- were born to a teenage mother
  - spent time in a single mother household while growing up
  - had an early initiation to sexual activity before age 16
  - had a history of conduct problems

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<sup>2</sup> Boden, J. M., Fergusson, D. M. & Horwood, L. (2008). Early motherhood and subsequent life outcomes. *Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry*, 49(2), 151-160.

<sup>3</sup> Jaffee, S.R., Caspi A., Moffitt, T.E., Taylor, A. & Dickson, N. (2001). *Predicting early fatherhood and whether fathers live with their children: Prospective findings and policy considerations*. Institute for Research on Poverty Discussion Paper No 1235-01.

- had planned to leave school early.

### **Children of teenage mothers**

- 17 While negative outcomes are not inevitable and many children of teenage mothers have good outcomes, early childbearing may be part of a cycle of intergenerational disadvantage.
- 18 By age 21, and compared to children of later child-bearers, children of teen mothers in the Dunedin Longitudinal Study<sup>4</sup> were more likely to have the following adverse outcomes:
- left school early - more than 2.5 times more likely
  - unemployed for 12 months or more - 2 times more likely
  - violent offenders - just under 3 times more likely
  - teen parents themselves - more than 2.5 times more likely.
- 19 It should be noted that not all had poor outcomes. Half of the children of teenage mothers had none of these four outcomes.

### **Teen parents and benefit receipt**

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- 20 A range of assistance is available to teenage parents within the benefit system. The type of assistance depends on the teen parent's age and circumstances. A table outlining this assistance is provided in Appendix 1.

### **Teen parents receiving Domestic Purposes Benefit (DPB)**

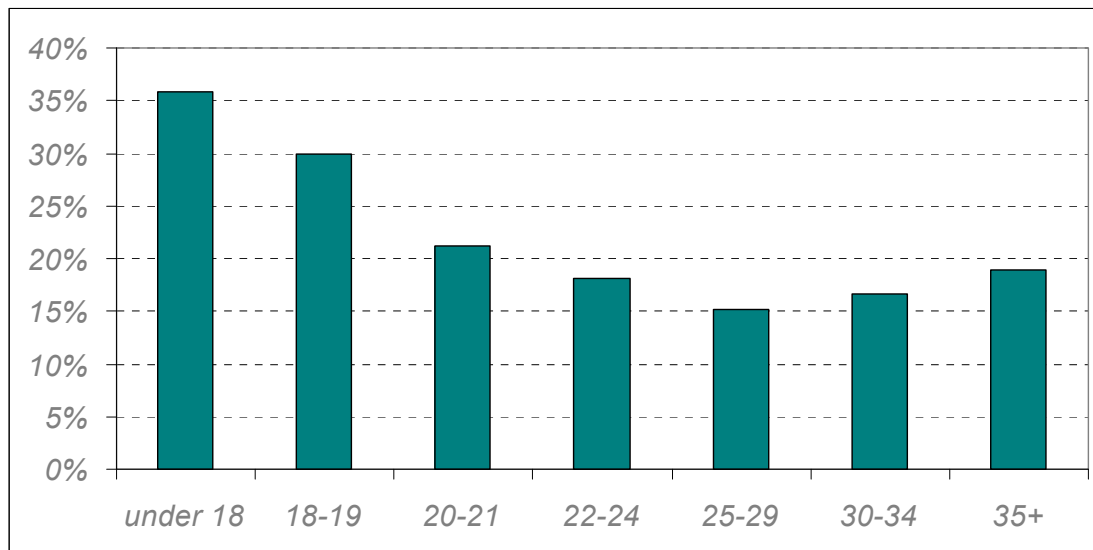
- 21 At the end of December 2009 there were 4,169 teenagers (aged 16 to 19 years) receiving the Domestic Purposes Benefit (includes those receiving the Emergency Maintenance Allowance (EMA)). Of these, 52 per cent were Māori, 30 per cent were European, and 9 per cent were Pacific.
- 22 There is considerable variation in the numbers of teen mothers receiving the DPB and in population-based rates of receipt across Territorial Authorities (TAs). These are shown in maps included as Appendices 2 and 3.
- 23 Teen parents stay longer on benefits than those who become parents at an older age. It is estimated that at least a third of current DPB clients became parents in their teenage years.<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>4</sup> Jaffee, S. R., Caspi, A., Moffitt, T. E., Belsky, J., & Silva, P. A. (2001). Why are children born to teen mothers at risk for adverse outcomes in young adulthood? Results from a 20-year longitudinal study. *Development and Psychopathology*, 13, 377-397.

