
3 Early childhood education and care

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Attachment tables

Attachment tables are identified in references throughout this chapter by a '3A' prefix (for example, table 3A.1). A full list of attachment tables is provided at the end of this chapter, and the attachment tables are available from the Review website at www.pc.gov.au/gsp.

Early childhood education and care (ECEC) aims to meet the care, educational and developmental needs of children. In this chapter, child care services are those provided to children aged 0–12 years, usually by someone other than the child's parents or guardian(s). Preschool services are provided to children, mainly in the year or two before they begin full time schooling.

Most of the data in this chapter relate to services that are supported by the Australian, State and Territory governments. Local governments also plan, fund and deliver ECEC. Due to data limitations, the only local government data included are those which involve Australian, State and Territory government funding and/or licensing.

Improvements to the reporting of ECEC in this edition include:

- the addition of counts of the number of services by service types, including counting preschool services delivered by long day care centres
- the addition of service information for the Australian Government Department of Education's Budget Based Funded services

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- additional measures for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children for the ‘children enrolled in preschool’ and ‘children attending preschool’ indicators, reporting data from the National Early Childhood Education and Care Collection (NECECC)
 - the addition of an overall National Quality Standard (NQS) quality rating measure in the ‘achievement of the NQS’ indicator. Data for this new measure and seven existing measures are reported for each State and Territory
 - the addition of a new indicator ‘ECEC outcomes’. The indicator reports data from the Australian Early Development Census (AEDC) on the proportion of children developmentally vulnerable on one or more AEDC domains, disaggregated by whether children received ECEC
 - data quality information (DQI) for the new indicator ‘ECEC outcomes’.

3.1 Profile of ECEC

Service overview

The ECEC sector provides families with access to a range of services for children based on children’s age and educational and care needs. The service types are grouped into the following broad categories, although each service (i.e. individual location or establishment) may offer more than one service type. For example, a single service may offer two different types of child care or a single service may offer a child care service type – long day care and the preschool service type.

1. *Long day care* — centre based child care services providing full time or part time care for children. Long day care primarily provides services for children aged 0–5 years. Some long day care may also provide preschool and kindergarten services (i.e. a preschool program) and outside school hours care (see below). The service may operate from stand-alone or shared premises, including on school grounds.
2. *Family day care* — services providing small group care for children in the home environment of a registered carer. Care is primarily aimed at children aged 0–5 years, but primary school children may also receive care before and after school, and during school holidays. Carers work in partnership with scheme management and coordination unit staff.
3. *Outside school hours care (OSHC)* — services that provide care for school aged children before school, after school, during school holidays and on pupil free days. OSHC may use stand-alone facilities, share school buildings and grounds and/or share facilities such as community halls. OSHC services may also provide other child care services such as occasional care.

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4. *Occasional care* — services usually provided at a centre on an hourly or sessional basis for short periods or at irregular intervals for parents who need time to attend appointments, take care of personal matters, undertake casual and part time employment, study, attend sports and leisure centres or have temporary respite from full time parenting. These services provide developmental activities for children and are primarily aimed at children aged 0–5 years. Centres providing these services usually employ a mix of qualified and other staff.
 5. *Other care* — government funded services to support children with additional needs or in particular situations (including Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children, children from non-English speaking backgrounds (NESB), children with disability or of parents with disability, and children living in regional and remote areas). Other care services may include mobile services, playschools and nannies. The Australian Government also funds and reports on a specific service type called in home care. In home care includes services where an approved carer provides care in the child’s home.
 6. *Preschool* — services which deliver a preschool program. Preschool services may be stand-alone preschools or kindergartens, preschools attached to a school or a child care service which also delivers preschool services, such as long day care centres. Long day care centres are the most numerous of the other ECEC service types that also deliver preschool services. In some states and territories more children participate in preschool programs delivered within a long day care setting than attend other preschools. Preschool services are counted and reported in addition to child care service types (see above). In some jurisdictions, preschool services are also delivered through distance education.

Preschool programs

A preschool program is defined in this Report as a structured, play-based learning program, delivered by a degree qualified teacher, aimed at children in the year or two before they commence full time schooling. This definition of a preschool program is the same for all types of institutions which provide it, for all service settings and includes both government funded and privately provided preschool programs. Although varying delivery models of preschool programs exist across the different jurisdictions, the year before full time schooling (YBFS) is the term used to describe the ‘preschool’ program cohort that will transition to full time schooling in the following year.

Preschool programs delivered to children in the year or two before full time schooling are intended to be available for a minimum of 600 hours per calendar year (or 15 hours per week for 40 weeks). Children aged 3 to 6 years may be enrolled in a preschool program in the YBFS, although the programs are typically delivered to 4 and 5 year old children. States and territories provide some 3 year old children with free or subsidised access to preschool programs. In some jurisdictions, 3 year old Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children or disadvantaged children are entitled to free or subsidised access to a preschool program 2 years before they enter full time schooling, in addition to provision in the

YBFS. In some jurisdictions, unfunded (except for some operational subsidies in the NT) preschool programs exist specifically for 3 year olds (i.e. earlier than the YBFS), which are delivered for fewer hours per week. These programs may be known as 3 year old kindergarten/preschool.

Preschool program names and starting ages for each State and Territory are presented in table 3.1.

Table 3.1 Preschool programs in Australia^{a, b}

<i>State/Territory</i>	<i>Program name</i>	<i>Age of entry – preschool program</i>	<i>Age of entry - school</i>
NSW	Preschool	Generally aged 4 and 5	5 by 31 July
Vic	Kindergarten	4 by 30 April	5 by 30 April
Qld	Kindergarten	4 by 30 June	5 by 30 June
WA	Kindergarten	4 by 30 June	5 by 30 June
SA	Preschool	4 by 1 May	5 by 1 May
Tas	Kindergarten	4 by 1 January	5 by 1 January
ACT	Preschool	4 by 30 April	5 by 30 April
NT	Preschool	4 by 30 June in urban areas and 3 for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children in remote areas	5 by 30 June

^a Preschool programs can be delivered by services other than a stand-alone preschool – for example in some jurisdictions the majority of preschool programs are delivered by long day care centres. See table 3.6 for more information on preschool program delivery by service type. ^b This table specifically refers to programs designed for children in the year or two before full time schooling and does not include preschool programs designed for 3 year olds.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 3A.1.

Integrated Services

Integrated services fit along a continuum from cooperation (with some information sharing between services) to full integration (where services are merged). All states and territories provide ECEC in an integrated way, but the range of services offered, extent and model of integration differs across states and territories and between service providers.

The most common type of integrated service is preschool programs delivered within a long day care centre. The NECECC provides information on service numbers and usage of preschool programs. Box 3.1 contains more information on the NECECC.

Box 3.1 National Early Childhood Education and Care Collection

The National Early Childhood Education and Care Collection (NECECC) was conducted for the fourth time in 2013. The collection date is the first Friday in August each year, with a reference period of a week including the collection date. Some jurisdictions incorporate a reference period of two weeks that includes the collection date, to better reflect their preschool program delivery model.

The aim of the NECECC is to provide comparable state and territory statistics on early childhood education. Data have been compiled according to the national standards outlined in the Early Childhood Education and Care National Minimum Data Set (ECEC NMDS). Improvements to the NECECC have been made since 2012, however, alignment with these standards has not yet been completely achieved by all jurisdictions, and care should be taken when making comparisons across jurisdictions.

The NECECC is derived from data provided by State and Territory and Australian government departments with responsibility for early childhood education and care (ECEC).

The scope of the collection consists of all service providers delivering a preschool program. A preschool program is defined as a structured, play-based learning program, delivered by a degree qualified teacher, aimed at children in the year or two before they commence full time schooling, irrespective of the type of institution that provides the program, or whether it is government funded or privately provided.

Programs may be delivered in a variety of service settings including separate preschools or kindergartens, long day care centres or in association with a school. Long day care centres that do not operate a preschool program are not included. The Australian Bureau of Statistics' (ABS) Preschool Provider Frame project, and subsequent 2013 Australian Government supplementary communication and collection activities, have improved the coverage of long day care service providers reported as delivering a preschool program within the Child Care Management System (CCMS). There is still an unknown level of under-coverage of long day care services which are delivering a preschool program and are not currently captured in CCMS or state and territory ECEC collections.

All children who were aged between 3 and 6 years (inclusive) on 1 July in the collection year are included in the collection if they were enrolled in a preschool program during the reference period. To be considered as enrolled, the child must have attended the preschool program for at least one hour during the reference period, or be absent due to illness or extended holiday leave and expected to return.

All paid employees delivering a preschool program at an in-scope service provider during the reference period are included in the collection.

Data from the NECECC were experimental until 2012. This Report has included NECECC data since 2012.

Source: ABS (2014).

Nationally in 2013 according to the NECECC there were 4283 preschools and 4371 long day care centres providing a preschool program. These long day care centres delivered half of all preschool programs in Australia (table 3.2).

Table 3.2 Summary of service types delivering a preschool program, August 2013

	NSW ^c	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT ^d	Aust
Service type (no.)									
Preschool ^a	859	1 161	565	884	372	216	83	143	4 283
Long day care ^b	1 728	983	1 203	130	203	12	79	33	4 371
Total preschool services	2 587	2 144	1 768	1 014	575	228	162	176	8 654
Service type (proportion)									
Preschool ^a	33.2	54.2	32.0	87.2	64.7	94.7	51.2	81.3	49.5
Long day care ^b	66.8	45.8	68.0	12.8	35.3	5.3	48.8	18.8	50.5
Total preschool services	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

^a Preschool includes stand-alone services and those attached to a school. ^b There is an undercount of long day care services that delivered a preschool program as those services are not mandated to provide data through the Child Care Management System (CCMS). There may also be some services delivering preschool programs which are not captured if they are not funded by the Australian Government (i.e. not Child Care Benefit [CCB] approved) and do not receive State or Territory government funding. ^c In response to the undercount issue, NSW completed a supplementary data report which indicated that 2136 long day care services delivered a preschool program to 55 187 children in 2013. This would increase the NSW proportion of preschool services delivering a preschool program from a long day care service to 71.3 per cent. ^d No long day care services are registered as a preschool service in the NT, although some services do deliver an education and care program specifically for preschool aged children.

Source: ABS (2014) *Preschool Education, Australia, 2013*, Cat. no. 4240.0.

Continuous improvements to the methodology and coverage of the NECECC are being made to capture the full range of preschool programs delivered within integrated settings.

More recently, a broader range of integrated services are being provided to children and families, including maternal and child health and family support services in addition to preschool and child care. The range of integrated services differs according to community need, and integrated ECEC services are more commonly placed in disadvantaged communities, and also provide particular specialised services.

Roles and responsibilities

The Australian Government and State and Territory governments have different but complementary roles in supporting ECEC. Both levels of government contribute funding to services, provide information and advice to parents and service providers, and help plan, set and maintain operating standards.

Australian Government

The Australian Government's roles and responsibilities for ECEC include:

- paying Child Care Benefit (CCB) to eligible families using approved child care services or registered carers
- paying Child Care Rebate (CCR) to eligible families using approved child care services
- providing funding to State and Territory governments through the *National Partnership Agreement on Universal Access to Early Childhood Education* (NP UAECE) to support the achievement of universal access to early childhood education
- providing funding and support to implement the National Quality Framework (NQF) through the *National Partnership Agreement on the National Quality Agenda for Early Childhood Education and Care* (NP NQAECEC)
- funding organisations to provide information, support and training to service providers
- providing operational and capital funding to some providers.

State and Territory governments

State and Territory governments' roles and responsibilities vary across jurisdictions. Generally, State and Territory governments are responsible for funding and/or providing preschool services. They may also fund or license child care services which are not funded by the Australian Government or approved under the NQF and are responsible for regulating services under the NQF.

State and Territory governments' roles and responsibilities can include:

- providing a legislative framework in which ECEC services not approved under the NQF are registered, licensed and/or approved to provide selected services
- approval or licensing, monitoring and quality assessment of services in accordance with the NQF and other relevant regulations
- monitoring and resourcing licensed and approved ECEC providers
- providing operational and capital funding to non-government service providers
- delivering services directly (especially preschool services)
- developing new ECEC services
- providing information, support, training and development opportunities for ECEC providers
- providing curriculum and policy support and advice, as well as training and development for management and staff
- planning to ensure the appropriate mix of services is available to meet the needs of the community

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- providing information and advice to parents and others about operating standards and the availability of services
 - providing dispute resolution and complaints management processes.

The arrangements for departmental responsibility for ECEC vary across State and Territory governments. Table 3A.1 provides information on child care and preschool programs, such as agency responsibility, program names and starting ages.

The Australian Government and State and Territory governments are working cooperatively to undertake national reforms in ECEC. Through the Council of Australian Governments (COAG), governments have endorsed a number of major funding agreements and initiatives as part of a wider early childhood reform agenda (box 3.2).

Box 3.2 **The COAG Early Childhood Reform Agenda**

The main Council of Australian Governments (COAG) national reform initiatives linked specifically to early childhood development, education and care include:

- the *National Early Childhood Development Strategy — Investing in the Early Years*, is a collaboration between the Australian, State and Territory governments. The strategy broadly covers children from before birth to 8 years of age, and aims to improve outcomes for all children and their families, including reducing inequalities in outcomes between groups of children. The strategy, endorsed by COAG in July 2009, includes a range of long term national reform initiatives in the areas of education and care, health, protection, family support and housing
- the NP UAECE for the period July 2013 to December 2014 supporting universal access to and improved participation by children in quality early childhood education in the year before full time schooling (YBFS), with a focus on vulnerable and disadvantaged children. These include a range of performance indicators against which progress is measured. Performance measurement results published for these agreements may differ in some cases to those presented in this Report, due to differing definitions adopted for calculating national indicators. The *National Partnership Agreement on Early Childhood Education* (NP ECE) preceded the NP UAECE and was implemented progressively from 2009 to June 2013
- the *National Indigenous Reform Agreement* (NIRA) which includes a target to ensure all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children aged 4 years in remote communities have access to early childhood education by 2013. These reforms have been implemented progressively from 2009
- the *National Partnership Agreement on Indigenous Early Childhood Development* which aimed to establish 35 new Children and Family Centres (CFCs). The locations for 38 CFCs were agreed, exceeding the original target of 35. These reforms were implemented progressively until June 2014
- national workforce initiatives to improve the quality and supply of the ECEC workforce
- the *National Partnership Agreement on the National Quality Agenda for Early Childhood Education and Care* (NP NQAECEC). This incorporates a National Quality Framework (NQF) for Early Childhood Education and Care and a National Quality Standard (NQS) to ensure high quality and consistent ECEC across Australia, including streamlined regulatory approaches, an assessment and rating system and an *Early Years Learning Framework* and a *Framework for School Age Care*

The Australian Government is implementing these changes in partnership with each of the State and Territory governments.

Source: COAG (2009a and 2009b); Australian Government Department of Education (unpublished).

Quality of services

Governments seek to ensure that ECEC services are of a satisfactory quality through:

- approvals, licensing, quality assurance, measuring performance against standards, and funding linked to outcomes
- monitoring compliance with the legislation

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- providing curriculum and policy support and advice
 - information sessions and sector engagement opportunities.

Service approval and licensing

Service approval and licensing requirements establish the foundations for quality of care by stipulating enforceable standards to support the health, safety, welfare and developmental needs of children in approved or licensed education and care services. State and Territory governments are responsible for regulating most ECEC services. These regulatory responsibilities include the approval or licensing, monitoring, assessment and rating of services in accordance with the relevant regulations.

Most long day care, preschool/kindergarten, family day care and OSHC services are approved services that fall within the scope of the NQF. To operate as an approved education and care service under the NQF, a person or entity must first apply to the relevant State or Territory regulatory authority to become an approved provider. An approved provider must then apply for a service approval to operate an education and care service.

To obtain a service approval or license to operate, providers of ECEC services must meet legislative and regulatory requirements in relation to the premises, policies and procedures.

NQF approved services are regulated in accordance with the requirements of the Education and Care Services National Law and National Regulations. A small number of services continue to be licensed through other relevant legislation in each jurisdiction, for example mobile preschools. In addition, some services may require State or Territory based registration to operate (not NQF approval or State or Territory licensing). Approval and licensing requirements vary across service types and jurisdictions (table 3.3).

Table 3.3 Approval and licensing of ECEC services, by jurisdiction, June 2014

<i>Service type</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>
Long day care ^a	N	N, L	N	N	N	N	N	N
Family day care	N	N, L	N	N	N	N	N	N
OSHC ^a	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Occasional care ^b	L	N, L	R	L	R	L	L	X
Home-based care	L	..	X	X	R	L	na	X
Other care ^c	L	L	X	X	R	L	L	N
Preschool ^d	N	N, L	N	G	N	G/R	N	N

N = Services are approved under the National Quality Framework (NQF) and require a Provider Approval, Service Approval and a Nominated Supervisor who holds a Supervisor Certificate to operate. L = Services are licensed under State/Territory based legislation. R = Services require State/Territory based registration or approval to operate. G = Services are provided by State/Territory governments. X = Services do not require a licence, registration or approval to operate, but can be required to meet State/Territory based regulatory standards.

^a In Victoria a small number of long day care and outside school hours care (OSHC) services have been exempted from the NQF and are licensed under Victorian law. ^b In Victoria occasional care services can be part of an NQF approval and regulated under Victorian law as approved associated services, or be licensed and regulated under Victorian law. ^c Other care refers to all other government regulated care, for example, nannies, playschools, and in home care. Jurisdictions can licence some, but not all, types of other care services. In Victoria other care refers to early intervention and short-term services. In SA other care includes rural and mobile care services. In Tasmania other care includes in home care services (which are licensed under family day care services). Not all other care services require registration or licensing. The NT currently does not have any other care services (3 year old kindergartens were previously reported as other care). ^d In Victoria two preschool services are exempted from the NQF and are licensed under Victorian law. In Queensland preschool services are licensed under state-based legislation. In Tasmania, kindergartens not in government schools are registered with the Schools Registration Board. **na** Not available. **..** Not applicable.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Quality improvement

Since 1 January 2012, the NQF has determined the approach to quality improvement. The previous quality assurance system (National Childcare Accreditation Council) ceased on 31 December 2011. Box 3.16 provides additional information on the NQF.

The NQS is a key aspect of the NQF and sets a national benchmark for the quality of services, in seven key quality areas. Across these seven quality areas there are 18 standards. Each standard contains a number of elements that describe the outcomes that contribute to the standard being achieved. There are 58 elements in total.

The NQS is accompanied by a national assessment and rating process reporting the quality of each service, against the five rating levels ‘Significant Improvement Required’, ‘Working Towards NQS’, ‘Meeting NQS’, ‘Exceeding NQS’ and ‘Excellent’. The ‘Excellent’ rating can only be awarded by the national body, the Australian Children’s Education and Care Quality Authority (ACECQA), on application by the Approved

Provider. The other four ratings result from the assessment and ratings process. Until a service is assessed and rated, it is taken to have the prescribed provisional rating of 'Provisional – Not Yet Assessed'.

Funding performance standards and outcomes

State and Territory governments impose varying performance requirements for funding ECEC services. These requirements can include:

- the employment of higher qualified staff than required by licensing or minimum standards
- self-assessment of quality
- a demonstration of the delivery of quality educational and recreational programs.

Funding

Total Australian, State and Territory government expenditure on ECEC services was \$7.7 billion in 2013-14, compared with \$6.8 billion (an increase of \$857.8 million, or 12.5 per cent in real terms) in 2012-13. Nationally, the average annual growth rate of real expenditure was 10.6 per cent between 2009-10 and 2013-14 (table 3A.3).

Australian Government expenditure accounted for 80.9 per cent (\$6.2 billion) of total government expenditure on ECEC services in 2013-14 (tables 3A.3 and 3A.4). State and Territory government expenditure on ECEC services in 2013-14 was \$1.5 billion (tables 3A.3 and 3A.5). Total Australian, State and Territory government expenditure reporting on ECEC services is also available by jurisdiction (tables 3A.3–6, 3A.59, 3A.66, 3A.73, 3A.80, 3A.87, 3A.94, 3A.101 and 3A.108).

The Australian Government provided \$273.6 million in 2013-14 to State and Territory governments through the NP UAECE (table 3A.6). This expenditure is included in the data for State and Territory government recurrent expenditure (table 3A.5).

In 2013-14, the provision of preschool services accounted for the largest proportion of total State and Territory government ECEC expenditure (84.0 per cent, or \$1.2 billion nationally) (table 3A.5).

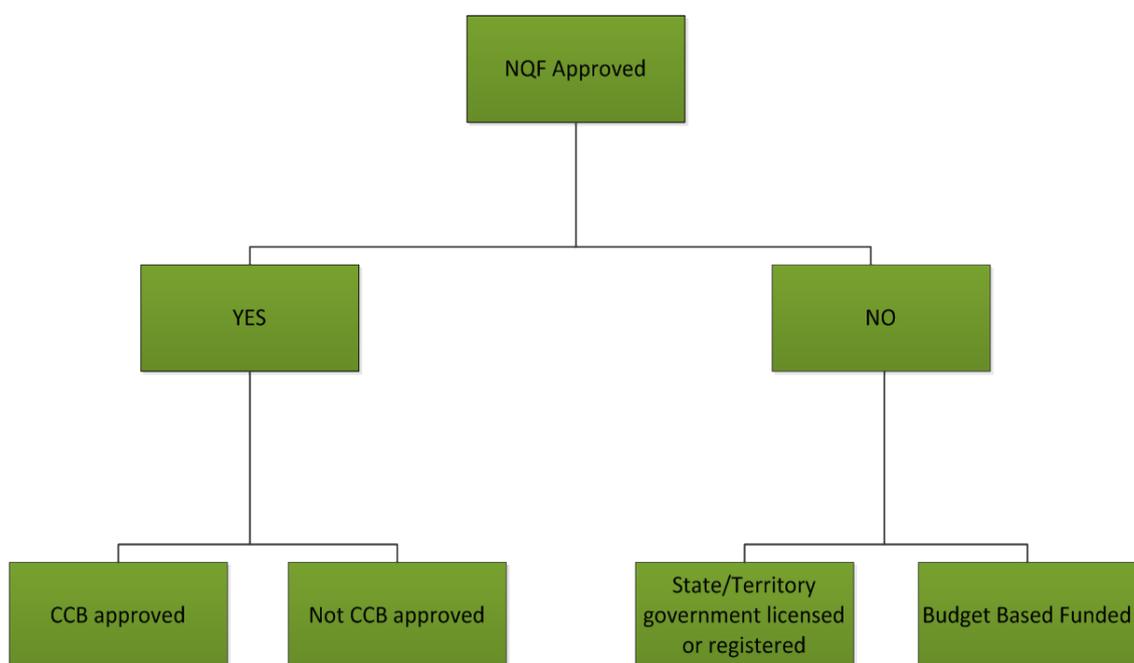
The Australian Government provides supplementary funding to support the participation of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children in eligible preschool programs. In 2013, \$14.8 million was provided on a per person and project basis to 1821 government and non-government preschool programs. The funding covered 10 926 full time equivalent Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander preschool program enrolments (Australian Government Department of Education unpublished).

Size and scope

ECEC services by service type

This chapter reports the number of ECEC services approved or licensed to operate by service type and management type. Data on operational approval numbers are sourced from the National Quality Agenda Information Technology System (NQAITS) (via ACECQA) and State and Territory governments. Specifically, these services are NQF approved or State and Territory government licensed or registered. The chapter also provides information on the number of child care services by service type which are Australian Government CCB approved or Budget Based Funded (usually non-CCB approved) services (figure 3.1).

Figure 3.1 **Extent of relationship between ECEC services reported in this chapter^a**



^a Budget Based Funded services are not NQF approved and not CCB approved. This means they may be licensed or registered by State or Territory governments.

At 30 June 2014 there were 10 711 NQF approved and State and Territory licensed or registered child care services and 5964 preschool services in Australia (table 3.4). Table 3.4 identifies the number of services providing each type of child care. It also identifies the total number of child care services (which may each offer more than one type of child care), and the total number of preschool services (which may also offer some types of child care). Detailed data on how many long day care centres deliver preschool programs are provided in table 3.2.

Table 3.4 Number of NQF approved and State and Territory government licensed or registered ECEC services, by service type, June 2014^{a, b, c}

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
<i>Child care services</i>									
Long day care	2 649	1 260	1 404	625	318	115	116	74	6 561
Family day care	246	333	109	57	34	12	9	5	805
Vacation care	891	461	916	326	282	109	58	38	3 081
OSHC	1 296	1 064	954	371	358	134	87	46	4 310
Occasional care	49	397	41	na	94	28	1	na	610
Other care	150	145	..	19	55	2	15	na	386
Total child care services^d	5 083	3 110	2 153	1 040	833	258	239	125	12 841
<i>Preschool services^e</i>									
Total preschool services^f	964	2 170	1 053	914	442	216	96	123	5 978

^a Data are the sum of services approved under the NQF and services licensed or registered by State and Territory governments (i.e. services not approved under the NQF). Preschool services includes services which are stand-alone, part of a school or delivered within a long day care centre (or other service type). Preschool services include both services delivering preschool programs for children in the year before full time schooling (YBFS) and preschool programs specifically for 3 year old children. Services are only counted once if they provide both types of preschool programs (except for Victoria where 9 preschool services deliver both 3 year old kindergarten and a YBFS preschool program. This is because the services are not licensed to the same provider. ^b This table presents information on all service types delivered by child care and preschool services. NQF approval is for either a centre-based or a family day care service. Counts of types of centre-based services from the NQAITS are based on the nominated classification of the service approval holder. Reporting is based on counting each service by each service type it operates. This means a service may be counted more than once (i.e. in both long day care and total preschool or long day care and OSHC) if they provide more than one service type. ^c Data on NQF approved services are sourced from the NQAITS and provided by ACECQA. State and Territory governments add data on licensed or registered services (i.e. not NQF approved services) to form the totals reported in this table. Service type totals include unknown or not stated management type. ^d Total child care may not equal the breakdown by child care service types as services may provide multiple service types. For example, a child care centre which delivers OSHC and vacation care is counted separately by service type, but only once in total child care services. ^e Preschool services include stand-alone services, services attached to a school and preschool services delivered by a long day care centre (or other child care service type). ^f Total preschool services for NSW and ACT does not include long day care centres delivering a preschool program. **na** Not available. **..** Not applicable.

Source: ACECQA NQAITS (unpublished) and State and Territory governments (unpublished); tables 3A.64, 3A.71, 3A.78, 3A.85, 3A.92, 3A.99, 3A.106 and 3A.113.

CCB approved services are approved by the Australian Government for the purpose of administering CCB payments because they meet certain standards and requirements. These requirements include having NQF approval or State and Territory government licensing to operate, qualified and trained staff, being open certain hours, and meeting health, safety and other quality standards.

Box 3.3 provides information on Australian Government Budget Based Funded services.

Box 3.3 Budget Based Funded services

These services are part of the Australian Government's Budget Based Funded Programme which provides an Australian Government contribution to the operational costs of child care and early learning and school aged care services in a limited number of approved locations. These services are predominantly located in regional, remote and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities where the market would otherwise fail to deliver services to meet the needs of children and their families.

A range of service types are funded across Australia including crèches, mobile services, Multifunctional Aboriginal Children's Services and outside school hours care (OSHC) services. Services reported as Budget Based Funded services are not approved to administer CCB on behalf of families. State and Territory governments may license or register Budget Based Funded services to operate.

In March 2014 there were 304 Budget Based Funded services nationally (38 in NSW, 14 in Victoria, 72 in Queensland, 28 in WA, 39 in SA, 6 in Tasmania and 107 in the NT). Data on the use of Budget Based Funded services are not reported in this chapter.

Source: Australian Government Department of Education (unpublished).

In the March quarter 2014 there were 16 207 Australian Government CCB approved child care services in Australia (table 3.5).

Table 3.5 Number of Australian Government CCB approved child care services, March 2014^a

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Long day care	2 670	1 217	1 406	517	334	111	123	72	6 450
Family day care	185	268	113	34	21	12	7	4	644
Vacation care	750	395	591	240	258	79	52	39	2 404
OSHC	1 892	1 784	1 250	598	627	163	145	61	6 520
Occasional care	36	55	8	11	2	4	3	–	119
In home care	20	16	21	6	3	3	1	–	70
Total CCB approved	5 553	3 735	3 389	1 406	1 245	372	331	176	16 207

^a Data relate to the March quarter 2014. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Australian Government Department of Education (unpublished).

Child care services also exist which are approved or licensed to operate, but not funded by the Australian Government under CCB approval or the Budget Based Funded Programme. These services may receive State and Territory government funding and are predominantly occasional care and vacation care services.

ECEC services by management type

ECEC services may be managed by governments (State, Territory and local), the community sector, the private sector and non-government schools. Data on the management type of NQF approved or State or Territory government licensed child care and preschool services are presented in table 3.6.

Table 3.6 Proportion of NQF approved and State and Territory government licensed ECEC services, by management type, June 2014 (per cent)^{a, b, c}

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>
<i>Child care services</i>								
Community	29.9	27.6	49.5	33.2	48.0	59.7	72.0	61.6
Private	34.2	50.2	44.7	62.3	25.8	22.1	22.6	23.2
Non-government school	1.7	3.4	4.0	0.1	12.0	3.5	5.0	15.2
Total non-government	65.7	81.2	98.3	95.6	85.8	85.3	99.6	100.0
Government	7.6	18.8	1.7	4.4	14.2	14.7	0.4	–
Total child care services^d	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<i>Preschool services^e</i>								
Community	80.3	44.3	57.8	2.6	2.7	–	na	1.6
Private	7.0	33.5	35.6	0.8	1.4	–	na	na
Non-government school	2.4	4.9	3.6	27.5	7.9	26.9	19.8	3.3
Total non-government	89.6	82.7	97.1	30.9	12.0	26.9	19.8	4.9
Government	10.4	16.1	2.9	69.1	88.0	73.1	80.2	95.1
Total preschool services^d	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

^a Data used to calculate the proportions are the sum of services approved under the NQF and services licensed or registered by State and Territory governments (i.e. services not approved under the NQF). Child care services include long day care, family day care, vacation care, OSHC, occasional care and other care services. Child care services are only counted once even where they provide more than one child care service type. Preschool services may be stand-alone preschools, part of a school or long day care centres (or another service type) that delivers preschool programs for children in the YBFS or preschool programs specifically for 3 year old children. Long day care centres that also deliver a preschool service are reported as both a child care service and a preschool service. ^b Management type relates to the legal status of the child care or preschool service and not to whether the service is for-profit or not-for-profit. ^c Data on services approved under the NQF are sourced from the NQAITS and provided by ACECQA. Each jurisdiction adds any State and Territory government licensed registered services to produce final data. ^d As not all services in the NQAITS include a stated management type, the sum of management type categories may not equal 100 per cent. ^e Preschool services in this table refers to services which are stand-alone preschools, part of a school or delivered within a long day care centre (or other child care service type). Preschool services data for NSW and ACT do not include long day care centres delivering a preschool program. na Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ACECQA NQAITS (unpublished) and State and Territory governments (unpublished); tables 3A.64, 3A.71, 3A.78, 3A.85, 3A.92, 3A.99, 3A.106 and 3A.113.

Preschool services in receipt of State and Territory government funding by service delivery setting

Non-government managed preschool services are those managed by community organisations, private not-for-profit and commercial organisations and non-government schools and may be delivered in a range of service delivery settings. Government managed preschool services may also be delivered in a range of service delivery settings. Information on the service delivery settings for non-government and government managed preschool services in receipt of State and Territory government funding is presented in table 3.7.

Table 3.7 Preschool services in receipt of State and Territory government funding by service delivery setting, 2014

	NSW	Vic ^a	Qld ^b	WA	SA	Tas ^c	ACT ^d	NT ^e
Non-government managed preschool services by service delivery setting								
Stand-alone preschool	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Non-government school	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	✓
Government school	✓	✓	✓	x	..	..	..	..
Long day care centre	✓	✓	✓	x	✓	..	..	✓
Government managed preschool services by service delivery setting								
Stand-alone preschool	✓	✓	✓	x	✓	..	..	..
Non-government school	x	..	..	..	..
Government school	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Long day care centre	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

✓ = Services exist of this specification (management type and delivery setting) and receive State and Territory government funding. X = Services exist of this specification (management type and delivery setting) and do not receive State and Territory government funding.

^a Victoria includes local government services as government managed preschool services.

^b Non-government managed preschool programs include preschool programs with management type of community, private or non-government school. The service delivery setting does not indicate the management type, for example, in Queensland a non-government kindergarten program may be delivered on a government school site but is not operated by the school. ^c Tasmania funds preschools with a management type of community in a range of settings, if the preschool is registered as a non-government school. ^d Non-government preschools in the ACT are licensed, but not government funded. ^e In the NT, only 4 remote Catholic schools receive NT Government funding for preschool services. .. Not applicable.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Child care service usage

It is important to distinguish the number of child care places provided from the number of children who attend services, because of the episodic nature of some services. For example, many children attend on a part time basis, for some sessions or on some days, so it is possible for one place to accommodate more than one child. Therefore, it is difficult to measure accurately how many children access multiple services.

There are no restrictions on the number of CCB approved child care services or places in long day care, family day care and OSHC (including vacation care) that can be approved for the purposes of CCB. There are also no restrictions in most State and Territory government child care services on the number of supported places. Data on the number of child care places supported by State and Territory governments are presented in tables 3A.60, 3A.67, 3A.74, 3A.81, 3A.88, 3A.95, 3A.102 and 3A.109.

In the March quarter of 2014, 1 111 532 children aged 12 years or younger attended Australian Government CCB approved child care services, an increase of 7.6 per cent from 2013 (table 3A.8). For jurisdictions who could report child care usage data there were 5380 children attending State and Territory funded and/or provided child care services in 2013-14 (table 3A.10). Information on service usage in non-government funded child care services (e.g. State/Territory government licensed, but not funded services) is not included in this Report.

Child care usage is not consistent throughout the year as children enter and leave care at different points of the year, depending on the child's situation. The number of children that have utilised child care across a given year is greater than the number using care at any point in time. Child care flow data counted across an entire year illustrate the variability of child care usage. For example, in the 2013 calendar year over 1.3 million children aged 12 years or younger attended Australian Government CCB approved child care services (Australian Government Department of Education unpublished), compared with 1 033 214 in the March quarter of 2013 (table 3A.8).

Preschool program usage

Preschool services provide a range of preschool programs (generally on a sessional basis) to children in the year or two before they commence full time schooling. Data on preschool program usage in this Report include preschool programs delivered in stand-alone preschools, preschools attached to a school and long day care centres. Long day care centres which deliver preschool programs also provide a long day care (child care) service and usage of long day care services is also reported in this chapter.

The age from which children can or must attend full time schooling, and therefore the age from which children can attend preschool programs, varies across jurisdictions and information for each State and Territory is presented in table 3.1. Differences in the age from which children can access preschool programs reduces the comparability of data across jurisdictions. Data on the age of children enrolled in preschool programs are presented in this chapter, and to improve comparability, data are also presented for:

- children enrolled in preschool programs in the year before they commence full time schooling
- 3 year old children enrolled in preschool programs.

In 2013, 44 996 children aged 3 years were enrolled in a preschool program. These data may include both 3 year old children receiving a YBFS preschool program (including early entry enrolments for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children and disadvantaged children, and children who are aged 3 years in their YBFS) and 3 year old children receiving a specific 3 year old preschool program. Overall, data reported for 3 year olds enrolled in a preschool program may be incomplete due to different reporting arrangements in each jurisdiction.

In 2013, there were 239 663 children aged 4 years and 48 387 children aged 5 years enrolled in a preschool program. Overall, 272 810 children aged 4 and 5 years were enrolled in a preschool program in the YBFS (excluding enrolled children aged 5 years who were also enrolled in the previous year as a 4 year old and 3 year old children) (table 3A.16).

3.2 Framework of performance indicators

COAG has agreed six National Agreements (NAs) to enhance accountability to the public for the outcomes achieved or outputs delivered by a range of government services (see chapter 1 for more detail on reforms to federal financial relations).

There are no service specific NAs that relate to ECEC services. The National Indigenous Reform Agreement (NIRA) includes an indicator relevant to this service area and performance indicators reported in this chapter are aligned with relevant performance indicators in the NIRA. The Steering Committee collates NIRA performance information for analysis by the Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet.

The framework of performance indicators for ECEC is based on common objectives for ECEC and is endorsed by the Steering Committee (box 3.4).

Box 3.4 Objectives for ECEC services

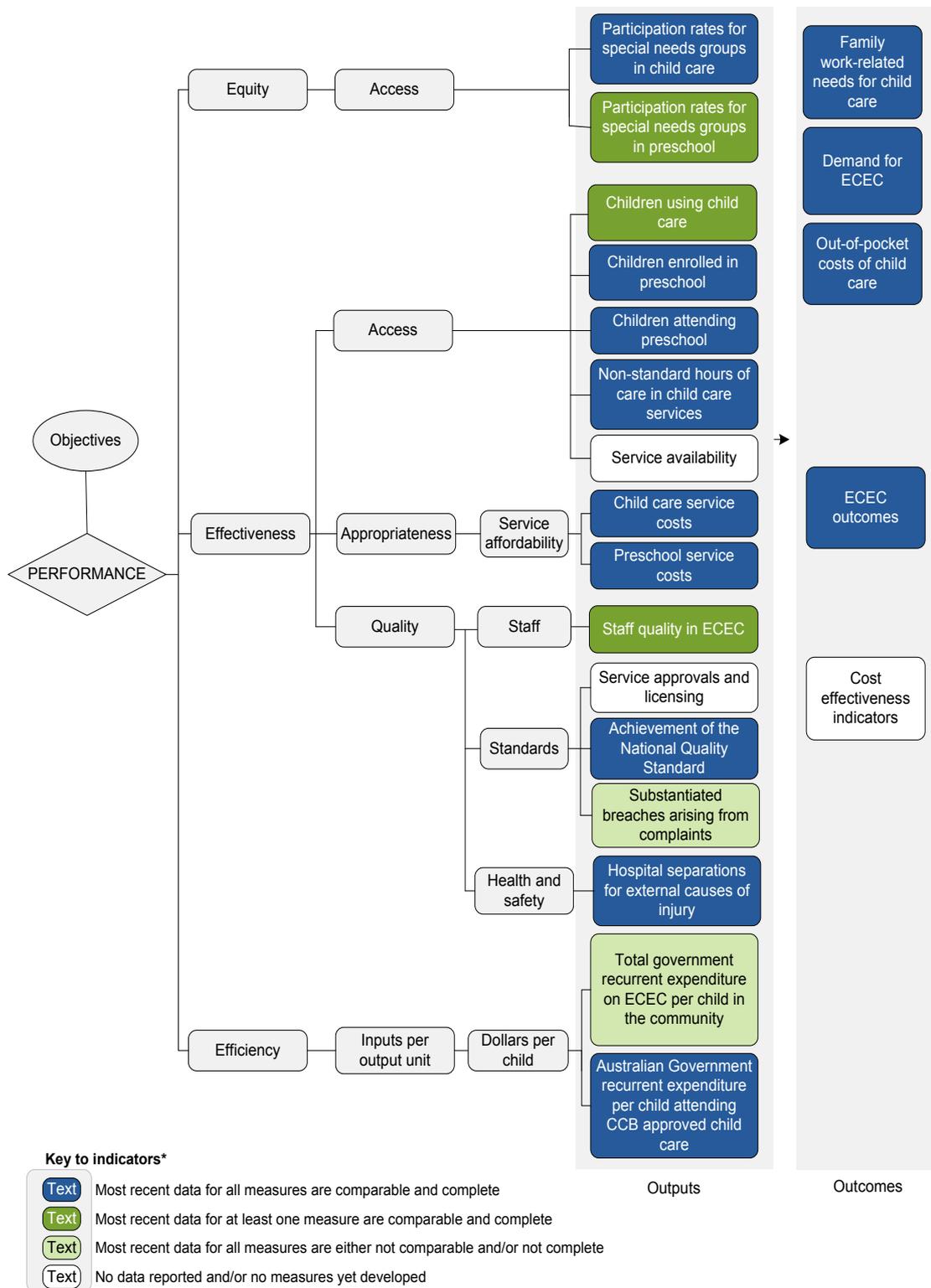
ECEC services aim to:

- meet the education and care needs of all children in developmentally appropriate ways, in a safe and nurturing environment
- provide quality services across a range of settings delivered in an equitable and efficient manner, meeting individual need.

The performance indicator framework provides information on equity, efficiency and effectiveness, and distinguishes the outputs and outcomes of ECEC services (figure 3.2). The performance indicator framework shows which data are complete and comparable in the 2015 Report. For data that are not considered directly comparable, text includes relevant caveats and supporting commentary. Chapter 1 discusses data comparability and data completeness from a Report-wide perspective (section 1.6).

The Report's statistical context chapter contains data that may assist in interpreting the performance indicators presented in this chapter. These data cover a range of demographic and geographic characteristics, including age profile, geographic distribution of the population, income levels, education levels, tenure of dwellings and cultural heritage (including Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and ethnic status) (chapter 2).

Figure 3.2 ECEC performance indicator framework



* A description of the comparability and completeness of each measure is provided in indicator interpretation boxes within the chapter

3.3 Key performance indicator results

Different delivery contexts, locations and types of clients can affect the equity, effectiveness and efficiency of ECEC. Definitions of key terms are in section 3.6.

DQI is being progressively introduced for all indicators in the Report. The purpose of DQI is to provide structured and consistent information about quality aspects of data used to report on performance indicators, in addition to material in the chapter or sector overview and attachment tables. DQI in this Report cover the seven dimensions in the Australian Bureau of Statistics' (ABS) data quality framework (institutional environment, relevance, timeliness, accuracy, coherence, accessibility and interpretability) in addition to dimensions that define and describe performance indicators in a consistent manner, and key data gaps and issues identified by the Steering Committee. All DQI for the 2015 Report can be found at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2015.

Outputs

Outputs are the services delivered (while outcomes are the impact of these services on the status of an individual or group) (see chapter 1, section 1.5).

Equity

Access — Participation rates for special needs groups in child care

'Participation rates for special needs groups in child care' is an indicator of governments' objective to ensure that services are provided in an equitable manner to all special needs groups in the community, and that there is consideration of the needs of those groups that can have special difficulty in accessing services (box 3.5).

Box 3.5 Participation rates for special needs groups in child care

'Participation rates for special needs groups in child care' is defined as the proportion of children using child care services who are from targeted special needs groups, compared with the representation of these groups in the community. Data are reported for children in child care aged 0–5 and 6–12 years.

Targeted special needs groups include children from non-English speaking backgrounds (NESB), Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children, children from low income families, children with disability, and children from regional and remote areas.

A high or increasing participation rate is desirable. If the representation of special needs groups among child care services users is broadly similar to their representation in the community, this suggests more equitable access.

Data reported for this indicator are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions, but a break in series means that data prior to 2010 are not comparable to data from 2010
- complete (subject to caveats) for the current reporting period. All required 2013 or 2014 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Data quality information for this indicator is under development.

Data for participation by special needs groups using Australian Government CCB approved child care services for 2013 were drawn from the *National Early Childhood Education and Care Workforce Census (NECECWC) 2013* and Department of Education administrative systems. Box 3.6 contains more information on the census.

Box 3.6 Australian Government National Early Childhood Education and Care Workforce Census

The *National Early Childhood Education and Care Workforce Census (NECECWC)* was conducted in 2010 and 2013. The census aims to provide comprehensive and nationally consistent data on access to ECEC services, and staff qualifications and experience. This chapter presents data from the 2013 NECECWC, which was an initiative of the Australian Government.

The NECECWC replaced the Australian Government Child Care Provider Survey (AGCCPS) conducted in 2008-09 and the Australian Government Census of Child Care Services (AGCCC) conducted in earlier years.

The NECECWC collected similar information to the AGCCPS and the AGCCC, although variations in collection methods and different weighting methods affect the comparability of data across the collections. Therefore comparisons across time should be made with caution.

Source: Australian Government Department of Education (unpublished).

Representation of children from special needs groups were lower than their representation in the community nationally, but the extent of the difference varied:

- Children from NESB aged 0–12 years had a lower representation in child care in 2013 (17.3 per cent) than this group’s representation in the community in 2011 (20.0 per cent). This was the case for both the 0–5 years age group and the 6–12 years age group.
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children aged 0–12 years had a lower representation in child care services in 2014 (2.4 per cent) than their representation in the community in 2013 (5.6 per cent). This was the case for both the 0–5 years age group and the 6–12 years age group.
- Children aged 0–12 years from low income families had a lower representation in child care services in 2014 (12.6 per cent) compared with their representation in the community in 2011-12 (20.7 per cent). This was the case for both the 0–5 years age group and the 6–12 years age group.
- Children aged 0–12 years with disability had a lower representation in child care services in 2013 (3.0 per cent) compared with their representation in the community in 2012 (6.7 per cent). This was the case for both the 0–5 years age group and the 6-12 years age group.
- Children aged 0–12 years from regional areas had a lower representation in child care services in 2014 (22.9 per cent) compared with their representation in the community in 2013 (27.9 per cent). This was the case for both the 0–5 years age group and the 6-12 years age group.
- Children aged 0–12 years from remote areas had a lower representation in child care in 2014 (0.9 per cent) compared with their representation in the community in 2013 (2.7 per cent). This was the case for both the 0–5 years age group and the 6–12 years age group (tables 3.8 and 3A.12).

Data on representation of special needs groups in State and Territory government funded and/or provided child care for children aged 0–12 years are presented in table 3A.14.

Table 3.8 Proportion of children aged 0–12 years attending Australian Government CCB approved child care services from special needs groups (per cent)^{a, b, c}

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
<i>Children from NESB</i>									
In child care services, 2013	21.3	24.8	9.0	13.4	10.4	3.5	16.0	10.6	17.3
In the community, 2011	23.7	23.4	13.2	18.0	15.7	7.3	19.2	40.0	20.0
<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children</i>									
In child care services, 2014	2.6	0.8	3.8	2.5	1.6	5.3	1.2	9.7	2.4
In the community, 2013	5.4	1.6	7.9	6.4	4.5	9.3	2.8	41.6	5.6
<i>Children from low income families</i>									
In child care services, 2014	13.4	11.8	13.5	11.1	12.4	14.3	4.7	8.3	12.6
In the community, 2011-12	22.5	20.4	21.4	13.8	21.9	26.9	7.8	22.5	20.7
<i>Children with disability</i>									
In child care services, 2013	3.8	2.5	2.4	2.1	4.2	2.4	2.8	4.7	3.0
In the community, 2012	6.8	6.3	6.4	7.4	6.7	9.3	7.0	4.0	6.7
<i>Children from regional areas</i>									
In child care services, 2014 ^d	21.4	17.6	28.9	14.2	14.8	100.5	77.0	78.5	22.9
In the community, 2013	25.4	24.1	36.1	17.7	24.0	98.1	0.2	50.5	27.9
<i>Children from remote areas</i>									
In child care services, 2014	0.2	–	1.0	3.7	1.9	0.7	..	20.4	0.9
In the community, 2013	0.6	0.1	3.5	7.1	3.9	1.9	..	49.5	2.7

^a Data on children from NESB and children with disability in child care services represent the population of children attending child care in 2013 from those special needs groups. These 2013 data are from the *2013 National Early Childhood Education and Care Workforce Census*. Data for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children, children from low income families and children from remote and regional areas are from administrative data for the March quarter 2014. Refer to box 3.6 and table 3A.13 for more information. ^b Data on representation in the community are reported for different years due to the availability of data and are sourced from the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS): *2011 Census of Population and Housing; Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001 to 2026; Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia, 2011-12, Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia, 2012 and Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia, 2013*. ^c See table 3A.13 for complete footnotes and definitions. ^d The proportion of children from regional areas attending child care services can exceed 100 per cent. This may occur because although the number of children in child care services is a unique count for each state and territory, children can attend, and be counted in, services located in more than one remoteness area. .. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Australian Government Department of Education (unpublished) administrative data collection and *National Early Childhood Education and Care Workforce Census, 2013*; ABS (unpublished) *2011 Census of Population and Housing; Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia, 2011-12*, Cat. no. 6523.0; *Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia, 2012* TableBuilder, Cat. no. 4430.0 and *Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001 to 2026 (Series B)*, Cat. no. 3238.0; table 3A.13.

Access — participation rates for special needs groups in preschool

‘Participation rates for special needs groups in preschool’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to ensure that services are provided in an equitable manner to all special needs groups in the community, and that there is consideration of the needs of those groups that can have special difficulty in accessing services (box 3.7).

Box 3.7 Participation rates for special needs groups in preschool

'Participation rates for special needs groups in preschool' is defined by two measures:

- the proportion of children aged 3–5 years enrolled in a preschool program who are from targeted special needs groups, compared with the representation of these groups in the community. Targeted special needs groups include children from NESB, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children, children with disability and children from regional and remote areas
- the proportion of children enrolled in a preschool program in the YBFS who are disadvantaged, compared with the representation of children who are disadvantaged in the community. Children who are disadvantaged are defined as residing in an area with a Socio-Economic Index for Areas (SEIFA) Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage (IRSD) quintile of 1. The SEIFA IRSD quintile of 1 is used as a proxy for the most disadvantaged. The use of SEIFA IRSD as a proxy for disadvantage needs to be interpreted with care as it pertains to the area in which the child resides, rather than to the child specifically.

A high or increasing proportion of children from special needs groups and children who are disadvantaged enrolled in a preschool program is desirable. If the representation of special needs groups and disadvantage among children enrolled in a preschool program is broadly similar to their representation in the community, this suggests equitable access.

Data reported for these measures are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions for the special needs groups: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children and children from regional and remote areas. Data are not comparable across jurisdictions for the special needs groups: NESB and children with disability. Data are comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time for children who are disadvantaged
- complete (subject to caveats) for the current reporting period for children who are disadvantaged and most special needs groups. All required 2013 data are available for all jurisdictions for children who are disadvantaged but incomplete for the current reporting period for the NESB special needs group. All required NESB data were not available for WA and the NT.

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2015.

Proportion of children aged 3–5 years enrolled in a preschool program who are from targeted special needs groups

Data for participation by special needs groups in preschool programs are provided by State and Territory governments for children from NESB and children with disability. Data for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children and children from regional and remote areas are drawn from the NECECC 2013.

Data on the representation of special needs groups for children in a preschool program are provided in table 3.9. For jurisdictions that were able to provide data, the patterns for children from special needs groups in preschool varied:

-
- For jurisdictions where data are available (NSW, Victoria, Queensland, SA, Tasmania and the ACT), the representation of children aged 3–5 years from NESB in preschool was 10.6 per cent. Nationally, 20.0 per cent of children aged 3–5 years in the community were children from NESB.
 - Nationally, the representation of children with disability aged 3–5 years in a preschool program (5.6 per cent) was lower than their representation in the community (6.2 per cent) though this varies across jurisdictions.
 - Nationally, the representation of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children aged 3–5 years in a preschool program (4.7 per cent) was lower than their representation in the community (5.6 per cent) though this varies across jurisdictions.
 - Nationally, the representation of children aged 3–5 years in a preschool program from regional areas was 28.5 per cent. This is higher than their representation in the community (27.6 per cent).
 - Nationally, the representation of children aged 3–5 years in preschool from remote areas (2.5 per cent) was slightly lower than their representation in the community (2.7 per cent) (table 3.9).

Data on the representation of special needs groups in a preschool program in the YBFS are presented in table 3A.14.

Table 3.9 Proportion of children (aged 3–5 years) enrolled in a preschool program from special needs groups, 2013 (per cent)^{a, b, c, d}

	NSW	Vic ^e	Qld	WA	SA ^f	Tas	ACT	NT ^g	Aust ^h
Children from NESB									
In a preschool program	17.0	12.8	8.1	na	10.5	2.9	27.6	na	10.6
In the community, 2011	23.7	23.4	13.2	17.7	15.4	7.4	19.6	39.3	20.0
Children with disability									
In a preschool program ⁱ	9.6	4.1	2.6	3.1	13.2	4.6	4.9	4.9	5.6
In the community, 2012	6.2	6.9	4.2	7.1	9.2	9.0	4.7	np	6.2
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children									
In a preschool program	4.5	1.3	5.2	6.6	7.6	8.3	2.8	39.7	4.7
In the community, 2013	5.3	1.7	8.0	6.3	4.6	9.8	2.7	40.0	5.6
Children from regional areas									
In a preschool program	29.9	23.7	33.2	17.8	23.5	98.5	3.0	50.7	28.5
In the community, 2013	25.1	23.9	35.7	17.3	23.9	98.2	0.2	50.3	27.6
Children from remote areas									
In a preschool program	0.8	–	3.0	7.5	4.2	1.5	..	47.2	2.5
In the community, 2013	0.6	0.1	3.7	7.2	3.9	1.8	..	49.7	2.7

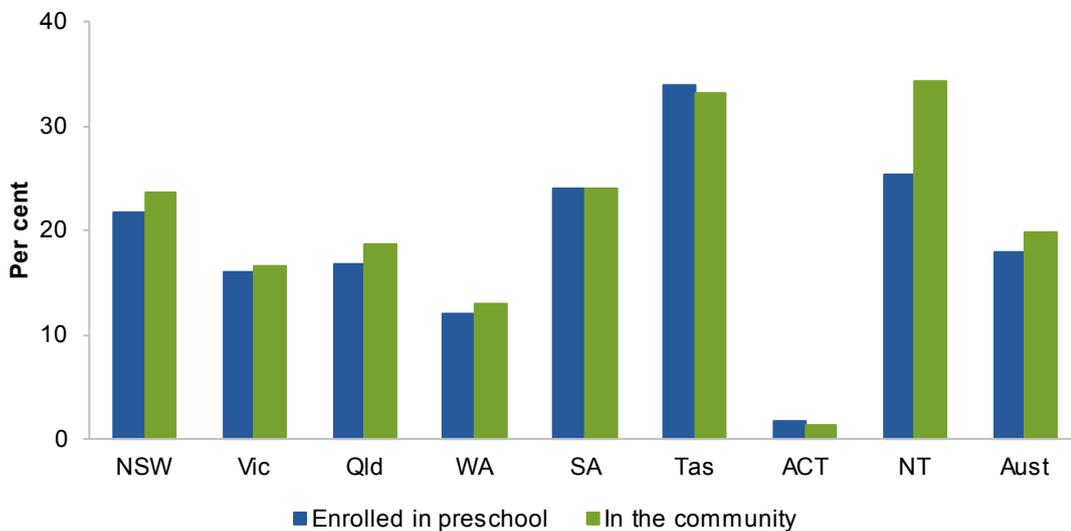
^a Preschool program data for children from NESB and children with disability are from State and Territory governments (for July/August 2013) and include only State and Territory government funded and/or provided services. These data for NSW do not include children receiving a preschool program from a long day care centre. Preschool program data for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children and children from regional and remote areas are from the NECECC (August 2013). Data from the NECECC include children receiving a preschool program from a long day centre and relate to both Government funded and unfunded programs. Not all children undertaking a preschool program in a long day care setting in NSW are captured in the NECECC. Different sources are used for representation in the community. As a result of the different data sources for preschool and community data for special needs groups, caution should be used when making comparisons across special needs groups. ^b Data on children enrolled in preschool programs are for July/August 2013. An exception to this is SA data for children from NESB and children with disability which are reported for May 2014 due to the transition from a quarterly intake of preschool enrolments causing abnormal enrolment numbers in 2013. ^c Includes children aged 3–5 years on 1 July. However, some 3 year old children attending a preschool program may not be included in the NECECC and therefore data may represent an under count. ^d See table 3A.14 for complete footnotes and definitions. ^e Victorian data for children from NESB and with disability in preschool programs only include 3 year old children who have been approved to attend funded 4 year old kindergarten programs, and so do not include children in programs for 3 year olds. ^f SA data should be used with caution as enrolment numbers in Government funded preschools in 2013 were affected by the transition from a quarterly intake to a single annual intake. ^g NT preschool data for children with disability may include some children aged over 5 years. ^h Data for Australia for children from NESB and children with disability enrolled in a preschool program, are the total of the sum of the states and territories for which data are available, and should not be interpreted as national data. ⁱ Data on children with disability are not directly comparable because the definition of disability varies across jurisdictions. na Not available. .. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero. np Not published.

Source: ABS (unpublished TableBuilder) *Preschool Education, Australia, 2013*, Cat. no. 4240.0; State and Territory governments (unpublished); ABS (unpublished) *2011 Census of Population and Housing; Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia 2012 TableBuilder*, Cat. no. 4430.0, *Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001 to 2026 (Series B)*, Cat. no. 3238.0 and *Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia, 2013*, Cat. no. 3235.0; table 3A.14.

Proportion of children enrolled in a preschool program in the YBFS who are disadvantaged

Nationally in 2013, 17.9 per cent of children enrolled in a preschool program in the YBFS resided in an area with a SEIFA IRSD quintile of 1 (figure 3.3). These proportions varied across jurisdictions.

Figure 3.3 Proportion of children aged 4 and 5 years enrolled in a preschool program in the YBFS who are disadvantaged, 2013^{a, b, c, d, e, f}



^a Data for children enrolled in the YBFS include children aged 4 and 5 years on 1 July and exclude children aged 5 years old who were enrolled in a preschool program in the previous year as a 4 year old. The YBFS population is an estimate of a single year cohort for the population that will transition to full time schooling in the following year. ^b Disadvantage is defined for this measure to be children residing in an area with a SEIFA IRSD quintile of 1. Areas with a SEIFA IRSD quintile of 1 are not evenly distributed across Australia. ^c Data on representation in the community are reported using the same definition as the measure of enrolment. That is, of children residing in an area with a SEIFA IRSD quintile of 1. Data are based on the 30 June 2013 population of 4 and 5 year olds. ^d Not all children undertaking a preschool program in a long day care setting in NSW are captured in the collection. ^e Queensland and WA have a large proportion of children with not stated SEIFA IRSD. ^f SA data should be used with caution as enrolment numbers in Government funded preschools in 2013 were affected by the transition from a quarterly intake to a single annual intake.

Source: Derived from ABS (2014) *Preschool Education, Australia, 2013*, Cat. no. 4240.0; (unpublished) *Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia, 2013* (Cat. no. 3235.0); table 3A.15.

Data on the proportion of children attending a preschool program who are disadvantaged are presented in table 3A.15.

Effectiveness

Access — children using child care

‘Children using child care’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to ensure that all families have equitable access to child care services (box 3.8).

Box 3.8 Children using child care

‘Children using child care’ is defined by three measures:

- the proportion of children using Australian Government CCB approved plus State and Territory government funded and/or provided child care, by age group (0–5, 6–12 and 0–12 years)
- the proportion of children aged 0–12 years using Australian Government CCB approved child care
- average hours of attendance at Australian Government CCB approved child care services by service type.

A higher or increasing proportion of children using the services can indicate a higher level of service availability. This indicator does not provide information on parental preferences for using child care, or other factors, such as school starting age, which can affect use of child care.

Data reported for these measures are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) within jurisdictions over time but are not comparable across jurisdictions for Australian Government CCB approved plus State and Territory government funded and/or provided child care. Data are comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time for children aged 0–12 years using Australian Government CCB approved child care and average hours of attendance
- incomplete for the current reporting period. All required 2013-14 data were not available for State and Territory government funded and/or provided child care services for NSW, Vic, WA, the ACT and the NT. All required 2014 data are available for all jurisdictions for children aged 0–12 years using Australian Government CCB approved child care and average hours of attendance.

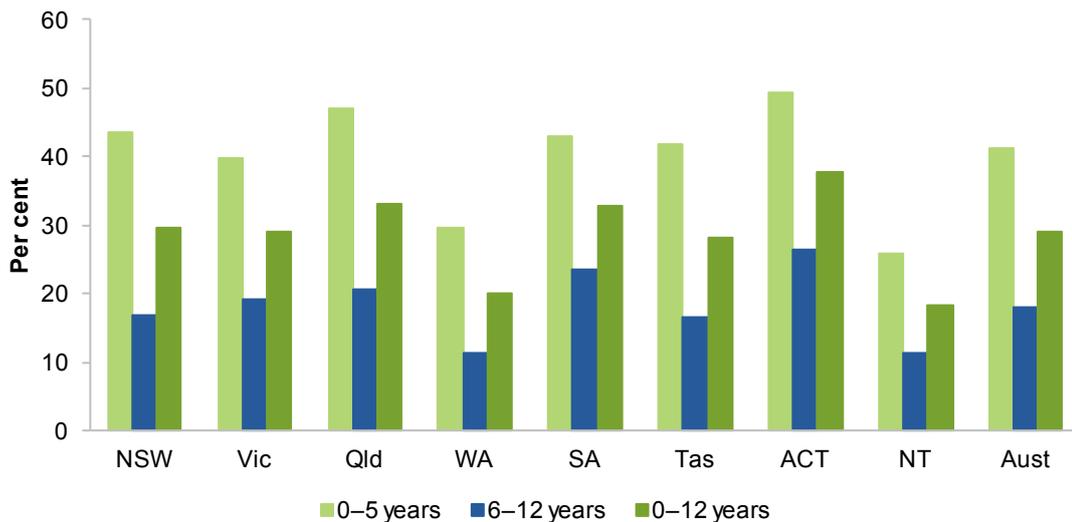
Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2015.

The employment status of parents can influence children’s access to services, depending on the service type. Those services eligible for CCB, for example, must follow the Australian Government’s ‘priority of access’ guidelines when filling vacant places. The guidelines give a high priority to children at risk and children of parents with work-related child care needs (section 3.6 contains more detail). Details of the employment status of parents whose children use these services, for 2008 and 2011, are shown in table 3A.20.

Proportion of children using Australian Government CCB approved plus State and Territory government funded and/or provided child care

Nationally, 29.1 per cent of children aged 0–12 years attended Australian Government CCB approved or State and Territory government funded and/or provided child care in 2013-14. Amongst children aged 0–5 years, 41.3 per cent attended and amongst children aged 6–12 years, 18.0 per cent attended (figure 3.4). Of those children aged 0–12 years that attended child care, nearly all (99.5 per cent) attended Australian Government CCB approved child care services. This result is due to the majority of State and Territory governments not being able to report child care usage in State and Territory government funded and/or provided child care (table 3A.10).

Figure 3.4 Proportion of children using Australian Government CCB approved plus State and Territory government funded and/or provided child care, 2013-14^{a, b}



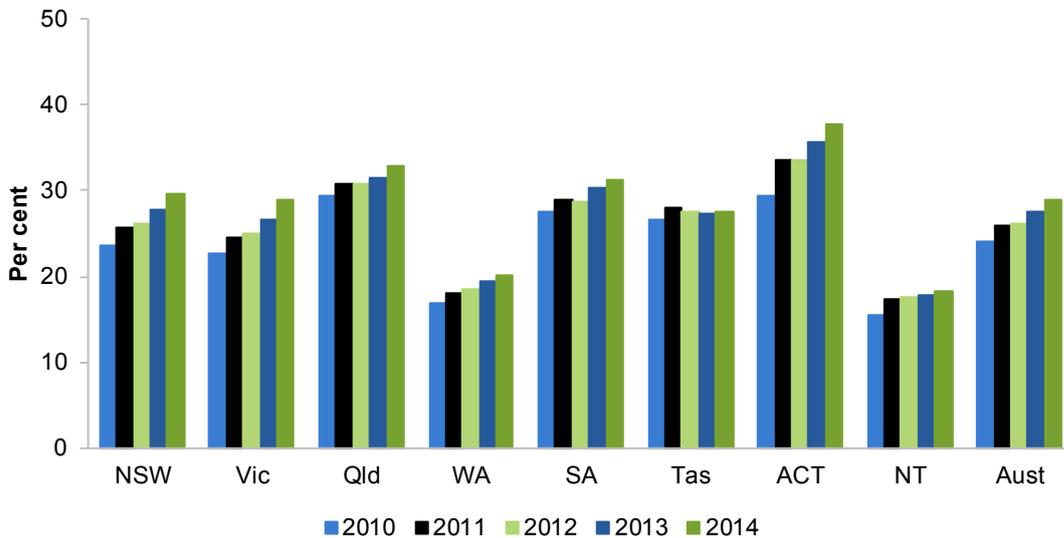
^a The population measure is the estimated resident population as at 31 December 2013. Australian Government CCB approved child care services data are reported for the March quarter 2014. Only Queensland, SA and Tasmania could report child care usage of State and Territory funded and/or provided services. These data are reported for July/August 2013. ^b Where data could be reported by State and Territory governments (Queensland, SA and Tasmania) there may be some double counting of children across State and Territory and Australian, government collections. For NSW, Victoria, WA, ACT and the NT, the total number of children attending child care services represents an undercount as data for State and Territory Government funded and/or provided services could not be reported.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *Australian Demographic Statistics*, Cat. no. 3101.0; Australian Government Department of Education (unpublished); State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 3A.10.

Proportion of children aged 0–12 years using Australian Government CCB approved child care

Nationally in 2014, 29.0 per cent of all children aged 0–12 years attended Australian Government CCB approved child care (figure 3.5). This is an increase from 27.5 per cent in 2013 (table 3A.8). The majority of children attending Australian Government CCB approved child care in 2014 (749 408, or 67.4 per cent) were aged 0–5 years (table 3A.8). In 2014, 54.1 per cent of all children aged 2 years, 60.7 per cent of all children aged 3 years, and 52.8 per cent of all children aged 4 years attended Australian Government CCB approved child care (table 3A.9).

Figure 3.5 Proportion of children aged 0–12 years using Australian Government CCB approved child care^{a, b, c}



^a The population measure is the estimated resident population as at 31 December of the previous calendar year. ^b Children can use more than one type of care. Children are counted once for each type of care they use. ^c Attendance data relate to the March quarter.

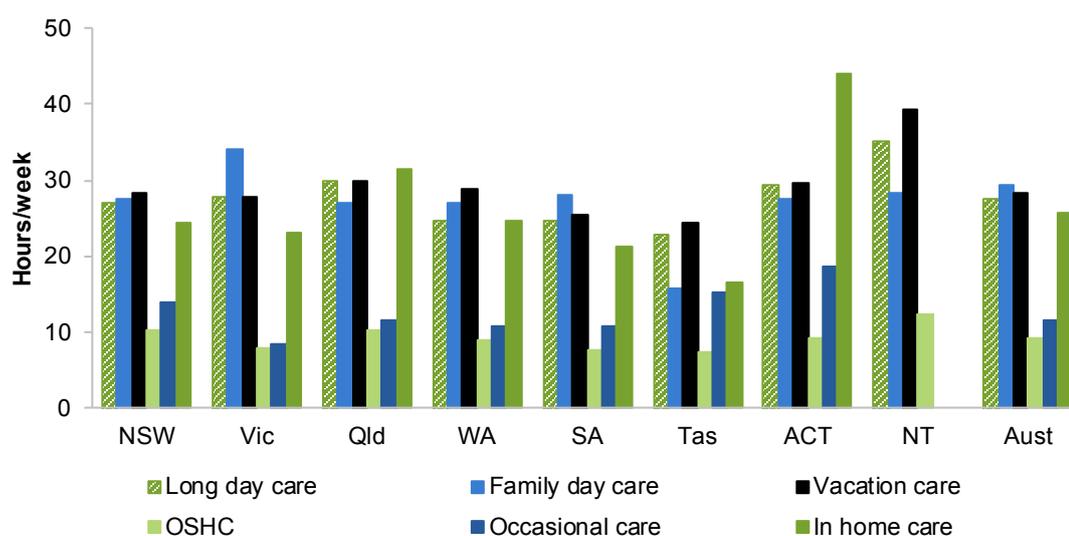
Source: Australian Government Department of Education (unpublished); ABS (unpublished) *Australian Demographic Statistics*, Cat. no. 3101.0; tables 3A.2 and 3A.8.

Average hours of attendance at Australian Government CCB approved child care services by service type

The average hours of attendance in Australian Government CCB approved child care in 2014 varied considerably across jurisdictions, for all service types. Nationally, average attendance per child at long day care centres was 27.7 hours per week, while the average attendance per child at family day care was 29.5 hours per week. Nationally, the average attendance per child at occasional care was 11.4 hours per week and the average attendance at in home care was 25.7 hours per week. Nationally, the average attendance per child at

OSHC was 9.3 hours per week, and the average attendance at vacation care during school holidays was 28.4 hours per week (figure 3.6). Nationally, average hours of attendance increased from 2013 to 2014 for family day care and OSHC, whilst average hours decreased for in home care. Average hours remained the same or changed marginally from 2013 for long day care vacation care and occasional care (table 3A.11).

Figure 3.6 **Average hours of attendance at Australian Government CCB approved child care, 2014^{a, b}**



^a Average attendance hours are defined as the total hours attended within each sector divided by the number of children who attended in the reference week (excludes allowable absences). ^b Average hours of attendance at occasional care and in home care in the NT was zero during March 2014.

Source: Australian Government Department of Education (unpublished) administrative data collection; table 3A.11.

Access — children enrolled in preschool

‘Children enrolled in preschool’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to ensure that all families have equitable access to preschool services (box 3.9).

Box 3.9 Children enrolled in preschool

'Children enrolled in preschool' is defined by three measures:

- the proportion of children who are enrolled in a preschool program in the YBFS, calculated as the number of children aged 4 and 5 years enrolled in a preschool program in the YBFS as a proportion of children aged 4 years.
- the proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children who are enrolled in a preschool program in the YBFS, calculated as the number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children aged 4 and 5 years enrolled in a preschool program in the YBFS as a proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children aged 4 years.
- the proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children who are enrolled in a preschool program in the YBFS by remoteness area (national only), calculated as the number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children aged 4 and 5 years enrolled in a preschool program in the YBFS as a proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children aged 4 years.

Children enrolled in the YBFS include 4 and 5 year old children and exclude children aged 5 years old who were enrolled in a preschool program in the previous year as a 4 year old. The YBFS population is an estimate of a single year cohort for the population that will transition to full time schooling in the following year and is a proxy for the actual YBFS population. To be considered as enrolled, the child must have attended the preschool program for at least one hour during the reference period, or be absent due to illness or extended holiday leave and expected to return.

The 4 year old population estimates used in these measures are sourced from ABS projected population estimates.

A high or increasing proportion of children enrolled in a preschool program can indicate a high or increasing level of service availability, and is desirable. However, this indicator can be difficult to interpret as:

- the preschool program starting age for children varies across states and territories. A higher proportion of children enrolled at a particular age can reflect the preschool program starting age in a particular jurisdiction
- participation in a preschool program is not compulsory. This indicator does not provide information on parental preferences for using preschool programs, or other factors, which can affect use of preschool programs
- an overestimation of enrolment in some states and territories (for example, where enrolment rates exceed 100 per cent) may occur due to children: moving interstate during a preschool program year; attending multiple providers to access an appropriate amount of care; attending multiple service types and/or attending a preschool program for more than one year. Overestimation may also result from children enrolled in a preschool program in a jurisdiction different to the one in which they live, for example, between the ACT and NSW or because the measures are based on the number of 4 and 5 year olds who are enrolled as a proportion of the number of 4 year olds in the population.

Data reported for these measures are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time. Data are not on a jurisdiction basis (national only) for data by remoteness area so comparability is not

(continued next page)

Box 3.9 (continued)

applicable for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children who are enrolled in a preschool program in the YBFS, by remoteness area

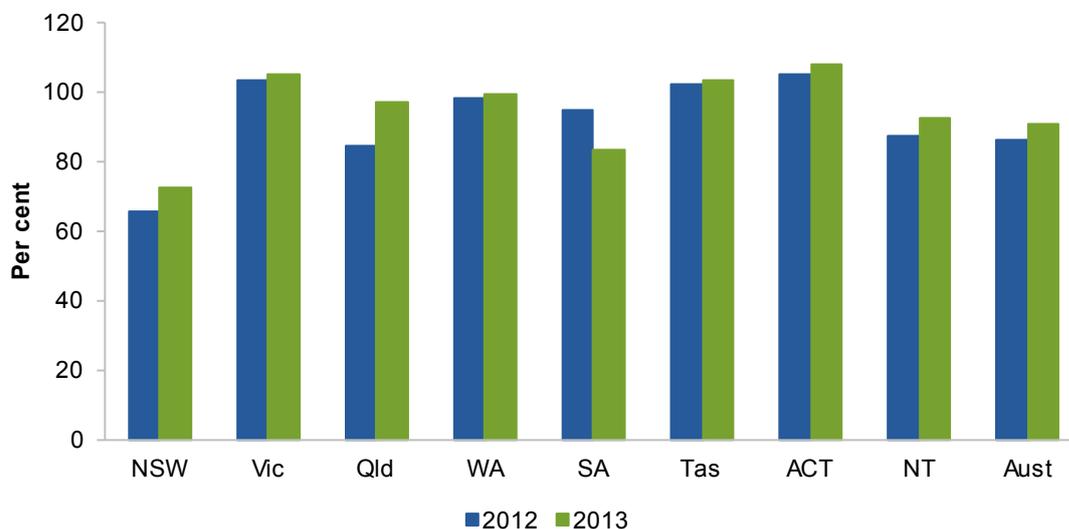
- complete (subject to caveats) for the current reporting period. All required 2013 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2015.

Proportion of children who are enrolled in a preschool program in the YBFS

Nationally in 2013, 90.9 per cent of 4 year old children were enrolled in a preschool program in the YBFS. This is an increase from 86.2 in 2012 (figure 3.7).

Figure 3.7 **Proportion of children enrolled in a preschool program in the YBFS^{a, b, c, d, e, f, g}**



^a Data for children enrolled in the YBFS include children aged 4 and 5 years on 1 July and exclude children aged 5 years old who were enrolled in a preschool program in the previous year as a 4 year old. The YBFS population is an estimate of a single year cohort for the population that will transition to full time schooling in the following year. ^b The preschool program starting age varies across jurisdictions (table 3.1). ^c To calculate the proportions in this figure, enrolment data (from the August NECECC which includes some 5 year old children) are divided by the number of children aged 4 years in each jurisdiction (using ABS estimated resident population at 30 June). As a result the proportion may exceed 100 per cent. ^d Not all children undertaking a preschool program in a long day care setting in NSW are captured in the collection, resulting in an undercount for NSW. ^e 2012 child level enrolment data for Queensland were not available. Episode of enrolment data were used instead for Queensland. An episode is a record of enrolment at a preschool program. Children may be enrolled in more than one preschool program so in these cases will be counted more than once in episode data. These data are included in the national total. ^f SA 2013 data may not be fully comparable with 2012 data. Enrolment numbers in Government funded preschools in 2013 were affected by the transition from a quarterly intake to a single annual intake. ^g 2012 totals for the ACT exclude data for preschools within independent schools, which were unavailable.

Source: Derived from ABS (2013 and 2014) *Preschool Education, Australia, 2012 and 2013*, Cat. no. 4240.0; ABS (2012 and 2013) *Australian Demographic Statistics, Jun 2012 and Jun 2013*, Cat. no. 3101.0; table 3A.16.

Although the preschool program starting age varies across jurisdictions (table 3.1), the majority of children enrolled in a preschool program in 2013 were 4 years of age for each jurisdiction (table 3A.16). Nationally in 2013, 79.9 per cent of 4 year olds were enrolled in a preschool program. The proportion of 5 year olds enrolled in a preschool program (16.2 per cent) was higher than for 3 year olds (14.9 per cent) (table 3A.16). These proportions varied across jurisdictions.

Data are included on children enrolled in a preschool program in the YBFS by weekly hour ranges. Nationally, the majority of children (82.0 per cent) were enrolled for at least 15 hours per week (table 3A.17). Data are included on all children aged 4 and 5 years who were enrolled in a preschool program in 2013. Nationally, 288 052 children aged 4 and 5 years were enrolled in a preschool program (table 3A.23).

Proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children who are enrolled in a preschool program in the YBFS

Nationally in 2013, 73.9 per cent of 4 year old Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children were enrolled in a preschool program in the YBFS. This proportion has increased from 65.0 per cent in 2012 (figure 3.8).

Figure 3.8 Proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children enrolled in a preschool program in the YBFS^{a, b, c, d, e, f, g}



^a Data for children enrolled in the YBFS include children aged 4 and 5 years on 1 July and exclude children aged 5 years old who were enrolled in a preschool program in the previous year as a 4 year old. The YBFS population is an estimate of a single year cohort for the population that will transition to full time schooling in the following year. ^b To calculate proportions, enrolment data (from the August NECECC which includes some 5 year olds) are divided by the number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children aged 4 years (using ABS population projections as at 30 June). Other conceptual differences between the two data sources also affect their coherence. As a result, the proportion may exceed 100 per cent. Also, the projected population denominator may have particular limitations for smaller jurisdictions. ^d Not all children undertaking a preschool program in a long day care setting in NSW are captured in the NECECC, resulting in an undercount for NSW. ^e 2012 child level enrolment data for Queensland were not available. Episode of enrolment data were used instead for Queensland. An episode is a record of enrolment at a preschool program. Children may be enrolled in more than one preschool program so in these cases will be counted more than once in episode data. These data are included in the national total. Care should be taken when comparing Queensland data from 2012 to 2013. ^f SA 2013 data may not be fully comparable with 2012 data. Enrolment numbers in Government funded preschools in 2013 were affected by the transition from a quarterly intake to a single annual intake. ^g 2012 totals for the ACT exclude data for preschools within independent schools, which were unavailable.

Source: Derived from ABS (2013 and 2014) *Preschool Education, Australia, 2012 and 2013*, Cat. no. 4240.0; ABS (2014) *Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001–2026*, Cat. no. 3238.0; table 3A.19.

Contextual data are provided for all jurisdictions on the number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children aged 4 and 5 years enrolled in a preschool program and enrolled in

a preschool program in the YBFS. These data are also presented by remoteness areas (table 3A.19).

Proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children who are enrolled in a preschool program in the YBFS by remoteness area

National data on the proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children enrolled in a preschool program in the YBFS are presented by remoteness areas (major cities; inner/outer regional areas; remote/very remote areas) in table 3A.18. In 2013, amongst Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children in major cities, 66.7 per cent were enrolled in a preschool program in the YBFS. In regional areas, 73.9 per cent of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children were enrolled in a preschool program in the YBFS. In remote areas, 85.0 per cent of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children were enrolled in a preschool program in the YBFS (table 3A.18). The proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children enrolled in a preschool program in the YBFS is higher in 2013 than 2012 for each of the remoteness areas (table 3A.18).

Access — children attending preschool

‘Children attending preschool’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to ensure that all families have equitable access to preschool services (box 3.10).

Box 3.10 Children attending preschool

'Children attending preschool' is defined by three measures:

- the proportion of children who are attending a preschool program in the YBFS, calculated as the number of children aged 4 and 5 years attending a preschool program in the YBFS as a proportion of children aged 4 years. The 4 year old population data are sourced from ABS population estimates.
- the proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children who are attending a preschool program in the YBFS by remoteness area (national only), calculated as the number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children aged 4 and 5 years attending a preschool program in the YBFS as a proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children aged 4 years. The 4 year old population data are sourced from ABS projected population estimates.
- the proportion of children enrolled in a preschool program in the YBFS who are attending by Indigenous status.

Children attending in the YBFS include 4 and 5 year old children and exclude children aged 5 years old who attended a preschool program in the previous year as a 4 year old. The YBFS population is an estimate of a single year cohort for the population that will transition to full time schooling in the following year and is a proxy for the actual YBFS population. A child is considered to be attending a preschool program if the child was enrolled and present for at least one hour during the reference period.

A high or increasing proportion of children attending a preschool program can indicate a high or increasing level of service availability, and is desirable. However, this indicator should be interpreted with caution, as:

- the preschool program starting age for children varies across states and territories. A higher proportion of children attending at a particular age can reflect the preschool program starting age in a particular jurisdiction
- participation in a preschool program is not compulsory. This indicator does not provide information on parental preferences for using preschool programs, or other factors, which can affect use of preschool programs
- an overestimation of attendance in some states and territories (for example, where attendance rates exceed 100 per cent) may occur due to children: moving interstate during a preschool program year; attending multiple providers to access an appropriate amount of care; attending multiple service types and/or attending a preschool program for more than one year. Overestimation may also result from children attending a preschool program in a jurisdiction different to the one in which they live, for example, between the ACT and NSW or because measures are based on the number of 4 and 5 year olds attending as a proportion of the number of 4 year olds in the population.

Data reported for these measures are:

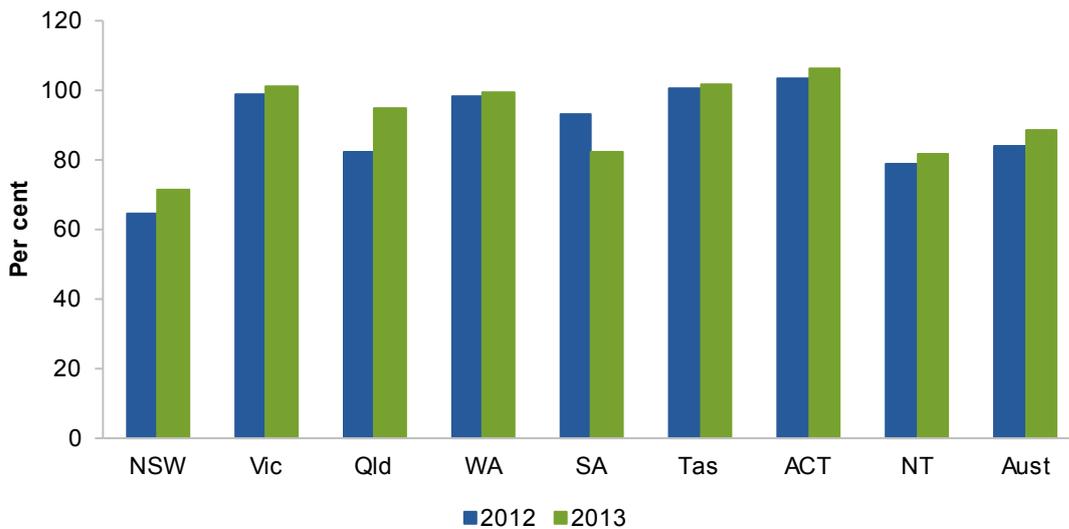
- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time. Data are not on a jurisdiction basis (national only) for data by remoteness area so comparability is not applicable for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children who are attending a preschool program in the YBFS, by remoteness area
- complete (subject to caveats) for the current reporting period. All required 2013 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2015.

Proportion of children who are attending a preschool program in the YBFS

Nationally in 2013, 88.7 per cent of 4 year old children were attending a preschool program in the YBFS. This is an increase from 83.8 in 2012 (figure 3.9).

Figure 3.9 Proportion of children attending a preschool program in the YBFS^{a, b, c, d, e, f, g}



^a Data for children enrolled in the YBFS include children aged 4 and 5 years on 1 July and exclude children aged 5 years old who were enrolled in a preschool program in the previous year as a 4 year old. The YBFS population is an estimate of a single year cohort for the population that will transition to full time schooling in the following year. ^b The preschool starting age varies across jurisdictions (table 3.1). ^c To calculate the proportions in this figure, attendance data (from the August NECECC which includes some 5 year old children) are divided by the number of children aged 4 years in each jurisdiction (using ABS estimated resident population at 30 June). As a result the proportion may exceed 100 per cent. ^d Not all children undertaking a preschool program in a long day care setting in NSW are captured in the collection, resulting in an undercount for NSW. ^e 2012 child level attendance data for Queensland were not available. Episode of attendance data were used instead for Queensland. An episode is a record of attendance at a preschool program. Children may attend more than one preschool program so will be counted more than once in episode counts where they attend more than one preschool program. These data are included in the national total. ^f SA 2013 data may not be fully comparable with 2012 data. Enrolment numbers in Government funded preschools in 2013 were affected by the transition from a quarterly intake to a single annual intake. ^g 2012 totals for the ACT exclude data for preschools within independent schools, which were unavailable for 2012.

Source: Derived from ABS (2013 and 2014) *Preschool Education, Australia, 2012 and 2013*, Cat. no. 4240.0; ABS (2012 and 2013) *Australian Demographic Statistics*, Cat. no. 3101.0; table 3A.21.

Across all jurisdictions in 2013, the average attendance of children at a preschool program in the YBFS was between 14.0 and 23.6 hours per week (table 3A.22). Data are included on all children aged 4 and 5 years who attended a preschool program in 2013. Nationally, 280 908 children aged 4 and 5 years attended a preschool program (table 3A.23). Of these, the largest number (199 664 children) attended more than 15 hours per week (table 3A.24).

Details of the employment status of parents whose children attended preschool services are shown in table 3A.20.

Proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children who are attending a preschool program in the YBFS by remoteness area

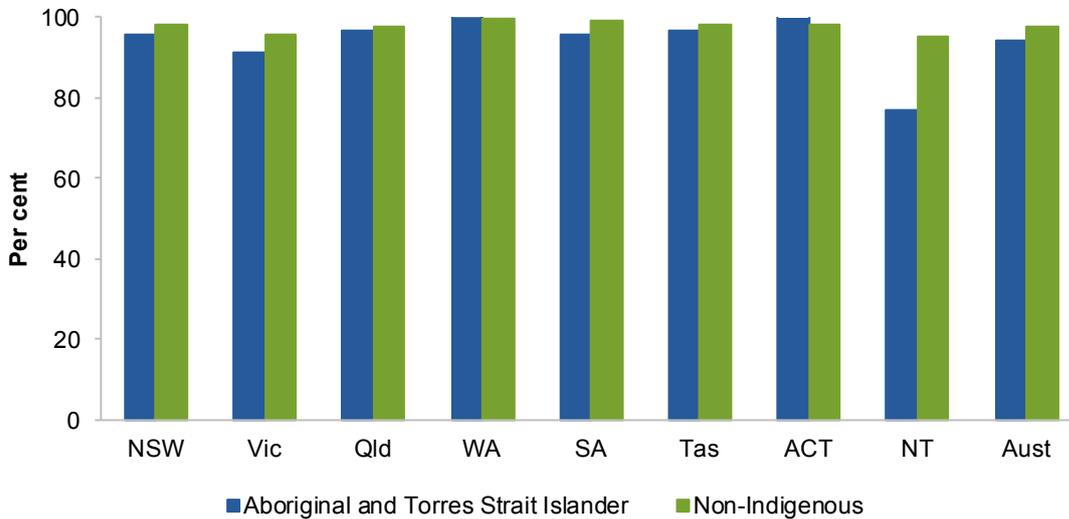
National data on the proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children attending a preschool program in the YBFS are presented by remoteness areas (major cities; inner/outer regional areas; remote/very remote areas) in table 3A.25. In 2013, amongst Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children in major cities, 65.1 per cent attended a preschool program in the YBFS. In regional areas, 70.7 per cent of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children attended a preschool program in the YBFS. In remote areas, 74.9 per cent of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children attended a preschool program in the YBFS (table 3A.25). The proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children attending a preschool program in the YBFS is higher in 2013 than 2012 for each of the remoteness areas (table 3A.25).

Contextual data are provided for all jurisdictions on the number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children aged 4 and 5 years who attended a preschool program and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children aged 4 and 5 years who attended a preschool program in the YBFS. These data are also presented by remoteness areas (table 3A.26).

Proportion of children enrolled in a preschool program in the YBFS who are attending by Indigenous status

Nationally in 2013, 94.5 per cent of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children enrolled in a preschool program in the YBFS were attending. In comparison, 97.7 per cent of non-Indigenous children enrolled in a preschool program in the YBFS were attending (figure 3.10).

Figure 3.10 **Proportion of children enrolled in a preschool program in the YBFS who are attending, by Indigenous status, 2013^{a, b, c, d}**



^a Data for children enrolled in the YBFS include children aged 4 and 5 years on 1 July and exclude children aged 5 years old who were enrolled in a preschool program in the previous year as a 4 year old. The YBFS population is an estimate of a single year cohort for the population that will transition to full time schooling in the following year. ^b Enrolment and attendance data are very similar for some jurisdictions because enrolment requires the child to have attended that program for at least one hour during the reference period, or were absent due to illness or extended holiday leave and are expected to return. A child is considered to be attending a preschool program if he or she is enrolled and has attended for at least one hour during the reference period. In WA attendance rates have been applied to enrolment counts to estimate the number of children attending. This results in the proportion equalling 100 per cent. ^c Non-Indigenous data exclude children for whom Indigenous status is not stated/inadequately described. ^d SA data should be used with caution as enrolment numbers in Government funded preschools in 2013 were affected by the transition from a quarterly intake to a single annual intake.

Source: Derived from ABS (2014) *Preschool Education, Australia, 2013*, Cat. no. 4240.0; table 3A.27.

Access — Non-standard hours of care in child care services

‘Non-standard hours of care in child care services’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to ensure that government funded and/or provided child care services meet the needs of all users (box 3.11).

Box 3.11 Non-standard hours of care in child care services

'Non-standard hours of care in child care services' is defined as the number of Australian Government CCB approved child care services providing non-standard hours of care as a proportion of the total number of services. Data are reported by service type. Definitions of 'standard hours' and 'non-standard hours' are provided in section 3.6.

A high or increasing proportion of services providing non-standard hours of care can suggest a greater flexibility of services to meet the needs of families.

This indicator does not provide information on the demand for non-standard hours of care. Further, it provides no information on whether available non-standard hours services meet the needs of users.

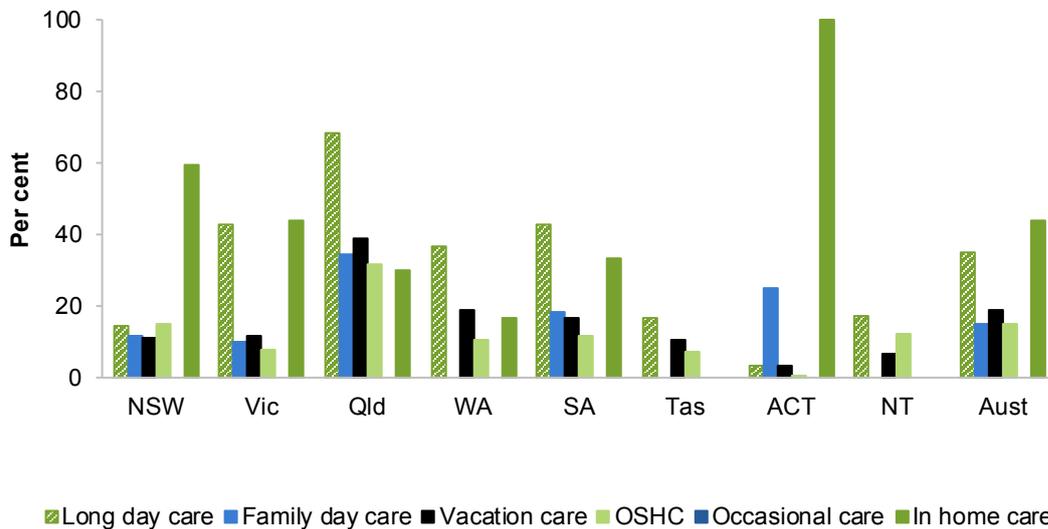
Data reported for this indicator are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions but a break in series means that data for 2014 are not comparable to data for 2013 (in the previous Report)
- complete (subject to caveats) for the current reporting period. All required 2014 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2015.

Provision of non-standard hours of care can be influenced by a range of factors, such as costs to services and parents, demand for care, availability of carers, and compliance with occupational and health and safety requirements. Figure 3.11 shows the proportion of Australian Government CCB approved services that provided non-standard hours of care by service type. Nationally in 2014, 35.1 per cent of long day care services, 15.1 per cent of family day care services, 19.2 per cent of vacation care services, 15.1 per cent of OSHC services and 44.2 per cent of in home care services provided non-standard hours of care. No CCB approved occasional care services provided non-standard hours of care in August 2014.

Figure 3.11 **Australian Government CCB approved child care services providing non-standard hours of care, by service type, 2014^{a, b}**



^a Data are for the August 2014 quarter. ^b NT data for occasional care are not available. All available jurisdictions are nil for occasional care.

Source: Australian Government Department of Education (unpublished); table 3A.28.

Limited data are available on State and Territory government funded and/or provided child care services that offer non-standard hours of care (table 3A.29).

Access — Service availability

‘Service availability’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to ensure that all families have equitable and adequate access to ECEC services (box 3.12).

Box 3.12 **Service availability**

The Steering Committee has identified ‘service availability’ for development and future reporting, to replace the ‘utilisation’ indicator from earlier reports. Data are not currently available for ‘service availability’.

Appropriateness

Service affordability — child care service costs

‘Child care service costs’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to ensure that all families have equitable access to ECEC, irrespective of their financial circumstances (box 3.13).

Box 3.13 Child care service costs

‘Child care service costs’ is defined as the median weekly cost for 50 hours of Australian Government CCB approved long day care and family day care. Median costs represent the middle value of the range of costs.

Provided the service quality is held constant, lower service costs are desirable.

Cost data need to be interpreted with care, because fees are set independently by service providers. Charging practices, including fees, are commercial decisions made by individual services, so there is significant variation in the fees across services. Variation in costs occurs as a result of factors including State and Territory licensing requirements, award wages, and whether fees include charges for additional services such as nappies and meals.

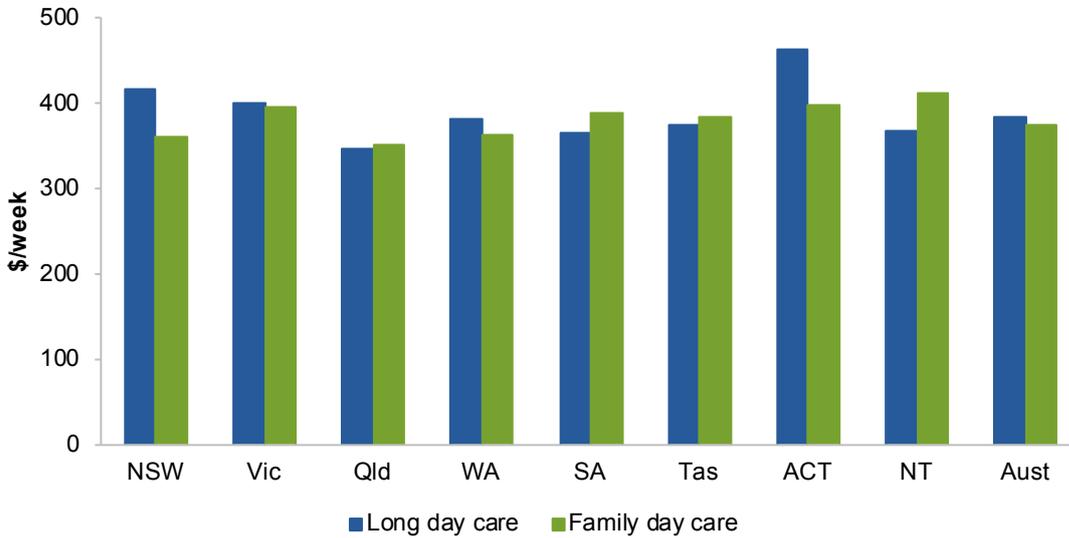
Data reported for this indicator are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- complete (subject to caveats) for the current reporting period. All required 2014 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2015.

Nationally, the median weekly cost for 50 hours of care in 2014 was higher for long day care (\$385) than for family day care (\$375) (figure 3.12). The median weekly cost for long day care increased by 4.9 per cent in real terms from 2013 to 2014 and by 9.7 per cent for family day care (table 3A.30).

Figure 3.12 **Median cost of Australian Government CCB approved child care services, 2014 (\$/week)^{a, b, c}**



^a Median costs are based on 50 hours of care in the reference week. Data are based on cost to parents as reported in administrative data, and may not represent the fee quoted by individual services, but are before fee reduction due to CCB and CCR. ^b Family day care data exclude in home care. ^c Family day care fee includes the parent levy.

Source: Australian Government Department of Education (unpublished); table 3A.30.

Median weekly costs paid to Australian Government CCB approved long day care services, by remoteness area are presented in table 3A.31. Nationally in 2014, the median weekly cost of long day care in major cities and inner regional areas (\$388) was higher than in other regions (\$352). The median weekly costs varied across jurisdictions.

Service affordability — preschool service costs

‘Preschool service costs’ is an indicator of governments’ objective that all families have equitable access to ECEC irrespective of their financial circumstances (box 3.14).

Box 3.14 Preschool service costs

'Preschool service costs' is defined as the median per hour preschool program cost per child, after subsidies received by families. Median costs represent the middle value of the range of costs.

Provided the service quality and quantity is held constant, lower hourly costs represent more affordable preschool.

Various factors influence preschool costs and care needs to be exercised when interpreting results, as:

- preschool programs are provided by a mix of providers (community, private and government). Differences in charging practices, including fees, can be due to commercial or cost recovery decisions made by individual services. Some preschool programs, particularly those offered at government preschools, have no tuition fees
- fees can reflect higher land values and rental fees charged in major cities
- some jurisdictions provide targeted fee relief that lowers fees for some children.

Data reported for this indicator are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- complete (subject to caveats) for the current reporting period. All required 2013 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2015.

Further detail about the mix of preschool services by management type (community, private, non-government school and government) is provided in tables 3A.64, 3A.71, 3A.78, 3A.85, 3A.92, 3A.99, 3A.106 and 3A.113.

Nationally, the median cost per hour for a preschool program (after subsidies) per child was \$2.10 in 2013 (table 3.10).

Table 3.10 Median hourly cost (after subsidies) per child enrolled in a preschool program, 2013^{a, b}

	NSW	Vic	Qld ^c	WA ^c	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Median cost per hour (\$)	3.20	2.10	2.20	–	–	–	–	–	2.10

^a Median costs are calculated for 4 and 5 year old children who were enrolled in a preschool program, including those for whom the hourly cost was no cost, but excluding those for whom the hourly cost was not stated. ^b Data include children aged 4 and 5 years on 1 July. ^c For Queensland and WA data provided in aggregate, fees were calculated using averages at the provider level. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (unpublished TableBuilder) *Preschool Education, Australia, 2013*; Cat. no. 4240.0; table 3A.33.

Additional information on the costs of preschool programs for children by cost range for 2013 is presented in table 3A.32.

Data on the median hourly cost of preschool programs by remoteness area are presented in table 3A.34. Nationally in 2013, the median hourly cost of preschool in major cities was \$2.40 (after subsidies), compared to \$1.60 in regional areas and zero in remote areas. These median hourly costs varied across jurisdictions.

Quality

An important focus of Australian, State and Territory governments is to set and maintain appropriate quality standards in child care and preschool services.

Data for indicators relating to quality in this Report need to be treated with caution because there are differences in reporting across jurisdictions.

Staff — staff quality in ECEC

‘Staff quality in ECEC’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to ensure that staff employed by ECEC services are able to provide services that reflect national qualification requirements under the NQF and in doing so meet the needs of children, although not all services fall in scope of the NQF (box 3.16). In particular, this means ensuring staff have the training and experience to provide a safe and nurturing environment that fulfils the educational and developmental needs of children (box 3.15).

Box 3.15 Staff quality in ECEC

'Staff quality in ECEC' is defined by two measures:

- the proportion of paid primary contact staff employed by Australian Government CCB approved child care services, by relevant formal qualifications, or three or more years of relevant experience. A relevant formal qualification relates to the highest level of qualification that a staff member has completed in an ECEC related field at a Certificate level III or above
- the proportion of workers delivering preschool programs who are at least three year university trained and early childhood qualified. Workers delivering preschool programs are defined as ECEC workers who are employed, and paid, by an ECEC service provider as a principal/director/coordinator/teacher-in-charge, group leader/teacher, assistant/aide or other contact worker to deliver a preschool program. Workers who are early childhood qualified include the fields of qualification: teaching (early childhood related), teaching (primary), teaching (other) and other early childhood related.

Some studies and research (for example, OECD 2006) have shown a link between a higher proportion of qualified and experienced primary contact staff and a higher quality service, suggesting that a high or increasing proportion is desirable.

Data reported for these measures are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time for paid primary contact staff employed by Australian Government CCB approved child care services. Data are not comparable across jurisdictions and a break in series means that data for 2013 are not comparable to data for 2012 (in the previous Report) for workers delivering preschool programs
- complete (subject to caveats) for the current reporting period. All required 2013 data are available for all jurisdictions.

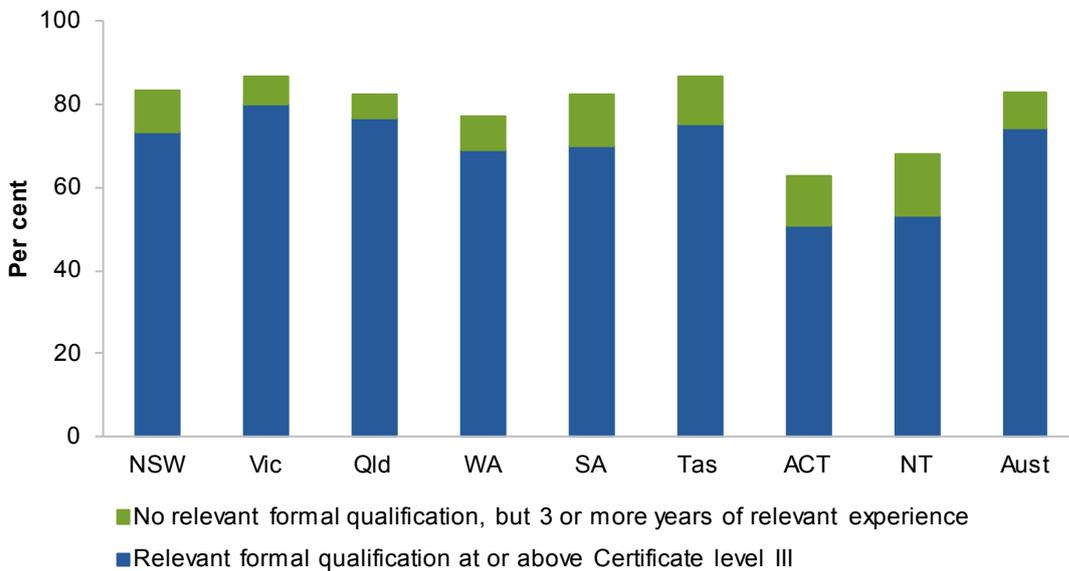
Data quality information for paid primary contact staff employed by Australian Government CCB approved child care services is under development. Data quality information for workers delivering preschool programs is at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2015.

Proportion of paid primary contact staff employed by Australian Government CCB approved child care services, by relevant formal qualifications, or three years or more relevant experience

Data on full time equivalent staff, family day carers and unpaid staff employed by Australian Government CCB approved child care services are presented in table 3A.35.

Nationally, there were 99 655 paid primary contact staff employed by Australian Government CCB approved child care services in 2013 (table 3A.36). The proportion of paid primary contact staff with a relevant formal qualification or three or more years relevant experience was 82.6 per cent nationally in 2013 but varied across jurisdictions. Of this proportion, 74.1 per cent of paid primary contact staff held a relevant formal qualification at or above Certificate level III, and 8.5 per cent held no relevant formal qualification, but had three or more years of relevant experience (figure 3.13).

Figure 3.13 Paid primary contact staff employed by Australian Government CCB approved child care services, by relevant qualification, 2013^a



^a Data are from the 2013 *National Early Childhood Education and Care Workforce Census*. Refer to box 3.6 and table 3A.36 for more information.

Source: Australian Government Department of Education, *National Early Childhood Education and Care Workforce Census, 2013*; table 3A.36.

Nationally in 2013, the majority of paid primary contact staff with relevant formal qualifications in Australian Government CCB approved child care services held a certificate III or IV, or a diploma or advanced diploma (44.4 per cent and 40.1 per cent, respectively) (table 3A.37). Of the 11 477 (or 15.5 per cent) paid primary contact staff with a bachelor degree or above, 82.8 per cent held university qualifications in the field of early childhood education (table 3A.37).

Nationally in 2013, 80.9 per cent of paid primary contact staff in Australian Government CCB approved child care services undertook relevant in-service training in the previous 12 months (figure 3.14).

Figure 3.14 **Proportion of paid primary contact staff in Australian Government CCB approved child care services who undertook relevant in-service training in previous 12 months, 2013^a**



^a Data for from the *National Early Childhood Education and Care Workforce Census*. Refer to box 3.6 and table 3A.38 for more information.

Source: Australian Government Department of Education (unpublished) *National Early Childhood Education and Care Workforce Census, 2013*; table 3A.38.

Additional contextual data to support the staff-quality performance information on staff tenure in Australian Government approved child care services are reported in table 3A.39.

Proportion of workers delivering preschool programs who are at least three year university trained and early childhood qualified

Nationally, there were 42 464 workers delivering preschool programs in 2013. The proportion of these workers nationally delivering preschool programs who were at least three year university trained and early childhood qualified in 2013 was 41.2 per cent (figure 3.15).

Figure 3.15 Proportion of workers delivering preschool programs who are at least three year university trained and early childhood qualified, 2013



a Worker level data in the NECECC do not include a unique identifier and as a consequence they can only be reported as episodes of workers delivering preschool programs. These data should be used with caution as there is a high likelihood of worker duplication across and within source data files, due to the same worker delivering preschool programs at multiple service providers during the reference period.
b Workers who are early childhood qualified include the fields of qualification: teaching (early childhood related), teaching (primary), teaching (other) and other early childhood related. Workers who have a non-early childhood related qualification are not included.

Source: ABS (unpublished TableBuilder) *Preschool Education, Australia, 2013*, Cat. no. 4240.0, Canberra; table 3A.40.

Data on workers who are four year university trained and early childhood qualified are presented in table 3A.39. Nationally, the proportion of workers delivering preschool programs who are four year university trained and early childhood qualified was 27.6 per cent.

NSW, Victoria, Queensland and SA provided data on the proportion of preschool staff undertaking training in 2013-14 (tables 3A.63, 3A.70, 3A.77 and 3A.91).

Standards

Under the NP NQAECEC, COAG has established a jointly governed NQF for ECEC, which replaced previous separate licensing and quality assurance processes (box 3.16).

Box 3.16 National Quality Framework

On 7 December 2009 COAG endorsed a *National Quality Framework for Early Childhood Education and Care* (NQF) (see also box 3.2). The NQF is a uniform national system jointly governed by the Australian Government and States and Territory governments.

The new framework aims to raise quality and enable continuous improvement in ECEC through a national applied law regulatory scheme that includes:

- a National Quality Standard (NQS)
- a new rating system to complement the NQS
- a streamlined regulatory system
- the Australian Children's Education and Care Quality Authority (ACECQA) — the new national body responsible for providing oversight of the new system and ensuring consistency of approach.

The NQF came into effect from 1 January 2012 and applies to long day care, family day care, and OSHC services and preschools, with the gradual introduction over subsequent years of improved ratios and qualifications. The NQS comprises guiding principles, quality areas, standards and elements. There are seven quality areas:

- Educational program and practice
- Children's health and safety
- Physical environment
- Staffing arrangements
- Relationships with children
- Partnerships with families and communities
- Leadership and service management.

The NQF creates a jointly governed uniform national approach to the regulation and quality assessment of education and care services. It replaces the previously separate State and Territory licensing and national quality assurance processes for those services under the NQF. ACECQA oversees the NQS and its application across jurisdictions to ensure that it is implemented in a nationally consistent way.

Source: COAG (2009a); Australian Government Department of Education (2013^a and unpublished).

Standards — service approvals and licensing

'Service approvals and licensing' is an indicator of governments' objective to ensure that ECEC services meet the minimum standards deemed necessary to provide a safe and nurturing environment, and to meet the educational and developmental needs of children. State and Territory governments are responsible for service approvals of ECEC services under the NQF and for licensing those out of scope of the NQF in their jurisdictions (box 3.17).

Box 3.17 Service approvals and licensing

'Service approvals and licensing' is defined as complying with regulations covering operational requirements, such as the number of children services can care for, safety standards and the qualification of carers. It has been identified for development and reporting in future. Descriptive information is reported in the interim on State and Territory monitoring and inspection regimes for NQF approved and State and Territory government licensed or registered services. The profile section also includes descriptive information on the number and type of services approved and licensed by State and Territory governments.

This indicator does not provide information on the degree to which service approvals and licensing translates into higher quality service outcomes above the minimum standards of care. State and Territory governments also undertake other activities aimed at the promotion of quality, such as publishing curriculum materials and other resources, and providing education to the sector.

Data for this indicator are not available for the 2015 Report.

State and Territory governments monitor and inspect NQF approved and State and Territory government licensed or registered ECEC services. Table 3.11 provides an overview of the monitoring and inspection regimes that operate across jurisdictions.

There are broad commonalities in the monitoring and inspection regimes across jurisdictions. However, variability in the recording of breaches and the penalties applied for breaches affect the comparability of data across jurisdictions. This has hindered reporting of comparable data across jurisdictions for monitoring and inspection.

Table 3.11 State and Territory monitoring and inspection regimes, for NQF approved and State and Territory government licensed or registered ECEC services, 2013-14

<i>Monitoring activities</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>
<i>Proactive monitoring^a</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Required frequency of inspections	Annual	Risk based	..	1-3 years depending on prior rating	na	Various based on the principle of earned autonomy	Yearly	Biannual	
Estimated share announced visits ^b	%	32	41	69	23	49	70	75	70
Estimated share unannounced inspections ^c	%	69	59	31	77	51	30	25	30
<i>Reactive monitoring^d</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Data on substantiated breaches arising from complaints ^e		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>Sanctions for breaches^f</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Under-performing services incur follow-up or more frequent inspections		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Prosecutions initiated against services during 2013-14 ^g	no.	2	–	–	7	na	–	–	–

^a Proactive monitoring refers to the ongoing program of visits/inspections to services that are determined by legislation and/or the monitoring policies in each jurisdiction. ^b Announced visits are scheduled with the service provider including but not limited to consultative and advisory meetings. Assessment and rating visits under the NQS are included. ^c Unannounced inspections of services are used to assess performance against licence conditions including, but not limited to, investigations of complaints. Unannounced inspections allow the operation of the service to be monitored under normal operational circumstances. ^d A reactive monitoring regime can be triggered by either a complaint or a service's failure to comply with legislative requirements. ^e See detailed data in attachment tables 3A.65, 3A.72, 3A.79, 3A.86, 3A.93, 3A.100, 3A.107 and 3A.114. ^f Jurisdictions can apply a range of actions to underperforming services, which can include administrative and/or statutory sanctions including prosecution. Not all sanctions are included. ^g Prosecutions refer to all prosecutions against services that are brought under the National Law or the relevant children's services Act in each jurisdiction. **na** Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Standards — achievement of the National Quality Standard

'Achievement of the National Quality Standard' is an indicator of governments' objective to ensure that ECEC services meet the standards deemed necessary to provide a safe and nurturing environment, and to meet the educational and developmental needs of children (box 3.18).

Box 3.18 Achievement of the National Quality Standard

'Achievement of the National Quality Standard' is defined as the proportion overall and for each of the seven quality areas under the NQF, of NQF approved services with a rating of Meeting NQS or Exceeding NQS. There are two types of approved services under the NQF:

- Centre-based care service: an education and care service other than a family day care service. This includes most long day care, preschool and OSHC services that are delivered at a centre
- Family day care service: an education and care service delivered through the use of two or more educators to provide education and care for children in residences, whether or not the service also provides education and care to children at a place other than the residence.

The eight measures reported are:

- Quality Area 1 - Educational program and practice
- Quality Area 2 - Children's health and safety
- Quality Area 3 - Physical environment
- Quality Area 4 - Staffing arrangements
- Quality Area 5 - Relationships with children
- Quality Area 6 - Partnerships with families and communities
- Quality Area 7 - Leadership and service management
- Overall.

To determine a rating for each quality area within a service, firstly all 58 elements, located across the 18 standards, are assessed as being 'met or not met'. If all elements in a standard are met, the standard will be rated as Meeting NQS or Exceeding NQS. Each quality area is then rated by calculating the rating of all of the standards within that quality area. If all standards are met, the quality area will be rated as Meeting NQS. If at least two of the standards are rated Exceeding NQS and all other standards are met, the quality area will be rated Exceeding NQS. A large number of services have a rating of Working Towards NQS as the NQS sets a higher benchmark for all children's education and care services. Services are expected to work towards meeting the higher benchmark.

Services that receive an overall rating of Meeting NQS can be rated as Meeting NQS in all seven quality areas or have a mix of quality areas rated Meeting NQS and Exceeding NQS. Services receive an overall rating of Exceeding NQS if four or more quality areas are rated as Exceeding NQS, including two of the four following quality areas: Quality Area 1, Quality Area 5, Quality Area 6 and Quality Area 7 (ACECQA 2013). Services with an overall rating of Exceeding NQS can apply to ACECQA to be awarded an Excellent rating. Services with an overall rating of Excellent are included in data for services with an Exceeding NQS rating.

A high proportion of services overall with quality areas meeting or exceeding NQS suggests a high quality of service to children and parents. Data reported for these measures are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions
- complete (subject to caveats) for the current reporting period. All required data as at 30 June 2014 are available for all jurisdictions.

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2015.

Source: ACECQA (2013).

Data on the numbers and proportions of NQF approved services with a quality rating by service type are provided in table 3.12. Nationally, 40.3 per cent of services had received a quality rating at 30 June 2014. The majority of services with a quality rating were centre-based care services. State and Territory data are presented in table 3A.41.

Table 3.12 NQF approved services with a quality rating, by service type, Australia, 30 June 2014^{a, b}

	<i>Number of NQF approved services with a quality rating</i>	<i>Number of NQF approved services</i>	<i>Proportion of NQF approved services with a quality rating</i>
Centre-based care	5 598	13 633	41.1
Family day care	223	802	27.8
Total	5 821	14 435	40.3

^a Data as at 30 June 2014 are cumulative of services with a quality rating since ratings began in June 2012. At 30 June 2014 this represents 40.3 per cent of all NQF approved services. Data for the number and proportion of NQF approved services with a quality rating are available at a national level only for centre-based care and family day care services. ^b Regulatory authorities in each jurisdiction differ in their approach to selecting services for quality rating data. The implication of quality rating services based on different approaches is that data are not representative of all education and care services nationwide. Therefore, it is inadvisable to draw conclusions about education and care services that are yet to be rated based on those that have been rated to date.

Source: ACECQA (2014) *NQF Snapshot Q2 2014*; table 3A.41.

Ratings by quality area

Nationally, the proportion of NQF approved services assessed from June 2012 to June 2014 with a rating level of meeting or exceeding the NQS varied by quality area:

- 71.4 per cent of services met or exceeded the NQS in Quality Area 1: Educational program and practice (47.8 per cent met, 23.6 per cent exceeded)
- 77.5 per cent of services met or exceeded the NQS in Quality Area 2: Children's health and safety (55.8 per cent met, 21.7 per cent exceeded)
- 75.7 per cent of services met or exceeded the NQS in Quality Area 3: Physical environment (52.3 per cent met, 23.4 per cent exceeded)
- 89.7 per cent of services met or exceeded the NQS in Quality Area 4: Staffing arrangements (61.0 per cent met, 28.7 per cent exceeded)
- 88.2 per cent of services met or exceeded the NQS in Quality Area 5: Relationships with children (50.7 per cent met, 37.5 per cent exceeded)
- 87.0 per cent of services met or exceeded the NQS in Quality Area 6: Partnerships with families and communities (53.8 per cent met, 33.3 per cent exceeded)

-
- 77.6 per cent of services met or exceeded the NQS in Quality Area 7: Leadership and service management (49.1 per cent met, 28.5 per cent exceeded) (table 3.13 and tables 3A.42–48).

Table 3.13 Proportion of NQF approved services with a quality rating, by quality rating level and quality area, 30 June 2014^{a, b, c, d}

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
QA 1 Educational program and practice									
Meeting NQS	48.2	54.5	47.7	33.3	32.9	45.5	29.9	20.2	47.8
Exceeding NQS	17.8	29.5	28.5	20.2	37.1	11.4	15.0	12.3	23.6
Total Meeting or Exceeding NQS	66.0	84.0	76.2	53.6	70.0	56.8	44.9	32.5	71.4
QA 2 Children's health and safety									
Meeting NQS	55.0	69.5	42.4	41.0	59.9	38.6	49.7	23.7	55.8
Exceeding NQS	15.4	20.0	40.4	22.4	25.3	19.3	21.1	7.9	21.7
Total Meeting or Exceeding NQS	70.4	89.5	82.8	63.4	85.2	58.0	70.7	31.6	77.5
QA 3 Physical environment									
Meeting NQS	51.5	61.3	48.8	42.6	45.6	39.8	34.7	29.8	52.3
Exceeding NQS	17.9	28.4	29.8	16.4	31.2	15.9	16.3	17.5	23.4
Total Meeting or Exceeding NQS	69.4	89.6	78.7	59.0	76.8	55.7	51.0	47.4	75.7
QA 4 Staffing arrangements									
Meeting NQS	62.3	68.3	48.6	55.7	64.1	56.8	57.8	39.5	61.0
Exceeding NQS	23.8	26.2	44.7	29.5	30.0	27.3	33.3	19.3	28.7
Total Meeting or Exceeding NQS	86.2	94.5	93.3	85.2	94.1	84.1	91.2	58.8	89.7
QA 5 Relationships with children									
Meeting NQS	58.4	51.7	37.9	50.3	32.1	54.5	36.7	39.5	50.7
Exceeding NQS	27.9	42.7	49.7	34.4	59.1	22.7	37.4	27.2	37.5
Total Meeting or Exceeding NQS	86.3	94.4	87.7	84.7	91.1	77.3	74.1	66.7	88.2
QA 6 Partnerships with families and communities									
Meeting NQS	57.0	58.7	43.7	48.1	44.7	43.2	38.8	55.3	53.8
Exceeding NQS	27.5	37.5	41.8	27.9	40.5	31.8	23.8	23.7	33.3
Total Meeting or Exceeding NQS	84.6	96.2	85.4	76.0	85.2	75.0	62.6	78.9	87.0
QA 7 Leadership and service management									
Meeting NQS	50.3	57.3	39.1	43.2	43.9	29.5	44.2	30.7	49.1
Exceeding NQS	20.9	29.7	43.8	29.5	36.7	29.5	29.9	14.0	28.5
Total Meeting or Exceeding NQS	71.2	87.0	82.9	72.7	80.6	59.1	74.1	44.7	77.6

^a Data as at 30 June 2014 are cumulative of services with a quality rating since ratings began in June 2012. At 30 June 2014 this represents 40.3 per cent of all NQF approved services ^b Services with more than one quality rating are reported by their most recent quality rating. ^c Regulatory authorities in each jurisdiction differ in their approach to selecting services for quality rating. The implication of quality rating services based on different approaches is that data are not representative of all education and care services nationwide. Therefore, it is inadvisable to draw conclusions about education and care services that are yet to be rated based on those that have been rated to date. Caution should also be taken when making comparisons between jurisdictions. ^d Regulatory authorities received differential levels of funding to support implementation of the new assessment and rating function. Assessment and rating is one component of the NQF and jurisdictions must also address complex licensing and/or compliance matters. The time invested by authorised officers in compliance to maximise the safety, health and wellbeing of children has an impact on the number of services that have received a quality rating.

Source: ACECQA (2014 and unpublished) *NQF Snapshot Q2 2014*; tables 3A.42–48.

Overall quality rating for services

Data on NQF approved services with a quality rating by overall quality rating level and service type are provided in table 3.14. Services that receive an overall rating of Meeting NQS can be rated as Meeting NQS in all seven quality areas or have a mix of quality areas rated Meeting NQS and Exceeding NQS. Services receive an overall rating of Exceeding NQS if four or more quality areas are rated as Exceeding NQS, including two of the four following quality areas: Quality Area 1, Quality Area 5, Quality Area 6 and Quality Area 7 (ACECQA 2013). Nationally, centre-based and family day care services are more likely to be rated as Working Towards NQS (37.5 per cent and 41.2 per cent respectively) than the other quality rating levels. State and Territory data are presented in table 3A.41.

National data on NQF approved services with a quality rating by overall quality rating level and service type are provided in table 3.14.

Table 3.14 Approved services with a quality rating, by quality rating level and service type, Australia, 30 June 2014^{a, b, c, d}

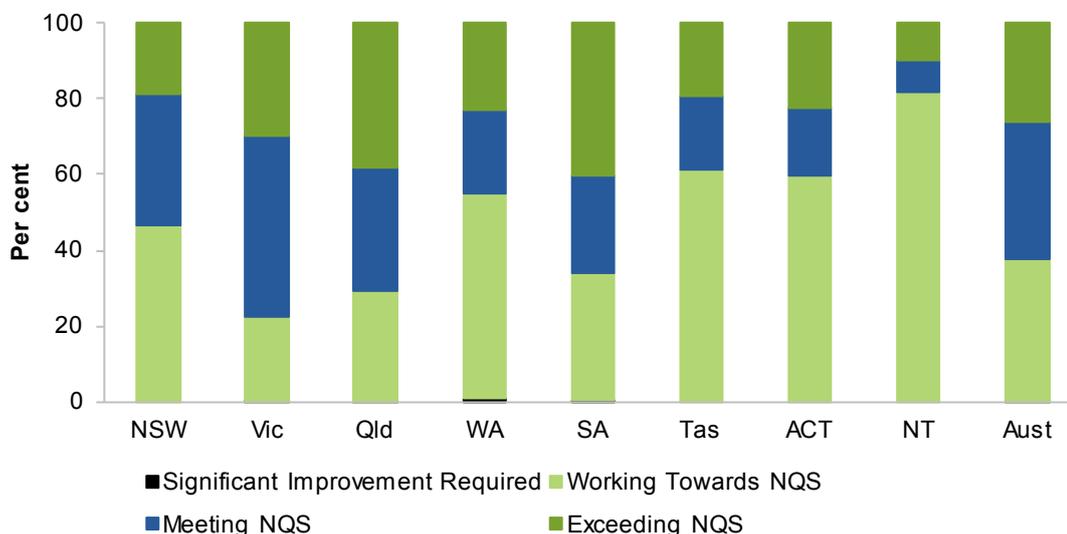
	Significant Improvement required		Working Towards NQS		Meeting NQS		Exceeding NQS		Total no.
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	
Centre-based care	5	0.1	2 098	37.5	2 023	36.1	1 472	26.3	5 598
Family day care	1	0.4	92	41.2	72	32.3	58	26.0	223
Total	6	0.1	2 190	37.6	2 095	36.0	1 530	26.3	5 821

^a Data as at 30 June 2014 are cumulative of services with a quality rating since ratings began in June 2012. At 30 June 2014 this represents 40.3 per cent of all NQF approved services. Data are available at a national level only for centre-based care and family day care. ^b Services with more than one quality rating are reported according to their most recent quality rating. ^c Regulatory authorities in each jurisdiction differ in their approach to selecting services for quality rating data. The implication of quality rating services based on different approaches is that data are not representative of all education and care services nationwide. Therefore, it is inadvisable to draw conclusions about education and care services that are yet to be rated based on those that have been rated to date. ^d Exceeding NQS includes services awarded an Excellent rating by ACECQA. There were 14 services nationally at 30 June 2014 with an Excellent rating.

Source: ACECQA (2014) *NQF Snapshot Q2 2014*; table 3A.41.

Nationally, 62.3 per cent of services that have received a quality rating met or exceeded the NQS overall (36.0 per cent met, 26.3 per cent exceeded). These proportions varied by jurisdiction (figure 3.16).

Figure 3.16 Proportion of NQF approved services with a quality rating, by overall quality rating level, 30 June 2014^{a, b, c, d, e, f, g}



^a Data as at 30 June 2014 are cumulative of services with a quality rating since ratings began in June 2012. At 30 June 2014 this represents 40.3 per cent of all NQF approved services. ^b The percentages for Significant Improvement Required are zero for NSW, Tasmania, the ACT and the NT, 0.1 per cent for Victoria, Queensland and Australia, 0.4 per cent for SA and 1.1 per cent for WA. ^c Exceeding NQS includes services awarded an Excellent rating by ACECQA. There were 14 services nationally at 30 June 2014 with an Excellent rating. ^d Services with more than one quality rating are reported by their most recent quality rating. ^e Services that receive an overall rating of Meeting NQS can be rated as Meeting NQS in all seven quality areas or have a mix of quality areas rated Meeting NQS and Exceeding NQS. Services receive an overall rating of Exceeding NQS if four or more quality areas are rated as Exceeding NQS, including two of the four following quality areas: Quality Area 1, Quality Area 5, Quality Area 6 and Quality Area 7 (ACECQA 2013). ^f Regulatory authorities in each jurisdiction differ in their approach to selecting services for quality rating data. The implication of quality rating services based on different approaches is that data are not representative of all education and care services nationwide. Therefore, it is inadvisable to draw conclusions about education and care services that are yet to be rated based on those that have been rated to date. Caution should also be taken when making comparisons between jurisdictions. ^g Regulatory authorities received differential levels of funding to support implementation of the new assessment and rating function. Assessment and rating is one component of the NQF and jurisdictions must also address complex licensing and/or compliance matters. The time invested by authorised officers in compliance to maximise the safety, health and wellbeing of children has an impact on the number of services that have received a quality rating.

Source: ACECQA (2014) *NQF Snapshot Q2 2014*; table 3A.41.

Standards — substantiated breaches arising from complaints

‘Substantiated breaches arising from complaints’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to ensure that government funded or provided ECEC services meet the needs and expectations of users (box 3.19).

Box 3.19 **Substantiated breaches arising from complaints**

‘Substantiated breaches arising from complaints’ is defined as the number of substantiated breaches arising from complaints divided by the total number of NQF approved and State and Territory government licensed or registered services. Results are presented by service type.

All else being equal, a low or decreasing rate of substantiated breaches arising from complaints can suggest a higher quality service. A high or increasing rate of substantiated breaches does not necessarily mean that a jurisdiction has lower service safety and quality, it might mean it has a more effective reporting and monitoring regime.

Breaches data need to be interpreted with care, because:

- one complaint can include multiple breaches. Breaches identified as a result of normal monitoring and inspection visits are excluded from these data
- clients who are well informed can be more likely to make a complaint than less informed clients. Some jurisdictions give priority to developing client groups who are well informed, as part of improving their service delivery
- the number of approved care providers or parent users per service differs in each service across states and territories
- complaints management systems vary across jurisdictions.

Data reported for this indicator are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) within some jurisdictions over time but are not comparable across jurisdictions
- incomplete for the current reporting period. All required 2013-14 data were not available for Queensland.

Data quality information for this indicator is under development.

Breaches of legislation, regulations or conditions vary in circumstance and severity. Some breaches can have serious implications for the quality of care provided to children (such as requirements to undertake criminal record checks for staff and requirements to install smoke detectors). Other breaches do not necessarily directly affect the quality of care (such as requirements to display licensing information). Similarly, action taken by regulatory authorities in response to a breach can range from a requirement to comply within a specified time frame through to licensing action or prosecution.

Most jurisdictions provided data on the number of substantiated breaches arising from complaints in 2013-14 (tables 3A.65, 3A.72, 3A.79, 3A.86, 3A.93, 3A.100, 3A.107 and 3A.114). The proportion of substantiated breaches arising from complaints against which action was taken is also presented.

Health and safety — hospital separations for external causes of injury

‘Hospital separations for external causes of injury’ (occurring in ECEC) is a proxy indicator of governments’ objective to ensure that ECEC services meet the care,

educational and developmental needs of children in a safe and nurturing environment (box 3.20).

Box 3.20 Hospital separations for external causes of injury

'Hospital separations for external causes of injury' is defined as the number of hospital separations for children aged 0–4 years resulting from an external cause of injury occurring in 'school' as a proportion of total hospital separations for children aged 0–4 years resulting from an external cause of injury. For children aged 0–4 years, 'school' incorporates a range of formal ECEC settings including kindergarten, preschool and centre-based child care services.

Low or decreasing hospitalisations for external causes of injury for children aged 0–4 years occurring in a 'school' can indicate better performance towards achieving the objective of providing the care, educational and developmental needs of children in a safe and nurturing environment.

All hospital separation data need to be interpreted with care. Nationally, no place of occurrence was reported for some hospitalisations of children aged 0–4 years. As a result, this indicator should be interpreted as the minimum number of hospital separations for an external cause of injury that occurred in ECEC services.

Data reported for this indicator are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- complete (subject to caveats) for the current reporting period. All required 2012-13 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Data quality information for this indicator is under development.

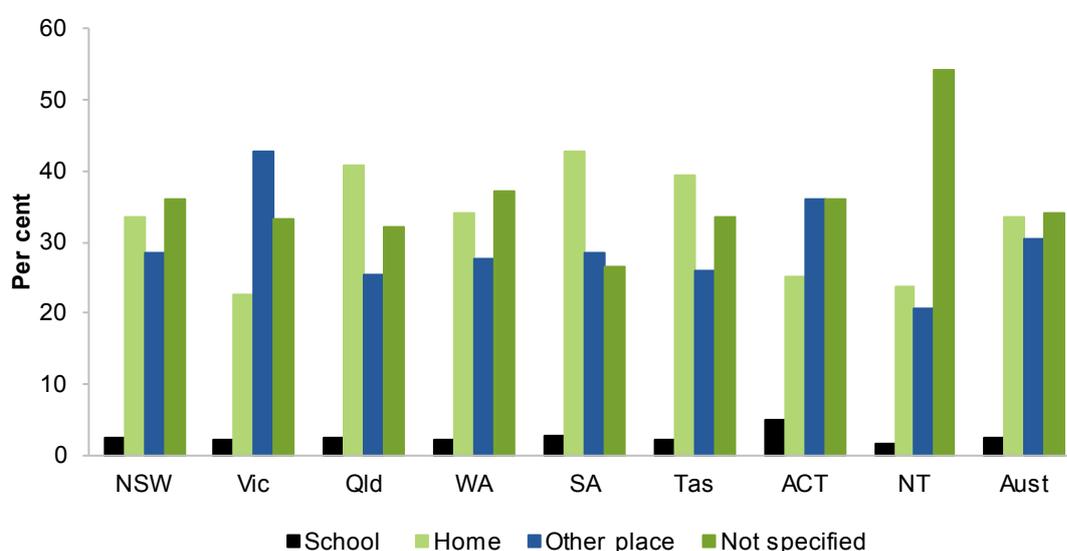
Limiting the data to children aged 0–4 years reduces the likelihood that the 'school' place of occurrence includes children in full time compulsory schooling, which children generally attend when they are aged 5 years or over. For children in the older age group, it is not possible to separate injuries that occur in ECEC from those that occur in a full time school setting, so they are excluded from the indicator.

The data can capture children who were injured at these 'school' services without necessarily attending them. Family day care services, which are typically provided in the carer's home, are not likely to be covered under 'schools'. External cause refers to the environmental event, circumstance or condition that causes the injury. People admitted to hospital as a result of a pre-existing illness or condition (such as asthma) are excluded.

Nationally, in 2012-13, there were 35 151 injuries to children aged 0–4 years that resulted in a hospital admission (table 3A.49). Males accounted for approximately 58.6 per cent of these admissions. In total, the most common causes of injury to children aged 0–4 years were falls (29.9 per cent), complications of medical and surgical care (27.6 per cent) and exposure to mechanical forces (21.1 per cent) (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare [AIHW] unpublished). Males and females generally experienced similar causes of injury.