<sup>5</sup> Centre for Social Research and Evaluation (forthcoming). Sole parenting in New Zealand: An update on key trends and what helps reduce disadvantage. Wellington: Ministry of Social Development.

**Likelihood of being on benefit 10 years later by age at first birth**  
 Percent new entrants to DPB in year to June 1999 on benefit at June 2009 by age when oldest child born<sup>6</sup>



Source: Ministry of Social Development, Benefit Dynamics Dataset.

24 In 2009, the number of new female entrants to the DPB-SP or EMA with a child aged under one year were as follows:<sup>7</sup>

- 800 aged 16-17
- 1,900 aged 18-19.

25 Based on IRD Family Tax Credit data, three quarters of teen parents (mostly mothers) receive a main benefit. In most cases, this is Domestic Purposes Benefit-Sole Parent or Emergency Maintenance Allowance.

26 Two hundred and ninety teenage men with dependent children received main benefits at June 2009.<sup>8</sup> One hundred and fifty eight teenage men receiving main benefits had Child Support payments deducted from their benefit at June 2009 (in most cases these men received unemployment related benefits or Sickness Benefit).<sup>9</sup>

### Teen mother entrants to DPB

27 Most teen mothers (62 percent) first enter the DPB from another benefit (usually Sickness Benefit received in pregnancy). Their average length of time on the DPB in the ten years after entry is 7.1 years, higher than the average of 5.2 years for all women aged 16 - 64. Forty percent of entrants have an additional newborn child<sup>10</sup> included in DPB in the 10 years following entry.

<sup>6</sup> DPB includes DPB-Sole Parent and Emergency Maintenance Allowance. A new entrant to DPB is defined as someone newly granted DPB-SP or EMA who has not received either of those benefit types in the previous four years.

<sup>7</sup> MSD, Information and Analysis Platform.

<sup>8</sup> MSD, Information and Analysis Platform.

<sup>9</sup> MSD, Information and Analysis Platform.

<sup>10</sup> This counts only children born more than 42 weeks after the beginning of a DPB spell.

**Pathways onto DPB-SP<sup>11</sup> for "new" entrants to DPB-SP in the year to June 1999**  
(new entrants defined as those having no DPB-SP receipt in the preceding four years)

| Pathway onto DPB -<br>new entrants in year to June<br>1999: | % new<br>entrants in<br>group | In following 10 years:   |  |
|---|-------------------------------|--------------------------|--|
|   |                               | mean years on<br>benefit | % with additional newborn<br>included in DPB |
| <b>Men and women, all ages</b>                              |                               |                          |  |
| Total   | 100%                          | 5.1                      | 12%  |
| <i>with one newborn child</i>                               |                               |                          |  |
| transferred from another benefit                            | 25%                           | 6.7                      | 31%  |
| not on benefit prior  | 5%                            | 5.1                      | 18%  |
| <i>with older child/ren</i>                                 |                               |                          |  |
| transferred from a single benefit                           | 9%                            | 5.9                      | 7%   |
| transferred from a couple benefit                           | 12%                           | 6.0                      | 11%  |
| following relationship breakup                              | 31%                           | 4.1                      | 4%   |
| ceased employment or lost income                            | 9%                            | 3.3                      | 2%   |
| other   | 9%                            | 4.3                      | 6%   |
| <b>Women aged 16-64</b>                                     |                               |                          |  |
| Total   | 100%                          | 5.2                      | 15%  |
| <i>with one newborn child</i>                               |                               |                          |  |
| transferred from another benefit                            | 29%                           | 6.7                      | 31%  |
| not on benefit prior  | 5%                            | 5.1                      | 18%  |
| <i>with older child/ren</i>                                 |                               |                          |  |
| transferred from a single benefit                           | 6%                            | 6.2                      | 14%  |
| transferred from a couple benefit                           | 12%                           | 6.1                      | 13%  |
| following relationship breakup                              | 35%                           | 4.1                      | 4%   |
| ceased employment or lost income                            | 7%                            | 3.3                      | 3%   |
| other   | 7%                            | 4.5                      | 10%  |
| <b>Women aged 16-19</b>                                     |                               |                          |  |
| Total   | 100%                          | 7.1                      | 37%  |
| <i>with one newborn child</i>                               |                               |                          |  |
| transferred from another benefit                            | 62%                           | 7.2                      | 40%  |
| not on benefit prior  | 9%                            | 6.8                      | 35%  |
| <i>with older child/ren</i>                                 |                               |                          |  |
| transferred from a single benefit                           | 4%                            | 7.3                      | 36%  |
| transferred from a couple benefit                           | 9%                            | 7.2                      | 35%  |
| following relationship breakup                              | 7%                            | 5.6                      | 19%  |
| ceased employment or lost income                            | 1%                            | 6.2                      | 24%  |
| other   | 7%                            | 7.0                      | 36%  |