Nationally, in 2012-13, 33.6 per cent of injuries requiring hospitalisation occurred in the child’s home. This reflects that children in this age group spend the majority of their time in the home and about half do not attend formal care. Across jurisdictions, on average 2.4 per cent of injuries were reported as occurring at a ‘school’ (which includes day nursery, centre-based child care, and public or private kindergartens and preschools) (figure 3.17).

Figure 3.17 Hospital separations for external causes of injury for children aged 0–4 years, proportion by place of occurrence, 2012-13^{a, b, c, d}



^a External cause refers to the environmental event, circumstance or condition that causes the injury. People admitted to hospital as a result of a pre-existing illness or condition, such as asthma, are excluded. ^b A hospital separation is an episode of care for a person admitted to a hospital. ^c Separations without an external cause and those for which care type was reported as newborn with no qualified days, and records for hospital boarders or posthumous organ procurement are excluded. ^d Due to the high levels of non-reporting for place of occurrence, all hospital separations data need to be interpreted with care. ^e The definition of school will include a range of different formal early childhood education and care (ECEC) services’ settings including kindergarten, preschool and child care services.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) *Australian Hospital Statistics 2012-13*; table 3A.49.

Efficiency

Differences in reported efficiency results across jurisdictions can reflect differences in counting and reporting rules for financial data and in reported expenditure (which are partly due to different treatments of various expenditure items). Information on the comparability of expenditure is shown in table 3A.7.

Inputs per output unit — total government recurrent expenditure on ECEC per child in the community

‘Total government recurrent expenditure on ECEC per child in the community’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to maximise the availability and quality of services through the efficient use of public resources (box 3.21).

Box 3.21 Total government recurrent expenditure on ECEC per child in the community

‘Total government recurrent expenditure on ECEC per child in the community’ is defined as Australian Government recurrent expenditure and State and Territory government recurrent expenditure on ECEC per child aged 0–12 years in the community.

All efficiency data should be interpreted with care. Changes in expenditure per child could represent changes in government funding policy. While high or increasing unit costs can reflect deteriorating efficiency, they can also reflect increases in the quality or quantity of service provided. Similarly, low or declining expenditure per child can reflect improving efficiency or lower quality or quantity. Provided the level and quality of, and access to, services remain unchanged, lower expenditure per child can indicate greater efficiency of government expenditure.

All Australian Government recurrent expenditure reported for this indicator is provided for child care services, whereas State and Territory government recurrent expenditure covers both child care and preschool services. Expenditure data per child are reported separately for the Australian Government and each State and Territory government, as well as total expenditure per child.

Government expenditure includes recurrent expenditure on child care and preschool services. Unit cost data for ECEC do not yet contain an estimate of user cost of capital.

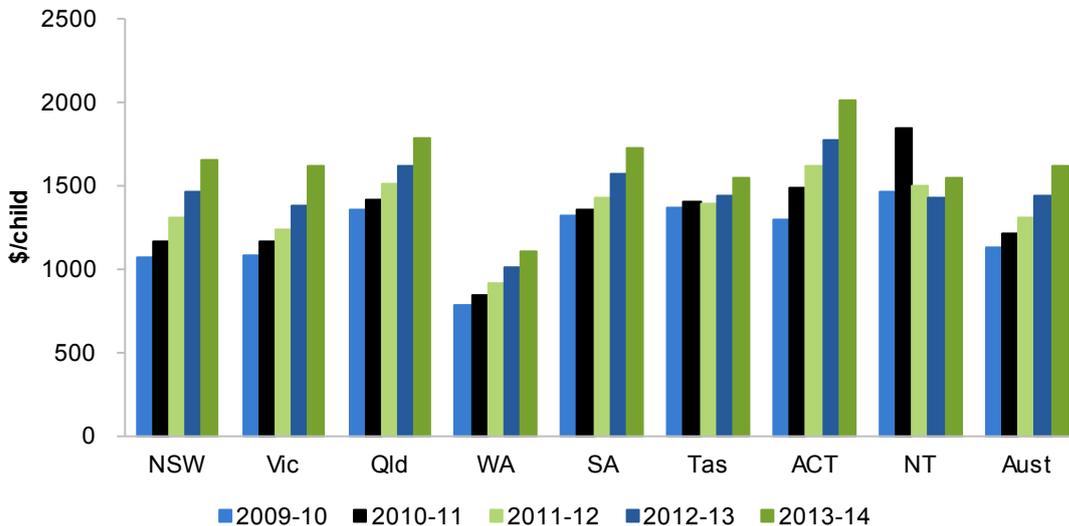
Data reported for this indicator are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) within jurisdictions over time but are not comparable across jurisdictions
- complete (subject to caveats) for the current reporting period. All required 2013-14 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2015.

Nationally, the average annual growth rate of Australian Government real recurrent expenditure was 9.3 per cent between 2009-10 and 2013-14 (figure 3.18).

Figure 3.18 **Australian Government real recurrent expenditure on child care services per child aged 0–12 years in the community (2013-14 dollars)^{a, b, c, d, e}**



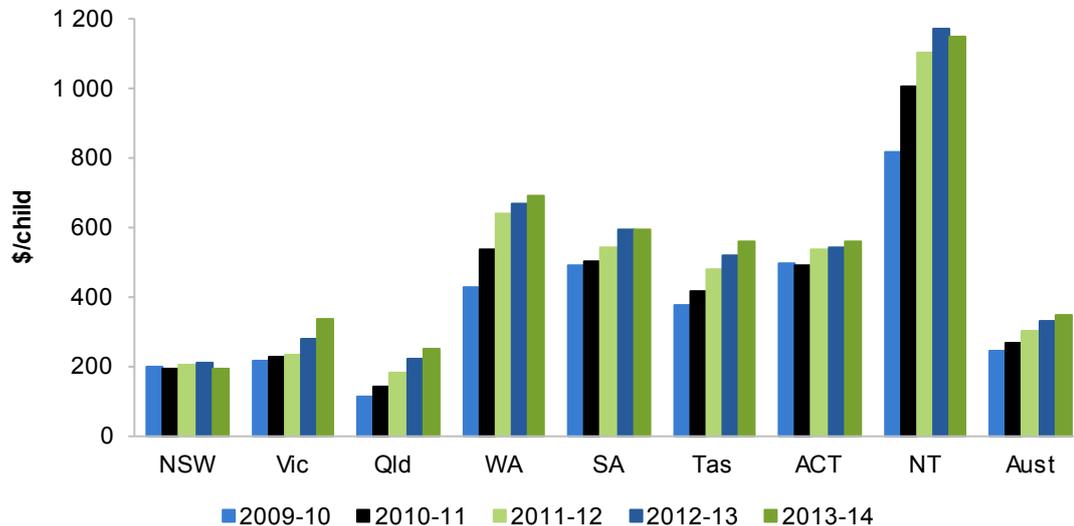
^a Includes recurrent expenditure on child care services. Due to machinery of Government changes, 2013-14 recurrent expenditure only includes 9.5 months of Department of Education expenses. Departmental expenses are a small component of recurrent expenditure. ^b Estimated resident population as at 31 December in each year, based on the *2011 Census of Population and Housing*. The Australian total includes children in other territories. ^c Time series financial data are adjusted to 2013-14 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2013-14 = 100) (table 2A.51). See chapter 2 (section 2.5-6) for details. ^d The Australian total includes a component of expenditure that cannot be disaggregated by State and Territory. ^e Expenditure includes payment of Child Care Tax Rebate.

Source: Australian Government Department of Education (unpublished); ABS (unpublished) *Australian Demographic Statistics*, Cat. no. 3101.0; table 3A.50.

Additional time series data from 2004-05 are presented for Australian Government real recurrent expenditure on child care services per child in table 3A.50.

Data were supplied by all State and Territory governments on their expenditure for both child care and preschool services. Differing collection methods and changes to policies make it difficult to compare expenditure across jurisdictions and over time. Nationally in 2013-14, State and Territory government recurrent expenditure was \$348 per child (figure 3.19), increasing from \$246 in 2009-10.

Figure 3.19 **State and Territory government real recurrent expenditure on ECEC per child aged 0–12 years in the community (2013-14 dollars)^{a, b, c}**



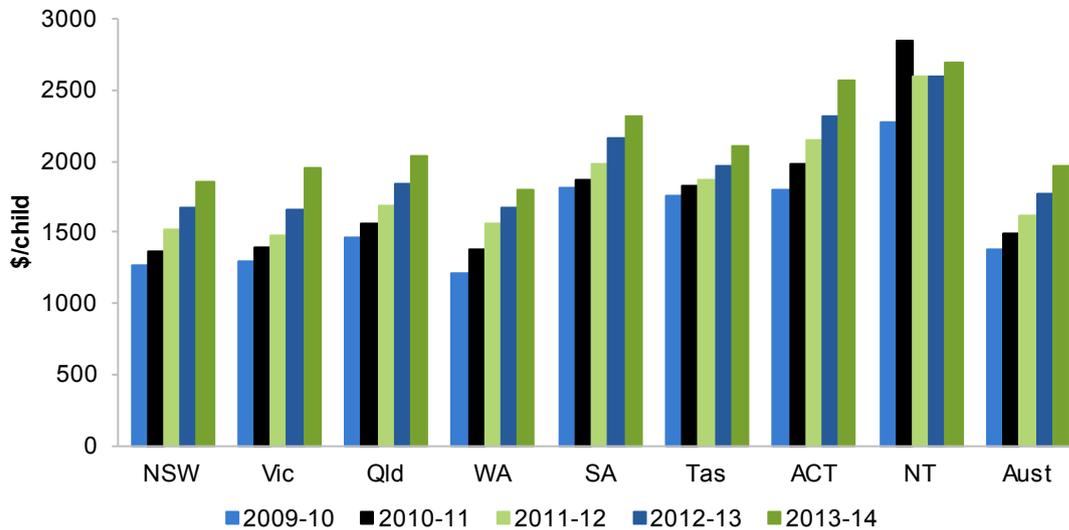
^a Includes State and Territory recurrent expenditure on child care and preschool services. ^b Estimated resident population as at 31 December in each year, based on the *2011 Census of Population and Housing*. ^c Time series financial data are adjusted to 2013-14 dollars using the GGFCE chain price deflator (2013-14 = 100) (table 2A.51). See chapter 2 (section 2.5-6) for details.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); ABS (unpublished) *Australian Demographic Statistics*, Cat. no. 3101.0; table 3A.51.

Additional time series data from 2004-05 are presented for State and Territory government real expenditure on ECEC in table 3A.51.

Figure 3.20 shows the combined recurrent expenditure from both the Australian Government and the State and Territory governments per child in the community aged 0–12 years over the period 2009-10 to 2013-14. Nationally, the combined recurrent expenditure was \$1969 in 2013-14, an increase of \$585 since 2009-10.

Figure 3.20 **Total government real recurrent expenditure on ECEC per child aged 0–12 years in the community (2013-14 dollars)^{a, b, c, d}**



^a Includes recurrent expenditure on child care and preschool services from both Australian Government (for child care services only) and State and Territory governments (for child care services and preschool services). ^b See notes to figures 3.18 and 3.19 for further detail on the Australian Government's and State and Territory governments' recurrent expenditure data. ^c Estimated resident population as at 31 December in each year, based on the *2011 Census of Population and Housing*. ^d Time series financial data are adjusted to 2013-14 dollars using the GGFCE chain price deflator (2013-14 = 100) (table 2A.51). See chapter 2 (section 2.5-6) for details.

Source: Australian Government Department of Education (unpublished); State and Territory governments (unpublished); ABS (unpublished) *Australian Demographic Statistics*, Cat. no. 3101.0; tables 3A.50 and 3A.51.

Inputs per output unit — Australian Government recurrent expenditure per child attending CCB approved child care

'Australian Government recurrent expenditure per child attending CCB approved child care' is an indicator of governments' objective to maximise the availability and quality of services through the efficient use of taxpayer resources (box 3.22).

Box 3.22 Australian Government recurrent expenditure per child attending CCB approved child care

'Australian Government recurrent expenditure per child attending CCB approved child care' is defined as Australian Government recurrent expenditure per child aged 0–12 years attending Australian Government CCB approved child care services.

All efficiency data should be interpreted with care. Changes in expenditure per child could represent changes in government funding policy. While high or increasing unit costs can reflect deteriorating efficiency, they can also reflect increases in the quality or quantity of service provided. Similarly, low or declining expenditure per child can reflect improving efficiency or lower quality or quantity. Provided the level and quality of, and access to, services remain unchanged, lower recurrent expenditure per child can indicate greater efficiency of government expenditure.

Data reported for this indicator are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- complete (subject to caveats) for the current reporting period. All required 2014 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2015.

Figure 3.21 shows Australian Government recurrent expenditure on each child aged 0–12 years attending Australian Government CCB approved child care services. Nationally in 2013-14, Australian Government recurrent expenditure per child attending CCB approved child care services was \$5589.

Figure 3.21 **Australian Government recurrent expenditure per child aged 0–12 years attending Australian Government CCB approved child care services, 2013-14^{a, b, c}**



^a Includes recurrent expenditure for some children aged over 12 years, including Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children and children with special needs. ^b Children can use more than one type of care. Children are counted once for each type of care they use. ^c Attendance data relate to March quarter 2014.
 Source: Australian Government Department of Education (unpublished); table 3A.52.

Outcomes

Outcomes are the impact of services on the status of an individual or group (while outputs are the services delivered) (see chapter 1, section 1.5).

Family work-related needs for child care

‘Family work-related needs for child care’ is an indicator of governments’ objective for child care to provide support for families in caring for their children, to allow the needs of the family to be met (box 3.23).

Box 3.23 **Family work-related needs for child care**

'Family work-related needs for child care' is defined as the proportion of children aged 0–12 years in families for whom additional formal child care was currently required for work-related reasons.

Additional care currently required refers to children who were already attending formal child care and parents wished for them to attend more, as well as children who did not attend any formal child care and parents wished for them to attend.

A low or decreasing proportion may indicate more families' work-related needs for additional formal child care, are being met. Caution should be used when interpreting these data as they are not intended to represent the 'unmet demand' for formal child care.

Data reported for this indicator are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions
- complete (subject to caveats) for the current reporting period. All required 2011 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2015.

Data for this indicator were obtained from the ABS *2011 Childhood Education and Care Survey* (CEaCS). Box 3.24 includes further information about the 2011 CEaCS.

Box 3.24 **ABS Childhood Education and Care Survey**

The *Childhood Education and Care Survey* (CEaCS) was conducted for the first time in June 2008, integrating the ABS Child Care Survey (last conducted in 2005) with a new topic on Early Years Learning, and was conducted again in 2011. In 2011, the CEaCS collected information on children aged 0–12 years living in a sample of private dwellings.

The CEaCS collected a range of information, including on families' usual care arrangements, requirements for additional formal child care or preschool services for their children and whether the families would have used additional formal child care or preschool services if they became available.

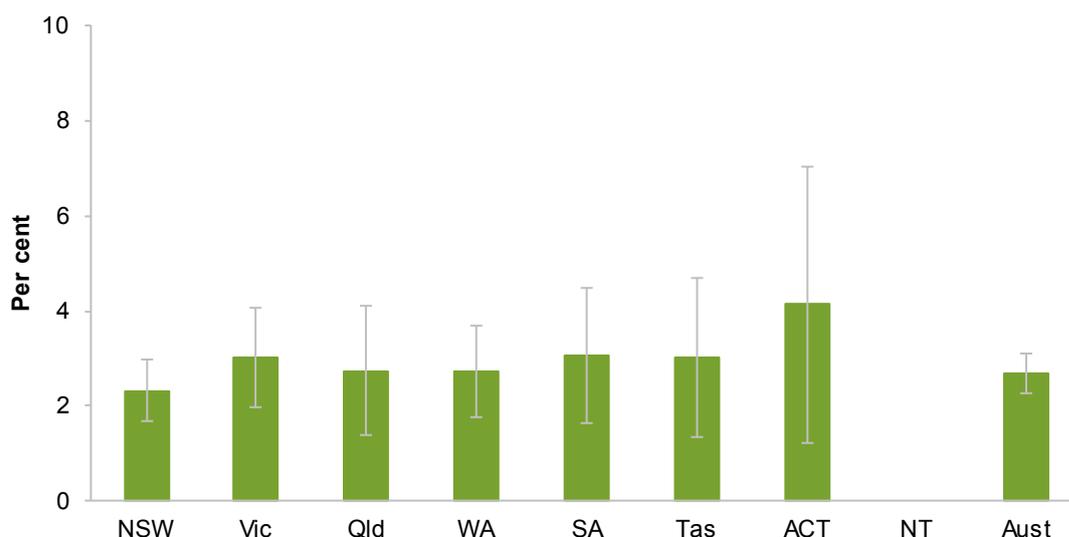
Estimates from the surveys are subject to sampling variability. Estimates for the smaller jurisdictions are based on small sample sizes and are subject to higher sampling error, in particular data for Tasmania, the ACT and the NT. Aggregated survey data also need to be interpreted with care, because oversupply and undersupply of child care places can be specific to particular areas, including small and remote communities.

In addition, the CEaCS is a household survey, with parents responding to questions on use of services. Some children attend a preschool program within a child care setting, for example in a long day care service, where the costs would generally be higher than in a stand-alone preschool. It is expected that the parent would report the service type as a long day care centre, rather than preschool, but the parent might report the service type as preschool.

Source: ABS (2012).

Nationally in 2011, additional formal child care was currently required for mainly work-related reasons for 2.7 per cent of children aged 0–12 years (figure 3.22).

Figure 3.22 Proportion of children aged 0–12 years for whom additional formal child care was currently required for mainly work-related reasons, 2011^{a, b, c, d}



^a Data for the NT are not published due to small numbers, but are included in the Australian total. ^b As data for this indicator are from a survey, the 2011 CEaCS, they are subject to error. Error bars represent the 95 per cent confidence interval associated with each point estimate. ^c Current requirements for additional formal child care includes: children attending formal child care and parents wished for them to attend more and children who do not currently use formal child care and parents wished for them to attend. These data are not intended for use as a measure of ‘unmet demand’. ^d The main reason for currently requiring additional formal child care was work related. Work-related reasons include ‘work’, ‘looking for work’ and ‘work-related study or training’.

Source: ABS (unpublished TableBuilder) *Childhood Education and Care, Australia, June 2011*, Cat. no. 4402.0; table 3A.53.

Demand for ECEC

‘Demand for ECEC’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to ensure that ECEC services meet the requirements of all Australian families (box 3.25).

Box 3.25 Demand for ECEC

'Demand for ECEC' is defined as the proportion of children aged 0–12 years for whom additional formal child care or preschool services were currently required.

Additional care currently required refers to children who were already attending formal child care and parents wished for them to attend more, as well as children who did not attend any formal child care and parents wished for them to attend.

Caution should be used when interpreting these data as they are not intended to represent the 'unmet demand' for formal child care or preschool services. Expressed need for additional formal child care or preschool services currently does not necessarily indicate whether the current additional need has been met or will be met. An increasing proportion of children with expressed need for additional ECEC may suggest that additional service availability will be required in the future.

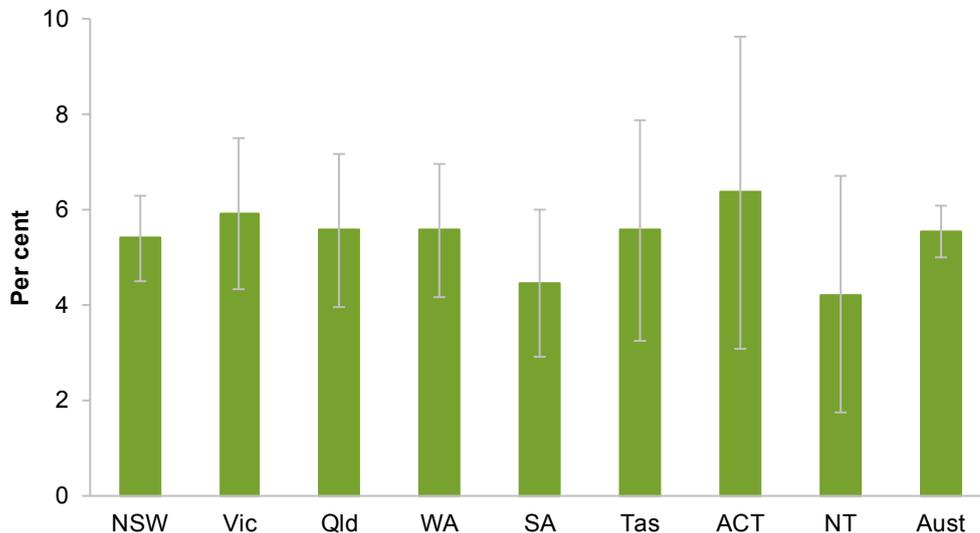
Data reported for this indicator are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- complete (subject to caveats) for the current reporting period. All required 2011 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2015.

Nationally in 2011, additional formal child care or preschool services were currently required for 5.5 per cent of children aged 0–12 years (figure 3.23). In 2011, additional formal child care services were required for approximately 149 400 children aged 0–12 years, and additional preschool services were required for 67 000 children (table 3A.54). This table also provides data on additional formal child care or preschool services currently required for 0–5 year olds.

Figure 3.23 **Proportion of children aged 0–12 years who currently required additional formal child care or preschool, 2011^{a, b, c, d}**



^a As data for this indicator are from a survey, the 2011 CEaCS, they are subject to error. Error bars represent the 95 per cent confidence interval associated with each point estimate. ^b Data for this indicator are not intended for use as a measure of unmet demand (box 3.24). ^c Includes current requirements for additional formal child care or preschool for: children attending formal child care or preschools and parents wished for them to attend more; and children who did not attend formal child care or preschool and parents wished for them to attend. ^d The 2011 CEaCS excluded people living in very remote parts of Australia. In the NT this accounts for approximately 23 per cent of the population.

Source: ABS (unpublished TableBuilder) *Childhood Education and Care, Australia, June 2011*, Cat. no. 4402.0; table 3A.54.

Data reporting the main reason for currently needing additional formal child care or preschool in 2011 are included in table 3A.55. This table also provides information on the main reason why families did not apply for the additional care required or did not use the additional care after applying.

Out-of-pocket costs of child care

‘Out-of-pocket costs of child care’ is an indicator of governments’ objective that all Australian families have equitable access to ECEC irrespective of their financial circumstances (box 3.26).

Box 3.26 Out-of-pocket costs of child care

'Out-of-pocket costs of child care' is defined as the proportion of weekly disposable income that families spend on child care services before and after the payment of child care subsidies, for families with a 60:40 income split and gross annual income of \$35 000, \$55 000, \$75 000, \$95 000, \$115 000, \$135 000 and \$150 000. Families are assumed to have either one or two children who attend full time care (equal to 50 hours per child per week) in centre-based long day care and family day care.

Lower out-of-pocket cost for child care as a proportion of weekly disposable income (after child care subsidies) represents more affordable child care. Similar percentages across income groups suggest a more equitable outcome.

Care needs to be exercised when interpreting results, because a variety of factors (including for example rates, rental costs and localised costs of living) can influence child care costs.

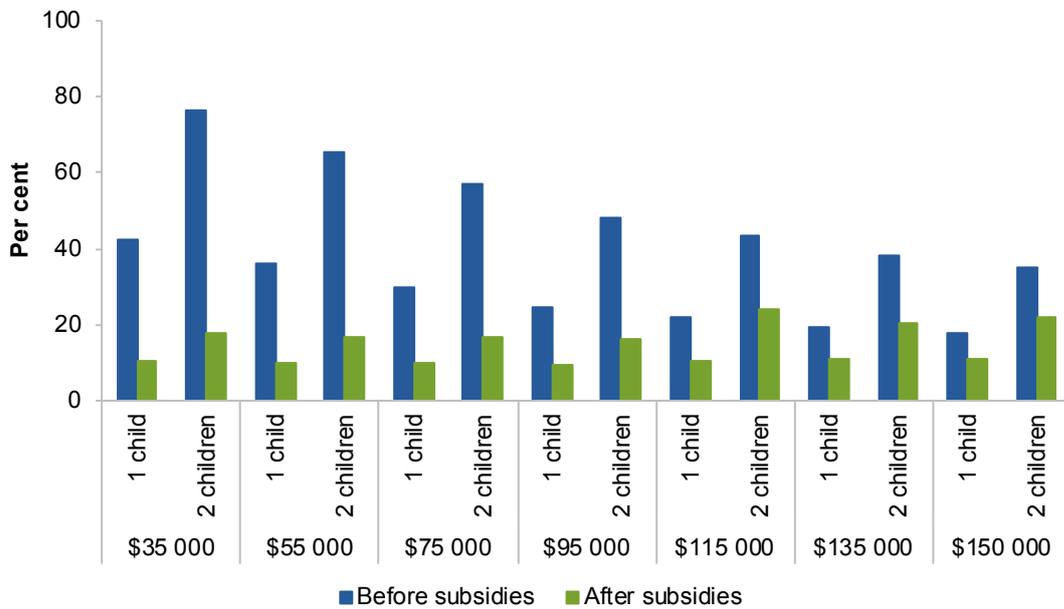
Data reported for this indicator are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- complete (subject to caveats) for the current reporting period. All required 2014 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2015.

Nationally, out-of-pocket costs of full time long day care as a proportion of weekly family income after subsidies in 2014 showed less variation across income bands than before subsidies were taken into account (figure 3.24).

Figure 3.24 Out-of-pocket costs of child care for families with children in full time long day care, as a proportion of weekly disposable income, by gross annual family income, 2014^a

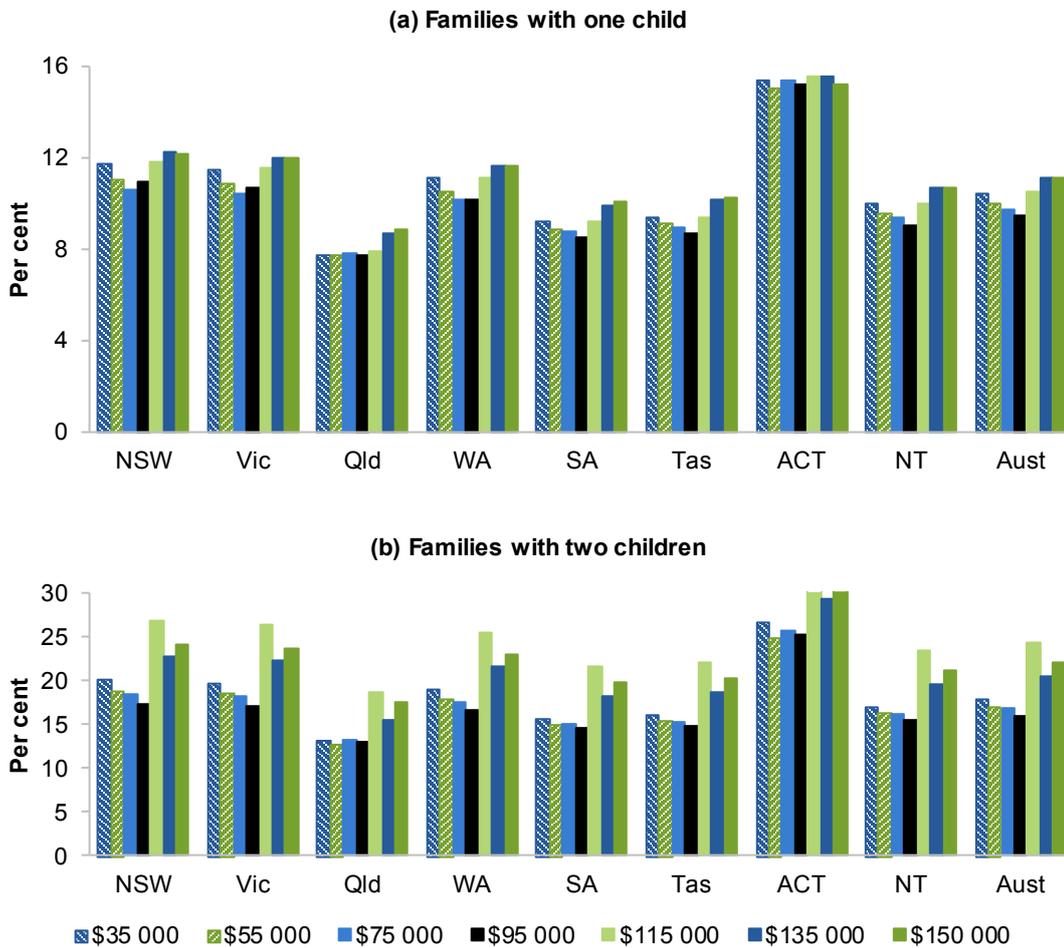


^a Data relate to the March quarter 2014.

Source: Australian Government Department of Education (unpublished); table 3A.56.

Nationally, for long day care, the out-of-pocket costs (after subsidies) for families with one child were between 9.5 per cent and 11.1 per cent of weekly disposable income, and between 15.9 per cent and 24.3 per cent of weekly disposable income for families with two children (figure 3.25).

Figure 3.25 **Out-of-pocket costs for long day care (after subsidies), as a proportion of weekly disposable income, by gross annual family income, 2014^a**

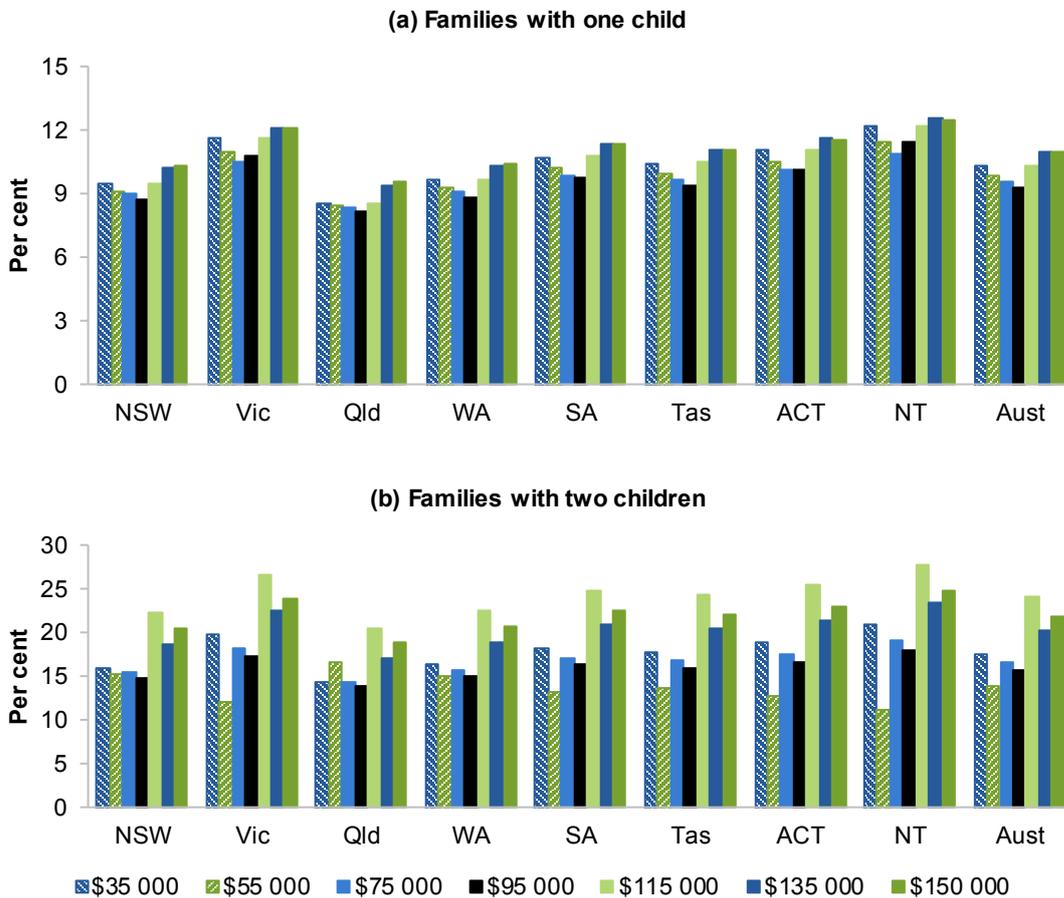


^a Data relate to the March quarter 2014.

Source: Australian Government Department of Education (unpublished); table 3A.56.

Nationally, for family day care, the out-of-pocket costs (after subsidies) for families with one child were between 9.3 per cent and 11.0 per cent of weekly disposable income, and between 14.0 per cent and 24.0 per cent of weekly disposable income for families with two children (figure 3.26).

Figure 3.26 **Out-of-pocket costs for family day care (after subsidies), as a proportion of weekly disposable income, by gross annual family income, by gross annual family income, 2014^a**



^a Data relate to the March quarter 2014.

Source: Australian Government Department of Education (unpublished); table 3A.57.

ECEC outcomes

‘ECEC outcomes’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to provide ECEC that meets the care, educational and developmental needs of children, in a safe and nurturing environment (box 3.27).

Box 3.27 ECEC outcomes

'ECEC outcomes' is defined as the proportion of children who have had ECEC experience that are developmentally vulnerable on one or more domains of the Australian Early Development Census (AEDC).

Developmental vulnerability is an outcome reported by the AEDC. Children classified as developmentally vulnerable score below the 10th percentile (in the lowest 10 per cent) of the national AEDC population for an AEDC domain. These domains are: language and cognitive skills; physical health and well-being; social competence; emotional maturity and communication skills and general knowledge. ECEC experience refers to any formal child care or preschool/kindergarten.

A low proportion of children reported as developmentally vulnerable who received ECEC is desirable. In particular, a lower proportion of children reported as developmentally vulnerable who received some ECEC compared to children who did not receive any ECEC may indicate more positive development outcomes for children who receive some ECEC.

ECEC experience is just one factor contributing to AEDC results. A range of other factors also have an impact on development outcomes including parental and family circumstances and the take-up of services such as health, allied health and parenting support. Also, the quality of data reported for whether a child attended an ECEC service is dependent on the teacher's knowledge of the child's previous experience. The data do not account for the extent to which children received ECEC (i.e. how many hours per week) or over how many years it was provided.

Data reported for this indicator are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- complete (subject to caveats) for the current reporting period. All required 2012 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2015.

Data for the development outcomes indicator were drawn from the AEDC 2012. Box 3.28 contains information on the AEDC.

Box 3.28 Australian Early Development Census

The Australian Early Development Census (AEDC) is a population based measure of how children have developed by the time they start school across five areas of early childhood development: physical health and wellbeing; social competence; emotional maturity; language and cognitive skills; and communication skills and general knowledge. Until 1 July 2014 the AEDC was known as the Australian Early Development Index (AEDI).

The AEDC results provide a snapshot of how children in the local area have developed by the time they start school. They can help governments and communities understand what is working well and what needs to be improved or developed to better support children and their families. Together with other socio demographic and community information, the AEDC results are a powerful tool for influencing planning and policy around early childhood development.

The AEDC has been endorsed by COAG as a national progress measure of early childhood development and all Australian governments have agreed to use the AEDC results to inform early development policy and investments.

The Australian Government and State and Territory governments are working in partnership with The Royal Children's Hospital Centre for Community Child Health in Melbourne, the Murdoch Children's Research Institute and the Telethon Institute for Child Health Research in Perth, to deliver the AEDC. The Social Research Centre managed the 2012 data collection. In 2011, the Australian Government made a commitment to collect these data every three years, representing an investment of \$28 million per collection cycle.

The first national collection of the AEDC took place between May and July 2009, with data collected on 97.5 per cent of the estimated five year old population (261 203 children) in their first year of full time school. The 2012 data collection took place from 1 May 2012 to 31 July 2012. Data were collected on 289 973 children, covering almost 7500 schools and almost 16 500 teachers. AEDC 2012 results represent 96.5 per cent of Australian children enrolled to begin school in 2012.

The 2012 results showed that the majority of children were doing well against each of the five developmental domains. However, 22.0 per cent of children were developmentally vulnerable on one or more domains in 2012, compared with 23.6 per cent in 2009. Nationally, 10.8 per cent of children were developmentally vulnerable on two or more domains in 2012, compared with 11.8 per cent in 2009.

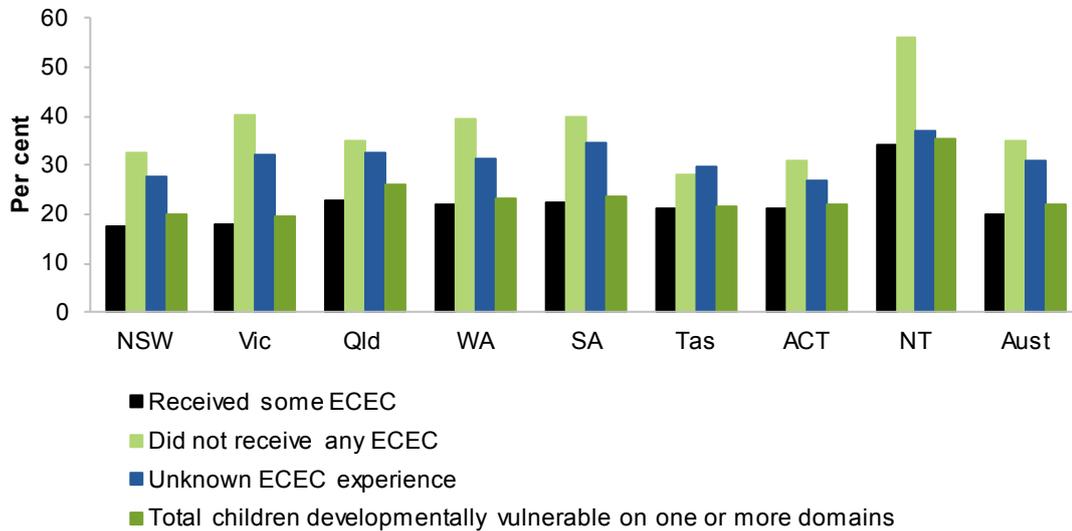
The Child care, education and training sector overview in this Report includes AEDC data on the proportion of children on track in at least four domains as they entered school in 2012.

Additional information on the AEDC, including access to the 2012 National Report, 2012 Summary Report, community maps and community profiles, are available on the AEDC website www.aedc.gov.au

Source: Australian Government Department of Education (2013b and unpublished).

Nationally in 2012, 19.8 per cent of children who received some ECEC were developmentally vulnerable on one or more domains of the AEDC. In comparison, 35.1 per cent of children who did not receive any ECEC were developmentally vulnerable on one or more domains of the AEDC (figure 3.27).

Figure 3.27 Proportion of children developmentally vulnerable on one or more domains of the AEDC by ECEC experience, 2012^a



^a Received some ECEC includes any formal child care or preschool/kindergarten.

Source: Australian Government Department of Education (unpublished) *Australian Early Development Census 2012*; table 3A.58.

Further measures may be developed in the future using data from the Longitudinal Study of Australian Children (LSAC) (box 3.29).

Box 3.29 Longitudinal Study of Australian Children

The Longitudinal Study of Australian Children (LSAC) is a longitudinal study on a discrete cohort of children that aims to examine the impact of Australia's unique social, economic and cultural environment on children growing up in Australia today (AIFS 2005a).

The LSAC was initiated and is funded by the Department of Social Services, with the Australian Institute of Family Studies (AIFS) having responsibility for the design and management of the study.

The sampling unit for the LSAC is the child. During 2004, the study recruited a sample of 5107 infants (children aged 0–1 year at the time) and 4983 children (children aged 4–5 years at the time) (see AIFS 2005a for more details).

LSAC and outcomes for children

The LSAC Outcome Index, attached to each infant and child in the study, is a composite measure that indicates how children are developing across physical, social/emotional and learning domains of competence. It provides a means of summarising the development of children across multiple domains and, wherever possible, incorporates both positive and negative outcomes (see AIFS 2005b for more details).

The LSAC Outcome Index is currently being investigated as a possible measure of the developmental outcomes of infants/children in child care and preschool, compared with those infants/children who are not in child care or preschool.

Cost-effectiveness

'Cost-effectiveness' is an indicator of ECEC being provided in an effective and efficient manner (box 3.30).

Box 3.30 Cost effectiveness

'Cost effectiveness' is an indicator of governments' objective to provide ECEC in an effective and efficient manner.

This indicator has been identified for development and reporting in future. Data are not available for the 2015 Report.

3.4 Future directions in performance reporting

The Steering Committee is committed to improving the comparability, completeness and overall quality of reported data for all indicators included within the performance indicator framework.

Improving reporting of existing indicators

Further work is planned to improve the consistency and comparability of performance information across jurisdictions. Possible improvements in data quality may occur from future developments in the NECECC and an increasing proportion of approved services assessed and rated against the NQS.

Future indicator development

The Steering Committee will continue to improve the appropriateness and completeness of the performance indicator framework. Future work on indicators will focus on:

- reporting on child care and preschool service availability
- developing indicators to measure the extent to which ECEC services meet children's needs
- developing a cost effectiveness indicator.

Potential sources of information

Data developments in future reports may be influenced by:

- developments under the *National Information Agreement on Early Childhood Education and Care* (NIA ECEC) that commenced on 6 November 2009. The Agreement provides a framework for cooperation between the Australian, State and Territory governments and information agencies to develop the information base required for the COAG early childhood reform agenda. The Agreement is an important step in national efforts to improve the quality and reliability of ECEC data
- developments under the COAG agreed NP NQAECEC
- development of ongoing national data collections, including the LSAC (box 3.29).

3.5 Jurisdictions' comments

This section provides comments from each jurisdiction on the services covered in this chapter.

Australian Government comments

“

The Australian Government is committed to improving access to quality services, providing almost \$31 billion over the four years to 2017-18 for child care and early learning. Major initiatives include:

- \$13.6 billion in Child Care Benefit and \$14.9 billion in Child Care Rebate to help more than 900 000 Australian families annually with the cost of child care
- establishing a Productivity Commission inquiry into how the child care and early learning system can be made more flexible, affordable and accessible – a draft report was released in July 2014 for public comment and the final report was provided to the Government on 30 October 2014
- providing in excess of \$200 million to assist more than 5000 eligible services with the cost of up skilling their educators through the Long Day Care Professional Development Programme
- providing \$9.8 million for the Early Learning Languages Australia (ELLA) trial, to test the effectiveness of providing preschool children with early exposure to a language other than English through online learning programmes
- the restoration of the \$12.6 million National Occasional Care Programme as part of the Government’s election commitment under its “Policy for Better Child Care and Early Learning” framework
- providing \$406 million to extend the *National Partnership Agreement on Universal Access to Early Childhood Education* for a further 12 months to provide certainty for parents and preschools for the 2015 calendar year
- undertaking a review of the National Quality Framework in consultation with all states and territories to ensure the goal of improving quality in child care and early learning services is efficient and effective – with a Consultation Regulation Impact Statement released for comment on 7 November 2014
- completing the review into the Budget Based Funded Programme and implementing changes to further embed quality improvement in Budget Based Funded services
- launching the new Australian Early Development Census (formerly known as the Australian Early Development Index) website (www.aedc.gov.au) and committing to a third national collection in 2015, following national collections in 2009 and 2012
- continuing the expansion of the Home Interaction Programme for Parents and Youngsters (HIPPY) to a total of 100 locations
- establishing a Child Care Compliance Taskforce to monitor and respond to non-compliant services and deter inappropriate activities.

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New South Wales Government comments

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The NSW Government recognises that early learning begins at birth and that the early years of a child's life are crucial to a child's development and learning. The NSW Government is committed to supporting a sector that provides quality early childhood education programs aligned with the Early Years Learning Framework and which is responsive to the needs of children and their families, whatever their circumstances may be. The Government remains committed to maintaining universal access for all children to a quality early childhood education program in the 12 months before full time schooling.

The structure of the Report continues to pose difficulties in accurately reporting NSW data, and when comparing the performance of NSW with that of other jurisdictions, resulting in underreporting of preschool participation in NSW. The chapter continues to distinguish preschool services from child care services, whereas in NSW many children participate in preschool programs delivered by qualified early childhood teachers in long day care settings.

In 2013-14, the NSW Government continued its reform of the early childhood education sector. In January 2014 a new Preschool Funding Model was implemented, making \$150 million available to the community preschool sector, a 20 per cent increase on previous funding levels. Under the new model 95 per cent of preschools received an increase in their base funding rate, with the highest increases directed to children from disadvantaged backgrounds. The new model better aligns with the Government's universal access goals by targeting children in the year before full time school and three year old Aboriginal, vulnerable and disadvantaged children.

Significant further progress was made in 2013-14 to increase preschool participation of all children, and especially of those from Aboriginal and disadvantaged backgrounds. This progress is further enhanced through initiatives now being implemented as part of the new *National Partnership Agreement on Universal Access to Early Childhood Education*, including:

- trials of cluster management for community preschools, focusing on consolidating administrative functions to improve service sustainability
- operational support for community preschools to adjust to the new Preschool Funding Model and further improve sector sustainability in the longer term
- a transition to school statement to support children moving from early childhood education settings to school
- 102 scholarships for early childhood educators to upgrade their qualification.

Assessment and rating visits under the National Quality Framework (NQF) commenced in June 2012. A total of 2370 assessments, or 48 per cent of the sector, were completed by the end of 2013-14, which also saw the commencement of a national review of the NQF. As part of this review, NSW led a project to further streamline and fine tune processes for conducting and reviewing assessment and rating processes.

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Victorian Government comments

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During 2013-14 Victoria successfully completed implementation of universal access to 15 hours of kindergarten, with 99.5 per cent of funded services delivering 15 hour programs in 2014.

Victoria also continued to successfully implement the National Quality Framework. By 30 June 2014, 1693 services had published quality ratings (43 per cent of all services), with 77 per cent of Victorian services rated as Meeting or Exceeding the National Quality Standard, compared with 62 per cent nationally.

Victoria allocated \$22 million of State funding in capital grants for early childhood facilities in 2013-14, including funding to establish 6 integrated children's centres and 10 new early learning facilities, and to extend and upgrade 22 centres across Victoria.

Work continued to implement the Victorian Early Years Learning and Development Framework (VEYLDF), which supports early childhood practitioners to implement high-quality pedagogy and practice to improve outcomes for all Victorian children. In 2013-14 the emphasis was on assessment for learning, with a range of resources and low cost professional learning opportunities offered to support the implementation of the VEYLDF. Specific VEYLDF resources were developed and released for the Family Day Care sector, as well as a range of professional learning opportunities for early childhood leaders through the Department's Bastow Institute of Educational Leadership.

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Queensland Government comments

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The Queensland Government has achieved improved outcomes for young children and their families through a strong commitment to every Queensland child having access to quality early childhood education and care (ECEC). Recent highlights and achievements include:

- increased participation in kindergarten programs from 29 per cent to 97 per cent overall participation in 2013
- provided funding to establish 19 new kindergarten services to meet local demand in 2013-14 with a further 6 to open in 2014-15
- built and supported the operation of 10 Children and Family Centres in accordance with Queensland's agreement with the Australian Government under the *National Partnership Agreement on Indigenous Early Childhood Development*
- funded the support of Early Years Centres, which provide Queensland families with access to integrated ECEC, family support, maternal and child health services across 15 communities.
- delivered a new online grants management system QGrants to reduce red tape for service providers
- introduced a reduced regulatory regime under the Education and Care Services Act 2013 for out of scope services
- established the new Division of ECEC in the Department of Education, Training and Employment
- streamlined the operation of the National Quality Framework (NQF) through strategies to increase the rate of assessment and rating
- continued comprehensive state-wide professional development for AOs focussing on the ECEC sector's regulatory requirements under the NQF
- over 70 per cent of approved Queensland services with a quality rating are Meeting or Exceeding the National Quality Standard (above the national average of 62 per cent) with 5 services having received a rating of Excellent
- Queensland continues to support the sector to deliver quality services that are inclusive and embrace diversity. Queensland has boosted investment to increase the participation of vulnerable and disadvantaged children, by removing barriers to the access of ECEC services through the establishment of new services in rural and remote areas and the development of strong links with community leaders.

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Western Australian Government comments

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The WA Government provides all four year old children with access to 15 hours per week of high quality Kindergarten, delivered in accordance with the National Quality Standard (NQS). This universal provision occurs through the school sector and is free of compulsory charges in public schools. In non-government schools, 75 per cent of the cost of delivery is met by the State. All schools are required to apply the NQS across the early years of schooling to at least Year 2 (around the age of eight years).

In 2013 Pre-primary, which is the first year of full time schooling and the 'Foundation' year of the Australian Curriculum, became compulsory. Children are engaged daily in learning experiences and activities targeted to support and develop cognitive, linguistic, social, emotional and physical capabilities of every child.

Sixteen State-funded Child and Parent Centres are being established on public school sites in areas of disadvantage to provide a range of programs and services for all families with young children from birth to eight years, with a focus on birth to four years. In addition, three Early Learning and Care Centres and five Children and Family Centres operate on or close to public school sites.

A Local Champions Program 2013-14 has been implemented to help communities to respond to their Australian Early Development Census (AEDC) results. Local Champions promote collaborative government and community-driven initiatives in which the AEDC is used to inform local policy, planning and resource allocation to improve outcomes for children. All schools are being re-engaged to prepare for the 2015 AEDC data collection.

The past 12 months have seen WA continue to improve the quality of education and care through the implementation of the National Quality Framework (NQF) for education and care services. WA progressed amendments to the *Education and Care Regulations 2012* in December 2013 with a second tranche of amendments due to be implemented from 1 December 2014.

Western Australia is participating in the 2014 Review of the *National Partnership Agreement on the National Quality Agenda for Early Childhood Education and Care*. WA partnered with the Australian Government to host forums in Perth and Bunbury for service providers, families and educators on progress on the implementation of the NQF.

The Education and Care Regulatory Unit continues to undertake assessment and rating of education and care services. An internal review of the Unit has seen more services assessed and rated as the new structure is implemented. WA continues to visit child care services that are out of scope of the *National Law* and regulates them under the *Child Care Services Act 2007*.

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South Australian Government comments

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The Department for Education and Child Development (DECD) recognises that early learning and childhood development starts at birth to around age five requiring and providing dynamic programs and services whilst working in partnership with parents and carers to achieve the best outcomes possible for children.

As at October 2014 SA has the highest number of ‘Excellent’ rated education and care services nationally. The six state services awarded this highest rating possible under the National Quality Framework (NQF) represent government, private and community provided early childhood education and care (ECEC) services. They demonstrate a cross-sector commitment to the provision of high quality ECEC.

Since 2005, SA has been developing a network of Children’s Centres for Early Childhood Development and Parenting for children from birth to age eight and their families. Currently there are 42 centres operating, four of which are Aboriginal Children and Family Centres, with a commitment to expand the provision to 47 centres across the state.

The SA Government has also committed to expand the range of services available in existing Children’s Centres to help children and parents get the early childhood development support they need, when they need it. This expansion will provide for increased early childhood allied health services such as speech pathology, occupational therapy and social work and more developmental screening services for young children to increase prevention and early detection of developmental concerns.

In 2014 the *National Partnership Agreement on Universal Access to Early Childhood Education* has continued to support an increased level of service provision from 12 hours per week to 15 hours per week in Department for Education and Child Development preschools and expanded the number of preschool places available by funding the delivery of preschool in child care centres and non-government preschools.

The State Government has funded the establishment of two sites to work collaboratively across agencies to engage and support first time mothers experiencing challenges that may impact on their parenting. The sites, north and south of metropolitan Adelaide, aim to engage with women during their pregnancy, providing practical support and strategies to enable their children to develop in safe and nurturing environments.

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Tasmanian Government comments

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The Department of Education continues its support of the early years through the Bright Beginnings priority in its *Learners First* Strategic Plan recognising the importance of the early years for children’s successful learning and development.

The department is involved in many strategies including:

- implementing nationally consistent regulation under the *National Partnership Agreement on the National Quality Agenda for Early Childhood Education and Care*
- continuing to quality assess and rate long day care, family day care and outside school hours care services. By 30 June 2014, 39 per cent of Tasmanian services had a rating result, just below the national average of 40 per cent
- continuing its regulatory role under the state *Child Care Act 2001*
- supporting the ongoing and consistent implementation of the Early Years Learning Framework in schools through the provision of professional learning opportunities
- funding and administering nine Child and Family Centres (CFCs) operating around the state with construction on a tenth underway
- continuing the funding of two Aboriginal CFCs, following the end of the *National Partnership Agreement on Indigenous Early Childhood Development*. These CFCs have been working closely with Aboriginal Education Services to strengthen educationally and culturally appropriate programme delivery where there are large Aboriginal communities
- in government schools, undertaking the Kindergarten Development Check (KDC) and the Performance Indicators in Primary Schools (PIPS) to identify students at risk of not achieving expected outcomes
- continuing the successful Launching into Learning (LiL) program for families and young children aged from birth to four years, with a particular emphasis on improving educational outcomes for children from socially and economically disadvantaged backgrounds. Data for the 2011 LiL Program cohort of students shows significantly improved educational outcomes for participants as measured by the KDC, PIPS and NAPLAN results. It is also anticipated that, as was shown with the 2012 AEDI, future Tasmanian AEDC results will continue to indicate that the department’s early years programs are helping to reduce the level of vulnerability
- completing reviews of two different components of the Education and Care Unit’s grants program; which includes the state funded child care services, capital funding and a range of smaller programs
- providing support and advice regarding the quality of ECEC and outside school hours care services to parents, educators, carers and the general public.

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Australian Capital Territory Government comments

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The ACT Government is committed to providing access to quality early childhood education and care (ECEC) that is responsive to the needs of children and their families. All children in the ACT have access to free, quality early childhood education programs in the year before formal schooling.

Assessments and rating visits under the National Quality Framework (NQF) continued, with nearly half of education and care services in the ACT undertaking assessment and being rated. As at 30 June 2014, a total of 147 assessments had been conducted, with 88 achieving Working Towards the National Quality Standard (NQS) and 59 services meeting or exceeding the NQS. The process was assisted by a reduction of red tape in accordance with nationally agreed approaches.

A key component of the ACT's commitment to the implementation of the NQF was the development of strong relationships with parents and the community, including strategies and programs that support ECEC. This commitment was supported by ongoing implementation of the *National Early Childhood Development Strategy*.

The effectiveness of the Directorate's policies and programs within ECEC was shown by growth in the number of approved child care service providers and in the number of children aged 0–5 years attending approved child care services. During the reporting period preschool enrolments in public schools increased by 9 per cent.

The Directorate launched the *Preschool Matters* website, an initiative aimed at increasing engagement and involvement of parents in preschool. Development and support for early childhood services was further demonstrated by the funding allocation of \$2.0 million to complete the Stage 2 program of child care upgrade works to provide 66 additional places.

To support the education and care sector workforce the ACT Government continued to fund the Early Childhood (Certificate III) scholarship program, covering course fees and reimbursement of start-up costs. Places in the program were allocated to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander students. Employers were also subsidised to provide study release to students during their work hours.

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Northern Territory Government comments

“ The NT Department of Education continues to actively engage in the early childhood and school aged education and care sector. The department regulates services; administers financial support to the sector; and provides preschool, play groups and parenting support programs and information.

Key milestones during the 2013-14 reporting period include:

- the NT regulatory authority, Quality Education and Care NT has maintained an active regulatory presence, working closely with key stakeholders to identify activities to help build capacity across the sector and promote continuous quality improvement
- issued approximately 55 per cent of the NT's regulated services with their final quality rating against the National Quality Standard by 30 June 2014
- held the inaugural NT Education and Care Awards on 18 September 2013 at Parliament House, giving recognition to educators and services who are innovative in their approach and who exhibit an outstanding commitment to ensuring quality outcomes for children and their families
- provided approximately \$4.9 million in grants and subsidies to the sector via the NT Early Childhood Services Subsidy, Long Day Care Upgrade Grant, Long Day Care Toy and Equipment Grant and a one-off grant to preschools to improve their natural environments
- provided funding for the Community Based Childcare Support Program, delivered by the NT Department of Business, to strengthen parent managed, community based services as independent viable businesses
- provided early learning and family support, under the Families as First Teachers (FaFT) program, to 2149 young Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children (birth to four years) and 2034 parents and care givers in 35 remote communities
- employed 59 remote Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander staff, 19 remote non-Indigenous staff, six mobile staff and three regional staff in the FaFT program
- worked closely with the University of Melbourne to research the effectiveness of the Abecedarian Approach Australia in preparing children for preschool in two of the remote FaFT program communities (Galiwin'ku and Maningrida)
- completed construction of five child and family centres at Maningrida, Ngukurr, Yuendumu, Gunbalanya and Palmerston under the *National Partnership Agreement on Indigenous Early Childhood Development* and will deliver a range of integrated early childhood education and care, child and maternal health and family support services
- increased the proportion of preschool aged children enrolled in a preschool program to 96.8 per cent in 2013.

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3.6 Definitions of key terms

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children	Children of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin who self-identify or are identified by a parent or guardian to be of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children were previously reported as Indigenous children in RoGS.
Administration expenditure	Administration expenditure includes all expenditure by the responsible departments associated with the provision of licensing, advice, policy development, grants administration and training services. Responsible departments include those departments that administer policy for, fund, and license/accredit child care and preschool services in each jurisdiction.
Budget Based Funded services	<p>These services are part of the Australian Government's Budget Based Funded Programme which provides an Australian Government contribution to the operational costs of child care and early learning and school aged care services in a limited number of approved locations. These services are predominantly located in regional, remote and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities where the market would otherwise fail to deliver services to meet the needs of children and their families.</p> <p>A range of service types are funded across Australia including crèches, mobile services, Multifunctional Aboriginal Children's Services and OSHC services. Services reported as Budget Based Funded services are not approved to administer CCB on behalf of families. State and Territory governments may license or register Budget Based Funded services to operate.</p>
Child Care Benefit (CCB) approved Child care services	<p>A child care service approved by the Australian Government to receive Child Care Benefit (CCB) on behalf of families.</p> <p>The meeting of a child's care, education and developmental needs by a person other than the child's parent or guardian. The main types of child care service are long day care, family day care, OSHC (before/after school hours and 'pupil free days' care), vacation care, occasional care and other care.</p>
Children	All resident male and female Australians aged 12 years or younger at 30 June of each year (unless otherwise stated).
Children from low income families	Children in families who are receiving the maximum rate of CCB.
Children from non-English speaking backgrounds	Children living in situations where the main language spoken at home is not English.
Children with disability	A child that has a need for additional assistance in any of the following areas (learning and applying knowledge, education; communication; mobility; self-care; interpersonal interactions and relationships; other- including general tasks, domestic life, community and social life) compared to children of a similar age, that is related to underlying long term health condition or disability (long term is longer than six months).
Comparability	Data are considered comparable if (subject to caveats) they can be used to inform an assessment of comparative performance. Typically, data are considered comparable when they are collected in the same way and in accordance with the same definitions. For comparable indicators or measures, significant differences in reported results allow an assessment of differences in performance, rather than being the result of anomalies in the data.
Completeness	Data are considered complete if all required data are available for all jurisdictions that provide the service.
Counting rules	Prescribed standards, definitions and mathematical methods for determining descriptors and performance indicators for monitoring government services.
External cause (of injury)	The environmental event, circumstance or condition that causes an injury.

Family day care	Services providing small group care for children in the home environment of a registered carer. Care is primarily aimed at 0–5 year olds, but primary school children may also receive care before and after school, and during school holidays. Carers work in partnership with scheme management and coordination unit staff.
Financial support to families	Financial support to families includes any form of fee relief paid by governments to the users of ECEC services (for example, CCB).
Formal child care	Organised care provided by a person other than the child’s parent or guardian, usually outside of the child’s home — for example, long day care, family day care, OSHC, vacation care, occasional care (excluding babysitting) and in home care.
Formal qualifications	Early childhood-related teaching degree (three or four years), a child care certificate or associate diploma (two years) and/or other relevant qualifications (for example, a diploma or degree in child care [three years], primary teaching, other teaching, nursing [including mothercraft nursing], psychology and social work).
Full time equivalent staff numbers	A measure of the total level of staff resources used. A full time staff member is employed full time and engaged solely in activities that fall within the scope of ECEC services covered in the chapter. The full time equivalent of part time staff is calculated on the basis of the proportion of time spent on activities within the scope of the data collection compared with that spent by a full time staff member solely occupied by the same activities.
Government funded and/or provided	All government financed services — that is, services that receive government contributions towards providing a specified service (including private services eligible for CCB) and/or services for which the government has primary responsibility for delivery.
Hospital separation	An episode of care for a person admitted to a hospital. It can be a total hospital stay (from admission to discharge, transfer or death) or portions of hospital stays beginning or ending in a change of type of care (for example from acute to rehabilitation) that cease during a reference period.
Informal child care	Child care arrangements provided privately (for example, by friends, relatives, nannies) for which no government assistance (other than the minimum rate of CCB for Registered Care) is provided. Such care is unregulated in most states and territories.
In home care	Care provided by an approved carer in the child’s home. Families eligible for in home care include those where the parent(s) or child has an illness/disability, those in regional or remote areas, those where the parents are working shift work or non-standard hours, those with multiple births (more than two) and/or more than two children under school age, and those with a breastfeeding mother working from home.
In-service training	Formal training only (that is, structured training sessions that can be conducted in-house or externally), including training in work or own time but not training towards qualifications included in obtaining formal qualifications. It includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • management or financial training • training for additional needs children (such as children with disability, Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander children and children from a culturally diverse background) • other child care-related training • other relevant courses (such as a first aid certificate).
Long day care	Centre based child care services providing full time or part time care for children. Long day care primarily provides services for children aged 0–5 years. Some long day care may also provide preschool and kindergarten services (i.e. a preschool program) and outside school hours care (see below). The service may operate from stand-alone or shared premises, including on school grounds.

National Quality Framework (NQF) approved	<p>Under the National Quality Framework (NQF) an approved provider must apply for and be granted a service approval for each education and care service it wants to operate. There are two types of approved services under the National Quality Framework:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Centre-based service: which includes long day care, preschool or kindergarten and OSHC services • Family day care service: where a number of educators formally linked to an education and care service provide education and care to children in residences or venues.
Net capital expenditure	<p>Expenditure on the acquisition or enhancement of fixed assets, less trade-in values and/or receipts from the sale of replaced or otherwise disposed of items. Capital expenditure does not include expenditure on fixed assets which fall below threshold capitalisation levels, depreciation or costs associated with maintaining, renting or leasing equipment.</p>
Non-standard hours of care	<p>Defined by service type as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • long day care — service operates before 7am or after 6.30pm on any day Monday to Friday or on weekends (to be considered a service offering non-standard hours of care just need to meet 1 of these 3 criteria) • family day care — service operates before 7am, or after 6.30pm on any day Monday to Friday or overnight or on weekends (to be considered a service offering non-standard hours of care only need to meet 1 of these 4 criteria) • vacation care — service operates before 7am or after 6.30pm on any day Monday to Friday (to be considered a service offering non-standard hours of care only need to meet 1 of these 2 criteria) • OSHC — service operates before 7am (before school) or after 6.30pm (after school) on any day Monday to Friday (to be considered a service offering non-standard hours of care only need to meet 1 of these 2 criteria) • occasional care — service operates before 7am or after 6.30pm on any day Monday to Friday or on weekends (to be considered a service offering non-standard hours of care only need to meet 1 of these 3 criteria) • other — service operates before 7am or after 6.30pm on any day Monday to Friday or on weekends (to be considered a service offering non-standard hours of care only need to meet 1 of these 3 criteria).
Occasional care	<p>Services usually provided at a centre on an hourly or sessional basis for short periods or at irregular intervals for parents who need time to attend appointments, take care of personal matters, undertake casual and part time employment, study or have temporary respite from full time parenting. These services provide developmental activities for children, and are primarily aimed at 0–5 year olds. Centres providing these services usually employ a mix of qualified and other staff.</p>
Other care	<p>Is a category of service type that includes services which support children with additional needs or in particular situations (including Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children, children from NESB, children with disability or of parents with disability, and children living in regional and remote areas). Other care services are State and Territory licensed (not NQF approved) and may include mobile services, playschools and nannies. The other care service type does not include 3 year old preschool/kindergarten services. Usage of other care services is reported only for State and Territory government funded and/or provided services (i.e. non-CCB approved services).</p>
Other expenditure on service provision	<p>Expenditure on service provision includes all recurrent expenditure on government funded and/or provided child care and preschool services except administration and financial support to families. It includes one-off, non-capital payments to peak agencies that support child care and preschool service providers</p>
Other territories	<p>A separate category for data collections, which includes Jervis Bay Territory, the Territory of Christmas Island and the Territory of Cocos (Keeling) Islands.</p>

Outside school hours care	Services that provide care for school aged children before school, after school, during school holidays, and on pupil free days. OSHC may use stand-alone facilities, share school buildings and grounds and/or share facilities such as community halls.
Preschool program	<p>A preschool program is a structured, play-based learning program, delivered by a degree qualified teacher, aimed at children in the year or two before they commence full time schooling. This definition of a preschool program is the same for all types of institutions that provide it, for all service settings and includes both government funded and privately provided preschool programs. Although various delivery models of preschool programs exist across jurisdictions, the YBFS is the term used to describe the 'preschool' program cohort.</p> <p>Preschool programs delivered to children in the year or two before full time schooling are intended to be available for a minimum of 600 hours per calendar year (or 15 hours per week for 40 weeks). Children aged 3 to 6 years may be enrolled in a preschool program in the YBFS although the programs are typically delivered to 4 and 5 year olds.</p>
Preschool services	<p>Services which deliver a preschool program. The preschool service type (i.e. preschool programs) can be delivered from a range of service settings. Service settings include stand-alone preschools or kindergartens, preschools attached to a school and other service centres, such as long day care centres.</p> <p>Preschool services are aimed at children in the year before they commence full time schooling (that is when a child is 4 years old), although younger or older children may attend in most jurisdictions. There are also preschool services provided by a qualified teacher that are aimed specifically at 3 year old children in some jurisdictions. See definition of preschool programs for further information.</p>
Primary contact staff	Staff whose primary function is to provide child care and/or preschool services to children.
Priority of access	<p>The Australian Government funds child care with a major purpose of meeting the child care needs of Australian families. However, the demand for child care sometimes exceeds supply in some locations. When this happens, it is important for services to allocate available places to those families with the greatest need for child care support.</p> <p>The Government has determined Guidelines for allocating places in these circumstances. These Guidelines apply to centre based long day care, in home care, family day care and OSHC services. They set out the following three levels of priority, which child care services must follow when filling vacant places:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • priority 1: a child at risk of serious abuse or neglect • priority 2: a child of a single parent who satisfies, or of parents who both satisfy, the work/training/study test under section 14 of the Family Assistance Act • priority 3: any other child. <p>Within these main categories priority should also be given to the following children:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • children in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander families • children in families which include a disabled person • children in families on lower incomes • children in families with NESB • children in socially isolated families • children of single parents.
Real expenditure	Actual expenditure adjusted for changes in prices. Adjustments were made using the GGFCE price deflator and expressed in terms of final year prices.
Recurrent expenditure	Expenditure that does not result in the creation or acquisition of fixed assets (new or second hand). It consists mainly of expenditure on wages, salaries and supplements, purchases of goods and services, and the consumption of fixed capital (depreciation).

Regional and remote areas	Regional and remote areas refer to remoteness areas based on the ABS' Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS). The criteria for remoteness areas are based on the Accessibility/Remoteness Index (ARIA+) of Australia, which measures the remoteness of a point based on the physical road distance to the nearest urban centre in each of five size classes. Regional areas includes 'inner regional' and 'outer regional' areas. Remote areas includes 'remote' and 'very remote' areas.
Service	A service refers to an individual location or establishment providing an ECEC service. One service (i.e. location or establishment) may provide more than one ECEC service type, i.e. provide a long day care service and preschool service, or two child care service types.
Service type	Refers to the following categories of ECEC services: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • long day care • family day care • OSHC <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – before/after school care • vacation care • occasional care • in home care (for CCB approved services) • other care (for State and Territory government funded and/or provided services) • preschool services. <p>All service type categories are considered child care services, except for preschool services.</p>
Special needs group	An identifiable group within the general population who can have special difficulty accessing services. Special needs groups for which data are reported in this chapter include: children from NESB; Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children; children from low income families (CCB approved child care services only); children with disability; and children from regional or remote areas.
Standard hours of care	Defined by service type as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • long day care — service opens at 7am or later and closes at 6.30pm or earlier every day Monday to Friday (does not operate on weekends or overnight) • family day care — service operates at 7am or later and no later than 6.30pm every day Monday to Friday (does not operate on weekends or overnight) • OSHC — service opens at 7am or later (before school) and closes at 6.30pm or earlier (after school) every day Monday to Friday • vacation care — service operates at 7am or later and no later than 6.30pm every day Monday to Friday • occasional care — service operates at 7am or later and no later than 6.30pm every day Monday to Friday (does not operate on weekends or overnight) • in home care — service operates at 7am or later and no later than 6.30pm every day Monday to Friday (does not operate on weekends or overnight) • other care — service operates at 7am or later and no later than 6.30pm every day Monday to Friday (does not operate on weekends or overnight).
State/Territory government funded and/or provided	State and Territory government financed services — that is, services that only receive State and Territory government contributions towards providing a specified service (i.e. excluding services which receive Australian Government funding) and/or services for which the State/Territory government has primary responsibility for delivery.
State/Territory government licensed	Services that comply with the relevant State or Territory licensing regulations. These regulations cover matters such as the number of children whom the service can care for, safety requirements and the required qualifications of carers. State/Territory government licensed services are not NQF approved.

Substantiated breach arising from a complaint	An expression of concern about a child care or preschool service, made orally, in writing or in person to the regulatory authority, which constitutes a failure by the NQF approved or State and Territory licensed service to abide by the national regulations, State or Territory legislation, regulations or conditions. This concern is investigated and subsequently considered to have substance by the regulatory body.
Vacation care	Services provided for children enrolled in schools (4–12 year olds) during the school holidays.

3.7 List of attachment tables

Attachment tables are identified in references throughout this chapter by an ‘3A’ prefix (for example, table 3A.1). Attachment tables are available on the Review website (www.pc.gov.au/gsp).

All jurisdictions data

Table 3A.1	Early Childhood Education and Care (ECEC) in Australia, as at 30 June 2014
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3A Early childhood education and care — attachment

Definitions for the indicators and descriptors in this attachment are in section 3.6 of the chapter. Unsourced information was obtained from the Australian, State and Territory governments.

Data in this Report are examined by the Early Childhood Education and Care Working Group, but have not been formally audited by the Secretariat.

Data reported in the attachment tables are the most accurate available at the time of data collection. Historical data may have been updated since the last edition of RoGS.

This file is available in Adobe PDF format on the Review web page (www.pc.gov.au/gsp).

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TABLE 3A.1

Table 3A.1 **Early Childhood Education and Care (ECEC) in Australia, as at 30 June 2014 (a)**

	<i>Child care</i>	<i>Preschool</i>			<i>Transition to primary school</i> <i>Year prior to Year One</i>	
	<i>Agency (b)</i>	<i>Program</i>	<i>Age of entry</i>	<i>Agency (b)</i>	<i>School year</i>	<i>Age of entry</i>
NSW (c)	Department of Education and Communities	Preschool	Generally 4 and 5 year olds	Department of Education and Communities	Kindergarten	5 by 31 July
Vic (d)	Department of Education and Early Childhood Development	Kindergarten	4 by 30 April	Department of Education and Early Childhood Development	Preparatory (Prep)	5 by 30 April
Qld (e)	Department of Education, Training and Employment	Kindergarten	4 by 30 June	Department of Education, Training and Employment	Preparatory Year (Prep)	5 by 30 June
WA	Department of Local Government and Communities	Kindergarten	4 by 30 June	Department of Education	Pre Primary	5 by 30 June
SA (f)	Department for Education and Child Development	Preschool	4 by 1 May	Department for Education and Child Development	Reception	5 by 1 May
Tas	Department of Education	Kindergarten	4 by 1 January	Department of Education	Preparatory	5 by 1 January
ACT (g)	Education and Training Directorate	Preschool	4 by 30 April	Education and Training Directorate	Kindergarten	5 by 30 April
NT (h)	Department of Education	Preschool	4 by 30 June in urban areas and 3 for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children in remote areas	Department of Education	Transition	5 by 30 June

- (a) The ECEC chapter reports data for child care and preschool services only. Data on primary school are reported in the School education chapter (chapter 4), but relate to 2013. Information on the first year of primary school are included here to show the point at which children can transition from preschool to the first year of primary school in each jurisdiction.
- (b) The departmental responsibility of agencies varies between child care and preschool. Agency responsibility refers to licensing services for child care, and licensing, funding and/or providing services for preschool programs. State and Territory education departments are responsible for primary school.
- (c) In NSW, all licensed children's services for under 6 year olds (who have not commenced Kindergarten) are required to offer programs that meet children's educational and developmental needs. NSW subsidises access to community preschool for 3 year old Aboriginal children and 3 year old children from low income families.

Table 3A.1 Early Childhood Education and Care (ECEC) in Australia, as at 30 June 2014 (a)

-
- (d) In Victoria, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children and children known to child protection are eligible for free kindergarten through Early Start Kindergarten funding if they are aged 3 by 30 April of the year in which they are enrolled.
 - (e) All licensed children's services in Queensland are required to provide an appropriate program that is designed to stimulate and develop each child's creative, emotional, intellectual, lingual, physical, recreational and social potential.
 - (f) Children who are Aboriginal or under the Guardianship of the Minister are entitled to commence in a Department funded preschool after their 3rd birthday. The compulsory school starting age in SA is 6 years at the oldest. From 2014, children can start school at the beginning of the year in which they turn 5 years as at 1 May.
 - (g) In the ACT, private preschools are monitored and assessed by the ACT Community Services Directorate.
 - (h) In the NT children turning four after 30 June are eligible to enrol in a preschool program after their birthday, if places are available and with the understanding that the child will access more than 12 months of preschool. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children living in remote areas are eligible to enrol in preschool if they turn three on or prior to 30 June of the same year.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

TABLE 3A.2

Table 3A.2 Estimated resident population (ERP), children aged 12 years and younger ('000) (a)

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
New South Wales										
less than 1 year	85.4	89.4	91.7	95.2	97.2	97.5	95.4	93.6	95.4	101.0
1 to less than 2 years	85.3	85.9	88.0	92.1	94.5	95.7	96.2	95.4	94.2	97.5
2 to less than 3 years	84.9	85.4	86.1	88.6	92.3	94.2	95.1	95.7	95.8	97.4
3 to less than 4 years	85.5	85.1	85.6	86.7	89.5	92.6	94.0	94.9	96.1	96.6
4 to less than 5 years	86.9	85.7	85.4	86.2	87.6	90.5	93.0	94.1	95.4	96.9
5 to less than 6 years	87.1	87.1	86.0	85.9	87.0	88.5	91.4	93.4	94.6	96.2
6 to 12 years old	622.5	619.4	618.0	616.0	615.5	616.6	619.4	625.2	632.1	640.8
All children aged 0–12 years	1 137.7	1 137.9	1 140.8	1 150.7	1 163.6	1 175.7	1 184.5	1 192.3	1 203.6	1 226.4
Victoria										
less than 1 year	61.8	63.3	66.6	69.5	70.4	71.4	70.9	70.5	75.9	74.4
1 to less than 2 years	61.2	62.1	63.6	67.0	69.2	70.1	70.8	71.1	72.6	76.5
2 to less than 3 years	61.0	61.8	62.7	64.6	67.8	69.5	70.3	71.4	71.9	73.9
3 to less than 4 years	61.3	61.5	62.4	63.5	65.7	68.5	69.8	70.8	72.1	72.8
4 to less than 5 years	62.0	61.9	62.2	63.2	64.6	66.8	69.1	70.3	71.6	73.2
5 to less than 6 years	62.6	62.5	62.5	62.8	64.1	65.5	67.6	69.8	71.2	72.6
6 to 12 years old	453.8	452.9	452.7	452.0	452.6	454.6	457.6	463.8	471.7	481.4
All children aged 0–12 years	823.7	826.0	832.8	842.6	854.4	866.4	876.2	887.8	906.9	924.8
Queensland										
less than 1 year	50.0	52.9	55.3	59.2	61.4	61.2	59.8	60.9	62.3	63.1
1 to less than 2 years	50.1	51.9	54.2	57.3	60.1	61.5	61.4	61.0	61.7	63.6
2 to less than 3 years	50.5	51.2	53.1	55.8	58.6	60.5	61.3	61.9	62.1	63.2
3 to less than 4 years	51.7	51.6	52.4	54.6	57.4	59.5	60.6	62.0	63.0	62.8
4 to less than 5 years	52.2	52.9	52.7	53.7	56.1	58.6	60.2	61.3	63.1	63.7
5 to less than 6 years	52.1	53.4	54.0	54.0	55.1	57.3	59.7	61.2	62.4	63.8
6 to 12 years old	381.1	384.3	387.7	392.3	396.8	400.5	405.0	412.7	421.5	428.9

TABLE 3A.2

Table 3A.2 **Estimated resident population (ERP), children aged 12 years and younger ('000) (a)**

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
All children aged 0–12 years	687.7	698.1	709.4	726.7	745.5	759.1	767.9	781.1	795.9	809.1
Western Australia										
less than 1 year	24.6	26.0	27.8	29.5	30.3	30.7	30.7	31.8	33.6	34.5
1 to less than 2 years	24.7	25.5	26.6	28.6	30.3	30.7	31.1	31.8	33.1	34.4
2 to less than 3 years	24.9	25.3	26.1	27.4	29.5	30.6	31.0	31.7	32.9	33.8
3 to less than 4 years	25.5	25.4	26.0	26.9	28.5	30.0	31.0	31.7	32.8	33.6
4 to less than 5 years	25.9	25.9	26.1	26.7	27.8	29.2	30.6	31.7	32.7	33.6
5 to less than 6 years	26.4	26.3	26.5	26.7	27.6	28.5	29.9	31.4	32.7	33.6
6 to 12 years old	192.1	193.3	194.8	196.3	199.1	201.0	203.8	208.7	214.8	221.3
All children aged 0–12 years	344.2	347.7	354.0	362.1	373.1	380.8	388.1	398.9	412.5	424.7
South Australia										
less than 1 year	17.3	17.7	18.3	19.3	19.7	19.7	19.4	19.6	20.2	20.3
1 to less than 2 years	17.5	17.6	17.9	18.6	19.3	19.6	19.6	19.5	19.9	20.0
2 to less than 3 years	17.6	17.7	17.8	18.2	18.8	19.3	19.6	19.7	19.6	20.0
3 to less than 4 years	17.9	17.8	17.9	18.1	18.4	19.1	19.4	19.7	19.9	19.8
4 to less than 5 years	18.2	18.0	18.0	18.1	18.3	18.8	19.3	19.6	19.9	20.1
5 to less than 6 years	18.7	18.4	18.3	18.2	18.3	18.6	19.1	19.5	19.8	20.1
6 to 12 years old	137.0	136.4	136.2	135.4	134.4	134.0	134.0	134.3	135.0	136.2
All children aged 0–12 years	244.2	243.6	244.4	246.0	247.3	249.1	250.4	251.9	254.3	256.4
Tasmania										
less than 1 year	5.9	6.3	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.2	6.3	6.2	6.1
1 to less than 2 years	5.8	5.9	6.2	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.4	6.2	6.3	6.2
2 to less than 3 years	5.9	5.8	5.9	6.2	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.2	6.3
3 to less than 4 years	6.1	6.0	5.9	6.0	6.3	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.2
4 to less than 5 years	6.2	6.1	6.0	5.9	6.1	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.4
5 to less than 6 years	6.4	6.3	6.1	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.5

TABLE 3A.2

Table 3A.2 Estimated resident population (ERP), children aged 12 years and younger ('000) (a)

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
6 to 12 years old	46.7	46.5	46.0	45.5	45.1	44.6	44.4	44.1	43.9	44.0
All children aged 0–12 years	83.1	82.9	82.8	82.8	83.3	83.3	82.9	82.4	81.8	81.7
Australian Capital Territory										
less than 1 year	4.2	4.2	4.5	4.6	4.7	5.0	4.9	4.9	5.3	5.6
1 to less than 2 years	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.3
2 to less than 3 years	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.7	5.0	5.1	5.2
3 to less than 4 years	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.8	5.1	5.2
4 to less than 5 years	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.9	5.1
5 to less than 6 years	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.9
6 to 12 years old	29.9	29.5	29.4	29.1	29.0	29.2	29.5	30.1	30.9	31.5
All children aged 0–12 years	54.3	54.2	54.6	55.2	55.9	57.0	57.9	59.2	61.2	62.8
Northern Territory										
less than 1 year	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.9	3.9
1 to less than 2 years	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.8	4.0
2 to less than 3 years	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8
3 to less than 4 years	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7
4 to less than 5 years	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7
5 to less than 6 years	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7
6 to 12 years old	23.6	23.5	23.5	23.7	23.9	24.0	23.9	24.1	24.4	24.5
All children aged 0–12 years	44.5	44.6	44.6	45.2	45.7	46.1	46.0	46.2	46.8	47.2
Australia (b)										
less than 1 year	252.6	263.3	274.6	287.9	294.2	295.8	291.0	291.5	302.8	308.8
1 to less than 2 years	252.2	256.5	264.5	278.3	288.3	292.7	294.3	293.8	296.6	307.6
2 to less than 3 years	252.4	254.7	259.4	268.8	281.8	289.1	292.4	295.5	297.4	303.7
3 to less than 4 years	255.5	255.0	257.7	263.5	274.0	284.6	289.5	294.2	299.0	300.7
4 to less than 5 years	259.1	258.1	257.9	261.5	268.4	278.4	287.0	291.8	297.7	302.6

TABLE 3A.2

Table 3A.2 **Estimated resident population (ERP), children aged 12 years and younger ('000) (a)**

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
5 to less than 6 years	260.7	261.7	261.0	261.3	265.8	272.4	282.1	290.0	295.4	301.4
6 to 12 years old	1 887.1	1 886.1	1 888.6	1 890.5	1 896.7	1 904.9	1 917.9	1 943.4	1 974.4	2 008.7
All children aged 0–12 years	3 419.8	3 435.4	3 463.9	3 511.8	3 569.2	3 617.9	3 654.3	3 700.2	3 763.3	3 833.5

(a) Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) ERP at 31 December, based on the *2011 Census of Population and Housing*. ERP from 2011-12 are first preliminary.

(b) Includes other territories.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *Australian Demographic Statistics, Dec 2013 (and previous editions)*, Cat. no. 3101.0, Canberra.

TABLE 3A.3

Table 3A.3 Total government real expenditure on ECEC (2013-14 dollars) (\$'000) (a)

	Aus Gov	State and Territory governments								All govt	
		NSW (b)	Vic	Qld (c)	WA (d)	SA	Tas (e)	ACT (f)	NT		Total
2004-05											
Recurrent expenditure (g)	2 409 244	187 113	145 165	211 161	70 360	115 947	29 087	25 702	32 216	816 752	3 225 996
Net capital expenditure	20 274	17 454	8 398	417	2 923	1 290	672	1 339	211	32 704	52 979
Total expenditure	2 429 519	204 567	153 563	211 578	73 284	117 237	29 759	27 041	32 427	849 456	3 278 975
2005-06											
Recurrent expenditure (g)	2 426 851	193 715	143 156	235 567	75 248	105 114	27 477	25 037	31 919	837 234	3 264 085
Net capital expenditure	8 364	2 169	15 887	257	2 489	2 728	484	5 577	14	29 603	37 967
Total expenditure	2 435 215	195 884	159 043	235 824	77 737	107 842	27 961	30 613	31 933	866 837	3 302 053
2006-07											
Recurrent expenditure (g)	2 754 408	193 695	158 314	159 183	76 176	113 986	28 427	26 106	33 476	789 363	3 543 771
Net capital expenditure	2 045	–	6 546	7 545	1 705	5 562	248	3 767	549	25 921	27 966
Total expenditure	2 756 453	193 695	164 860	166 728	77 881	119 548	28 675	29 873	34 024	815 284	3 571 737
2007-08											
Recurrent expenditure (g)	3 017 739	191 404	174 495	78 897	80 428	116 464	29 284	27 541	33 364	731 877	3 749 617
Net capital expenditure	9 641	2 170	15 524	6 496	3 074	2 517	303	2 102	233	32 419	42 060
Total expenditure	3 027 380	193 574	190 019	85 393	83 502	118 981	29 587	29 643	33 597	764 296	3 791 676
2008-09											
Recurrent expenditure (g)	4 224 328	204 337	171 965	82 180	132 217	114 977	31 215	28 044	33 553	798 487	5 022 815
Net capital expenditure	1 171	1 655	15 361	4 820	2 651	5 241	228	11 602	155	41 714	42 885
Total expenditure	4 225 500	205 992	187 327	87 000	134 868	120 218	31 443	39 645	33 708	840 201	5 065 701
2009-10											
Recurrent expenditure (g)	4 113 196	234 203	188 417	85 970	162 485	122 166	31 460	28 509	37 791	891 003	5 004 199
Net capital expenditure	36 225	3 084	21 812	23 356	41 938	13 716	186	1 821	5 072	110 985	147 209
Total expenditure	4 149 420	237 287	210 230	109 327	204 423	135 882	31 646	30 330	42 863	1 001 988	5 151 408
2010-11											

TABLE 3A.3

Table 3A.3 **Total government real expenditure on ECEC (2013-14 dollars) (\$'000) (a)**

	Aus Gov	State and Territory governments									All govt
		NSW (b)	Vic	Qld (c)	WA (d)	SA	Tas (e)	ACT (f)	NT	Total	
Recurrent expenditure (g)	4 454 326	231 181	200 208	107 814	208 980	126 617	34 403	28 628	46 291	984 123	5 438 449
Net capital expenditure	5 095	340	45 784	58 929	42 675	4 761	238	967	1 820	155 514	160 608
Total expenditure	4 459 421	231 521	245 992	166 743	251 655	131 378	34 641	29 595	48 111	1 139 636	5 599 057
2011-12											
Recurrent expenditure (g)	4 851 694	245 730	209 384	141 959	255 993	137 101	39 606	31 732	50 887	1 112 392	5 964 087
Net capital expenditure	30 987	–	41 476	97 009	33 025	4 546	779	10 600	472	187 906	218 893
Total expenditure	4 882 681	245 730	250 860	238 968	289 018	141 647	40 385	42 332	51 359	1 300 298	6 182 979
2012-13 (i)											
Recurrent expenditure (g)	5 409 458	254 874	255 341	176 353	276 009	151 858	42 726	33 300	54 898	1 245 359	6 654 817
Net capital expenditure	22 326	–	44 313	44 159	31 255	20 377	147	23 976	2 004	166 231	188 557
Total expenditure	5 431 784	254 874	299 653	220 512	307 264	172 235	42 873	57 276	56 903	1 411 590	6 843 374
2013-14											
Recurrent expenditure (g), (h)	6 211 921	236 967	309 840	205 815	293 904	152 784	45 828	35 154	54 331	1 334 623	7 546 544
Net capital expenditure	18 882	na	21 948	34 683	28 282	15 692	149	12 212	22 754	135 720	154 602
Total expenditure (h)	6 230 803	236 967	331 788	240 498	322 186	168 476	45 977	47 366	77 085	1 470 343	7 701 146

(a) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2013-14 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2013-14 = 100) (table 2A.51). See Chapter 2 (section 2.5-6) for details.

(b) For NSW, financial support to families was incorporated into other recurrent expenditure from 2009-10.

(c) Queensland expenditure on State preschools in 2006-07 only includes six months data. The reduction in expenditure in 2007-08 is due to the cessation of preschool and the introduction of the Preparatory Year in Queensland from 2007. Preparatory Year data are included in data on school children. From 2009-10 Queensland net capital expenditure for preschools includes capital grant and construction costs for universal access programs and the child care component includes capital grants to non-government agencies.

(d) Data for WA exclude expenditure on non-government preschools up to and including 2008-09.

(e) Tasmanian recurrent expenditure for 2011-12 and 2012-13 have been revised since the previous Report. Tasmanian preschool administrative expenditure includes teacher salaries as all government preschools have teachers employed by the State Government, and also includes funding for non-government preschools. Payroll tax has been excluded from 2009-10.

TABLE 3A.3

Table 3A.3 **Total government real expenditure on ECEC (2013-14 dollars) (\$'000) (a)**

	<i>Aus Gov</i>	<i>State and Territory governments</i>								<i>All govt</i>
		<i>NSW (b)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (c)</i>	<i>WA (d)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (e)</i>	<i>ACT (f)</i>	<i>NT</i>		Total

(f) ACT net capital expenditure decreased in 2009-10 due to a decreased level of capital works on preschool services.

(g) Recurrent expenditure also includes one-off, non-capital payments to peak agencies who support child care and preschool service providers.

(h) Due to machinery of Government changes, only 9.5 months of Department of Education expenses are included in 2013-14 Australian Government recurrent and total expenditure and, therefore, All government recurrent and total expenditure. Departmental expenses are a small component of recurrent expenditure.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Australian, State and Territory governments (unpublished); tables 3A.4, 3A.60, 3A.67, 3A.74, 3A.81, 3A.88, 3A.95, 3A.102 and 3A.109.

TABLE 3A.4

Table 3A.4 **Australian Government real expenditure on ECEC (child care) services (2013-14 dollars) (\$'000) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2004-05									
Recurrent expenditure	700 158	485 382	708 457	192 962	176 773	54 301	32 819	43 423	2 409 244
Net capital expenditure	4 894	2 015	6 348	2 307	2 123	485	95	2 007	20 274
Total expenditure	705 052	487 397	714 805	195 269	178 896	54 787	32 914	45 430	2 429 519
2005-06									
Recurrent expenditure	710 789	486 650	713 768	196 421	180 679	54 291	31 519	42 288	2 426 851
Net capital expenditure	1 709	594	933	698	1 321	166	695	2 244	8 364
Total expenditure	712 498	487 245	714 701	197 119	182 001	54 457	32 214	44 533	2 435 215
2006-07									
Recurrent expenditure	809 892	552 998	805 914	217 147	211 618	65 465	32 801	46 833	2 754 408
Net capital expenditure	79	–	–	–	–	–	–	1 966	2 045
Total expenditure	809 971	552 998	805 914	217 147	211 618	65 465	32 801	48 799	2 756 453
2007-08									
Recurrent expenditure (e), (f)	896 931	617 591	876 921	225 237	228 150	70 220	36 328	53 034	3 017 739
Net capital expenditure	3 242	1 067	2 000	680	790	210	–	1 652	9 641
Total expenditure	900 173	618 657	878 921	225 917	228 940	70 430	36 328	54 686	3 027 380
2008-09									
Recurrent expenditure (e), (g), (h), (i)	1 400 118	918 989	1 097 383	315 399	292 013	91 552	49 543	58 963	4 224 328
Net capital expenditure	288	40	363	37	213	149	–	81	1 171
Total expenditure	1 400 406	919 029	1 097 746	315 437	292 226	91 701	49 543	59 045	4 225 500
2009-10									
Recurrent expenditure (e)	1 260 100	939 737	1 026 976	300 947	329 572	114 508	73 857	67 499	4 113 196
Net capital expenditure	11 423	8 133	9 247	2 648	2 873	915	689	296	36 225
Total expenditure	1 271 523	947 870	1 036 223	303 595	332 446	115 423	74 546	67 795	4 149 420
2010-11									

TABLE 3A.4

Table 3A.4 **Australian Government real expenditure on ECEC (child care) services (2013-14 dollars) (\$'000) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Recurrent expenditure (e)	1 388 135	1 018 058	1 091 702	327 235	341 063	116 617	86 483	85 033	4 454 326
Net capital expenditure	1 634	1 153	1 270	377	389	125	104	43	5 095
Total expenditure	1 389 768	1 019 211	1 092 972	327 611	341 453	116 742	86 588	85 075	4 459 421
2011-12									
Recurrent expenditure	1 560 954	1 103 532	1 181 020	365 154	361 158	114 825	95 636	69 416	4 851 694
Net capital expenditure	9 969	7 087	7 664	2 341	2 312	721	634	259	30 987
Total expenditure	1 570 923	1 110 619	1 188 683	367 495	363 470	115 546	96 270	69 675	4 882 681
2012-13									
Recurrent expenditure	1 761 247	1 250 235	1 288 497	416 710	399 406	118 220	108 439	66 705	5 409 458
Net capital expenditure	7 191	5 190	5 420	1 733	1 661	482	470	178	22 326
Total expenditure	1 768 439	1 255 425	1 293 917	418 442	401 067	118 702	108 909	66 884	5 431 784
2013-14									
Recurrent expenditure (j)	2 031 815	1 494 271	1 447 194	470 124	443 344	126 176	126 134	72 863	6 211 921
Net capital expenditure	6 130	4 544	4 487	1 439	1 356	381	401	146	18 882
Total expenditure (j)	2 037 945	1 498 815	1 451 680	471 563	444 700	126 557	126 535	73 009	6 230 803

- (a) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2013-14 dollars using the GGFCE chain price deflator (2013-14 = 100) (table 2A.51). See Chapter 2 (section 2.5-6) for details.
- (b) The Australian total for 2004-05 to 2008-09 does not equal the sum of the individual State and Territory amounts because there was a component of expenditure belonging to the Australian Government which could not be disaggregated by State and Territory.
- (c) Recurrent expenditure data include administration expenditure, other expenditure on service provision and financial support to families. These data include families receiving childcare benefit for formal services.
- (d) Recurrent expenditure excludes miscellaneous payments because they represent ad hoc amounts paid to child care providers independent of the regular Child Care Benefit (CCB) advance/acquit cycle that cannot be reported by service type or by jurisdiction. In 2004-05, represents the net amount paid to child care providers following variations due to over-advances of CCB. Net amount does not include any adjustments due to recovery of debts.

TABLE 3A.4

Table 3A.4 **Australian Government real expenditure on ECEC (child care) services (2013-14 dollars) (\$'000) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
(e)	In 2006-07, data for recurrent expenditure include an estimate of FaCSIA departmental expenditure. In 2007-08, data for recurrent expenditure include an estimate of Department of Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs (FaHCSIA) and Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations (DEEWR) departmental expenditure. In 2008-09, data for recurrent expenditure is based on departmental expenditure figures from the DEEWR Annual Report 2008-09, and includes a proportion of Centrelink expenditure 'infrastructure costs'.								
(f)	Includes Child Care Tax Rebate (CCTR) expenditure paid for 2006-07 to 28 October 2007. Previously, CCTR was paid as a rebate through the tax system.								
(g)	CCTR reported expenditure may include some double counting where customers were assessed for their CCTR entitlement and then later reassessed.								
(h)	Includes an estimate of CCTR expenditure for 2007-08.								
(i)	Due to machinery of Government changes, responsibility shifted from FaHCSIA to DEEWR (now Department of Education) in 2007-08.								
(j)	Due to machinery of Government changes, only 9.5 months of Department of Education expenses are included in 2013-14 recurrent expenditure and, therefore, total expenditure. Departmental expenses are a small component of recurrent expenditure.								

na Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Australian Government Department of Education (unpublished); Department of Human Services administrative data (unpublished).

TABLE 3A.5

Table 3A.5 **State and Territory government real expenditure on child care and preschool services (2013-14 dollars) (\$'000)**
(a), (b), (c)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (d), (e)</i>	<i>Qld (f)</i>	<i>WA (g)</i>	<i>SA (e), (h)</i>	<i>Tas (i)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (j)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2009-10									
Child care services	52 564	2 760	53 510	9 061	27 713	2 405	5 412	10 291	163 716
Preschool services	184 723	193 821	55 816	195 362	108 169	29 240	24 918	32 573	824 623
Total expenditure	237 287	210 230	109 327	204 423	135 882	31 646	30 330	42 863	1 001 988
2010-11									
Child care services	56 667	3 849	59 315	13 632	18 558	2 424	5 220	14 847	174 512
Preschool services	174 854	230 010	107 428	238 023	112 821	32 217	24 376	33 265	952 994
Total expenditure	231 521	245 992	166 743	251 655	131 378	34 641	29 595	48 111	1 139 636
2011-12									
Child care services	50 154	646	88 182	21 593	18 609	2 834	5 603	16 646	204 266
Preschool services	195 576	250 214	150 786	267 425	123 038	37 551	36 729	34 713	1 096 032
Total expenditure	245 730	250 860	238 968	289 018	141 647	40 385	42 332	51 359	1 300 298
2012-13									
Child care services	53 373	610	64 925	23 280	32 626	2 803	8 300	18 423	204 342
Preschool services	201 501	287 432	155 587	283 984	139 609	40 070	48 976	38 480	1 195 638
Total expenditure	254 874	299 653	220 512	307 264	172 235	42 873	57 276	56 903	1 411 590
2013-14									
Child care services	52 079	12 966	61 986	23 168	27 609	2 908	15 664	39 439	235 819
Preschool services	184 887	318 822	178 512	299 018	140 867	43 069	31 702	37 646	1 234 523
Total expenditure	236 967	331 788	240 498	322 186	168 476	45 977	47 366	77 085	1 470 343

(a) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2013-14 dollars using the GGFCE chain price deflator (2013-14 = 100) (table 2A.51). See Chapter 2 (section 2.5-6) for details.

(b) Expenditure estimates may not be strictly comparable over time or between jurisdictions. See source tables for footnotes.

(c) Data include recurrent and net capital expenditure.

TABLE 3A.5

Table 3A.5 **State and Territory government real expenditure on child care and preschool services (2013-14 dollars) (\$'000)**
(a), (b), (c)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (d), (e)</i>	<i>Qld (f)</i>	<i>WA (g)</i>	<i>SA (e), (h)</i>	<i>Tas (i)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (j)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
(d)	Victorian data for 2011-12 include actual expenditure in 2011-12 and committed unspent funds for 2011-12. Data for 2012-13 exclude funds committed in 2011-12 and expended in 2012-13. The increase child care expenditure in 2013-14 is primarily due to the allocation of Quality Assessment and Regulation expenditure across child care and preschool services. Previously, this was not apportioned across the two services but added to the total as one lump sum. 2013-14 expenditure also includes scholarships and incentives paid to educators employed in child care services (this includes long day care, family day care, outside school hours care [OSHC], occasional care and early intervention services).								
(e)	Total expenditure for Victoria and SA for some years includes administrative expenditure that is not able to be split by service type. The sum of child care and preschool may not add to 'total expenditure'.								
(f)	2012-13 expenditure on Queensland child care and preschool services has been revised since the previous Report.								
(g)	WA data for preschool service expenditure was affected by an increase in teachers, aides and salaries in 2010-11 and in 2013-14 data exclude amortisation of software of \$214 000.								
(h)	SA data for child care and preschool service expenditure from 2009-10 to 2013-14 have been affected by the realignment of play centres, play groups, children's centres and Learning Together at Home from preschool services to child care services. Also 2012-13 preschool service expenditure for SA has been revised since the previous Report to include expenditure funded from the National Partnership on Universal Access to Early Childhood Education (NP UAECE).								
(i)	Tasmanian child care and total expenditure for 2011-12 and 2012-13 have been revised since the previous Report. Tasmanian preschool administrative expenditure includes teacher salaries as all government preschools have teachers employed by the State Government and also includes funding for non-government preschools.								
(j)	The increase in 2013-14 child care services expenditure for the NT relates to the construction of Child and Family Centres under the Indigenous Early Childhood Development-Child and Family Centres Agreement								

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); tables 3A.60, 3A.67, 3A.74, 3A.81, 3A.88, 3A.95, 3A.102 and 3A.109.

TABLE 3A.6

Table 3A.6 **Australian Government funding to State and Territory governments under the *National Partnership Agreement on Universal Access to Early Childhood Education* (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Expenditure on <i>National Partnership on Universal Access to Early Childhood Education</i> funding										
Nominal \$										
2009-10	\$'000	21 579	15 323	34 656	7 700	5 236	1 540	924	1 540	88 498
2010-11	\$'000	26 869	19 303	29 488	9 700	6 596	1 940	1 164	1 940	97 000
2011-12	\$'000	82 269	59 103	90 288	29 700	20 196	5 940	3 564	5 940	297 000
2012-13	\$'000	137 898	109 534	97 597	47 602	30 927	10 415	7 080	5 947	447 000
2013-14	\$'000	39 416	78 324	67 987	43 842	27 289	10 033	5 155	1 536	273 582
Real expenditure (2013-14 \$)										
2009-10	\$'000	23 584	16 746	37 875	8 415	5 722	1 683	1 010	1 683	96 719
2010-11	\$'000	27 959	20 086	30 685	10 094	6 864	2 019	1 211	2 019	100 937
2011-12	\$'000	84 206	60 494	92 414	30 399	20 671	6 080	3 648	6 080	303 992
2012-13	\$'000	139 010	110 417	98 384	47 986	31 176	10 499	7 137	5 995	450 605
2013-14	\$'000	39 416	78 324	67 987	43 842	27 289	10 033	5 155	1 536	273 582

- (a) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2013-14 dollars using the GGFCE chain price deflator (2013-14 = 100) (table 2A.51). See Chapter 2 (section 2.5-6) for details.
- (b) This funding is supplied to states and territories by the Australian Government under the terms of the *National Partnership Agreement on Universal Access to Early Childhood Education* (until 2013-14 it was called the *National Partnership Agreement on Early Childhood Education*) and is not additional to expenditure recorded in tables 3A.4 and 3A.5. Funding may not be expended in the year of allocation.

Source: Australian Government Department of Education (unpublished).

TABLE 3A.7

Table 3A.7 **Comparability of expenditure — items included, 2013-14**

	<i>Aus Gov</i>	<i>NSW (a)</i>	<i>Vic (b)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (c)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (d)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (e)</i>
Superannuation	Yes	Yes	na	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Basis of estimate	Accrual	Accrual	na	Accrual	Accrual	Accrual	Funding	Accrual	Accrual
Workers compensation	Yes	Yes	na	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Payroll tax	No	Yes	na	No	No	No	No	No	No
Termination and long service leave	Yes	No	na	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Basis of estimate	Accrual	..	na	Actual	Accrual	..	Accrual	Actual	Actual
Sick leave	No	Yes	na	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Basis of estimate	..	Actual	na	..	Actual	Actual	Accrual	Actual	Actual
Depreciation	Yes	Yes	na	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Rent	Yes	Yes	na	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Utilities	Yes	Yes	na	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Umbrella department costs	No	Yes	na	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Basis of estimate	..	Dept formula	na	Activity based costing	Dept formula	..	Formula	Dept allocation	Dept formula

(a) A 6.5 per cent cost recovery rate is applied to calculate umbrella department costs.

(b) The Victorian government does not directly fund ECEC salary or operational expenses but instead funds services through contributory grants. For this reason expenditure data is not disaggregated into the funding components included in this table.

(c) Data for WA are provided by the Department of Local Government and Communities and the Department of Education. Preschool expenditure includes sick leave, but sick leave for child care expenditure is not included.

(d) Basis of estimate for umbrella department costs is derived by preschool student full time equivalents being apportioned over total school expenditure as per the National Schools Statistics Collection accrual statements.

(e) Termination costs are included. Long service leave costs are not included.

na Not available. **..** Not applicable

Source: Australian, State and Territory governments (unpublished).

TABLE 3A.8

Table 3A.8 **Children aged 0–12 years attending Australian Government Child Care Benefit (CCB) approved child care services (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2006										
Number of children										
0–5 years	no.	182 439	107 639	133 448	41 067	35 227	13 045	10 437	5 145	528 446
6–12 years	no.	65 902	64 215	71 195	17 398	32 373	6 585	6 735	3 288	267 691
All children	no.	248 341	171 854	204 643	58 465	67 600	19 630	17 172	8 433	796 137
Proportion of resident population										
0–5 years	%	35.2	28.9	42.5	26.6	32.9	35.9	42.3	24.4	34.1
6–12 years	%	10.6	14.2	18.5	9.0	23.7	14.2	22.8	14.0	14.2
All children	%	21.8	20.8	29.3	16.8	27.8	23.7	31.7	18.9	23.2
2008										
Number of children										
0–5 years	no.	164 379	100 925	124 259	36 888	34 059	12 206	8 108	3 896	484 721
6–12 years	no.	69 850	59 368	79 256	18 736	32 815	7 947	5 249	2 883	276 104
All children	no.	234 229	160 293	203 515	55 624	66 874	20 153	13 357	6 779	760 825
Proportion of resident population										
0–5 years	%	30.7	25.8	37.2	22.2	30.8	32.7	31.2	18.1	29.9
6–12 years	%	11.3	13.1	20.2	9.5	24.2	17.5	18.0	12.2	14.6
All children	%	20.4	19.0	28.0	15.4	27.2	24.3	24.2	15.0	21.7
2009										
Number of children										
0–5 years	no.	191 017	119 345	146 370	44 859	38 067	14 156	10 008	4 789	567 388
6–12 years	no.	67 313	62 110	70 787	16 729	28 787	7 708	5 430	2 354	260 993
All children	no.	258 330	181 455	217 157	61 588	66 854	21 864	15 438	7 143	828 381
Proportion of resident population										
0–5 years	%	34.8	29.7	42.0	25.8	33.7	37.1	37.3	21.9	33.9
6–12 years	%	10.9	13.7	17.8	8.4	21.4	17.1	18.7	9.9	13.8
All children	%	22.2	21.2	29.1	16.5	27.0	26.3	27.6	15.6	23.2
2010										
Number of children										
0–5 years	no.	208 474	133 639	155 653	48 063	41 220	14 937	11 245	4 894	616 611
6–12 years	no.	68 403	63 103	67 804	16 095	27 674	7 175	5 469	2 302	257 724
All children	no.	276 877	196 742	223 457	64 158	68 894	22 112	16 714	7 196	874 335
Proportion of resident population										
0–5 years	%	37.3	32.5	43.4	26.7	35.8	38.7	40.5	22.1	36.0
6–12 years	%	11.1	13.9	16.9	8.0	20.7	16.1	18.7	9.6	13.5
All children	%	23.6	22.7	29.4	16.8	27.7	26.6	29.3	15.6	24.2
2011										
Number of children										
0–5 years	no.	227 598	148 637	165 538	52 493	44 155	16 010	13 151	5 422	671 455
6–12 years	no.	76 184	65 778	70 547	17 552	28 237	7 238	6 264	2 545	274 079
All children	no.	303 782	214 415	236 085	70 045	72 392	23 248	19 415	7 967	945 534

TABLE 3A.8

Table 3A.8 **Children aged 0–12 years attending Australian Government Child Care Benefit (CCB) approved child care services (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Proportion of resident population										
0–5 years	%	40.3	35.5	45.6	28.5	37.9	41.6	46.2	24.5	38.7
6–12 years	%	12.3	14.4	17.4	8.6	21.1	16.3	21.3	10.6	14.3
All children	%	25.6	24.5	30.7	18.0	28.9	28.0	33.5	17.3	25.9
2012										
Number of children										
0–5 years	no.	229 337	151 589	164 967	53 814	44 130	15 456	13 045	5 409	676 280
6–12 years	no.	83 199	70 594	75 290	19 587	28 349	7 150	6 816	2 696	293 511
All children	no.	312 536	222 183	240 257	73 401	72 479	22 606	19 861	8 105	969 791
Proportion of resident population										
0–5 years	%	40.4	35.8	44.8	28.3	37.5	40.4	44.8	24.5	38.5
6–12 years	%	13.3	15.2	18.2	9.4	21.1	16.2	22.7	11.2	15.1
All children	%	26.2	25.0	30.8	18.4	28.8	27.4	33.5	17.5	26.2
2013										
Number of children										
0–5 years	no.	241 230	162 270	171 151	57 739	46 703	15 383	14 389	5 681	712 545
6–12 years	no.	92 436	78 518	80 326	22 655	30 375	6 997	7 414	2 601	320 669
All children	no.	333 666	240 788	251 477	80 394	77 078	22 380	21 803	8 282	1 033 214
Proportion of resident population										
0–5 years	%	42.2	37.3	45.7	29.2	39.2	40.6	47.4	25.4	39.8
6–12 years	%	14.6	16.6	19.1	10.5	22.5	16.0	24.0	10.7	16.2
All children	%	27.7	26.6	31.6	19.5	30.3	27.4	35.6	17.7	27.5
2014										
Number of children										
0–5 years	no.	254 294	176 581	177 112	60 134	48 115	15 360	15 421	5 826	749 408
6–12 years	no.	108 222	92 133	88 219	24 950	32 064	7 144	8 296	2 805	362 123
All children	no.	362 516	268 715	265 331	85 084	80 179	22 504	23 717	8 631	1 111 532
Proportion of resident population										
0–5 years	%	43.4	39.8	46.6	29.6	40.0	40.7	49.3	25.7	41.1
6–12 years	%	16.9	19.1	20.6	11.3	23.5	16.2	26.4	11.4	18.0
All children	%	29.6	29.1	32.8	20.0	31.3	27.5	37.8	18.3	29.0

(a) Data for 2006 are drawn from the respective AGCCCS, while data from 2008 onwards are drawn from Department of Education administrative data. Therefore data from 2008 onwards are not directly comparable to previous years due to the change in the source for data collection.

(b) Children can use more than one type of care. Children attending approved services in 2006 may be counted more than once if attending more than one service during the reference week. In 2008 and 2009, each child attending child care is counted once, even if they attend more than one type of care. From 2010 onwards children are counted once for each care type they use.

(c) Attendance counted as the number of children attending approved care in all services except vacation care during the weeks 23–29 March 2009, 17–24 February 2008 and 8–14 May 2006. The week in which vacation care attendance were measured varied due to different vacation care periods across Australia. Attendance for 2010 and onwards data relate to the March quarter.

Table 3A.8 **Children aged 0–12 years attending Australian Government Child Care Benefit (CCB) approved child care services (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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(d) Children from Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander play groups and enrichment programs were not included because ages are not collected for these children.

(e) Proportion of resident population estimated using the ABS ERP as at 31 December of the previous calendar year. ERP is based on the *2011 Census of Population and Housing*. Population and Australian Government data may be out of sequence due to different data collection periods.

Source: Australian Government Department of Education (unpublished) administrative data collection and *Australian Government Census of Child Care Services 2006*; table 3A.2.

TABLE 3A.9

Table 3A.9 **Children attending Australian Government CCB approved child care services, by age, 2014 (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Number of children attending Australian Government CCB approved child care services										
0 years	no.	8 191	7 691	7 276	2 433	1 964	698	669	267	29 034
1 year	no.	35 304	30 564	28 080	10 332	8 025	2 512	2 825	1 050	118 099
2 years	no.	55 663	38 631	38 036	14 369	10 364	3 308	3 407	1 351	164 339
3 years	no.	64 097	41 856	42 235	15 273	11 511	3 644	3 460	1 337	182 582
4 years	no.	59 390	35 212	37 892	10 914	9 798	3 061	3 027	1 077	159 738
5 years	no.	31 649	22 627	23 593	6 813	6 453	2 137	2 033	744	95 616
0–5 years	no.	254 294	176 581	177 112	60 134	48 115	15 360	15 421	5 826	749 408
6–12 years	no.	108 222	92 133	88 219	24 950	32 064	7 144	8 296	2 805	362 123
All children	no.	362 516	268 715	265 331	85 084	80 179	22 504	23 717	8 631	1 111 532
Proportion of population who are attending Australian Government CCB approved child care services										
0 years	%	8.1	10.3	11.5	7.1	9.7	11.5	12.0	6.8	9.4
1 year	%	36.2	39.9	44.1	30.1	40.1	40.7	53.0	26.4	38.4
2 years	%	57.1	52.3	60.2	42.5	51.8	52.6	65.4	35.8	54.1
3 years	%	66.3	57.5	67.2	45.5	58.1	58.4	67.2	36.2	60.7
4 years	%	61.3	48.1	59.5	32.5	48.8	47.9	59.1	29.2	52.8
5 years	%	32.9	31.2	37.0	20.3	32.1	32.8	41.3	20.3	31.7
0–5 years	%	43.4	39.8	46.6	29.6	40.0	40.7	49.3	25.7	41.1
6–12 years	%	16.9	19.1	20.6	11.3	23.5	16.2	26.4	11.4	18.0
All children	%	29.6	29.1	32.8	20.0	31.3	27.5	37.8	18.3	29.0

(a) Children can use more than one type of care and may be counted more than once for each type of care they use.

(b) Attendance data for 2014 relate to the March quarter.

(c) Proportion of population is estimated using the ABS ERP as at 31 December 2013, based on the 2011 *Census of Population and Housing*. Population and Australian Government data may be out of sequence due to difference in data collection periods.

Source: Australian Government Department of Education (unpublished) administrative data collection; table 3A.2.

TABLE 3A.10

Table 3A.10 **Children attending Australian Government CCB approved and State and Territory government funded and/or provided child care, 2013-14 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (d)</i>
Children attending Australian Government CCB approved child care services										
Number of children										
0–5 years	no.	254 294	176 581	177 112	60 134	48 115	15 360	15 421	5 826	749 408
6–12 years	no.	108 222	92 133	88 219	24 950	32 064	7 144	8 296	2 805	362 123
0–12 years	no.	362 516	268 714	265 331	85 084	80 179	22 504	23 717	8 631	1 111 531
Proportion of resident population										
0–5 years	%	43.4	39.8	46.6	29.6	40.0	40.7	49.3	25.7	41.1
6–12 years	%	16.9	19.1	20.6	11.3	23.5	16.2	26.4	11.4	18.0
0–12 years	%	29.6	29.1	32.8	20.0	31.3	27.5	37.8	18.3	29.0
Children attending State and Territory Government funded and/or provided child care services										
Number of children										
0–5 years	no.	na	na	1 249	na	3 500	382	na	na	5 131
6–12 years	no.	na	na	132	na	40	77	na	na	249
0–12 years	no.	na	na	1 381	na	3 540	459	na	na	5 380
Proportion of resident population										
0–5 years	%	na	na	0.3	na	2.9	1.0	na	na	0.3
6–12 years	%	na	na	–	na	–	0.2	na	na	–
0–12 years	%	na	na	0.2	na	1.4	0.6	na	na	0.1
Children attending Australian Government CCB approved and State and Territory Government funded and/or provided child care services (e)										
Number of children										
0–5 years	no.	254 294	176 581	178 361	60 134	51 615	15 742	15 421	5 826	754 539
6–12 years	no.	108 222	92 133	88 351	24 950	32 104	7 221	8 296	2 805	362 372
0–12 years	no.	362 516	268 714	266 712	85 084	83 719	22 963	23 717	8 631	1 116 911
Proportion of resident population										
0–5 years	%	43.4	39.8	46.9	29.6	42.9	41.8	49.3	25.7	41.3

TABLE 3A.10

Table 3A.10 **Children attending Australian Government CCB approved and State and Territory government funded and/or provided child care, 2013-14 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (d)</i>
6–12 years	%	16.9	19.1	20.6	11.3	23.6	16.4	26.4	11.4	18.0
0–12 years	%	29.6	29.1	33.0	20.0	32.7	28.1	37.8	18.3	29.1

(a) See source tables for footnotes.

(b) Proportion of resident population estimated using the ABS ERP as at 31 December 2013, based on the *2011 Census of Population and Housing*. Population and children attending child care data may be out of sequence due to difference in data collection periods.

(c) Reliable data from NSW Government funded child care services are unavailable from 2011-12. Previously, the Department has provided estimates for the years 2011-12 and 2012-13 to avoid a break in the series. These data are not considered accurate.

(d) Data for Australia are the total of the sum of the states and territories for which data are available, and should not be interpreted as national data.

(e) Where data could be reported by State and Territory governments (Queensland, SA and Tasmania) there may be some double counting of children across State and Territory, and Australian, government collections. For NSW, Victoria, WA, ACT and the NT, the total number of children attending child care services represents an undercount as data for State and Territory Government funded and/or provided services could not be reported.

na Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Australian, State and Territory governments (unpublished); tables 3A.2, 3A.8, 3A.62, 3A.69, 3A.76, 3A.83, 3A.90, 3A.97, 3A.104, 3A.111.

TABLE 3A.11

Table 3A.11 **Average attendance at Australian Government CCB approved child care services, children aged 0–12 years (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2010										
Long day care	hrs/wk	24.8	26.2	27.8	22.9	23.8	21.4	27.9	35.4	25.7
Family day care	hrs/wk	18.7	20.3	19.7	18.3	20.3	14.8	23.5	27.2	19.3
Vacation care	hrs/wk	29.4	28.9	30.7	29.4	26.5	24.6	31.7	40.2	29.3
OSHC (d)	hrs/wk	8.0	6.4	7.9	7.4	6.1	6.4	8.0	11.8	7.4
Occasional care	hrs/wk	12.1	9.2	13.0	10.3	11.4	10.3	14.4	–	11.2
In home care	hrs/wk	27.1	23.4	31.6	21.9	23.8	21.4	20.9	–	26.6
2011										
Long day care	hrs/wk	25.0	25.9	27.8	23.1	22.7	19.3	26.7	34.3	25.6
Family day care	hrs/wk	18.7	20.9	19.9	18.3	19.9	14.7	23.3	24.7	20.0
Vacation care	hrs/wk	28.3	27.2	28.3	28.6	25.9	23.9	29.2	39.6	28.9
OSHC (d)	hrs/wk	7.8	5.4	7.7	7.8	5.4	5.6	6.6	11.5	7.2
Occasional care	hrs/wk	12.1	8.2	13.1	11.1	10.9	10.8	13.3	–	9.9
In home care	hrs/wk	26.3	22.9	32.7	22.7	22.1	17.6	16.9	–	20.1
2012										
Long day care	hrs/wk	26.5	27.7	29.4	24.7	24.9	22.4	29.1	36.1	27.3
Family day care	hrs/wk	20.1	27.2	21.2	20.2	20.9	15.2	25.5	26.8	22.2
Vacation care	hrs/wk	28.7	28.4	30.3	29.3	26.5	24.4	29.3	40.1	28.9
OSHC (d)	hrs/wk	10.1	7.9	10.0	9.2	7.8	7.2	9.1	12.3	9.2
Occasional care	hrs/wk	13.0	9.6	14.3	11.8	11.5	12.2	17.6	–	12.2
In home care	hrs/wk	28.2	24.1	35.0	23.0	21.0	18.1	22.5	–	28.1
2013										
Long day care	hrs/wk	26.9	27.9	29.7	25.0	24.8	22.5	29.7	35.9	27.6
Family day care	hrs/wk	22.5	30.2	24.2	25.2	23.4	16.0	25.0	27.4	25.3
Vacation care	hrs/wk	28.7	28.5	30.6	29.0	25.9	24.4	30.3	40.6	28.9
OSHC (d)	hrs/wk	8.0	6.4	7.9	7.3	6.2	6.6	8.1	12.0	7.4
Occasional care	hrs/wk	13.3	8.6	13.5	11.2	8.8	12.4	16.5	–	11.4
In home care	hrs/wk	26.5	24.8	33.8	26.4	20.7	16.4	21.3	–	27.4
2014										
Long day care	hrs/wk	27.1	28.0	29.9	24.6	24.6	23.0	29.3	35.1	27.7
Family day care	hrs/wk	27.5	34.2	27.0	27.1	28.0	15.7	27.6	28.3	29.5
Vacation care	hrs/wk	28.4	27.7	29.9	28.7	25.4	24.4	29.7	39.3	28.4
OSHC (d)	hrs/wk	10.2	7.8	10.1	8.8	7.7	7.3	9.1	12.3	9.3
Occasional care	hrs/wk	13.8	8.4	11.6	10.6	10.7	15.2	18.6	–	11.4
In home care	hrs/wk	24.3	23.2	31.4	24.8	21.3	16.6	44.1	–	25.7

(a) Average attendance hours are defined as the total hours attended within each sector and dividing by the number of children who attended in the reference week (excludes allowable absences).

(b) Children can use more than one type of care. Children attending approved services may be counted more than once if attending more than one service during the reference period.

(c) Data are for the March quarter each year.

(d) OSHC includes before school hours care and after school hours care.

Table 3A.11 Average attendance at Australian Government CCB approved child care services, children aged 0–12 years (a), (b), (c)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Australian Government Department of Education (unpublished) administrative data collection.

TABLE 3A.12

Table 3A.12 Representation of special needs groups attending Australian Government CCB approved child care services (per cent), by age group (a), (b), (c)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Children from non-English speaking backgrounds (NESB)									
Children aged 0–5 in child care services, 2013	23.0	25.6	9.7	14.3	12.4	3.9	17.0	12.5	18.5
Children aged 0–5 in the community, 2011	25.0	24.8	14.1	18.9	16.7	8.1	20.8	38.7	21.2
Children aged 6–12 in child care services, 2013	17.6	23.2	7.8	11.2	7.3	2.5	14.4	7.1	14.8
Children aged 6–12 in the community, 2011	22.5	22.1	12.4	17.2	14.8	6.7	17.7	41.1	19.0
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children									
Children aged 0–5 in child care services, 2013	3.1	0.9	4.3	2.8	1.9	5.9	1.4	11.2	2.9
Children aged 0–5 in child care services, 2014	2.8	0.8	4.1	2.5	1.7	5.6	1.2	8.9	2.6
Children aged 0–5 in the community, 2013	5.3	1.7	8.0	6.2	4.6	9.7	2.8	38.6	5.5
Children aged 6–12 in child care services, 2013	2.1	0.6	3.3	2.1	1.7	5.2	1.3	13.0	2.1
Children aged 6–12 in child care services, 2014	1.9	0.7	3.3	2.3	1.6	4.8	1.1	11.4	2.1
Children aged 6–12 in the community, 2013	5.5	1.6	7.8	6.7	4.4	9.0	2.8	44.4	5.6
Children from low-income families									
Children aged 0–5 in child care services, 2013	25.7	25.7	28.8	22.1	24.1	30.0	8.2	14.9	25.6
Children aged 0–5 in child care services, 2014	16.0	13.8	16.3	12.6	14.3	16.9	5.8	9.7	15.0
Children aged 0–5 in the community, 2011-12	22.2	17.6	23.5	14.1	24.0	28.3	8.9	15.9	20.4
Children aged 6–12 in child care services, 2013	21.1	27.4	24.9	23.5	23.0	26.5	6.3	13.3	23.6
Children aged 6–12 in child care services, 2014	7.2	7.8	8.0	7.5	9.6	8.7	2.6	5.3	7.7
Children aged 6–12 in the community, 2011-12	22.9	23.1	19.6	13.5	19.9	25.6	6.6	28.5	20.9
Children with disability									
Children aged 0–5 in child care services, 2013	4.0	2.3	2.1	2.0	3.4	2.0	2.6	2.8	2.9
Children aged 0–5 in the community, 2012	4.1	4.0	3.3	4.1	6.2	6.4	4.0	3.3	4.1
Children aged 6–12 in child care services, 2013	3.4	2.8	2.8	2.5	5.5	3.4	3.3	8.2	3.3
Children aged 6–12 in the community, 2012	9.3	8.2	9.5	10.3	7.5	11.3	10.4	6.3	9.0
Children from regional areas									
Children aged 0–5 in child care services, 2013	23.4	20.7	30.9	15.7	17.2	99.1	0.1	78.4	25.2
Children aged 0–5 in child care services, 2014	23.0	19.4	30.1	15.4	15.9	99.2	0.5	76.7	24.3
Children aged 0–5 in the community, 2013	23.8	22.9	35.2	16.8	22.8	98.2	0.2	52.1	26.6
Children aged 6–12 in child care services, 2013	19.0	16.1	26.9	10.9	13.7	99.3	–	86.4	21.1
Children aged 6–12 in child care services, 2014	17.2	13.8	26.2	11.2	13.2	99.6	–	82.2	19.6
Children aged 6–12 in the community, 2013	26.9	25.2	36.8	18.5	25.1	98.1	0.2	49.1	29.0
Children from remote areas									
Children aged 0–5 in child care services, 2013	0.2	–	1.1	4.1	1.9	0.9	..	21.6	1.0
Children aged 0–5 in child care services, 2014	0.2	–	1.2	4.4	2.4	0.9	..	21.5	1.0
Children aged 0–5 in the community, 2013	0.6	0.1	3.7	7.0	3.9	1.8	..	47.9	2.7
Children aged 6–12 in child care services, 2013	0.1	–	0.8	2.0	0.8	0.7	..	13.6	0.6
Children aged 6–12 in child care services, 2014	0.1	–	0.7	2.1	1.1	0.4	..	18.0	0.6
Children aged 6–12 in the community, 2013	0.6	0.1	3.4	7.2	4.0	1.9	..	50.9	2.7

(a) Refer to table 3A.13 for complete footnotes.

Table 3A.12 Representation of special needs groups attending Australian Government CCB approved child care services (per cent), by age group (a), (b), (c)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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(b) Excludes children aged 6–12 years attending occasional care services. The number of children aged 6–12 years using occasional care services were too small to be included here.

(c) Data in italics have relative standard errors greater than 25 per cent and need to be used with caution.

.. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Australian Government Department of Education (unpublished) *National Early Childhood Education and Care Workforce Census, 2013* and administrative data collection; ABS (unpublished) *Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia, 2011-12*, Cat. no. 6523.0; *2011 Census of Population and Housing, Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia: Summary of Findings, 2012*, Cat. no. 4430.0; *Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001 to 2026 (Series B)*, Cat. no. 3238.0; *Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia, 2013*, Cat. no. 3235.0, Canberra.

TABLE 3A.13

Table 3A.13 Representation of special needs groups attending Australian Government CCB approved child care services, children aged 0–12 (per cent) (a), (b), (c)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Children from NESB (d), (e)									
Representation in child care services									
2004	17.4	13.5	6.3	7.9	6.9	3.4	12.1	8.1	11.6
2006	17.0	12.8	5.1	6.4	8.0	2.5	9.7	8.5	10.9
2008-09	18.0	17.2	7.3	9.7	9.3	4.2	10.3	11.5	13.2
2010	19.7	17.2	6.5	9.8	7.8	3.2	13.1	11.0	13.7
2013	21.3	24.8	9.0	13.4	10.4	3.5	16.0	10.6	17.3
Representation in the community, 2011 (e)	23.7	23.4	13.2	18.0	15.7	7.3	19.2	40.0	20.0
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children (f)									
Representation in child care services									
2013	2.8	0.8	4.0	2.6	1.8	5.7	1.4	11.8	2.6
2014	2.6	0.8	3.8	2.5	1.6	5.3	1.2	9.7	2.4
Representation in the community, 2013 (f)	5.4	1.6	7.9	6.4	4.5	9.3	2.8	41.6	5.6
Children from low-income families (g)									
Representation in child care services									
2006	25.2	26.5	28.6	27.6	29.3	29.1	10.4	17.5	26.6
2008-09	24.4	23.7	24.7	22.7	24.6	24.8	9.6	16.2	23.9
2010	24.1	24.0	24.9	22.7	24.1	24.8	8.8	14.4	23.9
2013	24.4	26.2	27.5	22.5	23.6	28.9	7.6	14.4	25.0
2014	13.4	11.8	13.5	11.1	12.4	14.3	4.7	8.3	12.6
Representation in the community, 2011-12 (g)	22.5	20.4	21.4	13.8	21.9	26.9	7.8	22.5	20.7
Children with disability (h)									
Representation in child care services									
2004	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.7	3.5	2.2	2.1	2.4	2.1
2006	3.1	2.4	2.2	2.5	3.8	2.3	1.8	3.7	2.7
2008-09	3.8	2.5	2.6	2.5	5.5	2.7	1.9	3.7	3.2
2010	3.3	2.2	1.9	2.2	3.6	2.0	1.9	2.7	2.6
2013	3.8	2.5	2.4	2.1	4.2	2.4	2.8	4.7	3.0
Representation in the community, 2012 (h)	6.8	6.3	6.4	7.4	6.7	9.3	7.0	4.0	6.7
Children from regional and remote areas (i)									
Regional									
Representation in child care services (j)									
2006	25.6	25.0	36.6	18.9	17.9	99.4	0.1	77.3	29.0
2008-09	26.3	24.6	32.5	20.5	19.4	99.2	0.1	79.1	28.5
2010	26.0	23.6	32.4	20.6	18.7	100.4	186.0	79.9	28.0
2013	22.3	19.3	29.8	14.5	15.9	100.3	21.0	81.1	24.1
2014	21.4	17.6	28.9	14.2	14.8	100.5	77.0	78.5	22.9
Representation in the community, 2013 (i)	25.4	24.1	36.1	17.7	24.0	98.1	0.2	50.5	27.9

Table 3A.13 Representation of special needs groups attending Australian Government CCB approved child care services, children aged 0–12 (per cent) (a), (b), (c)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Remote									
Representation in child care services									
2006	0.3	–	1.3	3.7	2.0	0.6	..	22.7	1.1
2008-09	0.2	–	1.1	3.4	1.7	0.8	..	21.0	1.0
2010	0.2	–	1.2	3.3	1.8	0.6	..	20.2	0.9
2013	0.2	–	1.0	3.5	1.5	0.9	..	19.1	0.9
2014	0.2	–	1.0	3.7	1.9	0.7	..	20.4	0.9
Representation in the community, 2013 (i)	0.6	0.1	3.5	7.1	3.9	1.9	..	49.5	2.7

- (a) Data in italics have relative standard errors above 25 per cent, and need to be used with caution.
- (b) Data for 2004 and 2006 are drawn from the respective AGCCCS, while data for 2008-09 are drawn from the AGCCPS and DEEWR administrative data. Data from 2008-09 are not comparable to previous years due to the change in the source for data collection.
- (c) Children attending approved services in 2004, 2006, 2010 and 2013 may be counted more than once if attending more than one service during the reference week. In 2008-09, children are counted once for each care type they used.
- (d) Excludes Aboriginal playgroups and enrichment programs and mobile and toy library services, as data from these service types were not available.
- (e) Children from NESB in child care services are children who speak, or whose parent/guardian speak a language other than English at home. Data on representation in child care services are from the *2013 National Early Childhood Education and Care Workforce Census*. Data on representation in the community refer to the proportion of children who do not speak English as their main language at home as estimated from the *ABS 2011 Census of Population and Housing*.
- (f) Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children in child care services are children who child care services identified as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin. Data on representation in child care services are from Australian Government administrative data for the March quarter. The representation in the community data are derived from the *ABS Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians*, for 30 June 2013.
- (g) Children from low income families include those families in receipt of the maximum rate of Child Care Benefit (CCB). The maximum CCB rate was \$31 755 in 2003-04, \$33 361 in 2005-06, \$35 478 in 2007-08, \$36 573 in 2008-09, \$37 960 in 2009-10 and \$39 785 in 2011-12. Data on representation in child care services are from Australian Government administrative data for the March quarter. The data showing representation children from low income families in the community are drawn from *ABS Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia, 2011-12*.
- (h) Children with disability in child care services are children who child care services identify as having continuing disability including intellectual, sensory or physical impairment. Data on representation in child care services are from the *2013 National Early Childhood Education and Care Workforce Census*. Data on representation in the community refer to children with any limitation, restriction or impairment, which has lasted, or is likely to last, for at least six months and restricts everyday activities. These data were obtained from *ABS Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia, 2012*.
- (i) Regional and remote areas are based upon the ABS' Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) 2011. Regional areas include inner regional and outer regional areas. Remote areas include remote and very remote areas. Children can use care in multiple regions and states and territories, and may be counted in more than one region. Data on representation in child care services are from Australian Government administrative data for the March quarter. Data on representation in the community are estimated from unpublished ABS population data. They are for 30 June 2013 and are preliminary.