Source: Benefit Dynamics Dataset.

### Supporting resilience in teenage mothers

28 Risks associated with teen parenthood are extensively researched, but there is comparatively little research on resilience in teenage mothers. Resilience describes positive outcomes in the presence of adversity. It "surfaces in the

<sup>11</sup> DPB-SP includes Emergency Maintenance Allowance

face of hardship”,<sup>12</sup> and denotes the ability of individuals to bounce back from adversity.

- 29 A small New Zealand qualitative study<sup>13</sup> that, in 2008, followed up teen mothers originally studied in 2001<sup>14</sup> provides insights into factors that enabled some to move forward with their lives and reduce their reliance on benefits.
- 30 All of the young mothers in those two studies had experienced periods of sole parenthood and all had received, or were currently receiving, the DPB. The original study included participants who had:
- left school early, prior to pregnancy
  - previous pregnancies resulting in abortion
  - a history of teen parenting in family, whānau and peer groups
  - ambiguous and fatalistic attitudes to pregnancy – not trying to get pregnant, but not doing anything to prevent it – “if it happens, it happens”
  - older partners who introduced them to lifestyles not usually experienced by young women their age
  - rapid, repeat pregnancies
  - experiences of violence
  - unresolved child custody and access issues
  - complex circumstances in their families of origin
  - unsuitable or unstable accommodation, and lack of transport
  - mental health concerns – especially depression, and alcohol and/or drug issues.
- 31 The follow-up study<sup>15</sup> found the following factors helped former teen mothers develop resilience and reduce their reliance on benefits. These factors are illustrated below with examples from study participants.

- intensive, youth-focused, and co-ordinated early intervention that provides opportunities for reflection with skilled adults, and helps develop skills, address challenges, and overcome fatalistic attitudes

*No matter what, they never let you give up. If you didn't show up for two days, (teacher) would be on that phone ... 'Where are you? What are you doing? Why aren't you here?' Just the encouragement and the opportunities that they presented. I think that's what really, really helped. They were genuine options, and genuine hands of help. So without judgment. There is enough judgment out there without having more.*

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<sup>12</sup> Hawley, D.R. (2000), Clinical implications of family resilience, *American Journal of Family Therapy*. 28:2, pp101-116.

<sup>13</sup> Collins, B.A. (forthcoming). *Resilience in teenage mothers: A follow-up study*. Wellington: Ministry of Social Development.

<sup>14</sup> Collins, B.A. (2005), *Missing voices: Teenage pregnancy and social policy*, Thesis (PhD), Victoria University of Wellington.

<sup>15</sup> Collins, B.A. (forthcoming). *Resilience in teenage mothers: A follow-up study*. Wellington: Ministry of Social Development.

- a sense of purpose and direction
 

*If I didn't have my children, I don't think I would have gone through academia. I would have kind of wish-washed my way through life, because that's just my natural way of doing things. But they gave me a reason and they gave me substance to go in this other direction and be a bit more focused on where I'm going, with them in mind.*
- supportive families and whānau
 

*You know ... that phone call that you can ring up and say 'Awful day' for whatever reason, and that someone who can say, 'It will get better, and what can I do, and how can I help?' It's nice to know there's someone to say those things, rather than having no-one.*

*When I graduated, it wasn't just my achievement. It was the achievement of my whole whānau in that they had been supporting me through this whole journey and finally we had reached a milestone, and we had done it as a whānau. We were all celebrating that someone in our whānau who had come from nothing, could achieve something, could overcome all those obstacles and be successful.*
- support, along with other young mothers, from community-based services
 

*If you can do other stuff, what you've got to deal with is not so bad. Like ... if you can go and have fun somewhere, and you've got to go home to a little bit of milk and not much sugar, it is not that bad. Because you've just had a bit of fun, and you've got somewhere to go the next day.*
- “settling down” with a supportive partner
 

*The other night the kids wrote out a list of rules, and (partner – not the children's father) said, 'You know I'll back up your mother on those, boys. If you don't do it, I'll help.' He didn't say, 'I'll get up and make you'. He said, 'I will help her.'*
- focus on the well-being of their children, and resolving custody and access issues
 

*(Birth father) and I will still have our little arguments and stuff, but both my partner and (birth father's partner) know just to stand back, because there are going to be some aspects that are between me and (birth father). Because at the end of the day, he's their biological father. And I think that's what's made us actually grow up and realise that ... you know ... we can hate each other for the rest of our lives, but we're still going to be there, because we've got the two kids together. Or we can just bite the bullet, get along, and do it for our kids, which is what we've decided to do. The kids are much happier and more settled for it.*
- insights to the past
 

*It's really hard to give your children everything you want to when you don't have everything to give them. You can't, at 17, make a life...to suddenly be able to support a child. If I'd been in a better position financially, if I'd been in a better position with my relationships, a lot of things would have gone a lot differently.*

*I want my kids to be able to live. I want them to go on their OE. I want them to do all the things that, looking back now, I wished I could have done.*

- positive role models, particularly former teenage mothers

*She had her first baby at 16. I knew I could succeed, but listening and talking to someone like her who actually did (job), I thought, 'I want to be like you.'*

- support to identify education and training opportunities

*I did want to be a masseuse, but then somehow I went to polytechnic and did hospitality ... like a food and beverage certificate ... just to get something so I could go and work. I got that, and it just opened my eyes to a whole different world. I got all these new awesome friends and my self esteem started building. I was working in town. It was just great. But then as (daughter) got older I realised that I couldn't be doing night shifts when she was at school. So when she started school I finished working in town and I started working in a café during the day. Then I got over that, and I thought I needed to do something else. [...] My aunty said, 'Why don't you go and train to be a teacher?' I was like 'Okay, I think I want to.' So we investigated that, and here I am. I am in the third year and I love it.*

- future focused

*(Daughter) needs to have a future. That's just the way it is. She can't have a future if I'm on the benefit with nothing to do ... well ... not a great future, and not a future that I want for her. So, hopefully, if she sees me going and doing university, and going and working, I'll be able to provide that for her as well ... you know ...the money and the support so she can do that too.*

- 32 These findings suggest approaches to engaging with teenage mothers that may be effective in reducing benefit receipt.