Table 3A.13 Representation of special needs groups attending Australian Government CCB approved child care services, children aged 0–12 (per cent) (a), (b), (c)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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(j) The proportion of children from regional areas in child care services can exceed 100 per cent. This may occur because although the number of children in child care services is a unique count for each state and territory, children can be counted in more than one remoteness area.

.. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Australian Government Department of Education (unpublished) *National Early Childhood Education and Care Workforce Census, 2013*; administrative data collection, *Australian Government Census of Child Care Services 2006* and *Australian Government Child Care Provider Survey 2007-08*; FaCSIA (unpublished) *Australian Government Census of Child Care Services 2004*; ABS (unpublished) *Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia, 2011-12*, Cat. no. 6523.0; *2011 Census of Population and Housing, Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia, 2012 TableBuilder*, Cat. no. 4430.0; *Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001 to 2026*, Cat. no. 3238.0; *Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia, 2013*, Cat. no. 3235.0.

TABLE 3A.14

Table 3A.14 **Representation of children from special needs groups in child care and preschool programs, 2013 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (f)</i>	<i>Vic (g)</i>	<i>Qld (h)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (i)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (j)</i>	<i>Aust (k)</i>
Children from NESB										
Child care services										
Number of children aged 0–12 years	no.	na	na	96	na	260	7	na	na	363
Representation in child care services	%	na	na	7.0	na	7.3	1.5	na	na	6.7
Representation of children aged 0–12 years in the community, 2011	%	23.7	23.4	13.2	18.0	15.7	7.3	19.2	40.0	20.0
Preschool programs										
Number of children aged 3–5 years (l)	no.	9 086	9 437	4 014	na	1 910	195	1 253	na	25 895
Representation in preschool programs	%	17.0	12.8	8.1	na	10.5	2.9	27.6	na	10.6
Number of children in the YBFS	no.	6 820	9 437	3 975	na	1 790	195	1 187	na	23 404
Representation in preschool programs in the YBFS	%	17.8	12.9	8.2	na	10.2	2.9	27.6	na	10.5
Representation of children aged 3–5 years in the community, 2011	%	23.7	23.4	13.2	17.7	15.4	7.4	19.6	39.3	20.0
Children with disability										
Child care services										
Number of children aged 0–12 years (m)	no.	na	na	100	na	140	8	na	na	248
Representation in child care services	%	na	na	7.2	na	4.0	1.7	na	na	4.6
Representation of children aged 0–12 years in the community, 2012	%	6.8	6.3	6.4	7.4	6.7	9.3	7.0	4.0	6.7
Preschool programs										
Number of children aged 3–5 years (l), (m)	no.	5 164	3 033	1 290	1 110	2 390	309	223	176	13 695
Representation in preschool programs	%	9.6	4.1	2.6	3.1	13.2	4.6	4.9	4.9	5.6
Number of children in the YBFS	no.	4 085	3 033	1 193	1 016	2 310	309	153	112	12 211
Representation in preschool programs in the YBFS	%	10.7	4.2	2.5	3.1	13.2	4.6	3.6	3.4	5.5

TABLE 3A.14

Table 3A.14 **Representation of children from special needs groups in child care and preschool programs, 2013 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (f)</i>	<i>Vic (g)</i>	<i>Qld (h)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (i)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (j)</i>	<i>Aust (k)</i>
Representation of children aged 3–5 years in the community, 2012	%	6.2	6.9	4.2	7.1	9.2	9.0	4.7	np	6.2
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children										
Child care services										
Number of children aged 0–12 years	no.	na	na	227	na	110	19	na	na	356
Representation in child care services	%	na	na	16.4	na	3.1	4.1	na	na	6.6
Representation of children aged 0–12 years in the community, 2013	%	5.4	1.6	7.9	6.4	4.5	9.3	2.8	41.6	5.6
Preschool programs										
Number of children aged 3–5 years	no.	4 902	1 084	3 641	2 271	1 479	575	192	1 565	15 710
Representation in preschool programs	%	4.5	1.3	5.2	6.6	7.6	8.3	2.8	39.7	4.7
Number of children in the YBFS	no.	3 121	982	3 318	2 094	902	563	129	1 286	12 400
Representation in preschool programs in the YBFS	%	4.5	1.3	5.3	6.4	5.4	8.4	2.4	38.1	4.5
Representation of children aged 3–5 years in the community, 2013	%	5.3	1.7	8.0	6.3	4.6	9.8	2.7	40.0	5.6
Children from regional areas										
Child care services										
Number of children aged 0–12 years	no.	na	na	576	na	1 230	475	na	na	2 281
Representation in child care services	%	na	na	41.7	na	34.7	103.5	na	na	42.4
Representation of children aged 0–12 years in the community, 2013	%	25.4	24.1	36.1	17.7	24.0	98.1	0.2	50.5	27.9
Preschool programs										
Number of children aged 3–5 years	no.	32 453	19 879	23 019	6 079	4 542	6 857	201	1 998	95 027
Representation in preschool programs	%	29.9	23.7	33.2	17.8	23.5	98.5	3.0	50.7	28.5
Number of children in the YBFS	no.	19 908	18 412	20 788	5 851	4 029	6 638	168	1 799	77 586

TABLE 3A.14

Table 3A.14 **Representation of children from special needs groups in child care and preschool programs, 2013 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	Unit	NSW (f)	Vic (g)	Qld (h)	WA	SA (i)	Tas	ACT	NT (j)	Aust (k)
Representation in preschool programs in the YBFS	%	28.6	24.2	33.5	17.8	24.1	98.5	3.1	53.3	28.4
Representation of children aged 3–5 years in the community, 2013	%	25.1	23.9	35.7	17.3	23.9	98.2	0.2	50.3	27.6
Children from remote areas										
Child care services										
Number of children aged 0–12 years	no.	na	na	473	na	490	–	..	na	963
Representation in child care services	%	na	na	34.3	na	13.8	–	..	na	17.9
Representation of children aged 0–12 years in the community, 2013	%	0.6	0.1	3.5	7.1	3.9	1.9	..	49.5	2.7
Preschool programs										
Number of children aged 3–5 years	no.	898	34	2 086	2 567	807	102	..	1 860	8 361
Representation in preschool programs	%	0.8	–	3.0	7.5	4.2	1.5	..	47.2	2.5
Number of children in the YBFS	no.	557	34	1 816	2 459	673	98	..	1 515	7 161
Representation in preschool programs in the YBFS	%	0.8	–	2.9	7.5	4.0	1.5	..	44.9	2.6
Representation of children aged 3–5 years in the community, 2013	%	0.6	0.1	3.7	7.2	3.9	1.8	..	49.7	2.7

(a) Preschool data for children from NESB and children with disability are from State and Territory governments (for July/August 2013) and cover State and Territory government funded and/or provided services. These data for NSW do not include children receiving a preschool program from a long day care centre. Preschool data for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children and children from regional and remote areas are from the National Early Childhood Education and Care (NECECC) (August 2013) published by ABS in *Preschool Education, Australia, 2013*. Data from the NECECC include children receiving a preschool program from a long day centre and relate to both Government funded and unfunded programs. Due to the different data sources for preschool data for special needs groups, caution should be used when making comparisons across special needs groups. All child care data are from State and Territory governments and represent children from special needs groups in State and Territory government funded and/or provided child care. Only Queensland, SA and Tasmania can report data on child care usage in State and Territory government funded and/or provided child care services. The majority of child care usage data are reported by the Australian Government (for CCB approved child care services). See tables 3A.12 and 3A.13.

Table 3A.14 Representation of children from special needs groups in child care and preschool programs, 2013 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (f)</i>	<i>Vic (g)</i>	<i>Qld (h)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (i)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (j)</i>	<i>Aust (k)</i>
(b)	Data for children from NESB and children with disability in a preschool program include only State and Territory government funded or provided preschool services. Data on preschool programs for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children and children from regional and remote areas include preschool programs as defined by the scope of the NECECC. This means preschool programs are included irrespective of the type of institution that provides it or whether it is government funded or privately provided. Regional and remote areas are based upon the ABS' Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) 2011.									
(c)	Data on children enrolled in preschool programs are for July/August 2013. An exception to this is SA data for children from NESB and children with disability which are reported for May 2014 due to the transition from a quarterly intake of preschool enrolments causing abnormal enrolment numbers in 2013. All child care usage data represent July/August/September 2013.									
(d)	Children in preschool programs includes children aged 3–5 years on 1 July 2013. However, some 3 year old children attending a preschool program may not be included in the NECECC and therefore data may represent an under count. Data for children enrolled in the YBFS include children aged 4 and 5 years on 1 July and exclude children aged 5 years old who were enrolled in a preschool program in the previous year as a 4 year old. The YBFS population is an estimate of a single year cohort for the population that will transition to full time schooling in the following year. Children in child care include children aged 0–12 years.									
(e)	Data for the representation in the community for children from NESB are estimated from the ABS 2011 Census of Population and Housing. Data for the representation of children with disability in the community were obtained from ABS Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia, 2012, while Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander data are from the ABS Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001-2026. Data for the representation of children from regional and remote areas in the community are estimated using unpublished population data from the ABS. Data are for 30 June 2013 and are preliminary. Regional and remote areas are based upon the ABS' Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) 2011. Regional areas include inner regional and outer regional areas. Remote areas include remote and very remote areas. Due to the various data sources used in different years caution should be used when making comparisons with data from earlier years in previous Reports.									
(f)	Not all children undertaking a preschool program in a long day care setting in NSW are captured in the relevant data collections, resulting in an undercount for NSW.									
(g)	Victorian data for children from NESB and with disability in preschool programs only include the 3 year old children who have been approved to attend funded 4 year old kindergarten programs, and so do not include children in programs for 3 year olds.									
(h)	Queensland child care data refer to children enrolled in funded child care services i.e. occasional care (limited hours care) and vacation care (Vacation Access Care) services only.									
(i)	SA data should be used with caution as enrolment numbers in Government funded preschools in 2013 were affected by the transition from a quarterly intake to a single annual intake.									
(j)	Preschool data for children with disability in the NT include some children aged greater than 5 years.									

Table 3A.14 **Representation of children from special needs groups in child care and preschool programs, 2013 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (f)</i>	<i>Vic (g)</i>	<i>Qld (h)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (i)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (j)</i>	<i>Aust (k)</i>
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(k) Data for Australia for children from NESB enrolled in a preschool program, are the total of the sum of the states and territories for which data are available, and should not be interpreted as national data.

(l) Data exclude innovative or flexible services that receive direct funding from the Australian Government and are targeted towards children from these groups. Data for Tasmania only include children enrolled in preschool in non-government school settings.

(m) Data on children with disability are not directly comparable because the definition of disability varies across jurisdictions.

na Not available. **..** Not applicable. **np** Not published.

Source: ABS (unpublished TableBuilder) *Preschool Education, Australia, 2013*, Cat. no. 4240.0; (unpublished) *2011 Census of Population and Housing*; (unpublished) *Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia, 2012 TableBuilder*, Cat. no. 4430.0; (2014) *Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001 to 2026*, Cat. no. 3238.0; (unpublished) *Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia, 2013*, Cat. no. 3235.0, Canberra; State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 3A.15 Children aged 4 and 5 years enrolled in and attending a preschool program in the year before full time schooling (YBFS) who are disadvantaged (a) (b)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (d), (e)</i>	<i>WA (e)</i>	<i>SA (f)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (g)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (h)</i>
2012										
Children aged 4 and 5 years who are disadvantaged										
Enrolled in the YBFS	no.	12 659	11 023	np	3 697	4 787	2 098	113	986	35 363
Attending in the YBFS	no.	12 228	10 356	np	np	4 700	2 058	np	830	30 172
Children aged 4 and 5 years										
Enrolled in the YBFS	no.	62 744	73 842	52 803	32 043	18 837	6 646	5 006	3 222	255 143
Attending in the YBFS	no.	61 378	70 551	51 394	32 033	18 579	6 543	4 902	2 908	248 288
Proportion of children aged 4 and 5 years who are disadvantaged										
Enrolled in the YBFS	%	20.2	14.9	np	11.5	25.4	31.6	2.3	30.6	13.9
Attending in the YBFS	%	19.9	14.7	np	np	25.3	31.5	np	28.5	12.2
2013										
Children aged 4 and 5 years who are disadvantaged										
Enrolled in the YBFS	no.	15 129	12 163	10 396	3 912	3 998	2 283	96	857	48 823
Attending in the YBFS	no.	14 759	11 450	10 135	3 912	3 934	2 222	91	645	47 150
Children aged 4 and 5 years										
Enrolled in the YBFS	no.	69 667	76 048	62 047	32 834	16 684	6 741	5 425	3 374	272 810
Attending in the YBFS	no.	68 395	72 848	60 605	32 818	16 485	6 596	5 335	2 979	266 062
Proportion of children aged 4 and 5 years who are disadvantaged										
Enrolled in the YBFS	%	21.7	16.0	16.8	11.9	24.0	33.9	1.8	25.4	17.9
Attending in the YBFS	%	21.6	15.7	16.7	11.9	23.9	33.7	1.7	21.7	17.7
Community representation of children aged 4 and 5 years old who are disadvantaged (i)										
	%	23.6	16.6	18.8	13.0	23.9	33.2	1.3	34.3	19.7

(a) Data for children enrolled in the YBFS include children aged 4 and 5 years on 1 July and exclude children aged 5 years old who were enrolled in a preschool program in the previous year as a 4 year old. The YBFS population is an estimate of a single year cohort for the population that will transition to full time schooling in the following year.

(b) Disadvantage is defined for this measure to be children residing in an area with a SEIFA IRSD quintile of 1. SEIFA IRSD has been derived at the Statistical Area Level 1 and disaggregated into quintiles. Areas with a SEIFA IRSD quintile of 1 are not evenly distributed across Australia.

Table 3A.15 Children aged 4 and 5 years enrolled in and attending a preschool program in the year before full time schooling (YBFS) who are disadvantaged (a) (b)

<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (d), (e)</i>	<i>WA (e)</i>	<i>SA (f)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (g)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (h)</i>
(c)	Not all children undertaking a preschool program in a long day care setting in NSW are captured in the collection, resulting in an undercount for NSW.								
(d)	2012 child level enrolment and attendance data for Queensland were not available and episode of enrolment and attendance data were used instead. An episode is a record of enrolment or attendance at a preschool program. Children may be enrolled in or attend more than one preschool program so will be counted more than once in episode counts where they are enrolled in or attend more than one preschool program. These data are included in the national total. Care should be taken when comparing Queensland data from 2012 to 2013.								
(e)	Care should be taken when interpreting 2013 Queensland and WA data as there may be some duplication of children across different provider types. This is due to the inclusion of child aggregate data from some service providers. In WA, 2012 attendance rates have been applied to enrolment counts to estimate the number of children attending. These figures are indicative only. For 2013 WA preschool attendance data have been used as a proxy for enrolment data.								
(f)	SA 2013 data may not be fully comparable with 2012 data. Enrolment numbers in Government funded preschools in 2013 were affected by the transition from a quarterly intake to a single annual intake.								
(g)	2012 totals for the ACT exclude data for preschools within independent schools, which were unavailable.								
(h)	Data for Australia for children aged 4 and 5 years attending in the YBFS who are disadvantaged are the total of the sum of the states and territories for which data are available.								
(i)	The proportion of 4 and 5 year olds in the community who are disadvantaged (reside in SEIFA IRSD quintile of 1). Estimates are preliminary for 30 June 2013 and have been aggregated based on Statistical Areas Level 1.								

np Not published.

Source: Derived from ABS 2013 and 2014, *Preschool Education, Australia, 2012 and 2013*, Cat. no. 4240.0; (unpublished) *Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia, 2013* (Cat. no. 3235.0), Canberra.

TABLE 3A.16

Table 3A.16 **Children enrolled in a preschool program, by sector and age (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic (d)</i>	<i>Qld (e)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (f)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (g)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (h)</i>
2012										
Children aged 4 and 5 years enrolled in a preschool program in the YBFS										
Government preschool	no.	5 186	10 441	2 072	22 958	13 313	4 852	3 488	2 898	65 208
Non-government preschool	no.	24 879	37 837	17 944	8 259	1 191	1 512	–	193	91 815
Total preschool (i)	no.	30 565	48 319	20 016	31 231	14 551	6 370	3 554	3 107	157 713
Preschool program within a long day care centre	no.	32 179	25 523	32 787	812	4 286	276	1 452	115	97 430
Total	no.	62 744	73 842	52 803	32 043	18 837	6 646	5 006	3 222	255 143
Proportion of children enrolled in a preschool program in the YBFS (j)										
Government preschool	%	5.5	14.6	3.3	70.6	67.0	74.7	73.5	78.6	22.0
Non-government preschool	%	26.2	53.1	28.7	25.4	6.0	23.3	–	5.2	31.0
Total preschool (i)	%	32.2	67.8	32.0	96.1	73.2	98.0	74.9	84.3	53.3
Preschool program within a long day care centre	%	33.9	35.8	52.5	2.5	21.6	4.2	30.6	3.1	32.9
Total	%	66.0	103.6	84.5	98.6	94.8	102.3	105.4	87.4	86.2
Children aged 3 years enrolled in a preschool program (k)										
Government preschool	no.	740	3	34	206	2 856	–	183	262	4 284
Non-government preschool	no.	13 580	12	1 667	25	344	np	–	85	15 713
Total preschool (i)	no.	14 445	15	1 701	231	3 200	np	190	348	20 130
Preschool program within a long day care centre	no.	22 526	3 726	3 816	1 120	1 900	np	530	3	33 621
Total	no.	36 971	3 741	5 517	1 351	5 100	221	720	351	53 972
Proportion of 3 year old children enrolled in a preschool program (k), (l)										
Government preschool	%	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.6	14.2	–	3.7	7.0	1.4
Non-government preschool	%	14.1	0.0	2.6	0.1	1.7	np	–	2.3	5.2
Total preschool (i)	%	15.0	0.0	2.7	0.7	15.9	np	3.8	9.3	6.7
Preschool program within a long day care centre	%	23.3	5.2	6.0	3.5	9.4	np	10.6	0.1	11.2
Total	%	38.3	5.2	8.7	4.2	25.4	3.4	14.4	9.4	18.0
Children enrolled in a preschool program, by age										

TABLE 3A.16

Table 3A.16 **Children enrolled in a preschool program, by sector and age (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic (d)</i>	<i>Qld (e)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (f)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (g)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (h)</i>
3 year olds	no.	36 971	3 741	5 517	1 351	5 100	221	720	351	53 972
4 year olds	no.	55 946	53 639	49 516	31 818	18 439	3 510	4 060	3 112	220 040
5 year olds	no.	13 967	23 368	3 287	368	436	3 207	1 106	257	45 996
Proportion of children enrolled in a preschool program, by age (m)										
3 year olds	%	38.3	5.2	8.7	4.2	25.4	3.4	14.4	9.4	18.0
4 year olds	%	58.9	75.2	79.2	97.9	92.8	54.0	85.5	84.4	74.3
5 year olds	%	15.0	33.6	5.4	1.2	2.2	50.6	24.2	7.2	15.9
Estimated resident population at 30 June, by age (n)										
3 year olds	no.	96 515	71 988	63 358	32 419	20 106	6 557	5 010	3 731	299 712
4 year olds	no.	95 001	71 294	62 486	32 499	19 874	6 498	4 748	3 686	296 118
5 year olds	no.	92 883	69 631	60 831	31 753	19 410	6 340	4 579	3 570	289 024
2013										
Children aged 4 and 5 years enrolled in a preschool program in the YBFS										
Government preschool	no.	5 013	9 996	1 687	22 813	10 469	4 897	3 119	2 767	60 768
Non-government preschool	no.	24 781	36 224	17 497	8 301	930	1 458	182	222	89 597
Total preschool (i)	no.	30 260	46 291	19 188	31 119	11 458	6 369	3 370	3 014	151 071
Preschool program within a long day care centre	no.	37 607	27 086	41 665	651	4 345	302	1 455	164	113 269
Total (j)	no.	69 667	76 048	62 047	32 834	16 684	6 741	5 425	3 374	272 810
Proportion of children enrolled in a preschool program in the YBFS (k)										
Government preschool	%	5.2	13.9	2.6	69.0	52.4	75.4	62.1	76.1	20.3
Non-government preschool	%	25.8	50.2	27.5	25.1	4.7	22.4	3.6	6.1	29.9
Total preschool (i)	%	31.5	64.2	30.1	94.1	57.3	98.0	67.1	82.9	50.4
Preschool program within a long day care centre	%	39.2	37.6	65.4	2.0	21.7	4.6	29.0	4.5	37.8
Total (j)	%	72.6	105.5	97.4	99.3	83.5	103.8	108.0	92.8	90.9
Children aged 3 years enrolled in a preschool program (l)										
Government preschool	no.	777	6	28	181	902	–	215	286	2 397

TABLE 3A.16

Table 3A.16 **Children enrolled in a preschool program, by sector and age (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic (d)</i>	<i>Qld (e)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (f)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (g)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (h)</i>
Non-government preschool	no.	13 473	88	1 349	80	83	–	62	89	15 219
Total preschool (i)	no.	14 379	93	1 372	263	987	–	287	377	17 762
Preschool program within a long day care centre	no.	15 481	3 308	4 617	919	1 622	123	692	37	26 797
Total (j)	no.	30 237	3 401	6 002	1 188	2 628	123	992	418	44 996
Proportion of 3 year old children enrolled in a preschool program (l), (m)										
Government preschool	%	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.5	4.5	–	4.1	7.6	0.8
Non-government preschool	%	13.9	0.1	2.1	0.2	0.4	–	1.2	2.4	5.0
Total preschool (i)	%	14.8	0.1	2.2	0.8	5.0	–	5.5	10.1	5.9
Preschool program within a long day care centre	%	16.0	4.5	7.3	2.7	8.1	2.0	13.3	1.0	8.9
Total (j)	%	31.2	4.6	9.5	3.5	13.2	2.0	19.1	11.2	14.9
Children enrolled in a preschool program, by age										
3 year olds (l)	no.	30 237	3 401	6 002	1 188	2 628	123	992	418	44 996
4 year olds	no.	63 409	56 732	59 447	32 490	16 134	3 553	4 636	3 270	239 663
5 year olds	no.	15 074	23 620	3 953	492	581	3 288	1 129	251	48 387
Proportion of children enrolled in a preschool program, by age (n)										
3 year olds (l)	%	31.2	4.6	9.5	3.5	13.2	2.0	19.1	11.2	14.9
4 year olds	%	66.1	78.7	93.3	98.3	80.7	54.7	92.3	89.9	79.9
5 year olds	%	15.8	32.8	6.2	1.5	2.9	50.6	23.4	6.8	16.2
Estimated resident population at 30 June, by age (o)										
3 year olds	no.	96 907	73 216	63 094	33 508	19 906	6 244	5 202	3 741	301 850
4 year olds	no.	95 936	72 116	63 688	33 063	19 984	6 496	5 021	3 637	299 970
5 year olds	no.	95 584	72 112	63 352	33 423	19 968	6 504	4 822	3 674	299 471

(a) Data for children enrolled in the YBFS include children aged 4 and 5 years on 1 July and exclude children aged 5 years old who were enrolled in a preschool program in the previous year as a 4 year old. The YBFS population is an estimate of a single year cohort for the population that will transition to full time schooling in the following year.

Table 3A.16 **Children enrolled in a preschool program, by sector and age (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic (d)</i>	<i>Qld (e)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (f)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (g)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (h)</i>
(b)	The preschool starting age varies across jurisdictions (table 3.1). Differences in school starting age and years of schooling across jurisdictions can affect the proportion of children enrolled in a preschool program.									
(c)	Not all children undertaking a preschool program in a long day care setting in NSW are captured in the collection, resulting in an undercount for NSW.									
(d)	2012 Victorian year before full time schooling data do not include 3165 children who attended preschool in the previous year as a 4 year old. Victorian data for preschool programs not provided in long day care centres only include 3 year old children who have been approved to attend funded 4 year old kindergarten programs, and so do not include children in programs for 3 year olds.									
(e)	2012 child level enrolment data for Queensland were not available and episode of enrolment data were used instead. An episode is a record of enrolment at a preschool program. Children may be enrolled in more than one preschool program so in these cases will be counted more than once in episode counts. These data are included in the national total. Care should be taken when comparing Queensland data from 2012 to 2013.									
(f)	SA 2013 data may not be fully comparable with 2012 data. Enrolment numbers in Government funded preschools in 2013 were affected by the transition from a quarterly intake to a single annual intake.									
(g)	2012 totals for the ACT exclude data for preschools within independent schools, which were unavailable.									
(h)	2012 data for Australia for 3 year old children are the total of the sum of the states and territories for which data are available. Totals by sector will not sum to the total as a result.									
(i)	Total preschool includes multiple preschools. Not applicable for 2012 episode data used for Queensland.									
(j)	Total includes data for children in receipt of a preschool program across both preschool and long day care settings.									
(k)	To calculate this proportion, enrolment data (from the August NECECC) are divided by the number of children aged 4 years in each jurisdiction (using ABS estimated resident population at 30 June). As a result the total proportion may exceed 100 per cent.									
(l)	Data include children aged 3 years on 1 July. Some 3 year old children enrolled in a preschool program may not be included in the NECECC and therefore data may represent an under count.									
(m)	To calculate this proportion, enrolment data (from the August NECECC) are divided by the number of children aged 3 years in each jurisdiction (using ABS estimated resident population at 30 June).									
(n)	The proportion is calculated using the estimated resident population at 30 June.									
(o)	Estimated resident population at 30 June based on the <i>2011 Census of Population and Housing</i> . – Nil or rounded to zero. np Not published.									

Source: ABS (unpublished and TableBuilder) *Preschool Education, Australia, 2012 and 2013*, Cat. no. 4240.0; (2012 and 2013) *Australian Demographic Statistics, Jun 2012 and Jun 2013*, Cat. No. 3101.0, Canberra.

TABLE 3A.17

Table 3A.17 **Children aged 4 and 5 years enrolled in a preschool program in the YBFS, by weekly hours and sector, 2013 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (b)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (c)</i>	<i>WA (c)</i>	<i>SA (d)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Number of children enrolled less than 10 hours										
Government preschool	no.	397	7	–	–	155	–	63	10	629
Non-government preschool	no.	2 822	70	365	13	20	–	–	31	3 322
Total preschool (e)	no.	3 222	72	365	13	176	–	60	40	3 952
Preschool program within a long day care centre	no.	5 607	1 921	1 615	280	477	60	86	46	10 093
Total children enrolled in a preschool program (f)	no.	8 832	1 993	1 984	288	651	60	147	91	14 045
Proportion of children enrolled less than 10 hours										
Government preschool	%	0.6	–	–	–	0.9	–	1.2	0.3	0.2
Non-government preschool	%	4.1	0.1	0.6	–	0.1	–	–	0.9	1.2
Total preschool (e)	%	4.6	0.1	0.6	–	1.1	–	1.1	1.2	1.4
Preschool program within a long day care centre	%	8.0	2.5	2.6	0.9	2.9	0.9	1.6	1.4	3.7
Total children enrolled in a preschool program (f)	%	12.7	2.6	3.2	0.9	3.9	0.9	2.7	2.7	5.1
Number of children enrolled 10-14 hours										
Government preschool	no.	1 147	1 594	–	205	892	88	45	82	4 056
Non-government preschool	no.	8 641	6 062	251	236	110	4	24	31	15 355
Total preschool (e)	no.	9 858	7 654	251	442	1 008	89	67	115	19 486
Preschool program within a long day care centre	no.	10 510	3 182	1 006	147	535	33	145	17	15 573
Total children enrolled in a preschool program (f)	no.	20 469	10 842	1 257	590	1 550	123	223	135	35 185
Proportion of children enrolled 10-14 hours										
Government preschool	%	1.6	2.1	–	0.6	5.3	1.3	0.8	2.4	1.5
Non-government preschool	%	12.4	8.0	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.9	5.6
Total preschool (e)	%	14.2	10.1	0.4	1.3	6.0	1.3	1.2	3.4	7.1
Preschool program within a long day care centre	%	15.1	4.2	1.6	0.4	3.2	0.5	2.7	0.5	5.7
Total children enrolled in a preschool program (f)	%	29.4	14.3	2.0	1.8	9.3	1.8	4.1	4.0	12.9
Number of children enrolled 15 hours or more										
Government preschool	no.	3 468	8 404	1 687	22 606	9 421	4 810	3 013	2 674	56 084
Non-government preschool	no.	13 316	30 098	16 879	8 051	793	1 457	159	162	70 922

Table 3A.17 **Children aged 4 and 5 years enrolled in a preschool program in the YBFS, by weekly hours and sector, 2013**
(a)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (b)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (c)</i>	<i>WA (c)</i>	<i>SA (d)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Total preschool (e)	no.	17 183	38 566	18 573	30 664	10 268	6 278	3 240	2 856	127 635
Preschool program within a long day care centre	no.	21 490	21 987	39 046	222	3 338	210	1 223	96	87 611
Total children enrolled in a preschool program (f)	no.	40 366	63 216	58 805	31 949	14 477	6 565	5 051	3 150	223 582
Proportion of children enrolled 15 hours or more										
Government preschool	%	5.0	11.1	2.7	68.8	56.5	71.4	55.5	79.3	20.6
Non-government preschool	%	19.1	39.6	27.2	24.5	4.8	21.6	2.9	4.8	26.0
Total preschool (e)	%	24.7	50.7	29.9	93.4	61.5	93.1	59.7	84.6	46.8
Preschool program within a long day care centre	%	30.8	28.9	62.9	0.7	20.0	3.1	22.5	2.8	32.1
Total children enrolled in a preschool program (f)	%	57.9	83.1	94.8	97.3	86.8	97.4	93.1	93.4	82.0
Total number of children enrolled										
Government preschool	no.	5 013	9 996	1 687	22 813	10 469	4 897	3 119	2 767	60 768
Non-government preschool	no.	24 781	36 224	17 497	8 301	930	1 458	182	222	89 597
Total preschool (e)	no.	30 260	46 291	19 188	31 119	11 458	6 369	3 370	3 014	151 071
Preschool program within a long day care centre	no.	37 607	27 086	41 665	651	4 345	302	1 455	164	113 269
Total children enrolled in a preschool program (f)	no.	69 667	76 048	62 047	32 834	16 684	6 741	5 425	3 374	272 810
Proportion of total children enrolled										
Government preschool	%	7.2	13.1	2.7	69.5	62.7	72.6	57.5	82.0	22.3
Non-government preschool	%	35.6	47.6	28.2	25.3	5.6	21.6	3.4	6.6	32.8
Total preschool (e)	%	43.4	60.9	30.9	94.8	68.7	94.5	62.1	89.3	55.4
Preschool program within a long day care centre	%	54.0	35.6	67.2	2.0	26.0	4.5	26.8	4.9	41.5
Total children enrolled in a preschool program (f)	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Data for children enrolled in the YBFS include children aged 4 and 5 years on 1 July and exclude children aged 5 years old who were enrolled in a preschool program in the previous year as a 4 year old. The YBFS population is an estimate of a single year cohort for the population that will transition to full time schooling in the following year.

(b) Not all children undertaking a preschool program in a long day care setting in NSW are captured in the collection, resulting in an undercount for NSW.

(c) For Queensland and WA data provided in aggregate, hours were calculated using averages at the provider level. Care needs to be taken when interpreting Queensland and WA data as there may be some duplication of children across different provider types.

Table 3A.17 **Children aged 4 and 5 years enrolled in a preschool program in the YBFS, by weekly hours and sector, 2013**
(a)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (b)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (c)</i>	<i>WA (c)</i>	<i>SA (d)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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(d) SA data should be used with caution as enrolment numbers in Government funded preschools in 2013 were affected by the transition from a quarterly intake to a single annual intake.

(e) Total preschool includes multiple preschools.

(f) Total includes data for children in receipt of a preschool program across both preschool and long day care settings.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Derived from ABS 2014, *Preschool Education, Australia, 2013*, Cat. no. 4240.0, Canberra.

TABLE 3A.18

Table 3A.18 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children aged 4 and 5 years enrolled in a preschool program in the YBFS, by remoteness area, national only (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner/outer regional areas</i>	<i>Remote/very remote areas</i>
2012				
Number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children aged 4 and 5 years who are enrolled in a preschool program in the YBFS	no.	3 146	4 953	2 666
Projected number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children aged 4 years (c)	no.	5 592	7 782	3 177
Proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children who are enrolled in a preschool program in the YBFS (d)	%	56.3	63.6	83.9
2013				
Number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children aged 4 and 5 years who are enrolled in a preschool program in the YBFS	no.	3 806	5 804	2 734
Projected number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children aged 4 years (c)	no.	5 704	7 858	3 215
Proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children who are enrolled in a preschool program in the YBFS (d)	%	66.7	73.9	85.0

- (a) Data for children enrolled in the YBFS include children aged 4 and 5 years on 1 July and exclude children aged 5 years old who were enrolled in a preschool program in the previous year as a 4 year old. The YBFS population is an estimate of a single year cohort for the population that will transition to full time schooling in the following year. Not all children undertaking a preschool program in a long day care setting in NSW are captured in the collection, resulting in an undercount for NSW, and therefore for each remoteness area.
- (b) For 2012 data, remoteness area is based on the ABS' Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) 2006. Where a child's geography was unavailable the geography of the service provider was used to determine remoteness area. The geographical classification is different for 2013 data. Remoteness area for 2013 data are based on the ABS' Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) 2011.
- (c) ABS projected population data by age and remoteness area are based on the *2011 Census of Population and Housing*. The 2012 population projections have been revised since the previous Report.
- (d) To calculate the proportion, enrolment data (from the August NECECC) are divided by the number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children aged 4 years in each jurisdiction (using ABS population projections as at 30 June based on the *2011 Census of Population and Housing*). As a result, the proportion may exceed 100 per cent. Also, the projected population denominator may have particular limitations for smaller jurisdictions.

Source: ABS (unpublished and 2014) *Preschool Education, Australia, 2012 and 2013* (Cat. no. 4240.0); (2014) *Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001 to 2026* (Cat. no. 3238.0), Canberra.

TABLE 3A.19

Table 3A.19 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children enrolled in a preschool program (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (b)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (c)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (d)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (e)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (f)</i>
2012										
Number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children aged 4 and 5 years enrolled in a preschool program, by sector										
Government preschool	no.	590	145	501	1 779	669	421	88	1 134	5 327
Non-government preschool	no.	1 724	532	821	271	12	77	–	82	3 519
Total preschool (g)	no.	2 379	676	1 322	2 050	693	502	119	1 227	8 968
Preschool program within a long day care centre	no.	835	268	914	28	175	13	24	12	2 269
Total	no.	3 214	944	2 236	2 078	868	515	143	1 239	11 237
Number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children aged 4 and 5 years enrolled in a preschool program, by remoteness area (h)										
Major cities of Australia	no.	1 068	354	548	728	419	..	129	..	3 246
Inner/outer regional Australia	no.	1 908	567	1 009	575	310	499	14	318	5 200
Remote/very remote Australia	no.	238	–	679	775	139	16	..	921	2 768
Total (i)	no.	3 214	944	2 236	2 078	868	515	143	1 239	11 237
Projected population of 4 year olds (j)	no.	5 035	1 223	4 946	2 127	929	643	121	1 520	16 551
Proportion of population who are enrolled in a preschool program (k)	%	63.8	77.2	45.2	97.7	93.4	80.1	118.2	81.5	67.9
Number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children aged 4 and 5 years enrolled in a preschool program in the YBFS, by remoteness area (h), (l)										
Major cities of Australia	no.	975	354	548	728	416	..	125	..	3 146
Inner/outer regional Australia	no.	1 703	539	1 009	574	310	496	11	311	4 953
Remote/very remote Australia	no.	220	–	679	765	132	16	..	854	2 666
Total (m)	no.	2 898	883	2 236	2 066	857	512	136	1 165	10 753
Projected population of 4 year olds (j)	no.	5 035	1 223	4 946	2 127	929	643	121	1 520	16 551
Proportion of population who are enrolled in a preschool program in the YBFS (k)	%	57.6	72.2	45.2	97.1	92.2	79.6	112.4	76.6	65.0
2013										
Number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children aged 4 and 5 years enrolled in a preschool program, by sector										
Government preschool	no.	565	137	587	1 820	664	464	83	1 189	5 520
Non-government preschool	no.	1 708	589	939	230	10	85	4	112	3 678
Total preschool (g)	no.	2 357	732	1 523	2 051	685	556	111	1 317	9 328

Table 3A.19 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children enrolled in a preschool program (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (b)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (c)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (d)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (e)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (f)</i>
Preschool program within a long day care centre	no.	976	284	1 794	19	199	10	17	12	3 309
Total (n)	no.	3 455	1 046	3 390	2 101	902	569	142	1 363	12 970
Number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children aged 4 and 5 years enrolled in a preschool program, by remoteness area (h)										
Major cities of Australia	no.	1 115	397	1 056	808	449	..	137	..	3 965
Inner/outer regional Australia	no.	2 071	653	1 631	533	306	564	11	319	6 081
Remote/very remote Australia	no.	267	–	696	756	147	10	..	985	2 870
Total (i)	no.	3 455	1 046	3 390	2 101	902	569	142	1 363	12 970
Projected population of 4 year olds (j)	no.	5 176	1 175	5 154	2 109	904	640	138	1 479	16 777
Proportion of population who are enrolled in a preschool program (k)	%	66.8	89.0	65.8	99.6	99.8	88.9	102.9	92.2	77.3
Number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children aged 4 and 5 years enrolled in a preschool program in the YBFS, by remoteness area (h), (l)										
Major cities of Australia	no.	1 021	368	1 041	807	449	..	121	..	3 806
Inner/outer regional Australia	no.	1 856	617	1 621	535	306	556	8	313	5 804
Remote/very remote Australia	no.	246	–	657	755	147	10	..	924	2 734
Total (m)	no.	3 121	982	3 318	2 094	902	563	129	1 286	12 400
Projected population of 4 year olds (j)	no.	5 176	1 175	5 154	2 109	904	640	138	1 479	16 777
Proportion of population who are enrolled in a preschool program in the YBFS (k)	%	60.3	83.6	64.4	99.3	99.8	88.0	93.5	87.0	73.9

(a) Data include Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children aged 4 and 5 years on 1 July.

(b) Not all children undertaking a preschool program in a long day care setting in NSW are captured in the collection, resulting in an undercount for NSW.

(c) 2012 child level enrolment data for Queensland were not available and episode of enrolment data were used instead. Only one episode of enrolment count is available so data are the same for both all 4 and 5 year old children and children in the YBFS, by remoteness area. An episode is a record of enrolment at a preschool program. Children may be enrolled in more than one preschool program so in these cases will be counted more than once in episode counts. These data are included in the national total. Care should be taken when comparing Queensland data from 2012 to 2013.

(d) SA 2013 data may not be fully comparable with 2012 data. Enrolment numbers in Government funded preschools in 2013 were affected by the transition from a quarterly intake to a single annual intake.

(e) 2012 totals for the ACT exclude data for preschools within independent schools, which were unavailable.

(f) Data for Australia are the total of the sum of the states and territories for which data are available.

Table 3A.19 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children enrolled in a preschool program (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (b)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (c)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (d)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (e)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (f)</i>
(g)	Total preschool may not equal the sum of the components due to the inclusion of multiple preschools (except for Queensland in 2012) and use of next best available (episode level) data for 2012 where cells were not published by the ABS (affects 2012 government preschool data for Victoria and non-government preschool data for WA and Tasmania).									
(h)	Remoteness area for 2012 data are based on the ABS' Australian Statistical Geography Classification (ASGC) 2006. Remoteness area for 2013 data are based on the ABS' Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) 2011. Where a child's geography was unavailable the geography of the service provider was used to determine remoteness area. Care should be used when comparing remoteness area data between 2012 and 2013.									
(i)	2012 total data will not equal the sum of components for Victoria and Australia because some cells have used the next best available (year before full time schooling level) data where they were not published by ABS. Total data for 2013 may not equal the sum of components due to ABS rounding and confidentiality procedures.									
(j)	The projected population estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander 4 year olds by state and territory are published by the ABS in <i>Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001 to 2026</i> (Series B). Projected population estimates are as at 30 June and are based on the <i>2011 Census of Population and Housing</i> .									
(k)	To calculate the proportion, enrolment data (from the August NECECC) are divided by the number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children aged 4 years in each jurisdiction (using ABS population projections as at 30 June based on the <i>2011 Census of Population and Housing</i>). As a result, the proportion may exceed 100 per cent. Also, the projected population denominator may have particular limitations for smaller jurisdictions.									
(l)	Data for children enrolled in the YBFS include children aged 4 and 5 years on 1 July and exclude children aged 5 years old who were enrolled in a preschool program in the previous year as a 4 year old. The YBFS population is an estimate of a single year cohort for the population that will transition to full time schooling in the following year.									
(m)	Totals for 2012 will not equal the sum of components for Victoria, WA, SA and Australia because some cells have used unpublished or next best available (child or episode level) where data were not published by the ABS. Totals for 2013 may not equal the sum of components due to ABS rounding and confidentiality procedures.									
(n)	Total includes children enrolled a preschool program across both preschool and long day care settings. .. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.									

Source: ABS (2014 and unpublished) *Preschool Education, Australia, 2012 and 2013* (Cat. no. 4240.0); (2014) *Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001 to 2026* (Cat. no. 3238.0), Canberra.

TABLE 3A.20

Table 3A.20 **Children aged 0–12 years using child care and preschool services, by employment status of parents (per cent)**
(a), (b), (c)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2008									
Couple families									
Child care services (d)									
Both parents in employment	71.5 ± 5.2	71.0 ± 6.4	74.6 ± 4.8	77.9 ± 8.1	73.6 ± 7.4	71.0 ± 14.1	86.1 ± 8.9	79.0 ± 12.9	73.1 ± 3.0
At least one parent not in employment	27.5 ± 5.1	29.0 ± 6.4	25.1 ± 4.9	22.1 ± 8.1	26.4 ± 7.4	27.1 ± 14.5	13.9 ± 8.9	18.2 ± 11.9	26.4 ± 2.9
Preschool services (e)									
Both parents in employment	58.8 ± 8.6	46.4 ± 7.6	54.6 ± 14.0	47.9 ± 13.3	61.0 ± 15.4	50.4 ± 24.5	54.0 ± 26.7	65.3 ± 20.9	52.9 ± 4.9
At least one parent not in employment	38.8 ± 8.2	52.6 ± 7.9	45.4 ± 14.0	52.1 ± 13.3	39.0 ± 15.4	49.6 ± 24.5	46.0 ± 26.7	29.5 ± 18.5	45.9 ± 5.0
One parent families									
Child care services (d)									
Parent in employment	64.0 ± 13.4	66.0 ± 12.4	69.3 ± 13.8	55.2 ± 27.4	74.3 ± 15.9	68.3 ± 24.8	np	np	66.5 ± 5.7
Parent not in employment	36.0 ± 13.4	34.0 ± 12.4	30.7 ± 13.8	44.8 ± 27.4	25.7 ± 15.9	31.7 ± 24.8	np	np	33.5 ± 5.7
Preschool services (e)									
Parent in employment	39.3 ± 25.9	38.3 ± 18.4	54.1 ± 41.8	39.7 ± 28.5	np	52.5 ± 34.2	np	np	44.8 ± 12.4
Parent not in employment	60.7 ± 25.9	61.7 ± 18.4	45.9 ± 41.8	60.3 ± 28.5	np	47.5 ± 34.2	np	np	55.2 ± 12.4
2011									
Couple families									
Child care services (d)									
Both parents in employment	78.2 ± 4.6	73.5 ± 5.5	77.3 ± 5.7	75.6 ± 9.5	79.2 ± 7.7	68.2 ± 13.2	90.6 ± 7.2	81.8 ± 12.0	76.7 ± 2.4
At least one parent not in employment	20.8 ± 4.5	25.8 ± 5.3	22.4 ± 5.7	22.0 ± 9.1	19.8 ± 7.7	31.8 ± 13.2	9.4 ± 7.2	16.6 ± 11.6	22.5 ± 2.3
Preschool services (e)									
Both parents in employment	52.6 ± 11.2	54.0 ± 9.1	56.1 ± 11.7	47.4 ± 11.9	62.6 ± 11.8	42.0 ± 17.4	50.2 ± 22.4	52.6 ± 28.9	53.3 ± 5.0
At least one parent not in employment	45.8 ± 10.9	45.0 ± 9.0	43.9 ± 11.7	52.6 ± 11.9	36.0 ± 11.8	58.0 ± 17.4	49.8 ± 22.4	42.3 ± 28.1	45.8 ± 4.8
One parent families									

TABLE 3A.20

Table 3A.20 **Children aged 0–12 years using child care and preschool services, by employment status of parents (per cent)**
(a), (b), (c)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Child care services (d)									
Parent in employment	60.7 ± 13.7	74.7 ± 11.5	65.2 ± 9.8	63.2 ± 20.8	79.8 ± 13.7	77.1 ± 18.1	np	69.1 ± 28.2	67.5 ± 6.3
Parent not in employment	39.3 ± 13.7	25.3 ± 11.5	34.8 ± 9.8	36.8 ± 20.8	20.2 ± 13.7	22.9 ± 18.1	np	30.9 ± 28.2	32.5 ± 6.3
Preschool services (e)									
Parent in employment	33.4 ± 31.1	39.9 ± 30.5	np	45.2 ± 24.9	44.3 ± 25.5	60.8 ± 31.5	np	np	40.0 ± 12.4
Parent not in employment	66.6 ± 31.1	60.1 ± 30.5	64.6 ± 50.7	54.8 ± 24.9	55.7 ± 25.5	39.2 ± 31.5	np	68.9 ± 32.5	60.0 ± 12.4

(a) Data in italics have relative standard errors between 25 per cent and 50 per cent and should be used with caution. Data with relative standard errors greater than 50 per cent are considered too unreliable for general use and are not published here. The 95 per cent confidence interval (a reliability estimate) associated with each proportion estimate is reported (for example, 80.0 per cent ± 2.7 per cent). See section 2.6 of the Statistical context for more information on confidence intervals and relative standard errors.

(b) Data that were not available separately from the ABS were not published due to small numbers, but are included in the total for Australia.

(c) The ABS *Childhood Education and Care Survey* collects data based on usual formal child care and preschool service arrangements.

(d) All children in formal child care, including those in both formal and informal care.

(e) All children using preschool services, including those who also used formal care, informal care or both.

np Not published.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *Childhood Education and Care, June 2008* and *Childhood Education and Care, Australia, June 2011*, Cat. no. 4402.0.

TABLE 3A.21

Table 3A.21 Children aged 4 and 5 years attending a preschool program in the YBFS, by sector (a), (b)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (d)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (e)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (f)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (g)</i>
2012										
Children aged 4 and 5 years attending a preschool program in the YBFS										
Government preschool	no.	4 886	9 881	2 003	22 958	13 135	4 771	3 404	2 601	63 639
Non-government preschool	no.	24 393	35 986	17 649	8 259	1 175	1 497	–	np	88 959
Total preschool (h)	no.	29 771	45 907	19 652	31 231	14 357	6 274	3 469	np	150 661
Preschool program within a long day care centre	no.	31 607	24 644	31 742	802	4 222	269	1 433	np	94 719
Total	no.	61 378	70 551	51 394	32 033	18 579	6 543	4 902	2 908	248 288
Proportion of children attending a preschool program in the YBFS (i)										
Government preschool	%	5.1	13.9	3.2	70.6	66.1	73.4	71.7	70.6	21.5
Non-government preschool	%	25.7	50.5	28.2	25.4	5.9	23.0	–	np	30.0
Total preschool (h)	%	31.3	64.4	31.5	96.1	72.2	96.6	73.1	np	50.9
Preschool program within a long day care centre	%	33.3	34.6	50.8	2.5	21.2	4.1	30.2	np	32.0
Total	%	64.6	99.0	82.2	98.6	93.5	100.7	103.2	78.9	83.8
Estimated resident population at 30 June (j)										
4 year olds	no.	95 001	71 294	62 486	32 499	19 874	6 498	4 748	3 686	296 118
2013										
Children aged 4 and 5 years attending a preschool program in the YBFS										
Government preschool	no.	4 847	9 525	1 674	22 813	10 327	4 779	3 051	2 395	59 419
Non-government preschool	no.	24 330	34 433	16 756	8 301	923	1 445	178	205	86 578
Total preschool (h)	no.	29 647	44 025	18 430	31 119	11 314	6 234	3 303	2 619	146 695
Preschool program within a long day care centre	no.	36 966	26 172	40 984	632	4 296	288	1 441	160	110 934
Total (k)	no.	68 395	72 848	60 605	32 818	16 485	6 596	5 335	2 979	266 062
Proportion of children attending a preschool program in the YBFS (i)										
Government preschool	%	5.1	13.2	2.6	69.0	51.7	73.6	60.8	65.9	19.8
Non-government preschool	%	25.4	47.7	26.3	25.1	4.6	22.2	–	np	28.9
Total preschool (h)	%	30.9	61.0	28.9	94.1	56.6	96.0	65.8	np	48.9
Preschool program within a long day care centre	%	38.5	36.3	64.4	1.9	21.5	4.4	28.7	np	37.0
Total (k)	%	71.3	101.0	95.2	99.3	82.5	101.5	106.3	81.9	88.7

Table 3A.21 **Children aged 4 and 5 years attending a preschool program in the YBFS, by sector (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (d)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (e)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (f)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (g)</i>
Estimated resident population at 30 June (j)										
4 year olds	no.	95 936	72 116	63 688	33 063	19 984	6 496	5 021	3 637	299 970

- (a) Data for children attending in the YBFS include children aged 4 and 5 years on 1 July and exclude children aged 5 years old who were enrolled in a preschool program in the previous year as a 4 year old. The YBFS population is an estimate of a single year cohort for the population that will transition to full time schooling in the following year.
- (b) The preschool program starting age varies across jurisdictions (table 3.1). Differences in school starting age and years of schooling across jurisdictions can affect the proportion of children attending a preschool program.
- (c) Not all children undertaking a preschool program in a long day care setting in NSW are captured in the collection, resulting in an undercount for NSW.
- (d) 2012 child level attendance data for Queensland were not available and episode of attendance data were used instead. An episode is a record of attendance at a preschool program. Children may attend more than one preschool program so in these cases will be counted more than once in episode counts. These data are included in the national total. Care should be taken when comparing Queensland data from 2012 to 2013.
- (e) SA 2013 data may not be fully comparable with 2012 data. Enrolment numbers in Government funded preschools in 2013 were affected by the transition from a quarterly intake to a single annual intake.
- (f) 2012 totals for the ACT exclude data for preschools within independent schools, which were unavailable.
- (g) 2012 data for Australia are the total of the sum of the states and territories for which data are available. Totals by sector will not sum to the total as a result.
- (h) Total preschool includes multiple preschools. Not applicable for 2012 episode data used for Queensland.
- (i) To calculate this proportion, attendance data (from the August NECECC) are divided by the number of children aged 4 years in each jurisdiction (using ABS estimated resident population at 30 June). As a result the total proportion may exceed 100 per cent.
- (j) Estimated resident population is 30 June and is based on the *2011 Census of Population and Housing*.
- (k) Total includes data for children in receipt of a preschool program across both preschool and long day care settings.
- Nil or rounded to zero. **np** Not published.

Source: ABS (unpublished and TableBuilder) *Preschool Education, Australia, 2012 and 2013*, Cat. no. 4240.0; (2012 and 2013) *Australian Demographic Statistics, Jun 2012 and Jun 2013*, Cat. No. 3101.0, Canberra.

Table 3A.22 **Average (mean) number of hours of attendance at a preschool program per week, by sector (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (b)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (c), (d)</i>	<i>WA (d)</i>	<i>SA (e)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (f)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (g)</i>
2012										
Children aged 4 and 5 years attending a preschool program in the YBFS										
Government preschool	hrs	13.3	10.1	14.0	12.9	13.0	14.3	12.2	–	12.6
Non-government preschool	hrs	14.0	11.3	14.2	14.2	13.8	16.5	–	–	13.0
Total preschool (h)	hrs	13.9	11.1	14.2	13.3	13.1	14.8	12.4	–	12.8
Preschool program within a long day care centre	hrs	16.7	17.8	20.0	20.4	14.7	21.1	20.7	10.4	17.9
Total	hrs	15.4	13.4	17.2	13.5	13.5	15.1	14.8	10.4	14.6
2013										
Children aged 4 and 5 years attending a preschool program in the YBFS										
Government preschool	hrs	13.1	13.3	15.0	15.0	14.0	14.7	13.7	13.2	14.2
Non-government preschool	hrs	14.8	13.9	14.0	16.2	15.6	16.5	19.3	–	14.5
Total preschool (h)	hrs	14.6	13.8	14.1	15.3	14.2	15.1	14.1	13.2	14.4
Preschool program within a long day care centre	hrs	17.6	26.1	27.5	12.3	19.2	20.4	24.4	12.7	23.4
Total (i)	hrs	16.4	18.7	23.6	15.5	16.1	15.5	18.3	14.0	18.5

- (a) Data for children attending in the YBFS include children aged 4 and 5 years on 1 July and exclude children aged 5 years old who were enrolled in a preschool program in the previous year as a 4 year old. The YBFS population is an estimate of a single year cohort for the population that will transition to full time schooling in the following year.
- (b) Not all children undertaking a preschool program in a long day care setting in NSW are captured in the collection, resulting in an undercount for NSW.
- (c) Child level attendance 2012 data for Queensland were not available and episode of attendance data were used instead. An episode is a record of attendance at a preschool program. Children may attend more than one preschool program so in these cases will be counted more than once in episode counts. These data are not included in the calculation of the national total. Care should be taken when comparing Queensland data from 2012 to 2013.
- (d) For 2013 Queensland and WA data provided in aggregate, hours were calculated using averages at the provider level. Care needs to be taken when interpreting Queensland and WA data as there may be some duplication of children across different provider types. About 40 per cent and 8 per cent of 2012 data for hours in Queensland and WA respectively were calculated using averages at the provider level. For WA, 2012 hours attended were imputed using average attendance rates over a six month period rather than one week, and are therefore not comparable to other jurisdictions.
- (e) SA 2013 data may not be fully comparable with 2012 data. Enrolment numbers in Government funded preschools in 2013 were affected by the transition from a quarterly intake to a single annual intake.
- (f) 2012 totals for the ACT exclude data for preschools within independent schools, which were unavailable.

Table 3A.22 **Average (mean) number of hours of attendance at a preschool program per week, by sector (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (b)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (c), (d)</i>	<i>WA (d)</i>	<i>SA (e)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (f)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (g)</i>
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(g) The 2012 data for Australia do not include data for Queensland.

(h) Total preschool includes multiple preschools.

(i) Total includes data for children in receipt of a preschool program across both preschool and long day care settings.
– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (unpublished and TableBuilder) *Preschool Education, Australia, 2012 and 2013*, Cat. no. 4240.0.

TABLE 3A.23

Table 3A.23 All children aged 4 and 5 years enrolled in and attending a preschool program, by sector (a)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (b)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (c)</i>	<i>WA (c)</i>	<i>SA (d)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (e)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (f)</i>
2012										
Number of children enrolled										
Preschool										
Government	no.	5 450	10 945	2 072	22 981	13 335	4 873	3 594	3 038	66 288
Non-government	no.	29 343	39 447	17 944	8 374	1 191	1 526	–	196	98 021
Total preschool (g)	no.	35 436	50 433	20 016	31 369	14 573	6 405	3 665	3 250	165 147
Preschool program within a long day care centre	no.	34 477	26 574	32 787	817	4 302	312	1 501	119	100 889
Total enrolled	no.	69 913	77 007	52 803	32 186	18 875	6 717	5 166	3 369	266 036
Number of children attending										
Preschool										
Government	no.	5 143	10 358	2 003	22 981	13 155	4 792	np	2 727	61 159
Non-government	no.	28 785	np	17 649	8 374	1 175	1 510	–	183	57 676
Total preschool (g)	no.	34 562	47 915	19 652	31 369	14 377	6 308	3 578	np	157 761
Preschool program within a long day care centre	no.	33 857	25 650	31 742	807	4 238	305	1 482	np	98 081
Total attending	no.	68 419	73 565	51 394	32 176	18 615	6 613	5 060	3 039	258 881
2013										
Number of children enrolled										
Preschool										
Government	no.	5 305	10 467	1 718	22 834	10 469	4 918	3 227	2 895	61 834
Non-government	no.	28 710	37 847	17 964	8 415	930	1 493	230	237	95 813
Total preschool (g)	no.	34 631	48 380	19 685	31 255	11 458	6 419	3 540	3 155	158 523
Preschool program within a long day care centre	no.	41 618	28 890	42 495	663	4 376	320	1 566	161	120 092
Total enrolled (h)	no.	78 480	80 348	63 399	32 978	16 714	6 836	5 765	3 521	288 052
Number of children attending										
Preschool										
Government	no.	5 135	9 973	1 698	22 834	10 327	4 799	3 159	2 493	60 420
Non-government	no.	28 194	35 968	17 201	8 415	923	1 478	222	222	92 623
Total preschool (g)	no.	33 940	46 013	18 897	31 255	11 314	6 285	3 466	2 731	153 905

Table 3A.23 **All children aged 4 and 5 years enrolled in and attending a preschool program, by sector (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (b)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (c)</i>	<i>WA (c)</i>	<i>SA (d)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (e)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (f)</i>
Preschool program within a long day care centre	no.	40 909	27 920	41 800	650	4 325	307	1 553	162	117 620
Total attending (h)	no.	77 064	76 977	61 921	32 963	16 518	6 691	5 673	3 099	280 908

(a) Data includes all children aged 4 and 5 years as at 1 July.

(b) Not all children undertaking a preschool program in a long day care setting in NSW are captured in the collection, resulting in an undercount for NSW.

(c) Child level enrolment and attendance 2012 data for Queensland were not available and episode of enrolment and episode of attendance data were used instead. An episode is a record of enrolment or attendance at a preschool program. Children may be enrolled in or attend more than one preschool program so in these cases will be counted more than once in episode counts. These data are included in the national total. Care should be taken when comparing Queensland data from 2012 to 2013. Care also needs to be taken when interpreting 2013 Queensland and WA data as there may be some duplication of children across different provider types. WA child preschool attendance data have been used as a proxy for enrolment data for 2013.

(d) SA 2013 data may not be fully comparable with 2012 data. Enrolment numbers in Government funded preschools in 2013 were affected by the transition from a quarterly intake to a single annual intake.

(e) 2012 totals for the ACT exclude data for preschools within independent schools, which were unavailable.

(f) Data for Australia are the total of the sum of the states and territories for which data are available.

(g) Total preschool includes multiple preschools. Not applicable for 2012 episode data used for Queensland.

(h) Total includes children in receipt of a preschool program across both preschool and long day care settings.

– Nil or rounded to zero. **np** Not published.

Source: ABS (2013 and 2014) *Preschool Education, Australia, 2012 and 2013*, Cat. no. 4240.0, Canberra.

TABLE 3A.24

Table 3A.24 Children aged 4 and 5 years attending a preschool program, by weekly hours and sector (a)

	Unit	NSW (b)	Vic Qld (c), (d)	WA (d)	SA (e)	Tas	ACT (f)	NT (g)	Aust (h)	
2012										
Number of children attending less than 10 hours										
Government preschool	no.	1 026	2 660	109	130	1 646	592	506	na	np
Non-government preschool	no.	6 003	np	2 499	26	181	116	–	na	8 825
Total preschool (i)	no.	7 083	10 048	2 608	156	1 834	708	509	na	22 946
Preschool program within a long day care centre	no.	4 140	2 603	3 312	67	789	39	82	na	11 032
Total (j)	no.	11 223	12 651	5 920	223	2 623	747	591	na	33 978
Number of children attending 10–14 hours										
Government preschool	no.	1 794	6 938	110	22 844	4 275	1 205	np	na	37 166
Non-government preschool	no.	10 282	23 928	2 462	7 199	411	181	–	na	44 463
Total preschool (i)	no.	12 206	30 877	2 572	30 043	4 697	1 386	1 541	na	83 322
Preschool program within a long day care centre	no.	6 624	7 289	4 812	141	1 023	30	135	na	20 054
Total (j)	no.	18 830	38 166	7 384	30 184	5 720	1 416	1 676	na	103 376
Number of children attending 15 hours or more										
Government preschool	no.	2 323	760	1 784	7	7 234	2 995	1 469	na	16 572
Non-government preschool	no.	12 500	6 202	12 688	1 149	583	1 213	–	na	34 335
Total preschool (i)	no.	15 273	6 990	14 472	1 170	7 846	4 214	1 528	na	51 493
Preschool program within a long day care centre	no.	23 093	15 758	23 618	599	2 426	236	1 265	na	66 995
Total (j)	no.	38 366	22 748	38 090	1 769	10 272	4 450	2 793	na	118 488
Total number of children attending										
Government preschool	no.	5 143	10 358	2 003	22 981	13 155	4 792	np	2 727	61 159
Non-government preschool	no.	28 785	np	17 649	8 374	1 175	1 510	–	183	57 676
Total preschool (i)	no.	34 562	47 915	19 652	31 369	14 377	6 308	3 578	np	157 761
Preschool program within a long day care centre	no.	33 857	25 650	31 742	807	4 238	305	1 482	np	98 081
Total (j)	no.	68 419	73 565	51 394	32 176	18 615	6 613	5 060	3 039	258 881
2013										
Number of children attending less than 10 hours										
Government preschool	no.	1 454	1 171	11	–	1 100	366	362	466	4 925

Table 3A.24 **Children aged 4 and 5 years attending a preschool program, by weekly hours and sector (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (b)</i>	<i>Vic Qld (c), (d)</i>	<i>WA (d)</i>	<i>SA (e)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (f)</i>	<i>NT (g)</i>	<i>Aust (h)</i>	
Non-government preschool	no.	5 219	3 853	1 356	13	93	72	16	na	10 625
Total preschool (i)	no.	6 725	5 028	1 364	13	1 194	442	383	471	15 615
Preschool program within a long day care centre	no.	6 067	2 375	2 267	281	651	67	108	51	11 866
Total (j)	no.	12 825	7 446	3 640	296	1 852	512	494	536	27 599
Number of children attending 10–14 hours										
Government preschool	no.	1 412	2 296	15	205	2 973	985	428	372	8 688
Non-government preschool	no.	9 546	9 015	5 588	247	282	186	53	na	24 911
Total preschool (i)	no.	11 084	11 316	5 597	457	3 264	1 171	487	375	33 750
Preschool program within a long day care centre	no.	11 615	3 827	2 576	149	821	33	170	21	19 215
Total (j)	no.	22 898	15 270	8 186	606	4 110	1 209	665	401	53 358
Number of children attending 15 hours or more										
Government preschool	no.	2 271	6 505	1 674	22 625	6 262	3 450	2 370	1 654	46 806
Non-government preschool	no.	13 426	23 054	10 261	8 152	557	1 219	156	na	56 823
Total preschool (i)	no.	16 132	29 621	11 937	30 788	6 858	4 672	2 597	1 664	104 270
Preschool program within a long day care centre	no.	23 223	21 689	36 958	215	2 854	207	1 277	92	86 518
Total (j)	no.	41 335	54 192	50 093	32 066	10 557	4 975	4 511	1 942	199 664
Total number of children attending (k)										
Government preschool	no.	5 135	9 973	1 698	22 834	10 327	4 799	3 159	2 493	60 420
Non-government preschool	no.	28 194	35 968	17 201	8 415	923	1 478	222	222	92 623
Total preschool (i)	no.	33 940	46 013	18 897	31 255	11 314	6 285	3 466	2 731	153 905
Preschool program within a long day care centre	no.	40 909	27 920	41 800	650	4 325	307	1 553	162	117 620
Total (j)	no.	77 064	76 977	61 921	32 963	16 518	6 691	5 673	3 099	280 908

(a) Data include children aged 4 and 5 years as at 1 July.

(b) Not all children undertaking a preschool program in a long day care setting in NSW are captured in the collection, resulting in an undercount for NSW.

(c) Child level attendance 2012 data for Queensland were not available and episode of attendance data were used instead. An episode is a record of attendance at a preschool program. Children may attend more than one preschool program so in these cases will be counted more than once in episode counts. These data are included in the national total. Care should be taken when comparing Queensland data from 2012 to 2013.

Table 3A.24 **Children aged 4 and 5 years attending a preschool program, by weekly hours and sector (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (b)</i>	<i>Vic Qld (c), (d)</i>	<i>WA (d)</i>	<i>SA (e)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (f)</i>	<i>NT (g)</i>	<i>Aust (h)</i>
(d)	For 2013 Queensland and WA data provided in aggregate, hours were calculated using averages at the provider level. Care needs to be taken when interpreting 2013 Queensland and WA data as there may be some duplication of children across different provider types. About 40 per cent and 8 per cent of 2012 data for hours in Queensland and WA respectively were calculated using averages at the provider level. For WA, 2012 hours attended were imputed using average attendance rates over a six month period rather than one week, and are therefore not comparable to other jurisdictions. Also for 2012 WA attendance rates have been applied to enrolment counts to estimate the number of children attending and the hours of attendance. These figures are indicative only. About 8 per cent of data for hours in WA were calculated using averages at the provider level. Hours attended data were imputed using average attendance rates over a six month period rather than one week, and are therefore not comparable to other jurisdictions.								
(e)	SA 2013 data may not be fully comparable with 2012 data. Enrolment numbers in Government funded preschools in 2013 were affected by the transition from a quarterly intake to a single annual intake.								
(f)	2012 totals for the ACT exclude data for preschools within independent schools, which were unavailable.								
(g)	Hours of attendance were not available for non-government services in the NT for 2013. NT preschool program hours attended data were not available in 2012.								
(h)	Data for Australia are the total of the sum of the states and territories for which data are available.								
(i)	Total preschool includes multiple preschools. Not applicable for 2012 episode data used for Queensland.								
(j)	Total includes data for children in receipt of a preschool program across both preschool and long day care settings.								
(k)	Total includes children where the child's attending hours are not stated.								

na Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero. **np** Not published.