## Appendix 1: Assistance available to young parents within the benefit system

|   | Type of Assistance   | Who can receive it?   | Requirements <sup>16</sup>   | How many people receive it?   |
|---|--|---|--|---|
| Main Benefits <sup>17</sup>   | Emergency Maintenance Allowance  | 16-17 year old sole parents who have never been married or in a civil union   | Cannot be supported by their parents   | December 2009 - <b>124</b> 16 year olds and <b>511</b> 17 year olds   |
|   |  | 18-19 year old sole parents   | Not eligible for DPB (Sole Parent)   | December 2009 - <b>272</b> 18-19 year olds  |
|   | Domestic Purposes Benefit (Sole Parent)  | Sole parents 18+  | Single or living apart and lost the support of their partner   | December 2009 - <b>3,269</b> 18-19 year olds  |
|   | Sickness Benefit   | 16 and 17 year old parents who are married, in a civil union, or in a de facto relationship   | Unable to work, or losing earnings due to a sickness or injury (includes women who are more than 27 weeks pregnant)  | December 2009 - <b>1</b> 16 year old with child   |
|   |  | Anyone 18+  |  | December 2009 - <b>71</b> 18-19 year olds with children, <b>388</b> 18-19 year olds due to pregnancy                            |
|   | Unemployment Benefit   | 16-17 year old parents who are married, in a civil union, or de facto relationship  | Unemployed or not employed full-time, and seeking full-time work   | December 2009 - <b>2</b> 16 year olds and <b>14</b> 17 year olds with children  |
|   |  | Anyone 18+  |  | December 2009 - <b>161</b> 18-19 year olds with children  |
|   | Independent Youth Benefit  | 16 and 17 year olds without children or who are pregnant  | Has lost the financial support of their parents (if single)  | December 2009 - <b>5</b> 16 year olds and <b>6</b> 17 year olds who were pregnant   |
| Invalid's Benefit   | Anyone 16+   | Permanently and severely restricted in their capacity for work  | December 2009 - <b>2</b> 17 year olds, and <b>31</b> 18-19 year olds with children   |   |
| Sickness Benefit (hardship)<br>Unemployment Benefit (hardship)<br>Emergency Benefit | Anyone 16+ who is not eligible for another benefit (eg due to their age or not meeting the two year residency requirement) | Is considered to be suffering hardship and unable to earn a sufficient income due to their age, sickness or disability, caring responsibilities or for another reason | December 2009 - <b>6</b> 16 year olds, <b>4</b> 17 year olds and <b>3</b> 18-19 year olds with children received SBH, <b>34</b> 16 year olds, <b>62</b> 17 year olds, and <b>11</b> 18-19 year olds received SBH due to pregnancy<br><b>2</b> 18-19 year olds with children received UBH<br><b>1</b> 16 year old, <b>7</b> 17 year olds, and <b>21</b> 18-19 year olds with children received EB |   |
| Childcare   | Training Incentive Allowance   | People receiving DPB-SP, EMA, and IB  | Paid for employment related training costs (eg transport costs, childcare costs, tuition and enrolment fees)   | During 2009 - <b>914</b> 16-19 year olds  |
|   | Young Parent Childcare Payment   | Parents under 18  | Participating in secondary education and not receiving other childcare assistance  | Approximately <b>40</b> young parents each year   |
|   | Early Learning Payment   | Parents with children aged 18 months to 3 years   | Child enrolled in Family Start or Early Start in a pilot location  | February 2010 - <b>558</b> clients (not limited to young parents)   |
|   | Childcare Subsidy  | Parents of any age  | Available for 9 hours per week, and up to 50 hours per week in some circumstances  | December 2009 - <b>5</b> children with caregivers who were 16 years old, <b>21</b> 17 year olds, and <b>193</b> 18-19 year olds |

<sup>16</sup> Assistance is subject to targeting based on income except for the Young Parent Childcare Payment and Early Learning Payment.

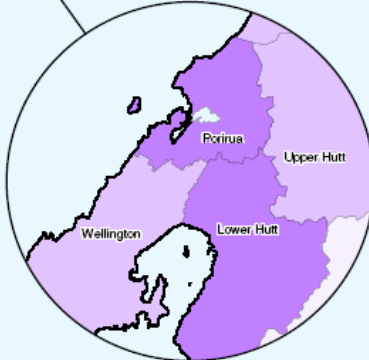
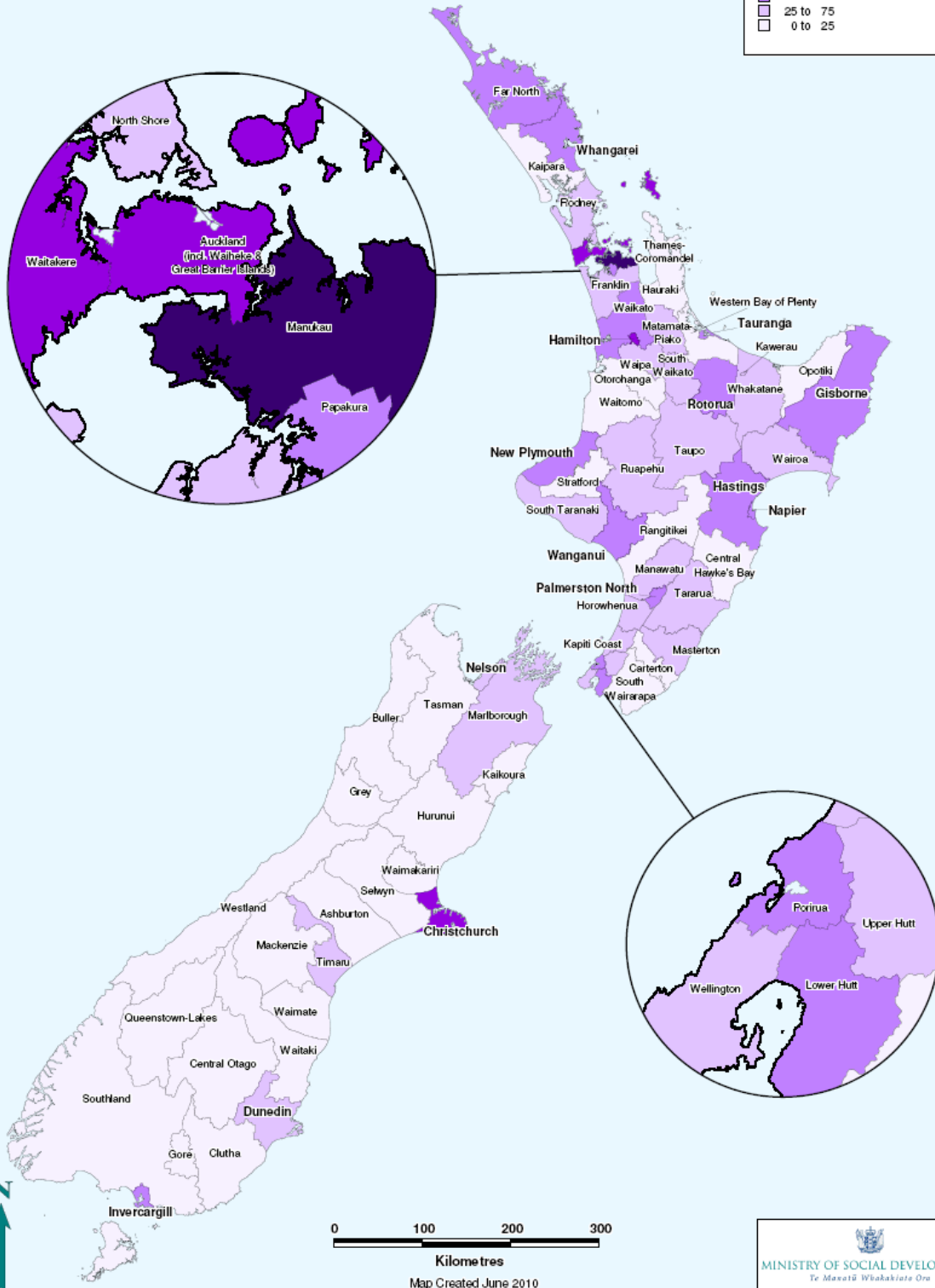
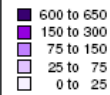
<sup>17</sup> Young parents receiving a main benefit can also receive supplementary assistance (eg Accommodation Supplement, Disability Allowance) depending on their individual circumstances