Source: ABS (unpublished and 2014) *Preschool Education, Australia, 2012 and 2013*, Cat. no. 4240.0, Canberra.

Table 3A.25 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children aged 4 and 5 years attending a preschool program in the YBFS, by remoteness area, national only (a), (b)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner/outer regional areas</i>	<i>Remote/very remote areas</i>
2012				
Number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children aged 4 and 5 years attending a preschool program in the YBFS	no.	3 031	4 643	2 337
Projected population of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children aged 4 years (c)	no.	5 592	7 782	3 177
Proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children who are attending a preschool program in the YBFS (d)	%	54.2	59.7	73.6
2013				
Number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children aged 4 and 5 years attending a preschool program in the YBFS	no.	3 712	5 555	2 409
Projected population of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children aged 4 years (c)	no.	5 704	7 858	3 215
Proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children who are attending a preschool program in the YBFS (d)	%	65.1	70.7	74.9

- (a) Data for children attending in the YBFS include children aged 4 and 5 years on 1 July and exclude children aged 5 years old who were enrolled in a preschool program in the previous year as a 4 year old. The YBFS population is an estimate of a single year cohort for the population that will transition to full time schooling in the following year. Not all children undertaking a preschool program in a long day care setting in NSW are captured in the collection, resulting in an undercount for NSW, and therefore for each remoteness area.
- (b) For 2012 data, remoteness area is based on the ABS' Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) 2006. Where a child's geography was unavailable the geography of the service provider was used to determine remoteness area. The geographical classification is different for 2013 data. Remoteness area for 2013 data are based on the ABS' Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) 2011.
- (c) ABS projected population data by age and remoteness area are based on the *2011 Census of Population and Housing*. Projections are as at 30 June. The 2012 projections have been revised since the previous Report.
- (d) To calculate the proportion, attendance data (from the August NECECC) are divided by the number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children aged 4 years in each jurisdiction (using ABS population projections as at 30 June based on the *2011 Census of Population and Housing*). As a result, the proportion may exceed 100 per cent. Also, the projected population denominator may have particular limitations for smaller jurisdictions.

Source: ABS (unpublished and 2014) *Preschool Education, Australia, 2012 and 2013* (Cat. no. 4240.0); (2014) *Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001 to 2026* (Cat. no. 3238.0), Canberra.

Table 3A.26 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children attending a preschool program (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (b)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (c)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (d)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (e)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (f)</i>
2012										
Number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children aged 4 and 5 years attending a preschool program, by sector										
Government preschool	no.	np	np	434	1 779	642	412	84	890	4 241
Non-government preschool	no.	1 621	467	772	np	12	np	–	76	2 948
Total preschool (g)	no.	2 217	599	1 206	2 050	666	np	115	972	7 825
Preschool program within a long day care centre	no.	816	253	828	28	169	np	24	12	2 130
Total (h)	no.	3 033	852	2 034	2 078	835	505	139	984	10 460
Number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children aged 4 and 5 years attending a preschool program, by remoteness area (i)										
Major cities of Australia	no.	1 020	353	512	728	409	..	125	..	3 147
Inner/outer regional Australia	no.	1 799	499	934	575	294	486	14	288	4 889
Remote/very remote Australia	no.	214	–	588	775	132	16	..	696	2 421
Total (h)	no.	3 033	852	2 034	2 078	835	505	139	984	10 460
Projected population of 4 year olds (j)	no.	5 035	1 223	4 946	2 127	929	643	121	1 520	16 551
Proportion of population who are attending a preschool program (k)	%	60.2	69.7	41.1	97.7	89.9	78.5	114.9	64.7	63.2
Number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children aged 4 and 5 years attending a preschool program in the YBFS, by remoteness area (i), (l)										
Major cities of Australia	no.	930	335	512	727	406	..	121	..	3 031
Inner/outer regional Australia	no.	1 602	461	934	574	294	486	11	281	4 643
Remote/very remote Australia	no.	198	–	588	765	126	16	..	644	2 337
Total (m)	no.	2 730	796	2 034	2 066	825	502	132	925	10 010
Projected population of 4 year olds (j)	no.	5 035	1 223	4 946	2 127	929	643	121	1 520	16 551
Proportion of population who are attending a preschool program in the YBFS (k)	%	54.2	65.1	41.1	97.1	88.8	78.1	109.1	60.9	60.5
2013										
Number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children aged 4 and 5 years attending a preschool program, by sector										
Government preschool	no.	535	126	578	1 820	634	448	85	884	5 107
Non-government preschool	no.	1 628	537	858	230	10	84	4	99	3 443
Total preschool (g)	no.	2 243	665	1 437	2 051	654	532	110	1 002	8 683

Table 3A.26 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children attending a preschool program (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (b)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (c)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (d)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (e)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (f)</i>
Preschool program within a long day care centre	no.	945	263	1 758	19	189	11	17	12	3 218
Total (n)	no.	3 309	962	3 266	2 101	862	551	140	1 045	12 231
Number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children aged 4 and 5 years attending a preschool program, by remoteness area (i)										
Major cities of Australia	no.	1 089	365	1 034	808	438	..	132	..	3 865
Inner/outer regional Australia	no.	1 982	597	1 562	533	292	539	11	300	5 819
Remote/very remote Australia	no.	238	–	665	756	130	10	..	704	2 505
Total (j)	no.	3 309	962	3 266	2 101	862	551	140	1 045	12 231
Projected population of 4 year olds (i)	no.	5 176	1 175	5 154	2 109	904	640	138	1 479	16 777
Proportion of population who are attending a preschool program (k)	%	63.9	81.9	63.4	99.6	95.4	86.1	101.4	70.7	72.9
Number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children aged 4 and 5 years attending a preschool program in the YBFS, by remoteness area (i), (l)										
Major cities of Australia	no.	994	332	1 018	807	438	..	120	..	3 712
Inner/outer regional Australia	no.	1 779	561	1 550	535	292	533	8	290	5 555
Remote/very remote Australia	no.	221	–	636	755	130	10	..	667	2 409
Total (m)	no.	2 996	897	3 206	2 094	862	544	132	993	11 719
Projected population of 4 year olds (j)	no.	5 176	1 175	5 154	2 109	904	640	138	1 479	16 777
Proportion of population who are attending a preschool program in the YBFS (k)	%	57.9	76.3	62.2	99.3	95.4	85.0	95.7	67.1	69.9

(a) Data include Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children aged 4 and 5 years on 1 July.

(b) Not all children undertaking a preschool program in a long day care setting in NSW are captured in the collection, resulting in an undercount for NSW.

(c) 2012 child level attendance data for Queensland were not available and episode of attendance data were used instead. Only one episode of attendance count is available by remoteness area so data for all 4 and 5 year old children and children in the year before full time schooling will be identical. An episode is a record of attendance at a preschool program. Children may attend more than one preschool program so in these cases will be counted more than once in episode counts. These data are included in the national total. Care should be taken when comparing Queensland data from 2012 to 2013.

(d) SA 2013 data may not be fully comparable with 2012 data. Enrolment numbers in Government funded preschools in 2013 were affected by the transition from a quarterly intake to a single annual intake.

(e) 2012 totals for the ACT exclude data for preschools within independent schools, which were unavailable.

(f) Data for Australia are the total of the sum of the states and territories for which data are available.

(g) Total preschool includes multiple preschools. Not applicable for episode data used for Queensland in 2012.

Table 3A.26 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children attending a preschool program (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (b)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (c)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (d)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (e)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (f)</i>	
(h)	Total data will not equal the sum of the components where data are not published. Total data will not equal the sum of components by remoteness area for Tasmania and Australia because some inner/outer regional Australia and remote/very remote Australia cells have used the next best available (year before full time schooling level) data where they were not published by the ABS.										
(i)	For 2012 data, remoteness area is based on the ABS' Australian Statistical Geography Classification (ASGC) 2006. For 2013 data, remoteness area is based on the ABS' Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) 2011. Where a child's geography was unavailable the geography of the service provider was used to determine remoteness area. Care should be used when comparing remoteness area data between 2012 and 2013.										
(j)	The projected population estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander 4 year olds by state and territory are published by the ABS in <i>Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001 to 2026</i> (Series B). Projected population estimates are as at 30 June and are based on the <i>2011 Census of Population and Housing</i> .										
(k)	To calculate the proportion, attendance data (from the August NECECC) are divided by the number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children aged 4 years in each jurisdiction (using ABS population projections as at 30 June based on the <i>2011 Census of Population and Housing</i>). As a result, the proportion may exceed 100 per cent. Also, the projected population denominator may have particular limitations for smaller jurisdictions.										
(l)	Data for children attending in the YBFS include children aged 4 and 5 years on 1 July and exclude children aged 5 years old who were enrolled in a preschool program in the previous year as a 4 year old. The YBFS population is an estimate of a single year cohort for the population that will transition to full time schooling in the following year.										
(m)	Total data for 2012 may not equal the sum of components for SA, Tasmania and Australia due to unpublished data being used for inner/outer regional Australia and remote/very remote Australia. Total data for 2013 may not equal the sum of components due to ABS rounding and confidentiality procedures.										
(n)	Total includes children enrolled a preschool program across both preschool and long day care settings.										
	.. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero. np Not published.										

Source: ABS (unpublished and TableBuilder) *Preschool Education, Australia, 2012 and 2013*, Cat. no. 4240.0; (2014) *Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001 to 2026* (Cat. no. 3238.0), Canberra.

TABLE 3A.27

Table 3A.27 **Proportion of enrolled children aged 4 and 5 years attending a preschool program in the YBFS, by Indigenous status, 2013 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (c)</i>	<i>WA (c)</i>	<i>SA (d)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Number of children enrolled										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children	no.	3 121	982	3 318	2 094	902	563	129	1 286	12 400
Non-Indigenous children (e)	no.	65 691	74 813	58 339	30 362	15 292	5 355	5 262	2 080	257 195
All children (f)	no.	69 667	76 048	62 047	32 834	16 684	6 741	5 425	3 374	272 810
Number of children attending										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children	no.	2 996	897	3 206	2 094	862	544	132	993	11 719
Non-Indigenous children (e)	no.	64 569	71 699	57 013	30 347	15 141	5 254	5 180	1 979	251 183
All children (f)	no.	68 395	72 848	60 605	32 818	16 485	6 596	5 335	2 979	266 062
Proportion of enrolled children who are attending										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children	%	96.0	91.3	96.6	100.0	95.6	96.6	102.3	77.2	94.5
Non-Indigenous children (e)	%	98.3	95.8	97.7	100.0	99.0	98.1	98.4	95.1	97.7
All children (f)	%	98.2	95.8	97.7	100.0	98.8	97.8	98.3	88.3	97.5

- (a) Data for children enrolled in and attending the YBFS include children aged 4 and 5 years on 1 July and exclude children aged 5 years old who were enrolled in a preschool program in the previous year as a 4 year old. The YBFS population is an estimate of a single year cohort for the population that will transition to full time schooling in the following year.
- (b) Enrolment and attendance data are very similar for some jurisdictions because enrolment requires the child to have attended that program for at least one hour during the reference period, or were absent due to illness or extended holiday leave and are expected to return. A child is considered to be attending a preschool program if the child is enrolled and has attended for at least one hour during the reference period. Also, in WA attendance rates have been applied to enrolment counts to estimate the number of children attending. This results in the proportion equalling 100 per cent.
- (c) There may be small duplication of children across provider types due to the inclusion of child aggregate data from some service providers in Queensland and WA.
- (d) SA data should be used with caution as enrolment numbers in Government funded preschools in 2013 were affected by the transition from a quarterly intake to a single annual intake.
- (e) Excludes children for whom Indigenous status is not stated/indadequately described.
- (f) Includes children for whom Indigenous status is not stated/indadequately described.

Source: ABS (2014 and unpublished) *Preschool Education, Australia, 2013*, Cat. No. 4240.0.

TABLE 3A.28

Table 3A.28 **Service availability during non-standard hours for Australian Government CCB approved child care services (per cent), 2014 (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Proportion of CCB approved services operating before 7am on any day Monday to Friday									
Long day care	13.1	41.7	67.8	36.9	42.7	16.8	1.7	16.4	34.0
Family day care	4.9	3.6	32.4	–	9.1	–	12.5	–	9.7
Vacation care	10.4	10.9	38.9	17.6	15.8	7.4	–	4.3	18.5
OSHC	14.3	7.3	31.6	10.6	11.2	6.3	–	9.1	14.6
Occasional care	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	na	–
In home care	59.5	37.5	25.0	16.7	33.3	–	100.0	na	41.9
Total services	13.1	18.7	47.4	21.3	20.5	9.1	1.2	10.5	22.6
Proportion of CCB approved services operating after 6.30pm on any day Monday to Friday									
Long day care	1.7	2.0	0.9	–	1.2	–	1.7	1.4	1.4
Family day care	3.5	4.5	26.9	–	4.5	–	–	–	8.2
Vacation care	0.7	0.7	–	1.1	1.1	3.2	3.4	2.2	0.8
OSHC	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.6	1.0	0.7	3.0	0.6
Occasional care	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	na	–
In home care	32.4	25.0	20.0	–	33.3	–	–	na	24.4
Total services	1.5	1.3	1.4	0.3	1.0	1.2	1.5	2.1	1.3
Proportion of CCB approved services operating on weekends (either day)									
Long day care	0.6	0.3	–	–	0.3	–	–	–	0.3
Family day care	7.7	5.9	2.8	–	13.6	–	12.5	–	5.6
Vacation care	0.1	0.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.1
OSHC	0.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Occasional care	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	na	–
In home care	2.7	6.3	10.0	–	–	–	–	na	4.7
Total services	0.6	0.5	0.1	–	0.3	–	0.3	–	0.4
Proportion of CCB approved services operating overnight on any day									
Long day care	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Family day care	–	1.4	29.6	–	–	–	12.5	–	6.6
Vacation care	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
OSHC	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Occasional care	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	na	–
In home care	–	–	–	–	–	–	100.0	na	1.2
Total services	–	0.1	0.9	–	–	–	0.6	–	0.2
Proportion of CCB approved services providing non-standard hours									
Long day care	14.6	43.2	68.4	36.9	43.3	16.8	3.4	17.8	35.1
Family day care	11.9	10.4	34.3	–	18.2	–	25.0	–	15.1
Vacation care	11.0	11.7	38.9	18.7	16.6	10.6	3.4	6.5	19.2
OSHC	15.1	7.7	31.7	10.8	11.7	7.3	0.7	12.1	15.1
Occasional care	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	na	–
In home care	59.5	43.8	30.0	16.7	33.3	–	100.0	na	44.2
Total services	14.4	19.9	47.8	21.6	21.2	10.3	3.0	12.6	23.6

Table 3A.28 **Service availability during non-standard hours for Australian Government CCB approved child care services (per cent), 2014 (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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(a) The definition of non-standard hours was updated for this Report. See section 3.6 for the new definition. Also, the source and reference period for these data have changed. Data should not be compared to previous years.

(b) Data are as at 20 August 2014.

na Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Australian Government Department of Education (unpublished) administrative data collection.

TABLE 3A.29

Table 3A.29 **Service availability during non-standard hours for State and Territory government funded and/or provided child care services, 2013-14 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (b)</i>	<i>Vic (c)</i>	<i>Qld (d)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (e)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (c)</i>
Number of State and Territory government funded and/or provided child care services with service availability during non-standard hours									
Child care services									
Long day care	no.	na	na	..	na	–	..	na	na
Family day care	no.	–	na	..	na	–	..	na	na
Vacation care	no.	na	na	9	na	..	–	na	na
OSHC	no.	–	na	..	na	..	..	na	na
Occasional care	no.	na	na	33	na	–	–	na	na
Other care	no.	–	na	..	–	–	..	na	na
Total child care services	no.	na	na	42	na	–	–	na	na
Proportion of State and Territory government funded and/or provided child care services with service availability during non-standard hours									
Child care services									
Long day care	%	na	na	..	na	–	..	na	na
Family day care	%	–	na	..	na	–	..	na	na
Vacation care	%	na	na	50.0	na	..	–	na	na
OSHC	%	–	na	..	na	..	..	na	na
Occasional care	%	na	na	100.0	na	–	–	na	na
Other care	%	–	na	..	–	–	..	na	na
Total child care services	%	na	na	82.4	na	–	–	na	na

- (a) The definition of non-standard hours was updated for this Report. Data should not be compared to previous years. See section 3.6 for the new definition.
- (b) Reliable data from State Government funded child care services are unavailable from 2011-12. Previously, the NSW Government provided estimates for the years 2011-12 and 2012-13 to avoid a break in the series. These data are not considered accurate.
- (c) Victoria and the NT do not collect data on non-standard hours of care.
- (d) All 42 of Queensland's services which provide non-standard hours of care operate before 7am. 33 of the 42 services operate after 6.30pm (3 vacation care services and 30 occasional care services). In Queensland, child care data are based on an annual voluntary census, and response rates are variable by service type and over time.
- (e) SA Government provided child care services do not provide non-standard hours of care.

Table 3A.29 **Service availability during non-standard hours for State and Territory government funded and/or provided child care services, 2013-14 (a)**

<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (b)</i>	<i>Vic (c)</i>	<i>Qld (d)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (e)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (c)</i>
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na Not available. .. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Table 3A.30 Median weekly service cost of Australian Government CCB approved child care services (\$/week) (2013-14 dollars) (a), (b)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Long day care									
2008	321	309	286	292	303	278	350	286	303
2009	337	328	303	316	320	291	365	290	320
2010	339	317	295	311	295	295	377	301	311
2011	349	323	297	317	297	312	390	307	312
2012	378	362	317	345	326	334	419	330	349
2013	395	381	332	367	343	354	445	351	367
2014	416	400	346	383	364	374	463	368	385
Family day care (c), (d)									
2008	282	291	285	278	268	306	333	203	280
2009	298	303	300	320	275	281	350	299	299
2010	295	295	311	311	279	306	344	301	295
2011	302	281	312	323	271	317	369	333	291
2012	323	324	347	358	301	361	378	339	331
2013	330	340	352	370	312	368	405	372	342
2014	360	395	351	363	388	384	398	411	375

(a) Based on hours open or care provided during the March quarter.

(b) Median costs are based on 50 hours of care in the collection week. Data are based on cost to parents as reported in administrative data, and may not represent the fee quoted by individual services, but are before fee reduction due to CCB and CCR.

(c) Excludes in home care. In home care carers employed by family day care services have been excluded from the fees calculation.

(d) Family day care costs includes parent levy.

Source: Australian Government Department of Human Services administrative data (unpublished); Australian Government Department of Education (unpublished) administrative data collection.

TABLE 3A.31

Table 3A.31 **Median weekly service cost of Australian Government CCB approved long day care services, by remoteness area, 2014 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (e)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (f)</i>	<i>ACT (g)</i>	<i>NT (h)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Median costs										
Major Cities and Inner Regional Australia	\$/week	418	400	349	377	365	381	463	..	388
Other regions (i)	\$/week	341	364	335	429	351	338	..	367	352
All areas	\$/week	416	400	346	383	364	374	463	368	385

(a) Based on hours open or care provided during the March quarter.

(b) Median costs are based on 50 hours of care in the collection week. Data are based on cost to parents as reported in administrative data, and may not represent the fee quoted by individual services, but are before fee reduction due to CCB and CCR.

(c) Based on fee information for children aged 0–12 years old.

(d) Remoteness area is based upon the ABS' Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) 2011.

(e) There are no ASGS classified 'very remote' areas in Victoria.

(f) There are no ASGS classified 'major cities' in Tasmania.

(g) There are no ASGS classified 'outer regional', 'remote' or 'very remote' areas in the ACT.

(h) There are no ASGS classified 'major cities' or 'inner regional' areas in the NT.

(i) Includes ASGS classifications of Outer Regional Australia, Remote Australia and Very Remote Australia.

.. Not applicable.

Source: Australian Government Department of Education (unpublished) administrative data collection.

TABLE 3A.32

Table 3A.32 **Hourly cost of a preschool program (after subsidies), per child enrolled, by cost range (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (b)</i>	<i>WA (b)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (c)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (d)</i>
2012										
Number of children aged 4 and 5 years enrolled in a preschool program, by cost range										
No cost	no.	932	17 638	6 739	23 482	15 306	4 909	3 829	3 168	76 003
\$1–4	no.	43 979	43 336	22 652	7 326	1 973	1 537	831	np	121 634
\$5–9	no.	20 401	6 263	20 200	1 069	378	220	494	np	49 025
\$10–14	no.	289	6 302	2 226	255	588	46	np	–	9 706
\$15–19	no.	np	2 149	612	46	176	np	np	–	2 983
\$20 or more	no.	np	1 319	374	6	256	np	–	–	1 955
Not stated	no.	4 230	–	–	np	198	–	–	115	4 543
Total	no.	69 913	77 007	52 803	32 186	18 875	6 717	5 166	3 369	266 036
Proportion of children aged 4 and 5 years enrolled in a preschool program, by cost range										
No cost	%	1.3	22.9	12.8	73.0	81.1	73.1	74.1	94.0	28.6
\$1–4	%	62.9	56.3	42.9	22.8	10.5	22.9	16.1	np	45.7
\$5–9	%	29.2	8.1	38.3	3.3	2.0	3.3	9.6	np	18.4
\$10–14	%	0.4	8.2	4.2	0.8	3.1	0.7	np	–	3.6
\$15–19	%	np	2.8	1.2	0.1	0.9	np	np	–	1.1
\$20 or more	%	np	1.7	0.7	–	1.4	np	–	–	0.7
Not stated	%	6.1	–	–	np	1.0	–	–	3.4	1.7
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2013										
Number of children aged 4 and 5 years enrolled in a preschool program, by cost range										
No cost	no.	4 223	17 046	8 139	23 424	12 216	4 958	3 528	3 071	76 605
\$1–4	no.	56 905	48 105	47 003	7 838	3 068	1 640	1 166	311	166 038
\$5–9	no.	17 008	9 101	7 917	1 273	688	224	777	6	36 996
\$10–14	no.	277	4 657	342	339	535	15	217	–	6 377
\$15–19	no.	71	950	–	51	75	–	40	–	1 186
\$20 or more	no.	–	491	–	8	131	–	–	–	629
Not stated	no.	–	–	–	45	–	–	37	127	212
Total	no.	78 480	80 348	63 399	32 978	16 714	6 836	5 765	3 521	288 052
Proportion of children aged 4 and 5 years enrolled in a preschool program, by cost range										
No cost	%	5.4	21.2	12.8	71.0	73.1	72.5	61.2	87.2	26.6
\$1–4	%	72.5	59.9	74.1	23.8	18.4	24.0	20.2	8.8	57.6
\$5–9	%	21.7	11.3	12.5	3.9	4.1	3.3	13.5	0.2	12.8
\$10–14	%	0.4	5.8	0.5	1.0	3.2	0.2	3.8	–	2.2
\$15–19	%	0.1	1.2	–	0.2	0.4	–	0.7	–	0.4
\$20 or more	%	–	0.6	–	–	0.8	–	–	–	0.2
Not stated	%	–	–	–	0.1	–	–	0.6	3.6	0.1
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Data include children aged 4 and 5 years as at 1 July.

Table 3A.32 Hourly cost of a preschool program (after subsidies), per child enrolled, by cost range (a)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i> (b)	<i>WA</i> (b)	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i> (c)	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i> (d)
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(b) 2012 child level enrolment data for Queensland are not available and episode of enrolment data were used instead. An episode is a record of enrolment at a preschool program. Children may be enrolled in more than one preschool program so in these cases will be counted more than once in episode counts. These data are included in the national total. Care should be taken when comparing Queensland data from 2012 to 2013. Care also needs to be taken when interpreting 2013 Queensland and WA data as there may be some duplication of children across different provider types. About 8 per cent of 2012 data for fees in WA were calculated using averages at the provider level.

(c) 2012 totals for the ACT exclude data for preschools within independent schools, which were unavailable.

(d) Data for Australia are the total of the sum of the states and territories for which data are available.

– Nil or rounded to zero. **np** Not published.

Source: Derived from ABS 2013 and 2014, *Preschool Education, Australia, 2012 and 2013*, Cat. no. 4240.0, Canberra.

TABLE 3A.33

Table 3A.33 **Median hourly cost of a preschool program (after subsidies), per child enrolled aged 4 and 5 years, by sector (\$/hour) (2013-14 dollars) (a), (b)**

	NSW (c)	Vic	Qld (d)	WA (d)	SA	Tas	ACT (e)	NT	Aust (d)
2012									
Preschool									
Government	np	1.63	np	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-government	4.75	1.83	np	1.59	2.10	1.90	na	–	2.29
Total preschool (f)	4.75	1.78	np	–	–	–	–	–	1.26
Preschool program within a long day care centre (g)	2.77	3.86	np	1.77	0.68	1.77	4.10	0.66	2.97
Total with a preschool program	3.50	1.97	np	–	–	–	–	–	1.83
2013									
Preschool									
Government	1.70	1.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-government	4.00	1.90	4.10	2.10	1.40	2.00	10.50	–	2.50
Total preschool (g)	3.70	1.70	4.00	–	–	–	–	–	1.60
Preschool program within a long day care centre (g)	2.90	3.70	2.00	3.40	2.20	3.40	4.50	2.60	2.60
Total with a preschool program	3.20	2.10	2.20	–	–	–	–	–	2.10

- (a) Median costs were calculated for those children who were enrolled in a preschool program, including those for whom the hourly cost was no cost, but excluding those for whom the hourly cost was not stated.
- (b) Data include children aged 4 and 5 years as at 1 July.
- (c) 2012 government preschool data are not published for NSW as they exclude data for all 100 government operated preschools for which fee information was not collected. Caution should therefore be used when interpreting the 2012 NSW costs for 'total preschool' and 'total with a preschool program'.
- (d) For Queensland and WA 2013 data provided in aggregate, fees were calculated using averages at the provider level. Approximately 8 per cent of 2012 data for fees in WA were calculated using averages at the provider level. 2012 data for Queensland are not published and are not included in the 2012 median calculated for Australia.
- (e) 2012 data for the ACT exclude data for preschools within independent schools, which were unavailable.
- (f) Total preschool includes multiple preschools.
- (g) Includes long day care with preschool and long day care with a preschool program and preschool.
- na** Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero. **np** Not published.

Table 3A.33 **Median hourly cost of a preschool program (after subsidies), per child enrolled aged 4 and 5 years, by sector (\$/hour) (2013-14 dollars) (a), (b)**

	NSW (c)	Vic	Qld (d)	WA (d)	SA	Tas	ACT (e)	NT	Aust (d)
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Source: ABS (unpublished, TableBuilder) *Preschool Education, Australia, 2012 and 2013*, Cat. no. 4240.0, Canberra.

Table 3A.34 **Median hourly cost of a preschool program (after subsidies), per child enrolled aged 4 and 5 years, by remoteness area (\$/hour) (2013-14 dollars) (a), (b), (c)**

	NSW (d)	Vic	Qld (e)	WA (e)	SA	Tas	ACT (f)	NT	Aust (e)
2012									
Major cities of Australia	3.92	2.15	np	–	–	..	–	..	2.29
Inner/outer regional Australia	2.85	1.34	np	–	–	–	–	np	1.57
Remote/very remote Australia	1.68	2.02	np	–	–	–	..	–	–
2013									
Major cities of Australia	3.70	2.20	2.40	–	–	..	–	..	2.40
Inner/outer regional Australia	2.20	1.40	2.10	–	–	–	3.40	–	1.60
Remote/very remote Australia	0.90	1.70	0.80	–	–	–	..	–	–

(a) Median costs were calculated for those children who were enrolled in a preschool program, including those for whom the hourly cost was no cost, but excluding those for whom the hourly cost was not stated.

(b) Data include children aged 4 and 5 years as at 1 July.

(c) Remoteness area is based on the ABS' Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) 2011. Where a child's geography was unavailable the geography of the service provider was used to determine remoteness area.

(d) 2012 NSW data exclude all 100 government operated preschools, for which fee information is not collected. Caution should therefore be used when interpreting the 2012 NSW costs.

(e) For Qld and WA 2013 data provided in aggregate, fees were calculated using averages at the provider level. Approximately 8 per cent of 2012 data for fees in WA were calculated using averages at the provider level. 2012 data for Queensland are not published and are not included in the 2012 median calculated for Australia.

(f) 2012 data for the ACT exclude data for preschools within independent schools, which were unavailable.

.. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero. **np** Not published.

Source: ABS (unpublished, TableBuilder) *Preschool Education, Australia, 2012 and 2013*, Cat. no. 4240.0, Canberra.

TABLE 3A.35

Table 3A.35 **Staff employed by Australian Government CCB approved child care services (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2004										
Full time equivalent staff										
Primary contact staff	FTE	14 242	9 752	11 808	3 535	3 098	783	1 226	654	45 098
Administrative staff	FTE	2 119	1 449	1 776	519	519	132	174	99	6 787
Other staff	FTE	1 129	690	529	281	154	47	64	56	2 950
All FTE staff	FTE	17 490	11 891	14 113	4 335	3 771	962	1 464	809	54 835
Family day carers (h)										
All family day carers	FTE	4 862	3 818	4 069	988	1 629	606	415	214	16 601
Total unpaid staff										
All unpaid staff	no.	974	553	587	398	239	55	38	12	2 858
2006 (i)										
Full time equivalent staff										
Primary contact staff	FTE	17 445	12 165	15 059	4 380	3 959	1 044	1 446	838	56 335
Administrative staff	FTE	973	483	593	231	233	94	56	30	2 692
Other staff	FTE	831	455	348	197	156	49	41	41	2 119
All FTE staff	FTE	19 249	13 103	16 000	4 808	4 348	1 187	1 543	909	61 146
Family day carers (h)										
All family day carers	FTE	4 653	3 315	3 619	885	1 446	528	366	206	15 019
Total unpaid staff										
All unpaid staff	no.	563	251	254	96	75	16	9	22	1 287
2008-09										
Full time equivalent staff										
Primary contact staff	FTE	21 150	14 440	17 210	5 070	4 730	1 440	1 550	910	66 510
Administrative staff	FTE	970	430	680	260	200	80	70	50	2 740
Other staff	FTE	1 010	860	510	260	190	40	50	40	2 950
All FTE staff	FTE	23 120	15 730	18 410	5 580	5 120	1 560	1 680	1 000	72 200
Family day carers (h)										
All family day carers	FTE	5 030	3 320	3 220	880	1 360	420	360	660	15 260
Total unpaid staff										
All unpaid staff (j)	no.	1 360	340	220	160	140	30	20	<20	2 280
2010										
Full time equivalent staff										
Primary contact staff	FTE	20 915	12 922	15 838	4 569	4 307	1 288	1 624	783	62 247
Administrative staff	FTE	1 936	1 277	1 540	502	443	192	178	88	6 155
Other staff	FTE	798	693	541	184	193	24	44	80	2 557
All FTE staff	FTE	23 649	14 892	17 919	5 255	4 944	1 504	1 847	950	70 959
Family day carers (h)										
All family day carers	FTE	4 818	3 759	3 877	782	1 176	529	696	310	15 947
Total unpaid staff										
All unpaid staff (k)	no.	451	165	154	98	32	<20	<20	<20	926

Table 3A.35 Staff employed by Australian Government CCB approved child care services (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
2013										
Full time equivalent staff										
Primary contact staff	FTE	23 400	15 738	17 383	5 535	5 076	1 258	1 990	840	71 220
Administrative staff	FTE	2 149	1 561	1 735	567	454	187	157	100	6 910
Other staff	FTE	832	579	347	189	185	35	38	50	2 255
All FTE staff	FTE	26 381	17 878	19 465	6 291	5 715	1 480	2 185	990	80 385
Family day carers (h)										
Family day carers	FTE	4 660	4 701	3 175	1 490	1 504	487	124	237	16 377
Total unpaid staff										
All unpaid staff (k)	no.	325	114	102	31	51	<20	<20	<20	648

- (a) FTE = Full time equivalent (defined as 38 hours a week). For family day care, full time equivalent staff are defined as 35 hours per week. It is not possible to determine whether a carer is an employee or a contractor: the situation differs within each state and territory and between states and territories.
- (b) There may be double counting of staff who work in more than one centre.
- (c) Due to rounding, the totals may not equal the sum of the components.
- (d) Data for 2010 and 2013 are weighted data drawn from the *National Early Childhood Education and Care Workforce Census*.
- (e) Data for 2004 and 2006 are weighted from the AGCCCS. Data for 2008-09 are weighted data drawn from the Australian Government Child Care Provider Survey (AGCCPS). Data for 2008-09 are not directly comparable to previous years due to the change in the source for data collection.
- (f) Data on staff were collected for all services except Vacation Care during the weeks 22–28 March 2004, 8–14 May 2006 and 24–30 November 2008. The weeks in which vacation care attendance were measured varied for these years due to different vacation care periods across Australia. For 2010 data on staff were collected for all services except vacation care during the reference week 31 May - 6 June 2010 (excluding Tasmania, where the reference week was 21-27 June 2010). The reference week for vacation care was 5-11 July 2010 (excluding Tasmania, where the reference week was 7-13 June 2010). The reference week for vacation care was 8–14 July 2013 (except Victoria, Queensland and the NT, where the reference week was 1–7 July 2013).
- (g) Excludes Aboriginal playgroups and enrichment programs and mobile and toy library services, for which data were not available.
- (h) Family day care includes in home care. State or territory is based on the location of the family day care scheme, and may not match the location in which the care is delivered.
- (i) The breakdown of contact and administration staff for 2006 is not comparable to previous years due to changes in definition.
- (j) There were fewer than 20 unpaid staff in approved services in the NT.
- (k) There were fewer than 20 unpaid staff in approved services in Tasmania, the ACT and the NT.

Source: Australian Government Department of Education (unpublished) administrative data collection; *National Early Childhood Education and Care Workforce Census, 2010 and 2013*; *Australian Government Child Care Provider Survey 2008-09* and *Australian Government Census of Child Care Services 2006*; FaCSIA (unpublished) *Australian Government Census of Child Care Services 2004*.

TABLE 3A.36

Table 3A.36 **Paid primary contact staff employed by Australian Government CCB approved child care services, by qualification (a), (c), (b), (d), (e)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2004 (f)										
Primary contact staff, by qualification and experience										
With a relevant formal qualification at or above Certificate level III	no.	11 808	8 504	10 084	2 549	2 346	767	909	425	37 392
Without a relevant formal qualification at or above Certificate level III										
Three years or more relevant experience	no.	3 915	2 439	1 473	929	1 060	245	368	138	10 567
Fewer than three years relevant experience (g)	no.	5 175	4 473	5 785	1 492	1 947	373	973	359	20 577
All staff without a relevant formal qualification at or above Certificate level III	no.	9 090	6 912	7 258	2 421	3 007	618	1 341	497	31 144
All primary contact staff	no.	20 899	15 417	17 342	4 970	5 353	1 385	2 249	922	68 537
Proportion of primary contact staff, by qualification and experience										
With a relevant formal qualification at or above Certificate level III	%	56.5	55.2	58.1	51.3	43.8	55.4	40.4	46.1	54.6
Without a relevant formal qualification at or above Certificate level III										
Three years or more relevant experience	%	18.7	15.8	8.5	18.7	19.8	17.7	16.4	15.0	15.4
Fewer than three years relevant experience (g)	%	24.8	29.0	33.4	30.0	36.4	26.9	43.3	38.9	30.0
All staff without a relevant formal qualification at or above Certificate level III	%	43.5	44.8	41.9	48.7	56.2	44.6	59.6	53.9	45.4
All primary contact staff	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2006 (h)										
Primary contact staff, by qualification and experience										
With a relevant formal qualification at or above Certificate level III	no.	14 312	10 108	12 601	3 223	3 301	1 035	1 043	481	46 104
Without a relevant formal qualification at or above Certificate level III										
Three years or more relevant experience	no.	9 290	7 749	8 760	2 555	3 217	653	1 240	530	33 994
Fewer than three years relevant experience (g)	no.	1 491	1 003	540	343	314	119	117	91	4 019
All staff without a relevant formal qualification at or above Certificate level III	no.	10 781	8 752	9 300	2 898	3 531	772	1 357	621	38 013
All primary contact staff	no.	25 093	18 860	21 901	6 122	6 833	1 807	2 400	1 102	84 117

TABLE 3A.36

Table 3A.36 **Paid primary contact staff employed by Australian Government CCB approved child care services, by qualification (a), (c), (b), (d), (e)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Proportion of primary contact staff, by qualification and experience										
With a relevant formal qualification at or above Certificate level III	%	57.0	53.6	57.5	52.6	48.3	57.3	43.5	43.6	54.8
Without a relevant formal qualification at or above Certificate level III										
Three years or more relevant experience	%	37.0	41.1	40.0	41.7	47.1	36.1	51.7	48.1	40.4
Fewer than three years relevant experience (g)	%	5.9	5.3	2.5	5.6	4.6	6.6	4.9	8.3	4.8
All staff without a relevant formal qualification at or above Certificate level III	%	43.0	46.4	42.5	47.3	51.7	42.7	56.5	56.4	45.2
All primary contact staff	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2008-09 (f)										
Primary contact staff, by qualification and experience										
With a relevant formal qualification at or above Certificate level III	no.	18 810	13 520	16 880	4 170	4 300	1 580	1 120	640	61 000
Without a relevant formal qualification at or above Certificate level III										
Three years or more relevant experience	no.	5 210	3 630	1 940	930	1 700	290	400	160	14 250
Fewer than three years relevant experience (g)	no.	5 540	4 370	5 380	1 770	2 050	440	950	420	20 920
All staff without a relevant formal qualification at or above Certificate level III	no.	10 760	8 000	7 310	2 700	3 750	730	1 350	580	35 170
All primary contact staff	no.	29 560	21 520	24 190	6 870	8 050	2 310	2 470	1 220	96 170
Proportion of primary contact staff, by qualification and experience										
With a relevant formal qualification at or above Certificate level III	%	63.6	62.8	69.8	60.7	53.4	68.4	45.3	52.5	63.4
Without a relevant formal qualification at or above Certificate level III										
Three years or more relevant experience	%	17.6	16.9	8.0	13.5	21.1	12.6	16.2	13.1	14.8
Fewer than three years relevant experience (g)	%	18.7	20.3	22.2	25.8	25.5	19.0	38.5	34.4	21.8
All staff without a relevant formal qualification at or above Certificate level III	%	36.4	37.2	30.2	39.3	46.6	31.6	54.7	47.5	36.6

TABLE 3A.36

Table 3A.36 **Paid primary contact staff employed by Australian Government CCB approved child care services, by qualification (a), (c), (b), (d), (e)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
All primary contact staff	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2010 (i)										
Primary contact staff, by qualification and experience										
With a relevant formal qualification at or above Certificate level III	no.	18 020	12 942	15 977	3 855	4 001	1 380	1 177	493	57 840
Without a relevant formal qualification at or above Certificate level III										
Three years or more relevant experience	no.	5 036	2 948	1 631	836	1 640	337	414	135	12 977
Fewer than three years relevant experience	no.	5 142	2 793	4 103	1 314	1 560	335	931	368	16 546
All staff without a relevant formal qualification at or above Certificate level III	no.	10 178	5 741	5 734	2 150	3 200	672	1 345	504	29 522
All primary contact staff	no.	28 198	18 683	21 711	6 005	7 201	2 052	2 522	997	87 362
Proportion of primary contact staff, by qualification and experience										
With a relevant formal qualification at or above Certificate level III	%	63.9	69.3	73.6	64.2	55.6	67.3	46.7	49.4	66.2
Without a relevant formal qualification at or above Certificate level III										
Three years or more relevant experience	%	17.9	15.8	7.5	13.9	22.8	16.4	16.4	13.5	14.9
Fewer than three years relevant experience	%	18.2	14.9	18.9	21.9	21.7	16.3	36.9	36.9	18.9
All staff without a relevant formal qualification at or above Certificate level III	%	36.1	30.7	26.4	35.8	44.4	32.7	53.3	50.6	33.8
All primary contact staff	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2013										
Primary contact staff, by qualification and experience										
With a relevant formal qualification at or above Certificate level III	no.	22 998	17 864	18 478	5 092	5 757	1 505	1 591	568	73 852
Without a relevant formal qualification at or above Certificate level III										
Three years or more relevant experience	no.	3 065	1 594	1 465	604	987	224	382	160	8 482
Fewer than three years relevant experience	no.	5 223	2 934	4 223	1 698	1 464	267	1 173	338	17 322
All staff without a relevant formal qualification at or above Certificate level III	no.	8 287	4 529	5 689	2 303	2 451	491	1 555	499	25 804

Table 3A.36 **Paid primary contact staff employed by Australian Government CCB approved child care services, by qualification (a), (c), (b), (d), (e)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
All primary contact staff	no.	31 285	22 393	24 167	7 394	8 208	1 996	3 145	1 067	99 655
Proportion of primary contact staff, by qualification and experience										
With a relevant formal qualification at or above Certificate level III	%	73.5	79.8	76.5	68.9	70.1	75.4	50.6	53.2	74.1
Without a relevant formal qualification at or above Certificate level III										
Three years or more relevant experience	%	9.8	7.1	6.1	8.2	12.0	11.2	12.1	15.0	8.5
Fewer than three years relevant experience	%	16.7	13.1	17.5	23.0	17.8	13.4	37.3	31.7	17.4
All staff without a relevant formal qualification at or above Certificate level III	%	26.5	20.2	23.5	31.1	29.9	24.6	49.4	46.8	25.9
All primary contact staff	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

- (a) There may be double counting of staff where staff work in more than one centre.
- (b) Due to rounding, the totals may not equal the sum of the components.
- (c) Data for 2004 and 2006 are weighted from the AGCCCS. Data for 2008-09 are weighted data drawn from the AGCCPS. Data for 2008-09 are not directly comparable to previous years due to the change in the source for data collection. Data for 2010 and 2013 are weighted data drawn from the *National Early Childhood Education and Care Workforce Census*.
- (d) Data on staff were collected for all services except vacation care during the weeks 22–28 March 2004, 8–14 May 2006 and 24–30 November 2008. The weeks in which vacation care attendance were measured varied due to different vacation care periods across Australia. For 2010, data on staff were collected for all services except vacation care during the reference week 31 May–6 June 2010 (excluding Tasmania, where the reference week was 21–27 June 2010). The reference week for vacation care was 5–11 July 2010 (excluding Tasmania, where the reference week was 7–13 June 2010). For 2013, data on staff were collected for all services except vacation care during the reference week 20–26 May 2013. The reference week for vacation care was 8–14 July 2013 (except Victoria, Queensland and the NT, where the reference week was 1–7 July 2013).
- (e) Excludes Aboriginal play groups and enrichment programs and occasional care neighbourhood model, for which data were not available.
- (f) In home carers are excluded.
- (g) Includes staff training for a qualification.
- (h) The breakdown of contact and administration staff for 2006 is not comparable to previous years due to changes in definition.
- (i) 2010 and 2013 data exclude family day care and in home care carers.

Table 3A.36 **Paid primary contact staff employed by Australian Government CCB approved child care services, by qualification (a), (c), (b), (d), (e)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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Source: Australian Government Department of Education (unpublished) administrative data collection; *National Early Childhood Education and Care Workforce Census, 2010 and 2013*; *Australian Government Child Care Provider Survey 2008-09* and *Australian Government Census of Child Care Services 2006*; FaCSIA (unpublished) *Australian Government Census of Child Care Services 2004*.

TABLE 3A.37

Table 3A.37 **Qualified paid primary contact staff employed by Australian Government CCB approved child care services, by level of qualification and field of study, 2013 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Paid primary contact staff with a formal qualification										
Level of qualification										
Certificate III or IV	no.	9 820	7 863	9 107	2 167	2 046	690	723	342	32 759
Diploma or Advanced Diploma	no.	8 591	7 705	6 954	2 279	2 613	674	618	183	29 616
Bachelor degree and above (f)	no.	4 587	2 296	2 417	646	1 098	141	250	43	11 477
All primary contact staff with a formal qualification at Certificate III or above	no.	22 998	17 864	18 478	5 092	5 757	1 505	1 591	568	73 852
Proportion of paid primary contact staff with a formal qualification										
Level of qualification										
Certificate III or IV	%	42.7	44.0	49.3	42.6	35.5	45.8	45.4	60.2	44.4
Diploma or Advanced Diploma	%	37.4	43.1	37.6	44.8	45.4	44.8	38.8	32.2	40.1
Bachelor degree and above (f)	%	19.9	12.9	13.1	12.7	19.1	9.4	15.7	7.6	15.5
All primary contact staff with a formal qualification at Certificate III or above	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Field of study of paid primary contact staff with a bachelor degree and above										
Number of staff										
Early childhood education (g)	no.	4 118	1 881	1 836	475	867	115	192	22	9 507
Other ECEC related field of study (h)	no.	468	415	580	171	230	26	58	21	1 970
All paid primary contact staff with a bachelor degree and above	no.	4 587	2 296	2 417	646	1 098	141	250	43	11 477
Proportion of paid primary contact staff with a bachelor degree and above, by field of study										
Early childhood education (g)	%	89.8	81.9	76.0	73.5	79.0	81.6	76.8	51.2	82.8
Other ECEC related field of study (h)	%	10.2	18.1	24.0	26.5	20.9	18.4	23.2	48.8	17.2
All paid primary contact staff with a bachelor degree and above	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 3A.37 Qualified paid primary contact staff employed by Australian Government CCB approved child care services, by level of qualification and field of study, 2013 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>	
(a)	Data are weighted data drawn from the 2013 National Early Childhood Education and Care Workforce Census. Due to rounding, the totals may not equal the sum of the components.										
(b)	There may be double counting of staff where staff work in more than one centre.										
(c)	For 2013, data on staff were collected for all services except vacation care during the reference week 20–26 May 2013. The reference week for vacation care was 8–14 July 2013 (except Victoria, Queensland and the NT, where the reference week was 1–7 July 2013).										
(d)	Excludes Aboriginal play groups and enrichment programs and mobile toy library services, for which data were not available.										
(e)	Excludes family day care and in home care.										
(f)	Bachelor degree and above includes Bachelor degree (either three or four year degrees), Graduate Certificate, Graduate Diploma, Masters degree, and Doctorate degree.										
(g)	Includes Bachelor of Early Childhood Education and Bachelor of Education (Primary).										
(h)	Includes Bachelor of Education (Secondary), Behavioural Sciences degrees, Nursing, Mothercraft, and other children's services related fields of tertiary education.										

Source: Australian Government Department of Education (unpublished) *National Early Childhood Education and Care Workforce Census, 2013*.

TABLE 3A.38

Table 3A.38 Paid primary contact staff in Australian Government CCB approved child care services who undertook relevant in-service training in previous 12 months (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2004 (f)										
Total paid primary contact staff										
Number of staff	no.	20 899	15 417	17 342	4 970	5 353	1 385	2 249	922	68 537
Staff in child care services who undertook relevant in-service training in previous 12 months										
Number of staff	no.	13 203	8 868	12 307	3 035	3 003	851	1 145	520	42 931
Proportion of staff	%	63.2	57.5	71.0	61.1	56.1	61.4	50.9	56.4	62.6
2006										
Total paid primary contact staff										
Number of staff	no.	25 093	18 860	21 901	6 122	6 833	1 807	2 400	1 102	84 117
Staff in child care services who undertook relevant in-service training in previous 12 months										
Number of staff	no.	16 436	11 964	14 981	3 852	4 132	1 212	1 457	765	54 799
Proportion of staff	%	65.5	63.4	68.4	62.9	60.5	67.1	60.7	69.4	65.1
2008-09										
Total paid primary contact staff										
Number of staff	no.	29 560	21 520	24 190	6 870	8 050	2 310	2 470	1 220	96 170
Staff in child care services who undertook relevant in-service training in previous 12 months										
Number of staff	no.	21 580	15 820	18 240	4 860	6 050	1 810	1 690	900	70 960
Proportion of staff	%	73.0	73.5	75.4	70.7	75.2	78.4	68.4	73.8	73.8
2010										
Total paid primary contact staff										
Number of staff	no.	28 198	18 683	21 711	6 005	7 201	2 052	2 522	997	87 362
Staff in child care services who undertook relevant in-service training in previous 12 months										
Number of staff	no.	22 035	15 276	18 056	4 698	5 727	1 773	2 018	825	70 408
Proportion of staff	%	78.1	81.8	83.2	78.2	79.5	86.4	80.0	82.7	80.6
2013										
Total paid primary contact staff										
Number of staff	no.	31 285	22 393	24 167	7 394	8 208	1 996	3 145	1 067	99 655
Staff in child care services who undertook relevant in-service training in previous 12 months										
Number of staff	no.	24 972	17 644	20 393	5 894	6 640	1 652	2 539	872	80 606
Proportion of staff	%	79.8	78.8	84.4	79.7	80.9	82.8	80.7	81.7	80.9

(a) There may be double counting of staff where staff work in more than one centre.

(b) Due to rounding, the totals may not equal the sum of the components.

(c) Data for 2004 and 2006 are weighted from the AGCCCS. Data for 2008-09 are weighted data drawn from the AGCCPS. Data for 2008-09 are not directly comparable to previous years due to the change in the source for data collection. Data for 2010 and 2013 are weighted data drawn from the *National Early Childhood Education and Care Workforce Census*.

Table 3A.38 Paid primary contact staff in Australian Government CCB approved child care services who undertook relevant in-service training in previous 12 months (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
(d)	Data on staff were collected for all services except Vacation Care during the weeks 22 to 28 March 2004, 8 to 14 May 2006 and 24 to 30 November 2008. The weeks in which vacation care attendance were measured varied due to different vacation care periods across Australia. For 2010 data on staff were collected for all services except vacation care during the reference week 31 May to 6 June 2010 (excluding Tasmania, where the reference week was 21 to 27 June 2010). The reference week for vacation care was 5 to 11 July 2010 (excluding Tasmania, where the reference week was 7 to 13 June 2010). For 2013 data on staff were collected for all services except vacation care during the reference week 20 to 26 May 2013. The reference week for vacation care was 8 to 14 July 2013 (except Victoria, Queensland and the NT, where the reference week was 1 to 7 July 2013).									
(e)	Excludes Aboriginal playgroups and enrichment programs and mobile and toy library services, for which data were not available.									
(f)	Excludes family day care and occasional care neighbourhood model, for which data were not available.									
<i>Source:</i>	Australian Government Department of Education (unpublished) <i>National Early Childhood Education and Care Workforce Census, 2010 and 2013</i> ; Australian Government Child Care Provider Survey 2008-09 and Australian Government Census of Child Care Services 2006; FaCSIA (unpublished) <i>Australian Government Census of Child Care Services 2004</i> .									

TABLE 3A.39

Table 3A.39 **Primary contact staff in Australian Government CCB approved child care services, by tenure in the ECEC sector, 2013 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Long day care										
Staff tenure										
Less than 1 year	%	9.1	5.3	7.2	9.9	7.4	4.8	12.1	9.4	7.7
1 to 3 years	%	27.8	31.0	30.8	33.7	28.6	26.5	35.5	35.2	30.0
4 to 6 years	%	21.0	23.8	23.3	23.1	22.1	25.0	22.9	26.2	22.6
7 to 9 years	%	11.8	11.9	12.5	11.8	13.1	14.0	9.3	8.2	12.0
10 years experience or more	%	30.3	28.1	26.2	21.5	28.7	29.7	20.3	21.0	27.6
Total long day care staff	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 1 year	no.	1 953	807	1 172	475	345	62	215	56	5 086
1 to 3 years	no.	5 940	4 748	4 996	1 611	1 336	344	633	211	19 819
4 to 6 years	no.	4 485	3 649	3 780	1 105	1 030	325	407	157	14 938
7 to 9 years	no.	2 525	1 822	2 028	566	612	181	165	49	7 950
10 years experience or more	no.	6 476	4 299	4 245	1 029	1 340	385	361	126	18 260
Total long day care staff	no.	21 380	15 324	16 221	4 787	4 663	1 297	1 782	599	66 052
Average staff tenure	yrs.	7.4	7.2	6.7	6.2	7.4	7.7	5.9	5.9	7.1
Family day care										
Staff tenure										
Less than 1 year	%	6.2	11.4	5.6	6.8	5.9	3.2	8.1	21.1	7.8
1 to 3 years	%	20.4	33.5	25.1	47.0	18.0	14.3	8.1	21.1	26.8
4 to 6 years	%	20.6	15.3	19.7	15.1	13.0	14.1	14.4	31.6	17.8
7 to 9 years	%	12.9	9.0	12.2	7.9	12.0	16.3	8.1	5.3	11.1
10 years experience or more	%	40.0	30.7	37.3	23.1	51.2	52.1	61.3	21.1	36.5
Total family day care staff	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 1 year	no	231	400	122	66	52	12	8	40	931
1 to 3 years	no	766	1 173	546	453	158	52	8	40	3 196

TABLE 3A.39

Table 3A.39 **Primary contact staff in Australian Government CCB approved child care services, by tenure in the ECEC sector, 2013 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
4 to 6 years	no	772	537	429	146	114	51	15	60	2 124
7 to 9 years	no	484	317	266	76	105	59	8	10	1 326
10 years experience or more	no	1 501	1 076	811	222	450	189	63	40	4 354
Total family day care staff	no.	3 754	3 504	2 175	963	878	363	103	190	11 931
Average staff tenure	yrs.	9.0	7.3	8.6	5.7	11.2	11.4	12.3	6.5	8.4
OSHC										
Staff tenure										
Less than 1 year	%	12.1	11.2	13.8	15.7	8.8	10.3	22.3	17.4	12.7
1 to 3 years	%	41.7	48.5	41.1	43.9	39.2	35.2	49.2	39.6	43.3
4 to 6 years	%	18.1	17.7	16.4	17.8	17.4	25.4	12.6	20.6	17.4
7 to 9 years	%	7.5	6.3	8.7	7.7	9.1	9.8	6.1	6.1	7.6
10 years experience or more	%	20.6	16.3	19.9	14.9	25.5	19.3	9.9	16.3	18.9
Total OSHC staff	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 1 year	no.	586	420	508	186	144	34	177	34	2 090
1 to 3 years	no.	2 021	1 826	1 513	520	637	117	391	79	7 104
4 to 6 years	no.	874	667	603	210	283	84	100	41	2 862
7 to 9 years	no.	362	238	320	92	148	32	48	12	1 253
10 years experience or more	no.	998	613	732	176	414	64	79	32	3 108
Total OSHC staff	no.	4 841	3 763	3 678	1 185	1 626	332	795	198	16 417
Average staff tenure	yrs.	5.6	4.9	5.3	4.5	6.5	5.9	3.6	4.7	5.3
Occasional care										
Staff tenure										
Less than 1 year	%	8.6	3.4	3.8	4.3	–	–	17.6	–	5.6
1 to 3 years	%	21.1	18.1	23.7	24.9	–	11.8	11.6	–	20.3
4 to 6 years	%	20.9	14.1	16.2	17.2	–	17.6	35.5	–	17.6

TABLE 3A.39

Table 3A.39 **Primary contact staff in Australian Government CCB approved child care services, by tenure in the ECEC sector, 2013 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
7 to 9 years	%	10.8	12.9	5.0	9.7	–	–	11.6	–	10.6
10 years experience or more	%	38.6	51.4	51.2	43.9	100.0	70.6	23.7	–	46.0
Total occasional care staff	%	100.0	–	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	–	100.0
Less than 1 year	no.	22	10	3	4	–	–	3	–	42
1 to 3 years	no.	54	51	19	23	–	2	2	–	151
4 to 6 years	no.	53	40	13	16	–	3	6	–	131
7 to 9 years	no.	28	36	4	9	–	–	2	–	79
10 years experience or more	no.	98	145	41	41	2	12	4	–	344
Total occasional care staff	no.	255	282	80	93	2	17	17	–	746
Average staff tenure	yrs.	9.2	11.3	11.4	10.3	25.0	15.8	5.5	–	10.5
Vacation care										
Staff tenure										
Less than 1 year	%	11.7	9.3	14.0	17.0	10.7	7.2	21.3	25.1	12.6
1 to 3 years	%	38.8	42.7	41.1	40.1	36.9	39.6	51.8	31.3	40.3
4 to 6 years	%	19.6	22.6	18.4	20.4	18.6	28.7	11.3	20.9	19.7
7 to 9 years	%	7.9	8.0	7.9	5.5	9.5	9.0	5.6	7.8	7.8
10 years experience or more	%	22.0	17.3	18.7	17.0	24.3	15.5	10.0	14.9	19.5
Total vacation care staff	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 1 year	no.	494	239	536	205	195	23	111	54	1 859
1 to 3 years	no.	1 641	1 093	1 575	485	671	127	270	68	5 929
4 to 6 years	no.	829	579	704	247	338	92	59	45	2 893
7 to 9 years	no.	332	204	301	67	172	29	29	17	1 151
10 years experience or more	no.	928	443	718	205	442	49	52	32	2 869
Total vacation care staff	no.	4 225	2 557	3 834	1 209	1 817	319	522	217	14 700
Average staff tenure	yrs.	5.8	5.5	5.1	4.8	6.3	5.5	3.6	4.8	5.4

TABLE 3A.39

Table 3A.39 **Primary contact staff in Australian Government CCB approved child care services, by tenure in the ECEC sector, 2013 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
In home care										
Staff tenure										
Less than 1 year	%	11.6	2.7	14.0	6.9	31.5	4.3	–	–	10.1
1 to 3 years	%	35.3	36.9	38.5	38.2	45.6	34.8	–	–	37.7
4 to 6 years	%	23.3	25.1	19.1	24.1	21.5	30.4	–	–	23.1
7 to 9 years	%	9.9	14.3	6.2	9.1	1.4	15.2	–	–	9.7
10 years experience or more	%	19.9	21.0	22.2	21.8	–	15.2	–	–	19.3
Total in home care staff	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	–	–	100.0
Less than 1 year	no.	29	11	61	14	33	5	–	–	153
1 to 3 years	no.	88	147	168	77	48	43	–	–	570
4 to 6 years	no.	58	100	84	48	23	38	–	–	350
7 to 9 years	no.	25	57	27	18	1	19	–	–	147
10 years experience or more	no.	50	84	97	44	–	19	–	–	293
Total in home care staff	no.	250	397	437	201	105	124	–	–	1 514
Average staff tenure	yrs.	5.9	6.2	5.5	5.9	1.9	5.8	–	–	5.6

- (a) In the ECEC sector refers to the number of years the worker has been employed to work with children in a child care service, regardless of whether this was full time or part time work.
- (b) Data are weighted data drawn from the *National Early Childhood Education and Care Workforce Census 2013*.
- (c) Data were collected from all services except vacation care during the reference week 20 to 26 May 2013. The reference week for vacation care was 8 to 14 July 2013 (except Victoria, Queensland and the NT, where the reference week was 1 to 7 July 2013).
- (d) There may be double counting of staff where staff work in more than one service.
- (e) Staff tenure is only specified for those staff who provided this information.
- (f) Excludes Aboriginal playgroups and enrichment programs and mobile and toy library services, for which data were not available.
– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Australian Government Department of Education (unpublished) *National Early Childhood Education and Care Workforce Census, 2013*.

TABLE 3A.40

Table 3A.40 **Workers delivering preschool programs, by level of qualification, by field of early childhood qualification, 2013 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Workers delivering preschool programs (e)										
Total	no.	14 452	8 534	8 572	4 837	3 765	1 449	507	345	42 464
Workers delivering preschool programs who are at least three year university trained										
Field of early childhood qualification										
Teaching (early childhood related)	no.	3 721	3 977	2 718	1 695	1 409	229	258	91	14 094
Teaching (primary)	no.	193	142	411	422	30	544	11	57	1 814
Teaching (other)	no.	107	99	850	34	27	157	–	5	1 283
Other early childhood related	no.	102	39	8	153	16	8	5	3	327
Total early childhood qualified	no.	4 122	4 257	3 990	2 301	1 485	930	273	157	17 516
Workers delivering preschool programs who are at least three year university trained										
Field of early childhood qualification										
Teaching (early childhood related)	%	25.7	46.6	31.7	35.0	37.4	15.8	50.9	26.4	33.2
Teaching (primary)	%	1.3	1.7	4.8	8.7	0.8	37.5	2.2	16.5	4.3
Teaching (other)	%	0.7	1.2	9.9	0.7	0.7	10.8	–	1.4	3.0
Other early childhood related	%	0.7	0.5	0.1	3.2	0.4	0.6	1.0	0.9	0.8
Total early childhood qualified	%	28.5	49.9	46.5	47.6	39.4	64.2	53.8	45.5	41.2
Workers delivering preschool programs who are four year university trained (f)										
Field of early childhood qualification										
Teaching (early childhood related)	no.	2 005	2 595	2 234	1 431	712	224	232	93	9 530
Teaching (primary)	no.	121	52	342	313	19	544	3	57	1 457
Teaching (other)	no.	65	56	313	25	16	157	–	5	633
Other early childhood related	no.	19	16	–	71	–	5	–	–	120
Total early childhood qualified	no.	2 212	2 718	2 889	1 847	751	930	243	152	11 740
Field of early childhood qualification										
Teaching (early childhood related)	%	13.9	30.4	26.1	29.6	18.9	15.5	45.8	27.0	22.4

TABLE 3A.40

Table 3A.40 **Workers delivering preschool programs, by level of qualification, by field of early childhood qualification, 2013 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Teaching (primary)	%	0.8	0.6	4.0	6.5	0.5	37.5	0.6	16.5	3.4
Teaching (other)	%	0.4	0.7	3.7	0.5	0.4	10.8	–	1.4	1.5
Other early childhood related	%	0.1	0.2	–	1.5	–	0.3	–	–	0.3
Total	%	15.3	31.8	33.7	38.2	19.9	64.2	47.9	44.1	27.6

- (a) Worker level data in the NECECC do not include a unique identifier and as a consequence they can only be reported as episodes of workers delivering preschool programs. These data should be used with caution as there is a high likelihood of worker duplication across and within source data files, due to the same worker delivering preschool programs at multiple service providers during the reference period.
- (b) Includes contact workers only.
- (c) For the first time, 2013 worker level data in the NECECC includes worker data collected through the CCMS for the long day care sector. This has significantly increased the population of workers delivering preschool programs. Data for 2012 in the previous Report should not be compared to 2013.
- (d) Workers who are early childhood qualified include the fields of qualification: teaching (early childhood related), teaching (primary), teaching (other) and other early childhood related. Workers who have a non-early childhood related qualification are not included.
- (e) Workers delivering preschool programs are the total of all episodes of contact workers delivering preschool programs in scope of the NECECC irrespective of workers' qualifications. Workers delivering preschool programs include all the following worker roles: principal/director/coordinator/teacher in charge, group leader/teacher, assistant/aide and other contact worker.
- (f) Includes Postgraduate degree, Graduate diploma or Graduate certificate level, Bachelor degree (honours) and Bachelor degree pass (4 years or equivalent).
- Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (unpublished TableBuilder) *Preschool Education, Australia, 2013*, Cat. no. 4240.0, Canberra.

Table 3A.41 **National Quality Framework (NQF) approved services, by service type and quality rating, 30 June 2014 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Number of NQF approved services										
Centre-based care (c)	no.	4 664	3 581	2 590	971	1 106	211	306	204	13 633
Family day care (d)	no.	246	333	109	54	34	12	9	5	802
Total	no.	4 910	3 914	2 699	1 025	1 140	223	315	209	14 435
Proportion of NQF approved services										
Centre-based care (c)	%	34.2	26.3	19.0	7.1	8.1	1.5	2.2	1.5	100.0
Family day care (d)	%	30.7	41.5	13.6	6.7	4.2	1.5	1.1	0.6	100.0
Total	%	34.0	27.1	18.7	7.1	7.9	1.5	2.2	1.4	100.0
Services with a quality rating										
Number of services with a quality rating	no.	2 370	1 693	989	183	237	88	147	114	5 821
Proportion of services with a quality rating (e)	%	48.3	43.3	36.6	17.9	20.8	39.5	46.7	54.5	40.3
Number of NQF approved services with a quality rating, by quality rating level										
Significant Improvement Required	no.	1	1	1	2	1	–	–	–	6
Working Towards NQS	no.	1 106	380	290	99	80	54	88	93	2 190
Meeting NQS	no.	815	808	318	40	61	17	26	10	2 095
Exceeding NQS	no.	448	504	380	42	95	17	33	11	1 530
Total	no.	2 370	1 693	989	183	237	88	147	114	5 821
Proportion of NQF approved services with a quality rating, by quality rating level										
Significant Improvement Required	%	–	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.4	–	–	–	0.1
Working Towards NQS	%	46.7	22.4	29.3	54.1	33.8	61.4	59.9	81.6	37.6
Meeting NQS	%	34.4	47.7	32.2	21.9	25.7	19.3	17.7	8.8	36.0
Exceeding NQS	%	18.9	29.8	38.4	23.0	40.1	19.3	22.4	9.6	26.3
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Data as at 30 June 2014 are cumulative of services with a quality rating since ratings began in June 2012. At 30 June 2014 this represents 40.3 per cent of all NQF approved services. Services with more than one quality rating are reported by their most recent quality rating. Data for the number and proportion of NQF approved services with a quality rating and by quality rating level are only available at the national level only for centre-based care and family day care.