Appendix 2: Number of teen mothers receiving a benefit in March 2010

# Number of Teenage Mothers Receiving a Benefit (as at March 2010)

Data Sourced From the  
Ministry of Social Development

Number of Mothers Aged 16 to 19  
Receiving a Benefit - by TA



0 100 200 300

Kilometres

Map Created June 2010



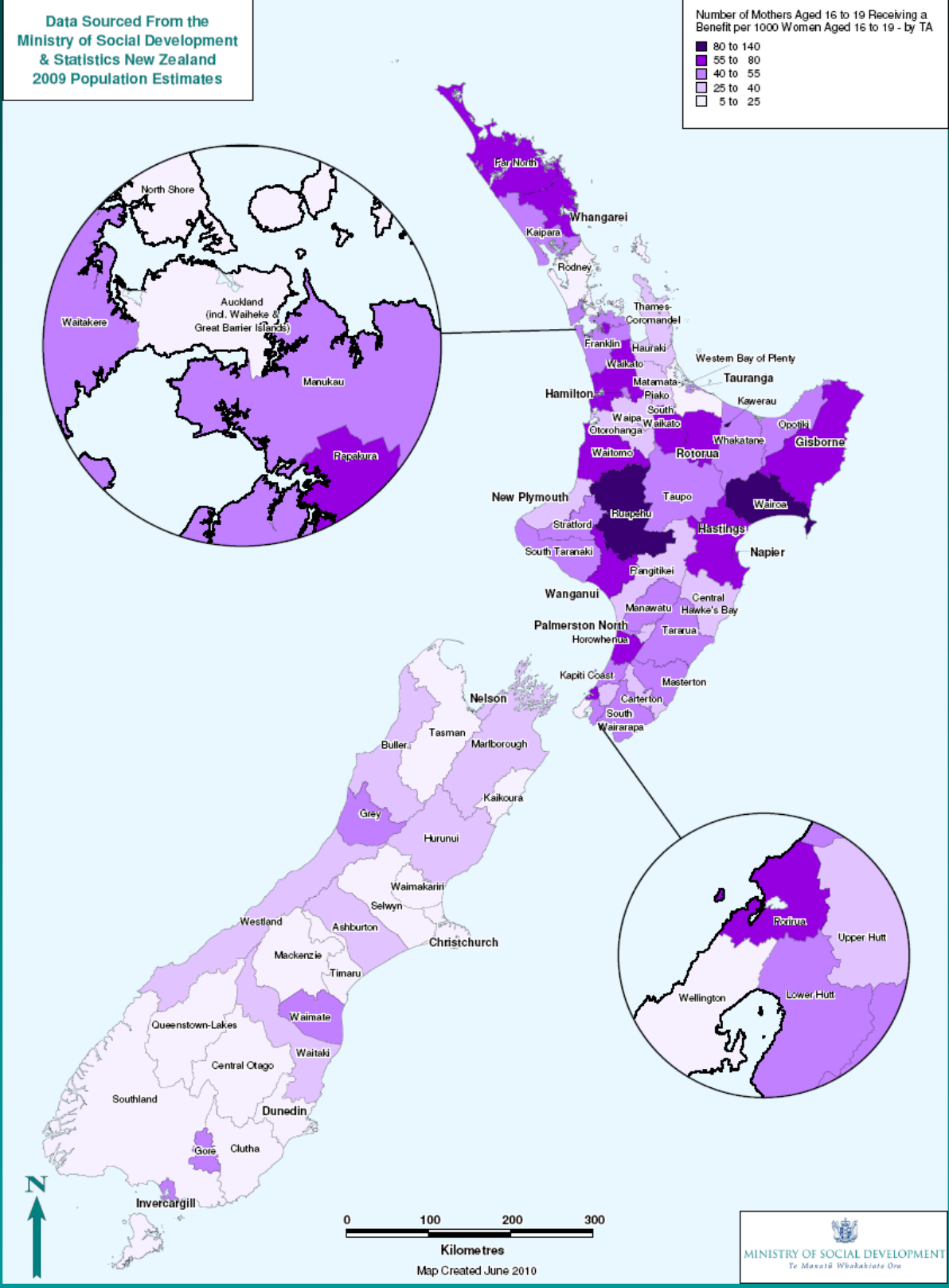
Appendix 3: Rate of teen mothers receiving a benefit in March 2010

# Teenage Mothers Receiving a Benefit Per 1,000 Women Aged 16-19 years - as at March 2010

Data Sourced From the  
Ministry of Social Development  
& Statistics New Zealand  
2009 Population Estimates

Number of Mothers Aged 16 to 19 Receiving a  
Benefit per 1000 Women Aged 16 to 19 - by TA

- 80 to 140
- 55 to 80
- 40 to 55
- 25 to 40
- 5 to 25



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