Table 3A.41 **National Quality Framework (NQF) approved services, by service type and quality rating, 30 June 2014 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
(b)	Regulatory authorities in each jurisdiction differ in their approach to selecting services for quality rating data. The implication of quality rating services based on different approaches is that data are not representative of all education and care services nationwide. Therefore, it is inadvisable to draw conclusions about education and care services that are yet to be rated based on those that have been rated to date.									
(c)	A centre-based care service is an education and care service other than a family day care service. This includes most long day care, preschool and OSHC services that are delivered at a centre. It does not include preschools in Tasmania or WA.									
(d)	A family day care service is an education and care service delivered through the use of two or more educators to provide education and care for children in residences, whether or not the service also provides education and care to children at a place other than a residence. They are sometimes known as family day care schemes and they are administered and supported by central coordination units.									
(e)	The proportion of services with a quality rating in Western Australia is lower than other jurisdictions due to the later commencement of the NQF. – Nil or rounded to zero.									

Source: ACECQA (2014), *NQF Snapshot Q2 2014*, Sydney.

Table 3A.42 **NQF approved services with a quality rating, by rating level**
Quality Area 1: Educational program and practice, 30 June 2014 (a), (b)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Number of NQF approved services with a quality rating for Quality Area 1										
Significant Improvement Required	no.	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2
Working Towards NQS	no.	805	271	235	84	71	38	81	77	1 662
Meeting NQS	no.	1 143	922	472	61	78	40	44	23	2 783
Exceeding NQS	no.	421	500	282	37	88	10	22	14	1 374
Total	no.	2 370	1 693	989	183	237	88	147	114	5 821
Proportion of NQF approved services with a quality rating for Quality Area 1										
Significant Improvement Required	%	–	–	–	0.5	–	–	–	–	–
Working Towards NQS	%	34.0	16.0	23.8	45.9	30.0	43.2	55.1	67.5	28.6
Meeting NQS	%	48.2	54.5	47.7	33.3	32.9	45.5	29.9	20.2	47.8
Exceeding NQS	%	17.8	29.5	28.5	20.2	37.1	11.4	15.0	12.3	23.6
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Data as at 30 June 2014 are cumulative of services with a quality rating since ratings began in June 2012. At 30 June 2014 this represents 40.3 per cent of all NQF approved services. Services with more than one quality rating are reported by their most recent quality rating.

(b) Regulatory authorities in each jurisdiction differ in their approach to selecting services for quality rating data. The implication of quality rating services based on different approaches is that data are not representative of all education and care services nationwide. Therefore, it is inadvisable to draw conclusions about education and care services that are yet to be rated based on those that have been rated to date.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ACECQA (2014 and unpublished), *NQF Snapshot Q2 2014*, Sydney.

Table 3A.43 **NQF approved services with a quality rating, by rating level**
Quality Area 2: Children's health and safety, 30 June 2014 (a), (b)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Number of NQF approved services with a quality rating for Quality Area 2										
Significant Improvement Required	no.	1	1	1	2	1	–	–	–	6
Working Towards NQS	no.	700	176	169	65	34	37	43	78	1 302
Meeting NQS	no.	1 304	1 177	419	75	142	34	73	27	3 251
Exceeding NQS	no.	365	339	400	41	60	17	31	9	1 262
Total	no.	2 370	1 693	989	183	237	88	147	114	5 821
Proportion of NQF approved services with a quality rating for Quality Area 2										
Significant Improvement Required	%	–	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.4	–	–	–	0.1
Working Towards NQS	%	29.5	10.4	17.1	35.5	14.3	42.0	29.3	68.4	22.4
Meeting NQS	%	55.0	69.5	42.4	41.0	59.9	38.6	49.7	23.7	55.8
Exceeding NQS	%	15.4	20.0	40.4	22.4	25.3	19.3	21.1	7.9	21.7
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Data as at 30 June 2014 are cumulative of services with a quality rating since ratings began in June 2012. At 30 June 2014 this represents 40.3 per cent of all NQF approved services. Services with more than one quality rating are reported by their most recent quality rating.

(b) Regulatory authorities in each jurisdiction differ in their approach to selecting services for quality rating data. The implication of quality rating services based on different approaches is that data are not representative of all education and care services nationwide. Therefore, it is inadvisable to draw conclusions about education and care services that are yet to be rated based on those that have been rated to date.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ACECQA (2014 and unpublished), *NQF Snapshot Q2 2014*, Sydney.

Table 3A.44 **NQF approved services with a quality rating, by rating level**
Quality Area 3: Physical environment, 30 June 2014 (a), (b)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Number of NQF approved services with a quality rating for Quality Area 3										
Significant Improvement Required	no.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	3
Working Towards NQS	no.	725	175	211	74	55	39	72	60	1 411
Meeting NQS	no.	1 220	1 037	483	78	108	35	51	34	3 046
Exceeding NQS	no.	424	480	295	30	74	14	24	20	1 361
Total	no.	2 370	1 693	989	183	237	88	147	114	5 821
Proportion of NQF approved services with a quality rating for Quality Area 3										
Significant Improvement Required	%	–	0.1	–	0.5	–	–	–	–	0.1
Working Towards NQS	%	30.6	10.3	21.3	40.4	23.2	44.3	49.0	52.6	24.2
Meeting NQS	%	51.5	61.3	48.8	42.6	45.6	39.8	34.7	29.8	52.3
Exceeding NQS	%	17.9	28.4	29.8	16.4	31.2	15.9	16.3	17.5	23.4
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Data as at 30 June 2014 are cumulative of services with a quality rating since ratings began in June 2012. At 30 June 2014 this represents 40.3 per cent of all NQF approved services. Services with more than one quality rating are reported by their most recent quality rating.

(b) Regulatory authorities in each jurisdiction differ in their approach to selecting services for quality rating data. The implication of quality rating services based on different approaches is that data are not representative of all education and care services nationwide. Therefore, it is inadvisable to draw conclusions about education and care services that are yet to be rated based on those that have been rated to date.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ACECQA (2014 and unpublished), *NQF Snapshot Q2 2014*, Sydney.

Table 3A.45 **NQF approved services with a quality rating, by rating level**
Quality Area 4: Staffing arrangements, 30 June 2014 (a), (b)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Number of NQF approved services with a quality rating for Quality Area 4										
Significant Improvement Required	no.	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	3
Working Towards NQS	no.	327	92	66	26	14	14	13	47	599
Meeting NQS	no.	1 477	1 157	481	102	152	50	85	45	3 549
Exceeding NQS	no.	565	443	442	54	71	24	49	22	1 670
Total	no.	2 370	1 693	989	183	237	88	147	114	5 821
Proportion of NQF approved services with a quality rating for Quality Area 4										
Significant Improvement Required	%	–	0.1	–	0.5	–	–	–	–	0.1
Working Towards NQS	%	13.8	5.4	6.7	14.2	5.9	15.9	8.8	41.2	10.3
Meeting NQS	%	62.3	68.3	48.6	55.7	64.1	56.8	57.8	39.5	61.0
Exceeding NQS	%	23.8	26.2	44.7	29.5	30.0	27.3	33.3	19.3	28.7
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Data as at 30 June 2014 are cumulative of services with a quality rating since ratings began in June 2012. At 30 June 2014 this represents 40.3 per cent of all NQF approved services. Services with more than one quality rating are reported by their most recent quality rating.

(b) Regulatory authorities in each jurisdiction differ in their approach to selecting services for quality rating data. The implication of quality rating services based on different approaches is that data are not representative of all education and care services nationwide. Therefore, it is inadvisable to draw conclusions about education and care services that are yet to be rated based on those that have been rated to date.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ACECQA (2014 and unpublished), *NQF Snapshot Q2 2014*, Sydney.

Table 3A.46 **NQF approved services with a quality rating, by rating level**
Quality Area 5: Relationships with children, 30 June 2014 (a), (b)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Number of NQF approved services with a quality rating for Quality Area 5										
Significant Improvement Required	no.	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	2
Working Towards NQS	no.	325	95	122	27	20	20	38	38	685
Meeting NQS	no.	1 384	875	375	92	76	48	54	45	2 949
Exceeding NQS	no.	661	723	492	63	140	20	55	31	2 185
Total	no.	2 370	1 693	989	183	237	88	147	114	5 821
Proportion of NQF approved services with a quality rating for Quality Area 5										
Significant Improvement Required	%	–	–	–	0.5	0.4	–	–	–	0.0
Working Towards NQS	%	13.7	5.6	12.3	14.8	8.4	22.7	25.9	33.3	11.8
Meeting NQS	%	58.4	51.7	37.9	50.3	32.1	54.5	36.7	39.5	50.7
Exceeding NQS	%	27.9	42.7	49.7	34.4	59.1	22.7	37.4	27.2	37.5
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Data as at 30 June 2014 are cumulative of services with a quality rating since ratings began in June 2012. At 30 June 2014 this represents 40.3 per cent of all NQF approved services. Services with more than one quality rating are reported by their most recent quality rating.

(b) Regulatory authorities in each jurisdiction differ in their approach to selecting services for quality rating data. The implication of quality rating services based on different approaches is that data are not representative of all education and care services nationwide. Therefore, it is inadvisable to draw conclusions about education and care services that are yet to be rated based on those that have been rated to date.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ACECQA (2014 and unpublished), *NQF Snapshot Q2 2014*, Sydney.

Table 3A.47 **NQF approved services with a quality rating, by rating level**
Quality Area 6: Partnerships with families and communities, 30 June 2014 (a), (b)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Number of NQF approved services with a quality rating for Quality Area 6										
Significant Improvement Required	no.	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2
Working Towards NQS	no.	366	65	144	42	35	22	55	24	753
Meeting NQS	no.	1 352	993	432	88	106	38	57	63	3 129
Exceeding NQS	no.	652	635	413	51	96	28	35	27	1 937
Total	no.	2 370	1 693	989	183	237	88	147	114	5 821
Proportion of NQF approved services with a quality rating Quality Area 6										
Significant Improvement Required	%	–	–	–	1.1	–	–	–	–	0.0
Working Towards NQS	%	15.4	3.8	14.6	23.0	14.8	25.0	37.4	21.1	12.9
Meeting NQS	%	57.0	58.7	43.7	48.1	44.7	43.2	38.8	55.3	53.8
Exceeding NQS	%	27.5	37.5	41.8	27.9	40.5	31.8	23.8	23.7	33.3
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Data as at 30 June 2014 are cumulative of services with a quality rating since ratings began in June 2012. At 30 June 2014 this represents 40.3 per cent of all NQF approved services. Services with more than one quality rating are reported by their most recent quality rating.

(b) Regulatory authorities in each jurisdiction differ in their approach to selecting services for quality rating data. The implication of quality rating services based on different approaches is that data are not representative of all education and care services nationwide. Therefore, it is inadvisable to draw conclusions about education and care services that are yet to be rated based on those that have been rated to date.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ACECQA (2014 and unpublished), *NQF Snapshot Q2 2014*, Sydney.

Table 3A.48 **NQF approved services with a quality rating, by rating level**
Quality Area 7: Leadership and service management, 30 June 2014 (a), (b)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Number of NQF approved services with a quality rating for Quality Area 7										
Significant Improvement Required	no.	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2
Working Towards NQS	no.	681	220	169	49	46	36	38	63	1 302
Meeting NQS	no.	1 193	970	387	79	104	26	65	35	2 859
Exceeding NQS	no.	495	503	433	54	87	26	44	16	1 658
Total	no.	2 370	1 693	989	183	237	88	147	114	5 821
Proportion of NQF approved services with a quality rating for Quality Area 7										
Significant Improvement Required	%	–	–	–	0.5	–	–	–	–	–
Working Towards NQS	%	28.7	13.0	17.1	26.8	19.4	40.9	25.9	55.3	22.4
Meeting NQS	%	50.3	57.3	39.1	43.2	43.9	29.5	44.2	30.7	49.1
Exceeding NQS	%	20.9	29.7	43.8	29.5	36.7	29.5	29.9	14.0	28.5
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Data as at 30 June 2014 are cumulative of services with a quality rating since ratings began in June 2012. At 30 June 2014 this represents 40.3 per cent of all NQF approved services. Services with more than one quality rating are reported by their most recent quality rating.

(b) Regulatory authorities in each jurisdiction differ in their approach to selecting services for quality rating data. The implication of quality rating services based on different approaches is that data are not representative of all education and care services nationwide. Therefore, it is inadvisable to draw conclusions about education and care services that are yet to be rated based on those that have been rated to date.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ACECQA (2014 and unpublished), *NQF Snapshot Q2 2014*, Sydney.

TABLE 3A.49

Table 3A.49 **Hospital separations for external cause of injuries, persons aged 0–4 years, all hospitals, by place of occurrence (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2008-09										
Place of occurrence										
School (d)	no.	179	152	196	64	57	18	10	16	692
Home	no.	3 382	1 872	3 964	1 103	1 000	210	100	126	11 757
Other place	no.	2 415	2 121	2 121	857	776	100	134	151	8 675
Not specified	no.	2 929	2 730	2 497	1 491	674	161	123	305	10 910
Total (e)	no.	8 862	6 833	8 733	3 484	2 490	483	367	594	31 846
Proportion of separations by place of occurrence										
School (d)	%	2.0	2.2	2.2	1.8	2.3	3.7	2.7	2.7	2.2
Home	%	38.2	27.4	45.4	31.7	40.2	43.5	27.2	21.2	36.9
Other place	%	27.3	31.0	24.3	24.6	31.2	20.7	36.5	25.4	27.2
Not specified	%	33.1	40.0	28.6	42.8	27.1	33.3	33.5	51.3	34.3
Total (e)	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2009-10										
Place of occurrence										
School (d)	no.	179	186	175	65	59	16	22	12	714
Home	no.	3 297	2 028	4 026	1 170	1 177	187	111	141	12 137
Other place	no.	2 654	2 674	2 222	1 000	732	147	144	172	12 851
Not specified	no.	3 217	2 756	2 367	1 490	592	162	147	294	11 025
Total (e)	no.	9 306	7 603	8 733	3 699	2 548	509	422	612	33 432
Proportion of separations by place of occurrence										
School (d)	%	1.9	2.4	2.0	1.8	2.3	3.1	5.2	2.0	2.1
Home	%	35.4	26.7	46.1	31.6	46.2	36.7	26.3	23.0	36.3
Other place	%	28.5	35.2	25.4	27.0	28.7	28.9	34.1	28.1	38.4
Not specified	%	34.6	36.2	27.1	40.3	23.2	31.8	34.8	48.0	33.0
Total (e)	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2010-11										
Place of occurrence										
School (d)	no.	201	166	191	85	50	9	19	9	730
Home	no.	3 115	2 163	3 905	1 440	1 085	175	125	133	12 141
Other place	no.	2 549	2 658	1 973	1 083	746	111	143	121	9 384
Not specified	no.	3 220	3 061	2 572	1 548	687	193	151	354	11 786
Total (e)	no.	9 048	7 992	8 558	4 120	2 557	482	436	608	33 801
Proportion of separations by place of occurrence										
School (d)	%	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.9	4.4	1.5	2.2
Home	%	34.4	27.1	45.6	35.0	42.4	36.3	28.7	21.9	35.9
Other place	%	28.2	33.3	23.1	26.3	29.2	23.0	32.8	19.9	27.8
Not specified	%	35.6	38.3	30.1	37.6	26.9	40.0	34.6	58.2	34.9
Total (e)	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 3A.49

Table 3A.49 **Hospital separations for external cause of injuries, persons aged 0–4 years, all hospitals, by place of occurrence (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2011-12										
Place of occurrence										
School (d)	no.	230	221	223	94	53	18	12	9	860
Home	no.	2 959	2 142	3 270	1 420	1 156	166	139	130	11 382
Other place	no.	2 644	2 894	2 076	1 068	756	136	121	140	9 835
Not specified	no.	3 481	3 236	2 776	1 756	652	151	208	342	12 602
Total (e)	no.	9 270	8 434	8 273	4 308	2 592	468	476	615	34 436
Proportion of separations by place of occurrence										
School (d)	%	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.2	2.0	3.8	2.5	1.5	2.5
Home	%	31.9	25.4	39.5	33.0	44.6	35.5	29.2	21.1	33.1
Other place	%	28.5	34.3	25.1	24.8	29.2	29.1	25.4	22.8	28.6
Not specified	%	37.6	38.4	33.6	40.8	25.2	32.3	43.7	55.6	36.6
Total (e)	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2012-13 (f)										
Place of occurrence										
School (d)	no.	234	166	219	98	74	12	25	11	839
Home	no.	3 264	1 708	3 697	1 512	1 118	215	129	159	11 802
Other place	no.	2 781	3 219	2 307	1 223	742	142	185	139	10 738
Not specified	no.	3 516	2 510	2 924	1 652	695	183	185	365	12 030
Total (e)	no.	9 758	7 544	9 070	4 433	2 615	546	512	673	35 151
Proportion of separations by place of occurrence										
School (d)	%	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.8	2.2	4.9	1.6	2.4
Home	%	33.4	22.6	40.8	34.1	42.8	39.4	25.2	23.6	33.6
Other place	%	28.5	42.7	25.4	27.6	28.4	26.0	36.1	20.7	30.5
Not specified	%	36.0	33.3	32.2	37.3	26.6	33.5	36.1	54.2	34.2
Total (e)	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

- (a) A hospital separation is an episode of care for a person admitted to a hospital. It can be a total hospital stay (from admission to discharge, transfer or death) or portions of hospital stays beginning or ending in a change of type of care (for example from acute to rehabilitation) that cease during a reference period.
- (b) Separations without external cause and those for which care type was reported as Newborn with no qualified days, and records for Hospital boarder or Posthumous organ procurement have been excluded.
- (c) External cause refers to the environmental event, circumstance or condition that causes the injury. Persons admitted to hospital as a result of a pre existing illness or condition, such as asthma are excluded.
- (d) The definition of school will include a range of different formal ECEC services settings including kindergarten, preschool and child care services.
- (e) As more than one external cause can be reported for each separation, the totals are not the sums of the rows of the table.
- (f) A change in Victoria's emergency department admission policy between 2011-12 and 2012-13 is likely to have contributed to the large decrease in separations recorded for Victoria.

Table 3A.49 **Hospital separations for external cause of injuries, persons aged 0–4 years, all hospitals, by place of occurrence (a), (b), (c)**

<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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Source: AIHW (unpublished) *Australian Hospital Statistics*.

Table 3A.50 Australian Government real recurrent expenditure on child care services per child in the community aged 0–12 years (\$/child) (2013-14 dollars) (a), (b)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2004-05	615	589	1 030	561	724	654	604	976	705
2005-06	625	589	1 022	565	742	655	582	949	706
2006-07	710	664	1 136	613	866	791	601	1 050	795
2007-08	779	733	1 207	622	928	848	659	1 172	859
2008-09	1 203	1 076	1 472	845	1 181	1 100	886	1 290	1 184
2009-10	1 072	1 085	1 353	790	1 323	1 375	1 296	1 463	1 137
2010-11	1 172	1 162	1 422	843	1 362	1 407	1 494	1 848	1 219
2011-12	1 309	1 243	1 512	915	1 434	1 394	1 615	1 502	1 311
2012-13	1 463	1 379	1 619	1 010	1 571	1 446	1 772	1 426	1 437
2013-14 (c)	1 657	1 616	1 789	1 107	1 729	1 545	2 009	1 544	1 620

(a) See source tables for footnotes.

(b) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2013-14 dollars using the GGFCE chain price deflator (2013-14 = 100) (table 2A.51). See Chapter 2 (section 2.5-6) for details.

(c) Due to machinery of Government changes, only 9.5 months of Department of Education expenses are included in 2013-14 recurrent expenditure. Departmental expenses are a small component of recurrent expenditure.

Source: Tables 3A.2 and 3A.4.

Table 3A.51 State and Territory government real recurrent expenditure on ECEC per child in the community aged 0–12 years (\$/child) (2013-14 dollars) (a), (b), (c)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i> (d)	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2004-05	164	176	307	204	475	350	473	724	239
2005-06	170	173	337	216	432	332	462	716	244
2006-07	170	190	224	215	466	343	478	750	228
2007-08	166	207	109	222	473	353	499	738	208
2008-09	176	201	110	354	465	375	502	734	224
2009-10	199	217	113	427	490	378	500	819	246
2010-11	195	229	140	539	506	415	495	1 006	269
2011-12	206	236	182	642	544	481	536	1 101	301
2012-13	212	282	222	669	597	523	544	1 174	331
2013-14	193	335	254	692	596	561	560	1 151	348

(a) Includes administration expenditure, other expenditure on service provision, financial support to families and one-off, non-capital payments to peak agencies who support child care and preschool service providers.

(b) See source tables for other footnotes.

(c) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2013-14 dollars using the GGFCE chain price deflator (2013-14 = 100) (table 2A.51). See Chapter 2 (section 2.5-6) for details.

(d) The reduction in Queensland expenditure per child in 2006-07 and 2007-08 is due to the cessation of preschool in December 2006 and the introduction of the Preparatory Year in Queensland from 2007. Preparatory Year data are included in data on school children (chapter 4).

Source: Tables 3A.2 and 3A.3.

Table 3A.52 Australian Government recurrent expenditure per child aged 0–12 attending CCB approved child care services (\$/child) (2013-14 dollars) (a), (b), (c), (d)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Expenditure per child attending Australian Government CCB approved child care services									
2009-10	4 551	4 776	4 596	4 691	4 784	5 179	4 419	9 380	4 704
2010-11	4 570	4 748	4 624	4 672	4 711	5 016	4 454	10 673	4 711
2011-12	4 994	4 967	4 916	4 975	4 983	5 079	4 815	8 565	5 003
2012-13	5 278	5 192	5 124	5 183	5 182	5 282	4 974	8 054	5 236
2013-14 (e)	5 605	5 561	5 454	5 525	5 529	5 607	5 318	8 442	5 589

- (a) Includes expenditure for some children aged greater than 12 years, including Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children and children with special needs who may be older than 12 years.
- (b) Children can use more than one type of care. Children are counted once for each care type they use.
- (c) Attendance data relate to the March quarter.
- (d) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2013-14 dollars using the GGFCE chain price deflator (2013-14 = 100) (table 2A.51). See Chapter 2 (section 2.5-6) for details.
- (e) Due to machinery of Government changes, only 9.5 months of Department of Education expenses are included in 2013-14 recurrent expenditure. Departmental expenses are a small component of recurrent expenditure.

Source: Tables 3A.4 and 3A.8.

TABLE 3A.53

Table 3A.53 **Children for whom additional formal child care was currently required for mainly work-related reasons, 2011 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT NT</i> (d), (e)	<i>Aust</i>	
Number of children aged 0–12 years										
Children for whom additional formal child care was currently required for mainly work-related reasons	'000	27.3	26.9	21.2	10.4	7.7	2.6	2.4	np	97.9
All children	'000	1176.9	888.4	773.5	380.7	251.2	86.3	58.1	33.2	3647.6
Proportion of children aged 0–12 years for whom additional formal child care was currently required for mainly work-related reasons	%	2.3 ± 0.6	3.0 ± 1.0	2.7 ± 1.4	2.7 ± 1.0	3.1 ± 1.4	3.0 ± 1.7	4.1 ± 2.9	np	2.7 ± 0.4

(a) Current requirements for additional formal child care includes: children attending formal child care and parents wished for them to attend more and children who do not currently use formal child care and parents wished for them to attend. These data are not intended for use as a measure of 'unmet demand'.

(b) The main reason for currently requiring additional formal child care was work related. Work-related reasons include 'work', 'looking for work' and 'work-related study or training'.

(c) As data are from a survey, the *Childhood Education and Care Survey* (CEaCS), they are subject to error. Data in italics have relative standard errors above 25 per cent, and need to be used with caution. The 95 per cent confidence interval (a reliability estimate) associated with each proportion estimate is reported (for example, 80.0 per cent ± 2.7 per cent). See section 2.6 of the Statistical context for more information on confidence intervals and relative standard errors.

(d) Data for the NT could not be published due to small numbers, but are included in the total for Australia.

(e) The 2011 CEaCS excluded persons living in very remote parts of Australia. In the NT this accounts for approximately 23 per cent of the population.

np Not published.

Source: ABS (unpublished TableBuilder) *Childhood Education and Care, Australia, June 2011*, Cat. no. 4402.0, Canberra.

TABLE 3A.54

Table 3A.54 **Children aged 0–12 years by whether additional formal child care or preschool was currently required, by current use, 2011 (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Number of children aged 0–5 years										
Children for whom additional formal child care was currently required (d)	'000	31.9	20.8	25.1	8.1	4.8	1.4	1.4	0.6	93.0
Children for whom additional preschool was currently required (e)	'000	26.9	13.5	10.2	6.3	3.5	1.7	np	1.2	67.6
All children for whom additional formal child care or preschool was currently required (f)	'000	51.6	35.5	31.1	14.5	8.2	2.9	2.2	1.0	146.3
All children for whom additional formal child care or preschool was not currently required	'000	501.5	392.0	337.1	166.1	109.8	37.5	26.3	14.2	1588.0
All children	'000	550.8	428.0	371.7	181.3	118.0	41.4	29.3	15.2	1 735.2
Proportion of all children										
Children for whom additional formal child care or preschool was currently required	%	9.4 ± 1.6	8.3 ± 2.1	8.4 ± 2.7	8.0 ± 2.8	6.9 ± 2.4	7.0 ± 3.9	7.5 ± 4.9	6.6 ± 4.6	8.4 ± 0.9
Children who used formal child care (g)	%	4.4 ± 1.3	3.9 ± 1.5	4.8 ± 1.9	3.5 ± 1.7	2.9 ± 1.6	3.1 ± 2.0	3.8 ± 3.2	5.3 ± 3.8	4.1 ± 0.7
Children who used informal care only (h)	%	1.7 ± 0.9	1.0 ± 0.9	1.5 ± 0.9	2.0 ± 1.4	np	np	np	np	1.4 ± 0.4
Children who used preschool (i)	%	1.1 ± 0.9	2.9 ± 1.3	0.9 ± 0.7	np	1.9 ± 1.4	3.9 ± 3.4	5.1 ± 4.2	np	1.7 ± 0.4
Children who did not use any child care or preschool	%	3.4 ± 1.2	2.8 ± 1.2	2.9 ± 1.7	np	np	3.6 ± 2.9	np	np	2.6 ± 0.6
Children for whom additional formal child care or preschool was not currently required	%	91.0 ± 1.5	91.6 ± 2.2	90.7 ± 2.8	91.6 ± 3.4	93.1 ± 2.3	90.6 ± 5.5	89.8 ± 4.4	93.4 ± 5.1	91.5 ± 0.9
Children who used formal child care (g)	%	30.5 ± 3.1	26.9 ± 3.5	34.3 ± 3.9	18.4 ± 3.0	25.1 ± 4.6	27.5 ± 6.7	34.8 ± 7.0	24.3 ± 8.0	28.5 ± 1.8
Children who used informal care only (h)	%	20.1 ± 3.2	18.4 ± 3.3	16.0 ± 3.1	26.0 ± 4.4	27.7 ± 4.9	22.0 ± 4.6	15.7 ± 5.7	17.1 ± 8.4	19.7 ± 1.7
Children who used preschool (i)	%	11.9 ± 2.0	19.8 ± 2.7	9.5 ± 2.1	18.6 ± 2.9	16.1 ± 2.3	18.6 ± 3.9	16.0 ± 5.3	16.4 ± 4.8	14.5 ± 1.1
Children who did not use any child care or preschool	%	38.0 ± 3.3	38.0 ± 3.4	40.5 ± 3.9	42.0 ± 4.6	38.1 ± 4.6	42.5 ± 6.6	33.4 ± 7.2	49.3 ± 8.9	39.0 ± 1.9

TABLE 3A.54

Table 3A.54 **Children aged 0–12 years by whether additional formal child care or preschool was currently required, by current use, 2011 (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
All children	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of children aged 0–12 years										
Children for whom additional formal child care was currently required (d)	'000	42.4	40.4	34.0	13.4	9.1	3.3	3.5	np	149.4
Children for whom additional preschool was currently required (e)	'000	26.9	13.5	10.2	6.3	3.5	1.7	np	1.2	67.6
All children for whom additional formal child care or preschool was currently required (f)	'000	63.6	52.5	43.1	21.2	11.2	4.8	3.7	1.4	201.9
All children for whom additional formal child care or preschool was not currently required	'000	1110.5	834.8	732.9	359.8	239.7	81.3	55.3	31.4	3446.6
All children	'000	1 176.9	888.4	773.5	380.7	251.2	86.3	58.1	33.2	3 647.6
Proportion of children										
Children for whom additional formal child care or preschool was currently required	%	5.4 ± 0.9	5.9 ± 1.6	5.6 ± 1.6	5.6 ± 1.4	4.5 ± 1.5	5.6 ± 2.3	6.4 ± 3.3	4.2 ± 2.5	5.5 ± 0.5
Children who used formal child care (g)	%	2.3 ± 0.6	2.3 ± 0.9	3.0 ± 1.0	2.6 ± 0.9	1.2 ± 0.8	1.9 ± 1.2	np	2.4 ± 1.7	2.3 ± 0.4
Children who used informal care only (h)	%	1.4 ± 0.5	1.6 ± 0.9	0.9 ± 0.5	0.9 ± 0.8	1.8 ± 0.9	1.5 ± 1.1	2.4 ± 1.7	np	1.3 ± 0.3
Children who used preschool (i)	%	0.5 ± 0.4	1.4 ± 0.6	0.4 ± 0.3	np	0.9 ± 0.7	1.9 ± 1.6	2.6 ± 2.1	np	0.8 ± 0.2
Children who did not use any child care or preschool	%	2.0 ± 0.7	2.2 ± 0.9	2.3 ± 1.0	1.1 ± 0.7	1.7 ± 1.1	np	np	np	2.0 ± 0.4
Children for whom additional formal child care or preschool was not currently required	%	94.4 ± 0.8	94.0 ± 1.5	94.8 ± 1.8	94.5 ± 1.9	95.4 ± 1.0	94.2 ± 3.6	95.2 ± 3.2	94.6 ± 3.0	94.5 ± 0.5
Children who used formal child care (g)	%	20.1 ± 2.1	20.5 ± 2.3	23.9 ± 2.7	12.3 ± 1.9	20.1 ± 2.7	16.6 ± 4.1	26.0 ± 5.6	18.4 ± 5.9	20.2 ± 1.2
Children who used informal care only (h)	%	27.5 ± 2.6	25.2 ± 2.7	23.7 ± 2.8	31.6 ± 3.7	34.6 ± 3.5	33.6 ± 5.0	27.0 ± 5.9	24.7 ± 7.0	27.2 ± 1.4
Children who used preschool (i)	%	5.8 ± 0.9	9.5 ± 1.3	4.6 ± 1.0	8.9 ± 1.4	7.6 ± 1.1	9.7 ± 2.2	8.1 ± 2.7	7.5 ± 2.2	7.0 ± 0.5

TABLE 3A.54

Table 3A.54 **Children aged 0–12 years by whether additional formal child care or preschool was currently required, by current use, 2011 (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Children who did not use any child care or preschool	%	54.1 ± 2.5	53.3 ± 2.8	56.1 ± 3.4	58.3 ± 3.2	51.9 ± 3.5	58.9 ± 5.4	47.0 ± 4.7	60.2 ± 7.6	54.7 ± 1.5
All children	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

- (a) Additional formal child care or preschool includes current requirements for child care or preschool services for: children attending formal child care or preschool services and parents wished for them to attend more, and children who did not attend formal child care or preschool services and parents wished for them to attend. These data are not intended for use as a measure of 'unmet demand'.
- (b) As data are from a survey they are subject to error. Data in italics have relative standard errors above 25 per cent, and need to be used with caution. Data with relative standard errors greater than 50 per cent are considered too unreliable for general use and are not published here. The 95 per cent confidence interval (a reliability estimate) associated with each proportion estimate is reported (for example, 80.0 per cent ± 2.7 per cent). See section 2.6 of the Statistical context for more information on confidence intervals and relative standard errors.
- (c) The 2011 CEaCS excluded persons living in very remote parts of Australia. In the NT this accounts for approximately 23 per cent of the population.
- (d) Includes children who attended formal child care and parents wished for them to attend more, and children who did not attend formal child care and parents wished for them to attend.
- (e) Includes children who attended preschool and parents wished for them to attend more, and children who did not attend preschool and parents wished for them to attend.
- (f) Components do not add to total as a child may require both additional formal child care and preschool services.
- (g) Includes children who used formal care and those who used both formal and informal care.
- (h) Only includes children who used informal care and did not use formal care or preschool.
- (i) Includes children who used preschool, including those who also used formal child care, informal care or both.

np Not published.

Source: ABS (unpublished TableBuilder) *Childhood Education and Care, Australia, June 2011*, Cat. no. 4402.0, Canberra.

TABLE 3A.55

Table 3A.55 **Main reason additional formal child care or preschool was currently required, availability and main reason for not using it if it became available, 2011 (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Main reason additional formal child care or preschool was currently required										
Work-related reason (d)	'000	30.1	27.8	21.2	10.9	7.5	2.6	2.4	0.9	103.8
Personal reason (e)	'000	4.1	np	5.7	np	np	–	–	–	19.3
Child-related reason (f)	'000	27.6	18.9	16.7	6.7	3.1	np	np	np	75.7
All reasons (g)	'000	63.6	52.5	43.1	21.2	11.2	4.8	3.7	1.4	201.9
Main reason additional formal child care or preschool was currently required										
Work-related reason (d)	%	47.3 ± 10.2	53.0 ± 10.2	49.2 ± 19.3	51.4 ± 13.3	67.0 ± 21.0	54.2 ± 19.9	64.9 ± 31.3	64.3 ± 39.3	51.4 ± 5.5
Personal reason (e)	%	6.4 ± 5.4	np	13.2 ± 9.3	np	np	np	np	np	9.6 ± 4.4
Child-related reason (f)	%	43.4 ± 11.7	36.0 ± 10.7	38.7 ± 10.2	31.6 ± 12.9	27.7 ± 13.6	np	np	np	37.5 ± 4.9
All reasons (g)	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Whether additional formal child care or preschool currently required was available upon application										
Additional formal child care or preschool was available upon application	%	8.3 ± 6.8	19.4 ± 12.0	13.9 ± 9.6	12.3 ± 11.4	17.9 ± 16.0	29.2 ± 17.5	np	np	15.7 ± 4.0
Additional formal child care or preschool was not available upon application	%	30.8 ± 10.0	17.1 ± 7.6	21.8 ± 12.1	np	np	np	np	np	20.1 ± 4.4
Did not apply for additional formal child care or preschool	%	59.3 ± 13.2	64.8 ± 9.1	65.9 ± 5.7	69.8 ± 11.8	73.2 ± 14.0	64.6 ± 25.9	56.8 ± 21.6	85.7 ± 3.9	65.3 ± 5.0
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Main reason would not use additional formal child care or preschool currently required if it became available within four weeks										
Cost	%	12.3 ± 7.1	19.8 ± 10.8	14.6 ± 7.7	np	np	np	np	np	12.5 ± 3.4
Prefer/available to look after child	%	11.2 ± 5.9	6.3 ± 4.7	17.9 ± 8.9	np	np	np	np	np	10.7 ± 3.1
Other	%	8.5 ± 5.8	10.3 ± 7.0	10.0 ± 6.6	np	np	np	np	np	9.7 ± 2.8
Care currently available	%	8.3 ± 6.8	19.4 ± 12.0	13.9 ± 9.6	12.3 ± 11.4	17.9 ± 16.0	np	np	np	15.0 ± 4.0

TABLE 3A.55

Table 3A.55 **Main reason additional formal child care or preschool was currently required, availability and main reason for not using it if it became available, 2011 (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Would use additional formal child care or preschool if became available	%	56.9 ± 11.9	49.7 ± 12.0	43.9 ± 16.0	48.6 ± 17.0	55.4 ± 18.3	52.1 ± 26.2	45.9 ± 19.5	57.1 ± 22.5	51.4 ± 6.5
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Additional formal child care or preschool includes current requirements for child care or preschool services for: children attending formal child care or preschool services and parents wished for them to attend more, and children who did not attend formal child care or preschool services and parents wished for them to attend.

(b) As data are from a survey they are subject to error. Data in italics have relative standard errors above 25 per cent, and need to be used with caution. Data with relative standard errors greater than 50 per cent are considered too unreliable for general use and are not published here. The 95 per cent confidence interval (a reliability estimate) associated with each proportion estimate is reported (for example, 80.0 per cent ± 2.7 per cent). See section 2.6 of the Statistical context for more information on confidence intervals and relative standard errors.

(c) The 2011 CEaCS excluded persons living in very remote parts of Australia. In the NT this accounts for approximately 23 per cent of the population.

(d) Work-related reason includes 'work', 'looking for work' and 'work-related study or training'.

(e) Personal reason includes 'entertainment or social activity', 'other study or training', 'sport', 'give parents a break/time alone', and 'other parent-related reason'.

(f) Child-related reason includes 'good for child', 'prepare for school' and 'other child-related reason'.

(g) All reasons includes 'other' reason.

– Nil or rounded to zero. **np** Not published.

Source: ABS (unpublished TableBuilder) *Childhood Education and Care, Australia, June 2011*, Cat. no. 4402.0, Canberra.

TABLE 3A.56

Table 3A.56 Out-of-pocket costs of child care for families with children in full time long day care, as a proportion of weekly disposable income, by gross annual family income, 2014 (per cent) (a)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Before child subsidies									
One child in care									
\$35 000	45.1	44.6	37.2	43.8	40.0	40.5	52.5	41.6	42.6
\$55 000	38.1	37.6	31.4	37.0	33.7	34.2	44.3	35.1	35.9
\$75 000	31.5	31.2	26.0	30.6	27.9	28.3	36.6	29.1	29.7
\$95 000	26.2	25.9	21.6	25.5	23.3	23.5	30.5	24.2	24.7
\$115 000	23.1	22.9	19.1	22.5	20.5	20.8	26.9	21.4	21.8
\$135 000	20.3	20.1	16.7	19.7	18.0	18.2	23.6	18.7	19.2
\$150 000	18.7	18.4	15.4	18.1	16.5	16.7	21.7	17.2	17.6
Two children in care									
\$35 000	81.2	80.4	66.9	78.9	72.0	72.9	94.5	75.0	76.6
\$55 000	69.6	68.9	57.4	67.6	61.7	62.5	80.9	64.2	65.7
\$75 000	60.2	59.6	49.6	58.5	53.4	54.1	70.0	55.6	56.8
\$95 000	51.0	50.4	42.0	49.5	45.2	45.7	59.3	47.0	48.1
\$115 000	46.3	45.8	38.1	45.0	41.0	41.5	53.8	42.7	43.7
\$135 000	40.6	40.2	33.5	39.4	36.0	36.4	47.2	37.5	38.3
\$150 000	37.3	36.9	30.7	36.2	33.1	33.5	43.4	34.4	35.2
After child subsidies									
One child in care									
\$35 000	11.7	11.5	7.7	11.0	9.1	9.4	15.4	10.0	10.4
\$55 000	11.0	10.8	7.7	10.5	8.9	9.1	15.0	9.6	9.9
\$75 000	10.6	10.4	7.8	10.1	8.8	9.0	15.3	9.4	9.7
\$95 000	10.9	10.7	7.7	10.2	8.5	8.7	15.2	9.0	9.5
\$115 000	11.8	11.6	7.9	11.1	9.2	9.4	15.6	10.0	10.5
\$135 000	12.2	12.0	8.7	11.6	9.9	10.2	15.5	10.7	11.1
\$150 000	12.2	12.0	8.9	11.6	10.0	10.2	15.2	10.7	11.1
Two children in care									
\$35 000	20.2	19.8	13.0	19.0	15.6	16.0	26.8	17.1	17.9
\$55 000	18.9	18.5	12.8	17.9	14.9	15.3	24.9	16.2	16.9
\$75 000	18.4	18.1	13.1	17.6	15.0	15.3	25.7	16.1	16.7
\$95 000	17.4	17.1	12.9	16.6	14.5	14.8	25.3	15.4	15.9
\$115 000	26.9	26.4	18.7	25.6	21.6	22.1	34.4	23.3	24.3
\$135 000	22.7	22.3	15.6	21.6	18.1	18.6	29.3	19.6	20.4
\$150 000	24.1	23.7	17.6	23.0	19.9	20.3	30.2	21.2	22.0

(a) Data relate to the March quarter 2014.

Source: Australian Government Department of Education (unpublished) administrative data collection.

TABLE 3A.57

Table 3A.57 Out-of-pocket costs of child care for families with children in full time family day care, as a proportion of weekly disposable income, by gross annual family income, 2014 (per cent) (a)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Before child subsidies									
One child in care									
\$35 000	40.5	44.8	38.8	40.9	43.1	42.5	43.7	45.9	42.3
\$55 000	34.2	37.8	32.7	34.5	36.4	35.9	36.9	38.7	35.7
\$75 000	28.3	31.3	27.1	28.5	30.1	29.7	30.5	32.1	29.5
\$95 000	23.6	26.1	22.6	23.8	25.1	24.7	25.4	26.7	24.6
\$115 000	20.8	23.0	19.9	21.0	22.1	21.8	22.4	23.6	21.7
\$135 000	18.2	20.2	17.5	18.4	19.4	19.1	19.7	20.7	19.0
\$150 000	16.8	18.5	16.0	16.9	17.8	17.6	18.1	19.0	17.5
Two children in care									
\$35 000	73.0	80.8	69.9	73.6	77.6	76.5	78.7	82.7	76.1
\$55 000	62.6	69.2	59.9	63.1	66.5	65.6	67.4	70.9	65.2
\$75 000	54.1	59.9	51.8	54.6	57.5	56.7	58.3	61.3	56.4
\$95 000	45.8	50.7	43.8	46.2	48.7	48.0	49.4	51.9	47.8
\$115 000	41.6	46.0	39.8	41.9	44.2	43.6	44.8	47.1	43.4
\$135 000	36.5	40.4	34.9	36.8	38.8	38.3	39.3	41.3	38.1
\$150 000	33.5	37.1	32.1	33.8	35.6	35.1	36.1	38.0	35.0
After child subsidies									
One child in care									
\$35 000	9.4	11.6	8.5	9.6	10.7	10.4	11.0	12.1	10.3
\$55 000	9.1	10.9	8.4	9.2	10.2	9.9	10.4	11.4	9.8
\$75 000	9.0	10.5	8.4	9.1	9.9	9.7	10.1	10.9	9.6
\$95 000	8.7	10.8	8.2	8.8	9.8	9.4	10.1	11.4	9.3
\$115 000	9.5	11.7	8.6	9.6	10.8	10.5	11.1	12.2	10.4
\$135 000	10.2	12.1	9.4	10.3	11.3	11.1	11.6	12.6	11.0
\$150 000	10.3	12.0	9.6	10.4	11.3	11.1	11.6	12.5	11.0
Two children in care									
\$35 000	16.1	19.9	14.5	16.4	18.4	17.8	18.9	20.9	17.6
\$55 000	15.4	18.7	14.0	15.6	17.3	16.9	17.8	19.5	16.7
\$75 000	15.4	18.3	14.2	15.6	17.1	16.7	17.5	19.0	16.5
\$95 000	14.8	17.2	13.8	15.0	16.2	15.9	16.6	17.9	15.8
\$115 000	22.2	26.6	20.4	22.5	24.8	24.2	25.4	27.7	24.0
\$135 000	18.6	22.5	17.0	18.9	20.9	20.4	21.5	23.5	20.2
\$150 000	20.3	23.9	18.9	20.6	22.5	22.0	23.0	24.8	21.8

(a) Data relate to the March quarter 2014.

Source: Australian Government Department of Education (unpublished) administrative data collection.

TABLE 3A.58

Table 3A.58 **Children developmentally vulnerable on one or more domains of the AEDC, by ECEC experience, 2012 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Children developmentally vulnerable on one or more domains										
Received some ECEC	no.	12 853	10 326	9 135	6 094	3 416	1 211	884	927	44 846
Did not receive any ECEC	no.	2 741	879	3 115	493	178	39	43	104	7 592
Unknown ECEC experience	no.	2 128	1 202	2 967	461	521	58	83	75	7 495
Total children developmentally vulnerable on one or more domains	no.	17 722	12 407	15 217	7 048	4 115	1 308	1 010	1 106	59 933
Total children with at least one valid domain score										
Received some ECEC	no.	72 794	57 680	40 055	27 906	15 401	5 752	4 146	2 728	226 462
Did not receive any ECEC	no.	8 437	2 175	8 866	1 253	447	139	140	185	21 642
Unknown ECEC experience	no.	7 690	3 729	9 073	1 472	1 507	195	308	204	24 178
Total children with at least one valid domain score	no.	88 921	63 584	57 994	30 631	17 355	6 086	4 594	3 117	272 282
Children developmentally vulnerable on one or more domains										
Received some ECEC	%	17.7	17.9	22.8	21.8	22.2	21.1	21.3	34.0	19.8
Did not receive any ECEC	%	32.5	40.4	35.1	39.3	39.8	28.1	30.7	56.2	35.1
Unknown ECEC experience	%	27.7	32.2	32.7	31.3	34.6	29.7	26.9	36.8	31.0
Total children developmentally vulnerable on one or more domains	%	19.9	19.5	26.2	23.0	23.7	21.5	22.0	35.5	22.0

(a) Children classified as developmentally vulnerable score below the 10th percentile (in the lowest 10 per cent) of the national AEDC population for an AEDC domain.

(b) Received some ECEC includes any formal child care or preschool/kindergarten.

Source: Australian Government Department of Education (unpublished) *Australian Early Development Census 2012*.

Single jurisdiction data – NSW

Table 3A.59 State Government real expenditure on child care and preschool services, New South Wales (2013-14 dollars) (\$'000) (a), (b)

	2009-10 (c)	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Government expenditure on child care services					
Total recurrent expenditure	52 564	56 405	50 154	53 373	52 079
Net capital expenditure on child care services	–	262	–	–	na
Total expenditure on child care services	52 564	56 667	50 154	53 373	52 079
Government expenditure on preschool services					
Total recurrent expenditure	181 639	174 776	195 576	201 501	184 888
Net capital expenditure on preschool services	3 084	78	–	–	na
Total expenditure on preschool services	184 723	174 854	195 576	201 501	184 887
Government expenditure on child care and preschool services					
Total recurrent expenditure	234 203	231 181	245 730	254 874	236 967
Net capital expenditure	3 084	340	–	–	na
Total expenditure	237 287	231 521	245 730	254 874	236 967

(a) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2013-14 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2013-14 = 100) (table 2A.51). See Chapter 2 (section 2.5-6) for details.

(b) Recurrent expenditure includes administration expenditure, other expenditure on service provision and financial support to families.

(c) In 2009-10 a revised financial methodology was applied to NSW government expenditure on child care and preschool taking into account the children's services reform agenda. As a result, the data for 2009-10 are not directly comparable to data for previous years.

na Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: NSW Department of Education and Communities (unpublished).

Table 3A.60 Characteristics of State Government funded and/or provided child care services, New South Wales

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2009-10</i>	<i>2010-11</i>	<i>2011-12</i>	<i>2012-13</i>	<i>2013-14</i>
Places available by service type (a)						
Child care services						
Long day care	no.	21 249	23 718	na	na	na
Family day care (b)	no.	–	–	–	–	–
Vacation care	no.	11 453	9 941	na	na	na
OSHC (c)	no.	–	–	–	–	–
Occasional care	no.	1 656	1 755	na	na	na
Other child care	no.	na	na	–	–	–
All child care places	no.	34 358	35 414	na	na	na
Average attendance						
Child care services						
Long day care	hrs	na	na	na	na	na
Family day care	hrs	na	na	na	na	na
Vacation care	hrs	na	na	na	na	na
OSHC	hrs	na	na	na	na	na
Occasional care	hrs	na	na	na	na	na
Other child care	hrs	na	na	na	na	na

(a) These data are counts of the maximum licensed places per day (not week) for funded licensed child care services operating in August. NSW do not collect these data from 2011-12.

(b) NSW does not fund family day care services.

(c) NSW registers but does not license or fund OSHC services.

na Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: NSW Department of Education and Communities (unpublished).

TABLE 3A.61

Table 3A.61 **Children aged 0–12 years using State Government funded and/or provided child care services, by age, New South Wales**

	Unit	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Children using State Government funded and/or provided child care services (a), (b), (c)						
Less than 2 years (1 year old or less)	no.	5 493	5 900	na	na	na
2 to less than 4 years (2–3 year olds)	no.	33 135	37 508	na	na	na
4 to less than 5 years (4 year olds)	no.	33 549	35 232	na	na	na
5 to less than 6 years (5 year olds)	no.	13 727	12 835	na	na	na
6 to 12 years old (6–12 year olds)	no.	20 518	19 118	na	na	na
All children aged 0–12 years	no.	106 422	110 593	na	na	na
Estimated resident population at 31 December						
Less than 1 year (0 year olds)	no.	97 461	95 376	93 640	95 370	100 986
1 to less than 2 years (1 year olds)	no.	95 715	96 174	95 422	94 151	97 517
2 to less than 3 years (2 year olds)	no.	94 209	95 082	95 692	95 841	97 449
3 to less than 4 years (3 year olds)	no.	92 644	93 980	94 938	96 082	96 605
4 to less than 5 years (4 year olds)	no.	90 519	93 041	94 061	95 398	96 881
5 to less than 6 years (5 year olds)	no.	88 487	91 387	93 369	94 597	96 223
6 to 12 years old (6–12 year olds)	no.	616 648	619 437	625 221	632 130	640 750
All children aged 0–12 years	no.	1 175 683	1 184 477	1 192 343	1 203 569	1 226 411
Proportion of 0–12 year old resident population using State Government funded and/or provided child care						
0 to 5 years	%	15.4	16.2	na	na	na
6 to 12 years (e)	%	3.3	3.1	na	na	na
All children aged 0–12 years	%	9.1	9.3	na	na	na

- (a) 2009-10 and 2010-11 data are not comparable with data for other States and Territories because children attending a preschool program delivered by a long day care centre are included. NSW does not discriminate between child care and preschool services provided by a qualified teacher.
- (b) 2009-10 and 2010-11 data are based on the number licensed funded services operating during the survey week.
- (c) Reliable data from State Government funded child care services are unavailable from 2011-12. Previously, the NSW Government has provided estimates for the years 2011-12 and 2012-13 to avoid a break in the series. These data are not considered accurate.

Source: NSW Department of Education and Communities (unpublished); ABS (unpublished) *Australian Demographic Statistics*, Cat. no. 3101.0, Canberra.

TABLE 3A.62

Table 3A.62 **Staff employed by State Government funded and/or provided child care and preschool services, New South Wales (a), (b), (c)**

		Unit	2009-10 (d)	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Staff in State Government funded and/or provided child care services							
Full time equivalent staff							
Primary contact staff (e)	FTE		6 861	5 514	na	na	na
Administrative staff	FTE		703	614	na	na	na
Other staff (e)	FTE		520	473	na	na	na
All FTE staff	FTE		8 084	6 601	na	na	na
Family day carers							
Employed as employees	FTE		na	na	na	na	na
Employed as contractors	FTE		na	na	na	na	na
All family day carers	FTE		na	na	na	na	na
Total paid staff							
Primary contact staff (e)	no.		11 640	6 317	na	na	na
Administrative staff	no.		1 358	1 136	na	na	na
Other staff (e)	no.		1 163	1 074	na	na	na
All paid staff	no.		14 161	8 527	na	na	na
Total unpaid staff							
All unpaid staff	no.		na	na	na	na	na
Staff in State Government funded and/or provided preschool services							
Full time equivalent staff (f)							
Primary contact staff (g)	FTE		3 227	3 757	3 737	3 890	3 909
Administrative staff (h)	FTE		385	498	407	407	na
Other staff (h)	FTE		227	197	111	111	na
All FTE staff	FTE		3 839	4 452	4 255	4 408	3 909
Total paid staff (full-time and part time) (i)							
Primary contact staff (j)	no.		5 795	6 298	6 017	6 010	6 326
Administrative staff (k)	no.		951	797	621	808	779
Other staff (l)	no.		550	316	308	322	279
All paid staff	no.		7 296	7 411	6 946	7 140	7 384

FTE = Full time equivalent.

- (a) Reliable data from State funded child care services are unavailable from 2011-12. Previously, the Department has provided estimates for the years 2011-12 and 2012-13 to avoid a break in the series. These data are not considered accurate.
- (b) Part time positions are calculated based on a rate of 0.5 of an FTE position.
- (c) Data are based on the number of licensed funded services operating during the survey week in August.
- (d) Data from 2009-10 are not directly comparable to previous years due to a change in collection methods and counting rules.
- (e) Primary contact staff include child care workers, early childhood teachers, teaching authorised supervisor and untrained child care workers. Other staff include child development officers, cleaner/maintenance, non-teaching authorised supervisors and cooks.
- (f) Data include information from both NSW government preschools and NSW government funded preschool services.

Table 3A.62 Staff employed by State Government funded and/or provided child care and preschool services, New South Wales (a), (b), (c)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2009-10 (d)</i>	<i>2010-11</i>	<i>2011-12</i>	<i>2012-13</i>	<i>2013-14</i>
(g)	FTE count is based on staff employed at a preschool service (Community funded and government) that spent at least half of their time doing primary contact. Data are sourced from the Early Childhood Education and Care Preschool Census for community funded preschools and DEC preschool mid-year Census. All government funded primary contact staff are assumed to be working full time.					
(h)	Data were not collected for this data item for 2012-13 and the 2012-13 value is based on the results presented for 2011-12.					
(i)	Department of Education and Communities (DEC) figures are not included in the total paid staff count.					
(j)	Count is based on staff employed at a preschool service (Community funded and government) that spent at least half of their time doing primary contact. Data are sourced from the Early Childhood Education and Care Preschool Census for community funded preschools and DEC preschool mid-year Census.					
(k)	Count is based on staff employed at a preschool service (community funded only) that spent at least half of their time doing management/admin work. Data are sourced from the Early Childhood Education and Care Preschool Census for community funded preschools.					
(l)	Count is based on staff employed at a preschool service (community funded only) that spent at least half of their time doing other work. Data are sourced from the Early Childhood Education and Care Preschool Census for community funded preschools.					

na Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: NSW Department of Education and Communities (unpublished).

TABLE 3A.63

Table 3A.63 Paid staff employed by State Government funded and/or provided child care and preschool services, by qualification and experience, New South Wales (a), (b), (c)

	Unit	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Primary contact staff in child care services						
Primary contact staff by qualification and experience						
With a formal qualification	no.	7 033	5 326	na	na	na
Without a formal qualification (d)						
Three years or more relevant experience	no.	na	852	na	na	na
Fewer than 3 years relevant experience	no.	na	568	na	na	na
All staff without formal qualification	no.	5 836	1 420	na	na	na
All primary contact staff	no.	12 869	6 746	na	na	na
Proportion of primary contact staff by qualification and experience						
With a formal qualification	%	54.7	79.0	na	na	na
Without a formal qualification (d)						
Three years or more relevant experience	%	na	12.6	na	na	na
Fewer than 3 years relevant experience	%	na	8.4	na	na	na
All staff without formal qualification	%	45.3	21.0	na	na	na
All primary contact staff	%	100.0	100.0	na	na	na
Primary contact staff in child care services who have undertaken relevant in-service training in previous 12 months						
Staff who have undertaken training	no.	10 043	4 359	na	na	na
Proportion of primary contact staff	%	78.0	64.6	na	na	na
All paid staff in child care services	no.	14 161	8 527	na	na	na
Primary contact staff in preschool services						
Primary contact staff in preschool services who have undertaken relevant in-service training in previous 12 months						
Staff who have undertaken training (e)	no.	4 671	4 747	5 088	5 226	5 336
Proportion of primary contact staff	%	80.6	75.4	84.6	87.0	84.4
All paid staff in preschool services	no.	7 296	7 411	6 946	7 140	7 384

(a) Reliable data from State Government funded child care services are unavailable from 2011-12. Previously, the NSW Government has provided estimates for the years 2011-12 and 2012-13 to avoid a break in the series. These data are not considered accurate.

(b) Data are based on the number of licensed funded services operating during the survey week.

(c) Data for 2010-11 are not directly comparable to previous years due to a change in collection methods and counting rules.

(d) Includes staff with no formal qualification and with the equivalent of full time experience in a child care service. Due to a change in data collection, NSW is not able to distinguish the number of years of relevant experience for staff without formal qualifications in 2009-10.

(e) Based on staff employed in community funded preschools only.

na Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: NSW Department of Education and Communities (unpublished).

TABLE 3A.64

Table 3A.64 **NQF approved and State Government licensed or registered services, by service type and management type, New South Wales (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	2009-10 (e)		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Child care services										
Long day care										
Community	449	19.6	470	18.4	470	18.0	460	17.6	449	16.9
Private (f)	1 839	80.4	2 082	81.6	1 918	73.7	1 904	73.0	1 129	42.6
Non-government school	na	na	na	na	19	0.7	16	0.6	19	0.7
Government (g)	na	na	na	na	197	7.6	191	7.3	192	7.2
Total (h)	2 288	100.0	2 552	100.0	2 604	100.0	2 610	100.0	2 649	100.0
Family day care (i)										
Community	100	100.0	103	100.0	31	31.6	30	19.4	34	13.8
Private	na	na	na	na	20	20.4	58	37.4	150	61.0
Non-government school	na	na	na	na	1	1.0	1	0.6	1	0.4
Government (g)	na	na	na	na	46	46.9	46	29.7	43	17.5
Total (h)	100	100.0	103	100.0	98	100.0	155	100.0	246	100.0
Vacation care (g)										
Community	172	70.5	174	78.0	274	48.2	263	40.8	393	44.1
Private	na	na	na	na	179	31.5	179	27.8	274	30.8
Non-government school	na	na	na	na	23	4.0	26	4.0	29	3.3
Government (g)	72	29.5	49	22.0	93	16.3	76	11.8	88	9.9
Total (h)	244	100.0	223	100.0	569	100.0	645	100.0	891	100.0
OSHC (g)										
Community	na	na	na	na	395	50.9	403	46.1	580	44.8
Private	na	na	na	na	267	34.4	249	28.5	414	31.9
Non-government school	na	na	na	na	45	5.8	44	5.0	47	3.6
Government (g)	na	na	na	na	69	8.9	60	6.9	108	8.3
Total (h)	na	na	na	na	776	100.0	874	100.0	1 296	100.0
Occasional care										
Community	88	83.0	110	82.1	110	100.0	82	100.0	13	26.5
Private	18	17.0	24	17.9	na	na	na	na	1	2.0
Non-government school	..	..	na	na	na	na	na	na	1	2.0
Government (g)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	11	22.4
Total (h)	106	100.0	134	100.0	110	100.0	82	100.0	49	100.0
Other care										
Community	na	na	na	na	–	–	na	na	37	24.7
Private	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	55	36.7
Non-government school	..	..	na	na	na	na	na	na	1	0.7
Government (g)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	19	12.7
Total (h)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	150	100.0

Table 3A.64 NQF approved and State Government licensed or registered services, by service type and management type, New South Wales (a), (b), (c), (d)

	2009-10 (e)		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
Total child care services										
Community	809	29.5	857	28.5	1 280	30.8	1 238	28.4	1 518	29.9
Private	1 857	67.8	2 106	69.9	2 384	57.3	2 390	54.7	1 739	34.2
Non-government school	–	–	–	–	88	2.1	87	2.0	84	1.7
Government (g)	72	2.6	49	1.6	405	9.7	373	8.5	388	7.6
Total (j)	2 738	100.0	3 012	100.0	4 157	100.0	4 366	100.0	5 083	100.0
Preschool services (k)										
Community	751	70.2	757	52.8	786	82.5	786	81.2	774	80.3
Private	219	20.5	576	40.2	54	5.7	60	6.2	67	7.0
Non-government school	na	na	na	na	13	1.4	22	2.3	23	2.4
Government (g)	100	9.3	100	7.0	100	10.5	100	10.3	100	10.4
Total	1 070	100.0	1 433	100.0	953	100.0	968	100.0	964	100.0

- (a) Data are the sum of services approved under the NQF and services licensed or registered by State and Territory governments (i.e. services not approved under the NQF).
- (b) The counting rule changed from 2013-14 to report each service (i.e. individual location or establishment) by each service type it provides. For example, a long day care service which provides long day care and occasional care is counted as both a long day care service type and occasional care service type. Care should be taken when comparing data for 2013-14 with previous years. For NSW, long day care services which provide a preschool service are not counted as preschool services.
- (c) Data on NQF approved services are sourced from the NQAITS and provided by ACECQA to jurisdictions to compile final total estimates of all NQF approved services and State and Territory licensed or registered services. Data are reported as at 30 June.
- (d) The majority of NSW long day care centres are privately managed and this has been consistent over time. The reported number of privately managed long day care services for 2013-14 reflects a change in the counting methodology for the 2015 Report, rather than an actual drop in the number of privately managed long day care services, with many services not reporting their management type in the NQAITS. Overall, there was a 16.4 per cent increase in child care services in 2013-14 compared to 2012-13. Most of this growth can be attributed to a significant increase in the number of family day care and OSHC services (including vacation care).
- (e) In September 2009, a new government licensing system was implemented in NSW.
- (f) The 2012-13 data include 867 long day care services with no management type defined in the NQAITS. This was done because the majority of long day care services in NSW are privately managed. Whereas the 2013-14 data include services with no defined management type in the total only.
- (g) Includes Australian, State and local government owned services.
- (h) Total includes all services delivering that service type, including those with an unknown or not stated management type in the NQAITS and may therefore be higher than the sum of the management type categories.
- (i) Family day care is a licensed but not funded service. NSW registers, but does not licence, vacation care, before school care or after school care.
- (j) Total child care services is the total number of individual services, not the total number of service types provided by those services. As a result of some services having multiple service types, total child care services may not equal the breakdown by child care service types. For example, a child care centre which delivers OSHC and vacation care is counted separately by service type, but only once in total child care services. The total may also not equal the sum of management types as it includes services with an unknown or not stated management type in the NQAITS.

Table 3A.64 NQF approved and State Government licensed or registered services, by service type and management type, New South Wales (a), (b), (c), (d)

	2009-10 (e)	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
(k) Preschool services data are sourced from NQAITS and supplemented with data from the ECEC Preschool Census. NSW does not include long day care services delivering a preschool service in these data.					

na Not available. .. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: NSW Department of Education and Communities (unpublished); ACECQA NQAITS (unpublished).

TABLE 3A.65

Table 3A.65 **Substantiated breaches arising from complaints about NQF approved and State Government licensed or registered services, New South Wales (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2009-10</i>	<i>2010-11</i>	<i>2011-12</i>	<i>2012-13</i>	<i>2013-14</i>
Substantiated breaches arising from complaints						
Child care services						
Long day care	no.	na	na	197	671	768
Family day care	no.	na	na	17	18	51
Vacation care	no.	na	na	–	–	116
OSHC	no.	na	na	–	35	136
Occasional care	no.	na	na	1	5	–
Other care	no.	na	na	11	62	–
Preschool services						
All preschool services	no.	na	na	11	8	69
All services	no.	na	na	237	799	1 140
Number of services						
Child care services						
Long day care (c)	no.	2 288	2 552	2 604	2 610	2 649
Family day care (d)	no.	100	103	98	155	246
Vacation care	no.	244	223	569	645	891
OSHC	no.	na	na	776	874	1 296
Occasional care	no.	106	134	110	82	49
Other care	no.	na	na	na	na	150
Preschool services						
All preschools services (e)	no.	1 070	1 433	953	968	964
All services	no.	3 808	4 445	5 110	5 334	6 047
Substantiated breaches arising from complaints per service						
Child care services						
Long day care	no.	na	na	0.1	0.3	0.3
Family day care	no.	na	na	0.2	0.1	0.2
Vacation care	no.	na	na	–	–	0.1
OSHC	no.	na	na	–	–	0.1
Occasional care	no.	na	na	–	0.1	–
Other care	no.	na	na	na	na	–
Preschool services						
All preschool services	no.	na	na	–	–	0.1
All services	no.	na	na	–	0.1	0.2
Proportion of substantiated breaches against which action was taken						
Child care services						
Long day care	%	na	na	45.7	17.6	11.8
Family day care	%	na	na	41.2	5.6	17.6
Vacation care	%	na	na	na	na	8.6
OSHC	%	na	na	na	–	11.8
Occasional care	%	na	na	100.0	–	na

Table 3A.65 **Substantiated breaches arising from complaints about NQF approved and State Government licensed or registered services, New South Wales (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2009-10</i>	<i>2010-11</i>	<i>2011-12</i>	<i>2012-13</i>	<i>2013-14</i>
Other care	%	na	na	–	3.2	na
Preschool services						
All preschool services	%	na	na	100.0	37.5	52.2
All services	%	na	na	46.0	15.5	14.2

(a) From 2011-12, data are sourced from NQAITS.

(b) 2011-12 results may represent an under count due to the introduction of new legislation and reporting system. Some of the investigation of 2011-12 complaints will have occurred in 2012-13 leading to a delay in reporting and recording in 2012-13 instead of 2011-12. Given this data limitation, 2012-13 and 2011-12 results are not comparable.

(c) Funded licensed long day care services operating on 30 June.

(d) Family day care services are licensed but not funded.

(e) Preschool figures include licensed preschools and mobile services operating on 30 June.

na Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: NSW Department of Education and Communities (unpublished)

Single jurisdiction data – Vic

Table 3A.66 State Government real expenditure on child care and preschool services, Victoria (2013-14 dollars) (\$'000) (a), (b)

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Government expenditure on child care services					
Total recurrent expenditure (c)	2 372	3 611	646	610	12 966
Net capital expenditure on child care services	388	238	–	–	–
Total expenditure on child care services	2 760	3 849	646	610	12 966
Government expenditure on preschool services					
Total recurrent expenditure	172 397	184 465	208 738	243 120	296 874
Net capital expenditure on preschool services	21 424	45 545	41 476	44 313	21 948
Total expenditure on preschool services (d)	193 821	230 010	250 214	287 432	318 822
Government expenditure on child care and preschool services					
Total recurrent expenditure (e)	188 417	200 208	209 384	255 341	309 840
Net capital expenditure	21 812	45 784	41 476	44 313	21 948
Total expenditure (d), (e)	210 230	245 992	250 860	299 653	331 788

(a) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2013-14 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2013-14 = 100) (table 2A.51). See Chapter 2 (section 2.5-6) for details.

(b) Recurrent expenditure includes administration expenditure, other expenditure on service provision and financial assistance to families.

(c) The increase in 2013-14 is primarily due to the allocation of Quality Assessment and Regulation expenditure across child care and preschool services. Previously, this was not apportioned across the two services but added to the total as one lump sum. 2013-14 expenditure also includes scholarships and incentives paid to educators employed in child care services (this includes long day care, family day care, OSHC, occasional care and early intervention services).

(d) Data for 2011-12 include actual expenditure in 2011-12 and committed unspent funds for 2011-12. Data for 2012-13 exclude funds committed in 2011-12 and expended in 2012-13.

(e) Total recurrent expenditure and total expenditure for some years includes administrative expenditure that is not able to be split by service type. The sum of child care and preschool may not add to the respective totals.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Victorian Department of Human Services (DHS) (unpublished); Department of Education and Early Childhood Development (unpublished).

TABLE 3A.67

Table 3A.67 **Characteristics of State Government funded and/or provided child care services, Victoria**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2009-10</i>	<i>2010-11</i>	<i>2011-12</i>	<i>2012-13</i>	<i>2013-14</i>
Places available by service type						
Child care services						
Long day care	no.	na	na	na	na	na
Family day care	no.	na	na	na	na	na
Vacation care	no.	na	na	na	na	na
OSHC	no.	na	na	na	na	na
Occasional care	no.	na	na	na	na	na
Other child care	no.	na	na	na	na	na
All child care places	no.	na	na	na	na	na
Average attendance						
Child care services						
Long day care	hrs	na	na	na	na	na
Family day care	hrs	na	na	na	na	na
Vacation care	hrs	na	na	na	na	na
OSHC	hrs	na	na	na	na	na
Occasional care	hrs	na	na	na	na	na
Other child care	hrs	na	na	na	na	na

na Not available.

Source: Victorian DHS (unpublished); Department of Education and Early Childhood Development (unpublished).

TABLE 3A.68

Table 3A.68 **Children aged 0–12 years attending State Government funded and/or provided child care services, by age, Victoria (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2009-10</i>	<i>2010-11</i>	<i>2011-12</i>	<i>2012-13</i>	<i>2013-14</i>
Children attending State Government funded and/or provided child care services						
Less than 2 years (1 year old or less)	no.	na	na	na	na	na
2 to less than 4 years (2–3 year olds)	no.	na	na	na	na	na
4 to less than 5 years (4 year olds)	no.	5 146	na	na	na	na
5 to less than 6 years (5 year olds)	no.	na	na	na	na	na
6 to 12 years old (6–12 year olds)	no.	na	na	na	na	na
All children aged 0–12 years	no.	5 146	2 619	na	na	na
Estimated resident population at 31 December						
Less than 1 year (0 year olds)	no.	71 353	70 934	70 523	75 865	74 383
1 to less than 2 years (1 year olds)	no.	70 103	70 839	71 098	72 601	76 514
2 to less than 3 years (2 year olds)	no.	69 539	70 276	71 378	71 867	73 875
3 to less than 4 years (3 year olds)	no.	68 523	69 756	70 806	72 139	72 790
4 to less than 5 years (4 year olds)	no.	66 760	69 114	70 338	71 612	73 193
5 to less than 6 years (5 year olds)	no.	65 464	67 623	69 830	71 176	72 632
6 to 12 years old (6–12 year olds)	no.	454 609	457 642	463 822	471 660	481 432
All children aged 0–12 years	no.	866 351	876 184	887 795	906 920	924 819
Proportion of 0–12 year olds who are attending State Government funded and/or provided child care						
0 to 5 years	%	1.2	na	na	na	na
6 to 12 years	%	na	na	na	na	na
All children aged 0–12 years	%	0.6	0.3	na	na	na

(a) Data were not collected by age breakdown in 2009-10 and 2010-11. Data on children using State government funded and/or provided child care services have not been collected since 2010-11.

na Not available.

Source: Victorian DHS (unpublished); Department of Education and Early Childhood Development (unpublished); ABS (unpublished) *Australian Demographic Statistics*, Cat. no. 3101.0, Canberra.

TABLE 3A.69

Table 3A.69 **Staff employed by State Government funded and/or provided child care and preschool services, Victoria (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2009-10</i>	<i>2010-11</i>	<i>2011-12</i>	<i>2012-13</i>	<i>2013-14</i>
Staff in State Government funded and/or provided child care services						
Full time equivalent staff						
Primary contact staff	FTE	na	na	na	na	na
Administrative staff	FTE	na	na	na	na	na
Other staff	FTE	na	na	na	na	na
All FTE staff	FTE	na	na	na	na	na
Family day carers						
Employed as employees	FTE	na	na	na	na	na
Employed as contractors	FTE	na	na	na	na	na
All family day carers	FTE	na	na	na	na	na
Total paid staff						
Primary contact staff	no.	na	na	na	na	na
Administrative staff	no.	na	na	na	na	na
Other staff	no.	na	na	na	na	na
All paid staff	no.	na	na	na	na	na
Total unpaid staff						
All unpaid staff	no.	na	na	na	na	na
Staff in State Government funded and/or provided preschool services (c)						
Full time equivalent staff						
Primary contact staff	FTE	3 064	3 438	3 762	3 762	4 863
Administrative staff	FTE	na	na	na	na	na
Other staff	FTE	na	na	na	na	na
All FTE staff	FTE	3 064	3 438	3 762	3 762	4 863
Total paid staff (full time and part time)						
Primary contact staff	no.	4 998	5 601	6 174	6 174	6 802
Administrative staff	no.	na	na	na	na	na
Other staff	no.	na	na	na	na	na
All paid staff	no.	4 998	5 601	6 174	6 174	6 802

FTE = Full time equivalent.

- (a) Data relate to paid primary contact staff in stand-alone kindergartens and includes primary contact staff in long day care services responsible and non-government schools responsible for the planning and delivery of the State funded kindergarten program.
- (b) FTE calculated using 38 hours as the standard working week.
- (c) 2011-12 data are reported as at 30 June 2012. Due to a change in collection timing the best available data to represent 2012-13 are also from 30 June 2012.

na Not available.

Source: Victorian DHS (unpublished); Department of Education and Early Childhood Development (unpublished).

TABLE 3A.70

Table 3A.70 Paid staff employed by State Government funded and/or provided child care and preschool services, by qualification and experience, Victoria

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2009-10</i>	<i>2010-11</i>	<i>2011-12</i>	<i>2012-13</i>	<i>2013-14</i>
Primary contact staff in child care services						
Primary contact staff by qualification and experience						
With a formal qualification	no.	na	na	na	na	na
Without a formal qualification						
Three years or more relevant experience	no.	na	na	na	na	na
Fewer than 3 years relevant experience	no.	na	na	na	na	na
All staff without formal qualification	no.	na	na	na	na	na
All primary contact staff	no.	na	na	na	na	na
Proportion of primary contact staff by qualification and experience						
With a formal qualification	%	na	na	na	na	na
Without a formal qualification						
Three years or more relevant experience	%	na	na	na	na	na
Fewer than 3 years relevant experience	%	na	na	na	na	na
All staff without formal qualification	%	na	na	na	na	na
All primary contact staff	%	na	na	na	na	na
Primary contact staff in child care services who have undertaken relevant in-service training in previous 12 months						
Staff who have undertaken training	no.	na	na	na	na	na
Proportion of primary contact staff	%	na	na	na	na	na
All paid staff in child care services	no.	na	na	na	na	na
Primary contact staff in preschool services						
Primary contact staff in preschool services who have undertaken relevant in-service training in previous 12 months (a)						
Staff who have undertaken training	no.	4 080	4 415	5 310	5 310	5 374
Proportion of primary contact staff	%	81.6	78.8	86.0	86.0	79.0
All paid staff in preschool services	no.	4 998	5 601	6 174	6 174	6 802

(a) 2011-12 data are reported as at 30 June 2012. Due to a change in collection timing the best available data to represent 2012-13 are also from 30 June 2012.

na Not available.

Source: Victorian DHS (unpublished); Department of Education and Early Childhood Development (unpublished).

TABLE 3A.71

Table 3A.71 **NQF approved and State Government licensed or registered services, by service type and management type, Victoria (a), (b), (c)**

	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Child care services										
Long day care										
Community (d)	401	33.7	435	36.6	452	37.1	467	37.5	474	37.6
Private	643	54.1	622	52.4	621	51.0	636	51.1	582	46.2
Non-government school	31	2.6	29	2.4	28	2.3	30	2.4	30	2.4
Government (e)	114	9.6	102	8.6	116	9.5	111	8.9	106	8.4
Total (f)	1 189	100.0	1 188	100.0	1 217	100.0	1 244	100.0	1 260	100.0
Family day care (e)										
Community (d)	5	5.1	16	15.1	16	13.0	16	7.8	17	5.1
Private	40	40.4	41	38.7	60	48.8	146	70.9	274	82.3
Non-government school	–	–	–	–	–	–	na	na	–	–
Government (e)	54	54.5	49	46.2	47	38.2	44	21.4	41	12.3
Total (f)	99	100.0	106	100.0	123	100.0	206	100.0	333	100.0
Vacation care										
Community (d)	66	45.8	234	56.0	55	43.0	41	35.7	100	21.7
Private	28	19.4	109	26.1	24	18.8	29	25.2	203	44.0
Non-government school	na	na	17	4.1	4	3.1	4	3.5	29	6.3
Government (e)	50	34.7	58	13.9	45	35.2	41	35.7	129	28.0
Total	144	100.0	418	100.0	128	100.0	115	100.0	461	100.0
OSHC (g)										
Community (d)	354	33.4	527	53.2	121	12.1	104	10.5	106	10.0
Private	562	53.0	395	39.9	449	44.9	487	48.9	570	53.6
Non-government school	99	9.3	32	3.2	72	7.2	70	7.0	71	6.7
Government (e)	45	4.2	36	3.6	358	35.8	334	33.6	316	29.7
Total (f)	1 060	100.0	990	100.0	1 000	100.0	995	100.0	1 064	100.0
Occasional care (h)										
Community (d)	261	59.9	266	58.8	250	57.9	233	57.5	216	54.4
Private	88	20.2	96	21.2	100	23.1	95	23.5	102	25.7
Non-government school	2	0.5	2	0.4	2	0.5	2	0.5	2	0.5
Government (e)	85	19.5	88	19.5	80	18.5	75	18.5	77	19.4
Total	436	100.0	452	100.0	432	100.0	405	100.0	397	100.0
Other care (i)										
Community (d)	9	81.8	18	78.3	22	84.6	8	72.7	40	27.6
Private	1	9.1	2	8.7	1	3.8	na	na	86	59.3
Non-government school	–	–	–	–	–	–	na	na	..	..
Government (e)	1	9.1	3	13.0	3	11.5	3	27.3	19	13.1
Total	11	100.0	23	100.0	26	100.0	11	100.0	145	100.0
Total child care services										
Community (d)	1 096	37.3	1 496	47.1	916	31.3	869	29.2	859	27.6

TABLE 3A.71

Table 3A.71 **NQF approved and State Government licensed or registered services, by service type and management type, Victoria (a), (b), (c)**

	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
Private	1 362	46.3	1 265	39.8	1 255	42.9	1 393	46.8	1 560	50.2
Non-government school	132	4.5	80	2.5	106	3.6	106	3.6	105	3.4
Government (e)	349	11.9	336	10.6	649	22.2	608	20.4	586	18.8
Total (j)	2 939	100.0	3 177	100.0	2 926	100.0	2 976	100.0	3 110	100.0
Preschool services (k)										
Community (d)	892	73.3	904	74.6	868	71.9	868	71.1	962	44.3
Private	22	1.8	11	0.9	8	0.7	8	0.7	728	33.5
Non-government school	83	6.8	68	5.6	70	5.8	73	6.0	106	4.9
Government (e)	220	18.1	229	18.9	262	21.7	272	22.3	350	16.1
Total (f)	1 217	100.0	1 212	100.0	1 208	100.0	1 221	100.0	2 170	100.0

- (a) Data are the sum of services approved under the NQF and services licensed or registered by State and Territory governments (i.e. services not approved under the NQF).
- (b) The counting rule changed from 2013-14 to report each service (i.e. individual location or establishment) by each service type it provides. For example, a long day care service which provides long day care and occasional care is counted as both a long day care service type and occasional care service type. Care should be taken when comparing data for 2013-14 with previous years.
- (c) Data on NQF approved services are sourced from the NQAITS and provided by ACECQA to jurisdictions to compile final total estimates of all NQF approved services and State and Territory licensed or registered services. Data are reported as at 30 June.
- (d) Includes not-for-profit services that are coded as having a management type of incorporated association, church, catholic school, government school, co-operative or other. In 2009-10, the number of community managed centre based child care services increased as a result of the acquisition of ABC Development Learning Centres Pty Ltd by GoodStart Childcare Ltd.
- (e) Refers to local government managed ECEC services.
- (f) Total includes all services delivering that service type, including those with an unknown or not stated management type in the NQAITS and may therefore be higher than the sum of the management type categories.
- (g) On 25 May 2009, legislation was passed in Victoria to allow the licensing of family day care services and OSHC services.
- (h) All Victorian occasional care services are licensed under Victorian law (i.e. are not NQF approved). The counting rule changed from 2013-14 to report 3 year old kindergarten services as preschool services rather than a child care service type. For Victoria, these services are no longer reported as occasional care child care services.
- (i) Other care refers to licensees who operate early intervention or short term care services.
- (j) Total child care services is the total number of individual services, not the total number of service types provided by those services. As a result of some services having multiple service types, total child care services may not equal the breakdown by child care service types. For example, a child care centre which delivers OSHC and vacation care is counted separately by service type, but only once in total child care services. There are 457 services licensed under Victorian law for 2013-14.

Table 3A.71 NQF approved and State Government licensed or registered services, by service type and management type, Victoria (a), (b), (c)

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
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(k) The counting rule for preschool services changed from 2013-14. Preschool services now includes any long day care centres or other types of child care services which also deliver a preschool service (i.e. a preschool program). This is in addition to stand-alone preschools and preschool services attached to a school. Preschool services also includes 14 services that deliver a preschool program for 3 year olds only. Of these 3 year old kindergarten services, 9 services also deliver a YBFS preschool program. As these 9 services are not licensed to the same provider as the YBFS programs, and in some cases they have management types, they are included as separate services in these data.

na Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Victorian DHS (unpublished); Department of Education and Early Childhood Development (unpublished); ACECQA NQAITS (unpublished).

TABLE 3A.72

Table 3A.72 Substantiated breaches arising from complaints about NQF approved and State Government licensed or registered services, Victoria (a), (b)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2009-10</i>	<i>2010-11</i>	<i>2011-12</i>	<i>2012-13</i>	<i>2013-14</i>
Substantiated breaches arising from complaints						
Child care services						
Long day care	no.	268	235	195	177	200
Family day care	no.	–	22	17	14	19
Vacation care	no.	–	20	15	1	–
OSHC	no.	–	37	15	10	17
Occasional care	no.	14	14	9	6	3
Other care	no.	–	1	1	1	–
Preschool services						
All preschool services	no.	73	79	48	15	26
All services	no.	355	408	300	224	265
Number of services						
Child care services						
Long day care	no.	1 189	1 188	1 217	1 244	1 260
Family day care	no.	99	106	123	206	333
Vacation care	no.	144	418	128	115	461
OSHC	no.	1 060	990	1 000	995	1 064
Occasional care	no.	436	452	432	405	411
Other care	no.	11	23	26	11	145
Preschool services						
All preschool services (c)	no.	1 217	1 212	1 208	1 221	2 156
All services (d)	no.	4 156	4 389	4 134	4 197	5 289
Substantiated breaches arising from complaints per service						
Child care services						
Long day care	no.	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Family day care	no.	–	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Vacation care	no.	–	–	0.1	–	–
OSHC	no.	–	–	–	–	–
Occasional care	no.	–	–	–	–	–
Other care	no.	–	–	–	0.1	–
Preschool services						
All preschool services	no.	0.1	0.1	–	–	–
All services	no.	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Proportion of substantiated breaches against which action was taken						
Child care services						
Long day care	%	50.7	36.6	36.9	60.5	39.5
Family day care	%	..	40.9	35.3	35.7	36.8
Vacation care	%	..	70.0	20.0	100.0	..
OSHC	%	..	51.4	60.0	70.0	17.6
Occasional care	%	57.1	21.4	22.2	–	100.0

Table 3A.72 **Substantiated breaches arising from complaints about NQF approved and State Government licensed or registered services, Victoria (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2009-10</i>	<i>2010-11</i>	<i>2011-12</i>	<i>2012-13</i>	<i>2013-14</i>
Other care	%	..	–	100.0	100.0	..
Preschool services						
All preschool services	%	39.7	44.3	14.6	26.7	42.3
All services	%	48.7	40.7	33.3	55.8	38.9

(a) Victoria reports on substantiated breaches arising from complaints that occur in all licensed or approved ECEC services.

(b) 2013-14 data for vacation care are reported in OSHC totals.

(c) From 2013-14, preschool services include any service delivering a preschool program.

(d) Services are included twice if they provide both child care and preschool services.

.. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Victorian DHS (unpublished); Department of Education and Early Childhood Development (unpublished).

Single jurisdiction data – Qld

TABLE 3A.73

Table 3A.73 **State Government real expenditure on child care and preschool services, Queensland (2013-14 dollars) (\$'000) (a), (b), (c)**

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (d)	2013-14
Government expenditure on child care services (e), (f), (g)					
Total recurrent expenditure	43 354	46 498	61 495	47 721	54 980
Net capital expenditure on child care services (h)	10 156	12 817	26 687	17 205	7 006
Total expenditure on child care services	53 510	59 315	88 182	64 925	61 986
Government expenditure on preschool services (e)					
Total recurrent expenditure	42 616	61 315	80 464	128 632	150 835
Net capital expenditure on preschool services (i)	13 200	46 112	70 322	26 955	27 677
Total expenditure on preschool services	55 816	107 428	150 786	155 587	178 512
Government expenditure on child care and preschool services					
Total recurrent expenditure	85 970	107 814	141 959	176 353	205 815
Net capital expenditure (i)	23 356	58 929	97 009	44 159	34 683
Total expenditure	109 327	166 743	238 968	220 512	240 498

(a) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2013-14 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2013-14 = 100) (table 2A.51). See Chapter 2 (section 2.5-6) for details.

(b) Historical data need to be used with caution. Refer to previous reports.

(c) Recurrent expenditure includes administration expenditure, other expenditure on service provision and financial support to families.

(d) 2012-13 child care and preschool expenditure has been revised since the previous Report.

(e) Data for administrative expenditure are based on accrual accounting, utilising an activity based costing method, whereas previously these were based on cash accounting.

(f) Data include administration expenditure involved in licensing kindergartens and administering the Young People's Activities Program (for 13–15 year olds).

(g) Includes capital funding to service organisations and non-government agencies.

(h) Includes department capital/infrastructure and capital grants to non-government agencies and child care centres.

(i) Data includes capital grant and construction costs for universal access program.

Source: Queensland Department of Education, Training and Employment (unpublished).

TABLE 3A.74

Table 3A.74 **Characteristics of State Government funded and/or provided child care services, Queensland (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2009-10</i>	<i>2010-11</i>	<i>2011-12</i>	<i>2012-13</i>	<i>2013-14</i>
Places available by service type						
Child care services (b)						
Long day care	no.	..	..	..	..	..
Family day care	no.	..	..	..	..	..
Vacation care (c)	no.	..	..	..	376	340
OSHC	no.	..	..	..	..	..
Occasional care	no.	1 274	1 271	1 396	1 402	1 474
Other child care	no.	..	..	..	..	..
All child care places	no.	1 274	1 271	1 396	1 778	1 644
Average attendance (d)						
Child care services (e)						
Long day care	hrs	..	..	..	..	..
Family day care	hrs	..	..	..	..	..
Vacation care	hrs	11.7	na	na	na	na
OSHC	hrs	..	..	..	..	..
Occasional care	hrs	8.6	na	4.0	10.1	11.0
Other child care	hrs	..	..	..	..	..

(a) Historical data need to be used with caution. Refer to previous reports.

(b) Data relate to licensed capacity of funded services and do not include State funded unlicensed services.

(c) Vacation care places are based on maximum capacity (Service level).

(d) Average hour of attendance are calculated by dividing the total number of hours attended (excluding vacation care) by the count of children attending.

(e) Child care data are based on an annual voluntary census, and response rates are variable by service type and over time. Vacation care data are characteristically subject to error due to low response rates. 'Other' care refers to Cape York/Gulf Remote Areas Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Child Care (RAATSICC) services and are included. When low response rates compromise data quality, these data cannot be reported, and are indicated as not available.

na Not available. **..** Not applicable.

Source: Queensland Department of Education, Training and Employment (unpublished).

TABLE 3A.75

Table 3A.75 **Children aged 0–12 years using State Government funded and/or provided child care services, by age, Queensland (a)**

		Unit	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Children using State Government funded and/or provided child care services (b)							
Less than 2 years (1 year old or less)	no.		147	115	127	114	151
2 to less than 4 years (2–3 year olds)	no.		638	758	867	697	650
4 to less than 5 years (4 year olds)	no.		176	248	342	307	372
5 to less than 6 years (5 year olds)	no.		5	49	92	42	76
6 to 12 years old (6–12 year olds)	no.		196	67	230	194	132
All children aged 0–12 years	no.		1 162	1 237	1 658	1 354	1 381
Estimated resident population at 31 December							
Less than 1 year (0 year olds)	no.		61 178	59 837	60 943	62 266	63 120
1 to less than 2 years (1 year olds)	no.		61 519	61 376	61 027	61 668	63 642
2 to less than 3 years (2 year olds)	no.		60 463	61 329	61 850	62 057	63 188
3 to less than 4 years (3 year olds)	no.		59 485	60 575	61 964	62 951	62 824
4 to less than 5 years (4 year olds)	no.		58 622	60 171	61 330	63 079	63 670
5 to less than 6 years (5 year olds)	no.		57 309	59 655	61 227	62 393	63 751
6 to 12 years old (6–12 year olds)	no.		400 508	404 990	412 712	421 478	428 873
All children aged 0–12 years	no.		759 084	767 933	781 053	795 892	809 068
Proportion of 0–12 year old resident population using State Government funded and/or provided child care							
0 to 5 years	%		0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3
6 to 12 years	%		–	–	0.1	–	–
All children aged 0–12 years	%		0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2

(a) Historical data need to be used with caution. Refer to previous reports.

(b) Child care data refer to children enrolled in funded child care services. Data are based on an annual voluntary census, and response rates are variable by service type and over time. Data since 2009-10 relate to funded vacation care and occasional care services only.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Queensland Department of Education, Training and Employment (unpublished); ABS (unpublished) *Australian Demographic Statistics*, Cat. no. 3101.0, Canberra.

TABLE 3A.76

Table 3A.76 **Staff employed by State Government funded and/or provided child care and preschool services, Queensland (a)**

	Unit	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Staff in State Government funded and/or provided child care services (b)						
Full time equivalent staff (c)						
Primary contact staff	FTE	82	57	75	72	103
Administrative staff	FTE	1	2	4	5	6
Other staff	FTE	10	6	8	5	2
All FTE staff	FTE	93	65	87	82	111
Family day carers						
Employed as employees	FTE	na	na	na	na	na
Employed as contractors	FTE	na	na	na	na	na
All family day carers	FTE	na	na	na	na	na
Total paid staff (d)						
Primary contact staff	no.	162	101	132	124	173
Administrative staff	no.	3	5	7	7	9
Other staff	no.	10	11	1	8	4
All paid staff	no.	175	117	140	139	186
Total unpaid staff						
All unpaid staff	no.	2	1	9	8	13
Staff in State Government funded and/or provided preschool services (e)						
Full time equivalent staff (c)						
Primary contact staff	FTE	820	1 076	3 090	5 671	8 955
Administrative staff	FTE	23	45	256	587	1 057
Other staff	FTE	16	73	101	146	242
All FTE staff	FTE	859	1 194	3 447	6 404	10 254
Total paid staff (full time and part time)						
Primary contact staff	no.	1 257	1 421	4 703	8 828	14 460
Administrative staff	no.	80	147	394	820	1 420
Other staff	no.	68	147	188	259	433
All paid staff	no.	1 405	1 715	5 285	9 907	16 313

FTE = Full time equivalent.

- (a) Historical data need to be used with caution. Refer to previous reports.
- (b) Child Care data are based on an annual voluntary census, and response rates are variable by service type and over time. When low response rates compromise data quality, these data cannot be reported, and are indicated 'na'.
- (c) Total hours per FTE is 38 hours. FTE derived by calculating the number of full time staff plus part time staff. Part time staff assumed to equal 0.5 FTE.
- (d) Count of all paid staff in funded Limited Hours Care (LHC) and Vacation Access Care (VAC) services.
- (e) Count of all paid staff in funded kindergarten services.

na Not available.

Source: Queensland Department of Education, Training and Employment (unpublished).

TABLE 3A.77

Table 3A.77 Paid staff employed by State Government funded and/or provided child care and preschool services, by qualification and experience, Queensland (a)

	Unit	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Primary contact staff in child care services (b), (c)						
Primary contact staff by qualification and experience						
With a formal qualification (d)	no.	124	79	98	98	117
Without a formal qualification						
Three years or more relevant experience	no.	11	11	7	10	23
Fewer than 3 years relevant experience	no.	27	11	20	16	33
All staff without formal qualification	no.	38	22	27	26	56
All primary contact staff	no.	162	101	125	124	173
Proportion of primary contact staff by qualification and experience						
With a formal qualification (d)	%	76.5	78.2	78.4	79.0	67.6
Without a formal qualification						
Three years or more relevant experience	%	6.8	10.9	5.6	8.1	13.3
Fewer than 3 years relevant experience	%	16.7	10.9	16.0	12.9	19.1
All staff without formal qualification	%	23.5	21.8	21.6	21.0	32.4
All primary contact staff	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Primary contact staff in child care services who have undertaken relevant in-service training in previous 12 months						
Staff who have undertaken training	no.	88	75	91	77	115
Proportion of primary contact staff	%	54.3	74.3	72.8	62.1	66.5
All paid staff in child care services	no.	175	117	140	139	186
Primary contact staff in preschool services						
Primary contact staff in preschool services who have undertaken relevant in-service training in previous 12 months						
Staff who have undertaken training	no.	691	1 144	3 873	7 353	13 674
Proportion of primary contact staff	%	55.0	80.5	82.4	83.3	94.6
All paid staff in preschool services	no.	1 405	1 715	5 285	9 907	16 313

(a) Historical data needs to be used with caution. Refer to previous reports.

(b) Child Care data are based on an annual voluntary census, and response rates are variable by service type and over time. When low response rates compromise data quality, these data cannot be reported, and are indicated as not available.

(c) Data exclude staff in Child Care Hubs.

(d) Formal qualifications defined as Certificate III or higher. Excludes staff with a relevant qualification in a field other than early childhood.

Source: Queensland Department of Education, Training and Employment (unpublished).

TABLE 3A.78

Table 3A.78 **NQF approved and State Government licensed or registered services, by service type and management type, Queensland (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Child care services										
Long day care (e)										
Community	174	13.5	238	19.8	492	34.5	452	33.2	485	34.5
Private	1 091	84.6	904	75.2	869	60.9	853	62.6	866	61.7
Non-government school	4	0.3	44	3.7	47	3.3	35	2.6	37	2.6
Government	21	1.6	16	1.3	20	1.4	22	1.6	16	1.1
Total	1 290	100.0	1 202	100.0	1 428	100.0	1 362	100.0	1 404	100.0
Family day care										
Community	70	88.6	67	83.8	68	71.6	66	70.2	70	64.2
Private	4	5.1	8	10.0	17	17.9	21	22.3	35	32.1
Non-government school	..	..	..	..	1	1.1	–	–	–	–
Government	5	6.3	5	6.3	9	9.5	7	7.4	4	3.7
Total	79	100.0	80	100.0	95	100.0	94	100.0	109	100.0
Vacation care										
Community	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	594	64.8
Private	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	256	27.9
Non-government school	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	5.2
Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	2.0
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	916	100.0
OSHC										
Community	390	79.8	180	45.3	256	47.0	461	74.4	613	64.3
Private	65	13.3	64	16.1	54	9.9	85	13.7	267	28.0
Non-government school	..	..	115	29.0	89	16.3	50	8.1	53	5.6
Government	22	4.5	38	9.6	146	26.8	24	3.9	21	2.2
Total	489	100.0	397	100.0	545	100.0	620	100.0	954	100.0
Occasional care (e)										
Community	44	84.6	28	75.7	27	73.0	23	71.9	33	80.5
Private	na	na	2	5.4	..	..	..	..	1	2.4
Non-government school	..	..	1	2.7	1	2.7	1	3.1	–	–
Government	8	15.4	6	16.2	9	24.3	8	25.0	7	17.1
Total	52	100.0	37	100.0	37	100.0	32	100.0	41	100.0
Other care (f)										
Community	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Private	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-government school	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 3A.78

Table 3A.78 **NQF approved and State Government licensed or registered services, by service type and management type, Queensland (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
Total child care services										
Community	678	35.5	513	29.9	843	40.0	1 002	47.5	1 066	49.5
Private	1 160	60.7	978	57.0	940	44.7	959	45.5	963	44.7
Non-government school	4	0.2	160	9.3	138	6.6	86	4.1	87	4.0
Government	56	2.9	65	3.8	184	8.7	61	2.9	37	1.7
Total (g)	1 910	100.0	1 716	100.0	2 105	100.0	2 108	100.0	2 153	100.0
Preschool services (h)										
Community	339	90.2	300	85.7	334	85.4	415	86.5	609	57.8
Private	2	0.5	5	1.4	1	0.3	13	2.7	375	35.6
Non-government school	5	1.3	18	5.1	22	5.6	21	4.4	38	3.6
Government	30	8.0	27	7.7	34	8.7	31	6.5	31	2.9
Total	376	100.0	350	100.0	391	100.0	480	100.0	1 053	100.0

- (a) Data are the sum of services approved under the NQF and services licensed or registered by State and Territory governments (i.e. services not approved under the NQF).
- (b) The counting rule changed from 2013-14 to report each service (i.e. individual location or establishment) by each service type it provides. For example, a long day care service which provides long day care and occasional care is counted as both a long day care service type and occasional care service type. Care should be taken when comparing data for 2013-14 with previous years.
- (c) Data on NQF approved services are sourced from the NQAITS and provided by ACECQA to jurisdictions to compile final total estimates of all NQF approved services and State and Territory licensed or registered services. Data are reported as at 30 June.
- (d) Child care data are based on an annual voluntary census, so overall and individual question response rates are variable by service type and over time.
- (e) Occasional care includes funded and non-funded services (known as limited hours services in Queensland).
- (f) Other care includes services funded under the Remote Area Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Child Care program. Only licensed funded services are included.
- (g) Total child care services is the total number of individual services, not the total number of service types provided by those services. As a result of some services having multiple service types, total child care services may not equal the breakdown by child care service types. For example, a child care centre which delivers OSHC and vacation care is counted separately by service type, but only once in total child care services.
- (h) The counting rule for preschool services changed from 2013-14. Preschool services now includes any long day care centres or other types of child care services which also deliver a preschool service (i.e. a preschool program). This is in addition to stand-alone preschools and preschool services attached to a school.

na Not available. .. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Queensland Department of Education, Training and Employment (unpublished); ACECQA NQAITS (unpublished).

TABLE 3A.79

Table 3A.79 **Substantiated breaches arising from complaints about NQF approved and State Government licensed or registered services, Queensland (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2009-10</i>	<i>2010-11</i>	<i>2011-12</i>	<i>2012-13</i>	<i>2013-14</i>
Substantiated breaches arising from complaints						
Child care services						
Long day care	no.	na	na	na	na	na
Family day care	no.	na	na	na	na	na
Vacation care	no.	na	na	na	na	na
OSHC	no.	na	na	na	na	na
Occasional care	no.	na	na	na	na	na
Other care	no.	na	na	na	na	na
Preschool services						
All preschool services	no.	na	na	na	na	na
All services	no.	na	na	na	na	na
Number of services						
Child care services						
Long day care	no.	1 290	1 202	1 428	1 362	1 404
Family day care	no.	79	80	95	94	109
Vacation care	no.	..	..	..	..	916
OSHC	no.	489	397	545	620	954
Occasional care	no.	52	37	37	32	41
Other care	no.	..	..	..	..	..
Preschool services						
All preschool services (b)	no.	376	350	391	480	1 053
All services (c)	no.	2 286	2 066	2 496	2 588	3 206
Substantiated breaches arising from complaints per service						
Child care services						
Long day care	no.	na	na	na	na	na
Family day care	no.	na	na	na	na	na
Vacation care	no.	na	na	na	na	na
OSHC	no.	na	na	na	na	na
Occasional care	no.	na	na	na	na	na
Other care	no.	na	na	na	na	na
Preschool services						
All preschool services	no.	na	na	na	na	na
All services	no.	na	na	na	na	na
Proportion of substantiated breaches against which action was taken						
Child care services						
Long day care	%	na	na	na	na	na
Family day care	%	na	na	na	na	na
Vacation care	%	na	na	na	na	na
OSHC	%	na	na	na	na	na
Occasional care	%	na	na	na	na	na

Table 3A.79 **Substantiated breaches arising from complaints about NQF approved and State Government licensed or registered services, Queensland (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2009-10</i>	<i>2010-11</i>	<i>2011-12</i>	<i>2012-13</i>	<i>2013-14</i>
Other care	%	na	na	na	na	na
Preschool services						
All preschool services	%	na	na	na	na	na
All services	%	na	na	na	na	na

(a) It is departmental policy to respond to all complaints received relating to licensing standards of ECEC services. The nature of the response depends on the seriousness of the complaint. Data on substantiated breaches arising from complaints cannot be disaggregated from all complaints data.

(b) From 2013-14, preschool services include any service delivering a preschool program.

(c) Services are included twice if they provide both child care and preschool services.

na Not available. ... Not applicable.

Source: Queensland Department of Education, Training and Employment (unpublished).

Single jurisdiction data – WA

Table 3A.80 State Government real expenditure on child care and preschool services, Western Australia (2013-14 dollars) (\$'000) (a), (b)

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Government expenditure on child care services (c), (d), (e)					
Total recurrent expenditure	9 061	9 615	13 732	15 255	18 288
Net capital expenditure on child care services (f)	–	4 017	7 861	8 025	4 880
Total expenditure on child care services	9 061	13 632	21 593	23 280	23 168
Government expenditure on preschool services					
Total recurrent expenditure (g)	153 424	199 365	242 262	260 754	275 616
Net capital expenditure on preschool services	41 938	38 657	25 164	23 230	23 402
Total expenditure on preschool services	195 362	238 023	267 425	283 984	299 018
Government expenditure on child care and preschool services					
Total recurrent expenditure (g)	162 485	208 980	255 993	276 009	293 904
Net capital expenditure	41 938	42 675	33 025	31 255	28 282
Total expenditure	204 423	251 655	289 018	307 264	322 186

(a) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2013-14 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2013-14 = 100) (table 2A.51). See Chapter 2 (section 2.5-6) for details.

(b) Recurrent expenditure includes administration expenditure, other expenditure on service provision and financial support to families.

(c) Administrative expenditure includes total costs — including superannuation, depreciation and leave accruals (all amounts are calculated on an accrual basis). Costs that have been attributed to these outputs through the financial system allocations module are shown as overheads. Overheads have been apportioned to salaries and non salaries based on direct cost percentages.

(d) The allocation of overheads are determined by *Labour Time Allocation Surveys*.

(e) Service provision costs are calculated by subtracting Australian Government funded occasional care from direct funding of services obtained from the financial systems.

(f) The increase in the 2011-12 net capital expenditure on child care services is due to the WA Department of Education has currently under construction three Early Learning and Care Centres (ELCC) funded by the Commonwealth. Additionally five Children and Family Centres (CFCs) funded through Element 1 of the National Partnership on Indigenous Early Childhood Development. Approximately 60 per cent of the CFCs relate to childcare for children birth to age 5.

(g) In 2010-11 total recurrent expenditure (preschool services and total) data there was an increase in teachers, aides and salaries. 2013-14 total recurrent expenditure data exclude amortisation of software of \$214 000.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: WA Department of Local Government and Communities (unpublished); WA Department of Education (unpublished).

TABLE 3A.81

Table 3A.81 **Characteristics of State Government funded and/or provided child care services, Western Australia**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2009-10</i>	<i>2010-11</i>	<i>2011-12</i>	<i>2012-13</i>	<i>2013-14</i>
Places available by service type						
Child care services						
Long day care	no.	na	na	na	na	na
Family day care	no.	na	na	na	na	na
Vacation care	no.	na	na	na	na	na
OSHC	no.	na	na	na	na	na
Occasional care (a)	no.	150	150	150	216	216
Other child care	no.	na	na	na	na	na
All child care places	no.	150	150	150	216	216
Average attendance						
Child care services						
Long day care	hrs	na	na	na	na	na
Family day care	hrs	na	na	na	na	na
Vacation care	hrs	na	na	na	na	na
OSHC	hrs	na	na	na	na	na
Occasional care	hrs	na	na	na	na	na
Other child care	hrs	na	na	na	na	na

(a) Data for occasional care places represents maximum funded capacity at a point in time. More than one child may occupy an occasional care place over a period. The 2011-12 figure is an approximation due to a change in data collection arising from changes in funding policy.

na Not available.

Source: WA Department of Local Government and Communities (unpublished).

TABLE 3A.82

Table 3A.82 **Children aged 0–12 years using State Government funded and/or provided child care services, by age, Western Australia**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2009-10</i>	<i>2010-11</i>	<i>2011-12</i>	<i>2012-13</i>	<i>2013-14</i>
Children using State Government funded and/or provided child care services						
Less than 2 years (1 year old or less)	no.	na	na	na	na	na
2 to less than 4 years (2–3 year olds)	no.	na	na	na	na	na
4 to less than 5 years (4 year olds)	no.	na	na	na	na	na
5 to less than 6 years (5 year olds)	no.	na	na	na	na	na
6 to 12 years old (6–12 year olds)	no.	na	na	na	na	na
All children aged 0–12 years	no.	na	na	na	na	na
Estimated resident population at 31 December						
Less than 1 year (0 year olds)	no.	30 746	30 673	31 847	33 626	34 456
1 to less than 2 years (1 year olds)	no.	30 668	31 069	31 815	33 087	34 370
2 to less than 3 years (2 year olds)	no.	30 607	30 995	31 742	32 897	33 845
3 to less than 4 years (3 year olds)	no.	30 049	30 997	31 708	32 776	33 597
4 to less than 5 years (4 year olds)	no.	29 154	30 640	31 718	32 708	33 594
5 to less than 6 years (5 year olds)	no.	28 509	29 864	31 395	32 667	33 565
6 to 12 years old (6–12 year olds)	no.	201 047	203 837	208 663	214 759	221 307
All children aged 0–12 years	no.	380 780	388 075	398 888	412 520	424 734
Proportion of 0–12 year old resident population using State Government funded and/or provided child care						
0 to 5 years	%	na	na	na	na	na
6 to 12 years	%	na	na	na	na	na
All children aged 0–12 years	%	na	na	na	na	na

na Not available.

Source: WA Department of Education (unpublished); ABS (unpublished) *Australian Demographic Statistics*, Cat. no. 3101.0, Canberra.

Table 3A.83 Staff employed by State Government funded and/or provided child care and preschool services, Western Australia

	Unit	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Staff in State Government funded and/or provided child care services						
Full time equivalent staff						
Primary contact staff	FTE	na	na	na	na	na
Administrative staff	FTE	na	na	na	na	na
Other staff	FTE	na	na	na	na	na
All FTE staff	FTE	na	na	na	na	na
Family day carers						
Employed as employees	FTE	na	na	na	na	na
Employed as contractors	FTE	na	na	na	na	na
All family day carers	FTE	na	na	na	na	na
Total paid staff						
Primary contact staff	no.	na	na	na	na	na
Administrative staff	no.	na	na	na	na	na
Other staff	no.	na	na	na	na	na
All paid staff	no.	na	na	na	na	na
Total unpaid staff						
All unpaid staff	no.	na	na	na	na	na
Staff in State Government funded and/or provided preschool services (a), (b)						
Full time equivalent staff						
Primary contact staff (c)	FTE	1 306	1 390	1 760	1 858	1 842
Administrative staff	FTE	na	na	na	na	na
Other staff	FTE	na	na	na	na	na
All FTE staff	FTE	1 306	1 390	1 760	1 858	1 842
Total paid staff (full time and part time)						
Primary contact staff (c)	no.	1 672	1 764	2 240	2 368	2 352
Administrative staff	no.	na	na	na	na	na
Other staff	no.	na	na	na	na	na
All paid staff	no.	1 672	1 764	2 240	2 368	2 352

FTE = Full time equivalent.

- (a) Data for each year have been revised from the previous Report to represent the financial year reported e.g. 2013-14 data are as at 2 August 2013.
- (b) Data represent the total staffing for kindergarten students in preschools in both the government and non-government sectors and is done by apportionment of the total precompulsory staff input. It is assumed that there is a 1:1 correspondence of teaching staff (who must be qualified) and aides (no details collected of qualifications, assumed to be zero).
- (c) Public sector staffing ratios are apportioned to estimate primary contact staff in private sector preschools.

na Not available.

Source: WA Department of Education (unpublished).

TABLE 3A.84

Table 3A.84 **Paid staff employed by State Government funded and/or provided child care and preschool services, by qualification and experience, Western Australia**

	Unit	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Primary contact staff in child care services						
Primary contact staff by qualification and experience						
With a formal qualification	no.	na	na	na	na	na
Without a formal qualification						
Three years or more relevant experience	no.	na	na	na	na	na
Fewer than 3 years relevant experience	no.	na	na	na	na	na
All staff without formal qualification	no.	na	na	na	na	na
All primary contact staff	no.	na	na	na	na	na
Proportion of primary contact staff by qualification and experience						
With a formal qualification	%	na	na	na	na	na
Without a formal qualification						
Three years or more relevant experience	%	na	na	na	na	na
Fewer than 3 years relevant experience	%	na	na	na	na	na
All staff without formal qualification	%	na	na	na	na	na
All primary contact staff	%	na	na	na	na	na
Primary contact staff in child care services who have undertaken relevant in-service training in previous 12 months						
Staff who have undertaken training	no.	na	na	na	na	na
Proportion of primary contact staff	%	na	na	na	na	na
All paid staff in child care services	no.	na	na	na	na	na
Primary contact staff in preschool services						
Primary contact staff in preschool services who have undertaken relevant in-service training in previous 12 months						
Staff who have undertaken training	no.	na	na	na	na	na
Proportion of primary contact staff	%	na	na	na	na	na
All paid staff in preschool services (a)	no.	1 672	1 764	2 240	2 368	2 352

(a) Data for each year have been revised from the previous Report to represent the financial year reported e.g. 2013-14 data are as at 2 August 2013.

na Not available.

Source: WA Department of Education (unpublished).

TABLE 3A.85

Table 3A.85 **NQF approved and State Government licensed or registered services, by service type and management type, Western Australia (a), (b), (c)**

	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Child care services										
Long day care (d)										
Community	161	29.3	155	28.8	153	27.3	231	39.6	234	37.4
Private	377	68.7	372	69.1	394	70.2	335	57.5	371	59.4
Non-government school	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Government	11	2.0	11	2.0	14	2.5	17	2.9	20	3.2
Total	549	100.0	538	100.0	561	100.0	583	100.0	625	100.0
Family day care										
Community	na	na	na	na	na	na	8	21.6	8	14.0
Private	753	100.0	782	100.0	847	100.0	25	67.6	45	78.9
Non-government school	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Government	na	na	na	na	na	na	4	10.8	4	7.0
Total	753	100.0	782	100.0	847	100.0	37	100.0	57	100.0
Vacation care										
Community	10	35.7	9	37.5	9	37.5	103	29.3	89	27.3
Private	5	17.9	3	12.5	3	12.5	217	61.6	210	64.4
Non-government school	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	1	0.3
Government	13	46.4	12	50.0	12	50.0	32	9.1	26	8.0
Total	28	100.0	24	100.0	24	100.0	352	100.0	326	100.0
OSHC										
Community	109	51.4	109	45.0	106	34.4	96	30.1	96	25.9
Private	88	41.5	116	47.9	174	56.5	210	65.8	259	69.8
Non-government school	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	1	0.3
Government	15	7.1	17	7.0	28	9.1	13	4.1	15	4.0
Total	212	100.0	242	100.0	308	100.0	319	100.0	371	100.0
Occasional care										
Community	25	96.2	25	100.0	25	100.0	na	na	na	na
Private	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Non-government school	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Government	1	3.8	na	na	na	na	na	na	12	na
Total	26	100.0	25	100.0	25	100.0	na	na	na	na
Other care										
Community	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	2	10.5
Private	na	na	na	na	na	na	13	100.0	17	89.5
Non-government school	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Government	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Total	na	na	na	na	na	na	13	100.0	19	100.0
Total child care services										

TABLE 3A.85

Table 3A.85 **NQF approved and State Government licensed or registered services, by service type and management type, Western Australia (a), (b), (c)**

	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
Community	305	19.5	298	18.5	293	16.6	438	33.6	345	33.2
Private	1 223	78.0	1 273	79.0	1 418	80.3	800	61.3	648	62.3
Non-government school	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	0.1
Government	40	2.6	40	2.5	54	3.1	66	5.1	46	4.4
Total (e)	1 568	100.0	1 611	100.0	1 765	100.0	1 304	100.0	1 040	100.0
Preschool services (f)										
Community (g)	na	na	na	na	na	na	22	2.5	24	2.6
Private	na	na	na	na	na	na	–	–	7	0.8
Non-government school	na	na	na	na	na	na	241	27.0	251	27.5
Government	849	100.0	875	100.0	884	100.0	629	70.5	632	69.1
Total	849	100.0	875	100.0	884	100.0	892	100.0	914	100.0

- (a) Data are the sum of services approved under the NQF and services licensed or registered by State and Territory governments (i.e. services not approved under the NQF).
- (b) The counting rule changed from 2013-14 to report each service (i.e. individual location or establishment) by each service type it provides. For example, a long day care service which provides long day care and occasional care is counted as both a long day care service type and occasional care service type. Care should be taken when comparing data for 2013-14 with previous years.
- (c) Data on NQF approved services are sourced from the NQAITS and provided by ACECQA to jurisdictions to compile final total estimates of all NQF approved services and State and Territory licensed or registered services. Data are reported as at 30 June.
- (d) The move to the NQF has affected how data from 2012-13 are recorded and may have resulted in sizeable movements from previous data.
- (e) Total child care services is the total number of individual services, not the total number of service types provided by those services. As a result of some services having multiple service types, total child care services may not equal the breakdown by child care service types. For example, a child care centre which delivers OSHC and vacation care is counted separately by service type, but only once in total child care services.
- (f) The counting rule for preschool services changed from 2013-14. Preschool services now includes any long day care centres or other types of child care services which also deliver a preschool service (i.e. a preschool program). This is in addition to stand-alone preschools and preschool services attached to a school.
- (g) While daily operations of community managed kindergartens are the responsibility of parent committees, their programs are funded and their staff employed by government.

na Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: WA Department of Local Government and Communities (unpublished); WA Department of Education (unpublished); ACECQA NQAITS (unpublished).

TABLE 3A.86

Table 3A.86 Substantiated breaches arising from complaints about NQF approved and State Government licensed or registered services, Western Australia

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2009-10</i>	<i>2010-11</i>	<i>2011-12</i>	<i>2012-13</i>	<i>2013-14</i>
Substantiated breaches arising from complaints						
Child care services						
Long day care	no.	316	304	140	90	241
Family day care	no.	51	36	na	3	16
Vacation care	no.	44	37	na	27	49
OSHC	no.	27	23	34	26	50
Occasional care	no.	4	3	na	na	na
Other care	no.	na	na	25	na	na
Preschool services						
All preschool services (a)	no.	na	na	na	na	na
All services	no.	442	403	199	146	356
Number of services						
Child care services						
Long day care	no.	549	538	561	583	625
Family day care	no.	753	782	847	37	57
Vacation care	no.	28	24	24	352	326
OSHC	no.	212	242	308	319	371
Occasional care	no.	26	25	25	na	na
Other care	no.	na	na	na	13	19
Preschool services						
All preschool services (b)	no.	849	875	884	892	914
All services (c)	no.	2 417	2 486	2 649	2 196	1 954
Substantiated breaches arising from complaints per service						
Child care services						
Long day care	no.	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.4
Family day care	no.	0.1	–	na	0.1	0.3
Vacation care	no.	1.6	1.5	na	0.1	0.2
OSHC	no.	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Occasional care	no.	0.2	0.1	na	na	na
Other care	no.	na	na	na	na	na
Preschool services						
All preschool services	no.	na	na	na	na	na
All services	no.	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Proportion of substantiated breaches against which action was taken						
Child care services						
Long day care	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Family day care	%	100.0	100.0	na	100.0	100.0
Vacation care	%	100.0	100.0	na	100.0	100.0
OSHC	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 3A.86 **Substantiated breaches arising from complaints about NQF approved and State Government licensed or registered services, Western Australia**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2009-10</i>	<i>2010-11</i>	<i>2011-12</i>	<i>2012-13</i>	<i>2013-14</i>
Occasional care	%	100.0	100.0	na	na	na
Other care	%	na	na	100.0	na	na
Preschool services						
All preschool services	%	na	na	na	na	na
All services	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

- (a) Complaints are not classified at the student level and are not available.
 (b) From 2013-14, preschool services include any service delivering a preschool program.
 (c) Services are included twice if they provide both child care and preschool services.

na Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: WA Department of Local Government and Communities (unpublished); WA Department of Education (unpublished); WA Child Care Licensing Unit (unpublished).

Single jurisdiction data – SA

TABLE 3A.87

Table 3A.87 **State Government real expenditure on child care and preschool services, South Australia (2013-14 dollars) (\$'000) (a), (b)**

	2009-10 (c)	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Government expenditure on child care services					
Total recurrent expenditure	14 014	13 800	14 381	15 813	16 431
Net capital expenditure on child care services	13 698	4 758	4 228	16 813	11 178
Total expenditure on child care services	27 713	18 558	18 609	32 626	27 609
Government expenditure on preschool services (e), (f)					
Total recurrent expenditure (g)	108 152	112 818	122 721	136 045	136 353
Net capital expenditure on preschool services	17	3	317	3 564	4 514
Total expenditure on preschool services (g)	108 169	112 821	123 038	139 609	140 867
Government expenditure on child care and preschool services					
Total recurrent expenditure (f)	122 166	126 617	137 101	151 858	152 784
Net capital expenditure	13 716	4 761	4 546	20 377	15 692
Total expenditure	135 882	131 378	141 647	172 235	168 476

(a) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2013-14 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2013-14 = 100) (table 2A.51). See Chapter 2 (section 2.5-6) for details.

(b) Recurrent expenditure includes administration expenditure, other expenditure on service provision and financial support to families.

(c) 2009-10 expenditure includes some salaries reported as non-administrative under the recurrent expenditure classification.

(d) Data include salaries for both preschool and child care services and reflects integrated corporate wide service support.

(e) Expenditure for 2009-10 includes \$1 million of preschool repairs and maintenance.

(f) Realignment of play centres, play groups, children's centres and Learning Together at Home from preschool services to child care services from 2009-10 to 2013-14. 2012-13 expenditure has been revised since the previous Report to include expenditure funded from the National Partnership on Universal Access to Early Childhood Education (NP UAECE).

Source: SA Department for Education and Child Development (unpublished).

TABLE 3A.88

Table 3A.88 **Characteristics of State Government funded and/or provided child care, South Australia**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2009-10</i>	<i>2010-11</i>	<i>2011-12</i>	<i>2012-13</i>	<i>2013-14</i>
Places available by service type						
Child care services						
Long day care (a)	no.	90	90	100	90	90
Family day care	no.	na	na	na	na	na
Vacation care	no.	80	80	80	80	80
OSHC	no.	na	na	na	na	na
Occasional care	no.	3 620	3 500	3 470	3 490	3 000
Other child care	no.	na	na	na	na	na
All child care places	no.	3 790	3 670	3 650	3 660	3 170
Average attendance						
Child care services						
Long day care	hrs	na	na	na	na	na
Family day care	hrs	na	na	na	na	na
Vacation care	hrs	na	na	na	na	na
OSHC	hrs	na	na	na	na	na
Occasional care	hrs	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Other child care	hrs	na	na	na	na	na

(a) Long day care services are Rural Care Centres in SA.

na Not available.

Source: SA Department for Education and Child Development (unpublished).

TABLE 3A.89

Table 3A.89 **Children aged 0–12 years using State Government funded and/or provided child care services, by age, South Australia**

	Unit	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Children using State Government funded and/or provided child care services						
Less than 2 years (1 year old or less)	no.	270	250	310	290	440
2 to less than 4 years (2–3 year olds)	no.	2 120	2 060	2 520	2 320	2 420
4 to less than 5 years (4 year olds)	no.	80	80	90	140	570
5 to less than 6 years (5 year olds)	no.	50	50	60	70	70
6 to 12 years old (6–12 year olds)	no.	40	40	40	40	40
All children aged 0–12 years	no.	2 560	2 480	3 020	2 860	3 540
Estimated resident population at 31 December						
Less than 1 year (0 year olds)	no.	19 653	19 374	19 632	20 220	20 263
1 to less than 2 years (1 year olds)	no.	19 612	19 642	19 458	19 930	20 036
2 to less than 3 years (2 year olds)	no.	19 337	19 635	19 679	19 635	20 004
3 to less than 4 years (3 year olds)	no.	19 066	19 423	19 735	19 854	19 817
4 to less than 5 years (4 year olds)	no.	18 810	19 275	19 584	19 879	20 058
5 to less than 6 years (5 year olds)	no.	18 636	19 067	19 476	19 752	20 072
6 to 12 years old (6–12 year olds)	no.	134 004	133 974	134 307	134 995	136 163
All children aged 0–12 years	no.	249 118	250 390	251 871	254 265	256 413
Proportion of 0–12 year old resident population using State Government funded and/or provided child care						
0 to 5 years	%	2.2	2.1	2.5	2.4	2.9
6 to 12 years	%	–	–	–	–	–
All children aged 0–12 years	%	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.4

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: SA Department for Education and Child Development (unpublished); ABS (unpublished), *Australian Demographic Statistics*, Cat. no. 3101.0, Canberra.

TABLE 3A.90

Table 3A.90 **Staff employed by State Government funded and/or provided child care and preschool services, South Australia**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2009-10</i>	<i>2010-11</i>	<i>2011-12</i>	<i>2012-13</i>	<i>2013-14</i>
Staff in State Government funded and/or provided child care services						
Full time equivalent staff						
Primary contact staff	FTE	na	na	na	na	na
Administrative staff	FTE	na	na	na	na	na
Other staff	FTE	na	na	na	na	na
All FTE staff	FTE	na	na	na	na	na
Family day carers						
Employed as employees	FTE	na	na	na	na	na
Employed as contractors	FTE	na	na	na	na	na
All family day carers	FTE	na	na	na	na	na
Total paid staff						
Primary contact staff	no.	na	na	na	na	na
Administrative staff	no.	na	na	na	na	na
Other staff	no.	na	na	na	na	na
All paid staff	no.	na	na	na	na	na
Total unpaid staff						
All unpaid staff	no.	na	na	na	na	na
Staff in State Government funded and/or provided preschool services						
Full time equivalent staff						
Primary contact staff	FTE	990	1 050	1 060	1 190	1 220
Administrative staff	FTE	na	na	na	na	na
Other staff	FTE	na	na	na	na	na
All FTE staff	FTE	990	1 050	1 060	1 190	1 220
Total paid staff (full time and part time)						
Primary contact staff	no.	1 590	1 670	1 690	1 840	1 880
Administrative staff	no.	na	na	na	na	na
Other staff	no.	na	na	na	na	na
All paid staff	no.	1 590	1 670	1 690	1 840	1 880

FTE = full time equivalent.

na Not available.

Source: SA Department for Education and Child Development (unpublished).

TABLE 3A.91

Table 3A.91 Paid staff employed by State Government funded and/or provided child care and preschool services, by qualification and experience, South Australia

	<i>Unit</i>	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Primary contact staff in child care services						
Primary contact staff by qualification and experience						
With a formal qualification	no.	na	na	na	na	na
Without a formal qualification						
Three years or more relevant experience	no.	na	na	na	na	na
Fewer than 3 years relevant experience	no.	na	na	na	na	na
All staff without formal qualification	no.	na	na	na	na	na
All primary contact staff	no.	na	na	na	na	na
Proportion of primary contact staff by qualification and experience						
With a formal qualification	%	na	na	na	na	na
Without a formal qualification						
Three years or more relevant experience	%	na	na	na	na	na
Fewer than 3 years relevant experience	%	na	na	na	na	na
All staff without formal qualification	%	na	na	na	na	na
All primary contact staff	%	na	na	na	na	na
Primary contact staff in child care services who have undertaken relevant in-service training in previous 12 months						
Staff who have undertaken training	no.	na	na	na	na	na
Proportion of primary contact staff	%	na	na	na	na	na
All paid staff in child care services	no.	na	na	na	na	na
Primary contact staff in preschool services						
Primary contact staff in preschool services who have undertaken relevant in-service training in previous 12 months						
Staff who have undertaken training (a)	no.	na	na	na	na	203
Proportion of primary contact staff	%	na	na	na	na	10.8
All paid staff in preschool services	no.	1 590	1 670	1 690	1 840	1 880

(a) The SA Government introduced a new program in 2013-14.

na Not available.

Source: SA Department for Education and Child Development (unpublished).

TABLE 3A.92

Table 3A.92 **NQF approved and State Government licensed or registered services, by service type and management type, South Australia (a), (b), (c)**

	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Child care services										
Long day care										
Community	147	43.0	190	54.6	188	53.7	na	na	155	48.7
Private	182	53.2	145	41.7	148	42.3	na	na	134	42.1
Non-government school	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	18	5.7
Government	13	3.8	13	3.7	14	4.0	na	na	11	3.5
Total	342	100.0	348	100.0	350	100.0	na	na	318	100.0
Family day care										
Community	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	..	..
Private	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	22	64.7
Non-government school	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	..	..
Government	13	100.0	12	100.0	12	100.0	12	100.0	12	35.3
Total	13	100.0	12	100.0	12	100.0	12	100.0	34	100.0
Vacation care										
Community	1	100.0	1	100.0	1	100.0	1	100.0	194	68.8
Private	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	28	9.9
Non-government school	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	60	21.3
Government	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	–	–
Total	1	100.0	1	100.0	1	100.0	1	100.0	282	100.0
OSHC										
Community	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	224	62.6
Private	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	50	14.0
Non-government school	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	84	23.5
Government	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	–	–
Total	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	358	100.0
Occasional care										
Community	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	5	5.3
Private	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	1	1.1
Non-government school	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	1	1.1
Government (d)	86	100.0	86	100.0	87	100.0	86	100.0	87	92.6
Total	86	100.0	86	100.0	87	100.0	86	100.0	94	100.0
Other care (e)										
Community	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	10	18.2
Private	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	9	16.4
Non-government school	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Government	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	36	65.5
Total	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	55	100.0
Total child care services										
Community	148	33.5	191	42.7	189	42.0	1	1.0	400	48.0

Table 3A.92 **NQF approved and State Government licensed or registered services, by service type and management type, South Australia (a), (b), (c)**

	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
Private	182	41.2	145	32.4	148	32.9	na	na	215	25.8
Non-government school	–	–	–	–	–	–	na	na	100	12.0
Government	112	25.3	111	24.8	113	25.1	98	99.0	118	14.2
Total (f)	442	100.0	447	100.0	450	100.0	99	100.0	833	100.0
Preschool services (g)										
Community	20	4.5	20	4.5	19	4.3	19	4.3	12	2.7
Private	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	6	1.4
Non-government school	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	35	7.9
Government	425	95.5	428	95.5	422	95.7	423	95.7	389	88.0
Total	445	100.0	448	100.0	441	100.0	442	100.0	442	100.0

- (a) Data are the sum of services approved under the NQF and services licensed or registered by State and Territory governments (i.e. services not approved under the NQF).
- (b) The counting rule changed from 2013-14 to report each service (i.e. individual location or establishment) by each service type it provides. For example, a long day care service which provides long day care and occasional care is counted as both a long day care service type and occasional care service type. Care should be taken when comparing data for 2013-14 with previous years.
- (c) Data on NQF approved services are sourced from the NQAITS and provided by ACECQA to jurisdictions to compile final total estimates of all NQF approved services and State and Territory licensed or registered services. Data are reported as at 30 June.
- (d) The SA Government provides these occasional care services with preschool.
- (e) Other care data from 2013-14 include mobile care and in home care services that hold a service approval. Data also include 14 SA Government funded playcentres which were reported as preschool services prior to 2013-14.
- (f) Total child care services is the total number of individual services, not the total number of service types provided by those services. As a result of some services having multiple service types, total child care services may not equal the breakdown by child care service types. For example, a child care centre which delivers OSHC and vacation care is counted separately by service type, but only once in total child care services.
- (g) The counting rule for preschool services changed from 2013-14. Preschool services now includes any long day care centres or other types of child care services which also deliver a preschool service (i.e. a preschool program). This is in addition to stand-alone preschools and preschool services attached to a school.

na Not available. .. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: SA Department for Education and Child Development (unpublished); ACECQA NQAITS (unpublished).

TABLE 3A.93

Table 3A.93 Substantiated breaches arising from complaints about NQF approved and State Government licensed or registered services, South Australia

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2009-10</i>	<i>2010-11</i>	<i>2011-12</i>	<i>2012-13</i>	<i>2013-14</i>
Substantiated breaches arising from complaints						
Child care services						
Long day care	no.	na	na	na	na	28
Family day care	no.	na	na	na	na	2
Vacation care	no.	na	na	na	na	4
OSHC	no.	na	na	na	na	5
Occasional care	no.	na	na	na	na	2
Other care	no.	na	na	na	na	–
Preschool services						
All preschool services	no.	na	na	na	na	2
All services	no.	na	na	na	na	43
Number of services						
Child care services						
Long day care	no.	342	348	350	na	318
Family day care	no.	13	12	12	12	34
Vacation care	no.	1	1	1	1	282
OSHC	no.	na	na	na	na	358
Occasional care	no.	86	86	87	86	94
Other care	no.	na	na	na	na	55
Preschool services						
All preschool services (a)	no.	445	448	441	442	442
All services (b)	no.	887	895	891	541	1 275
Substantiated breaches arising from complaints per service						
Child care services						
Long day care	no.	na	na	na	na	0.1
Family day care	no.	na	na	na	na	0.1
Vacation care	no.	na	na	na	na	–
OSHC	no.	na	na	na	na	–
Occasional care	no.	na	na	na	na	–
Other care	no.	na	na	na	na	–
Preschool services						
All preschool services	no.	na	na	na	na	–
All services	no.	na	na	na	na	–
Proportion of substantiated breaches against which action was taken						
Child care services						
Long day care	%	na	na	na	na	100.0
Family day care	%	na	na	na	na	100.0
Vacation care	%	na	na	na	na	100.0
OSHC	%	na	na	na	na	100.0
Occasional care	%	na	na	na	na	100.0

Table 3A.93 **Substantiated breaches arising from complaints about NQF approved and State Government licensed or registered services, South Australia**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2009-10</i>	<i>2010-11</i>	<i>2011-12</i>	<i>2012-13</i>	<i>2013-14</i>
Other care	%	na	na	na	na	na
Preschool services						
All preschool services	%	na	na	na	na	100.0
All services	%	na	na	na	na	100.0

(a) From 2013-14, preschool services include any service delivering a preschool program.

(b) Services are included twice if they provide both child care and preschool services.

na Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: SA Department for Education and Child Development (unpublished).

Single jurisdiction data – Tas

TABLE 3A.94

Table 3A.94 **State Government real expenditure on child care and preschool services, Tasmania (2013-14 dollars) (\$'000) (a), (b)**

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Government expenditure on child care services					
Total recurrent expenditure (c)	2 220	2 185	2 055	2 656	2 759
Net capital expenditure on child care services (d)	186	238	779	147	149
Total expenditure on child care services	2 405	2 424	2 834	2 803	2 908
Government expenditure on preschool services					
Total recurrent expenditure (e)	29 240	32 217	37 551	40 070	43 069
Net capital expenditure on preschool services	na	na	na	na	na
Total expenditure on preschool services	29 240	32 217	37 551	40 070	43 069
Government expenditure on child care and preschool services					
Total recurrent expenditure (c)	31 460	34 403	39 606	42 726	45 828
Net capital expenditure	186	238	779	147	149
Total expenditure	31 646	34 641	40 385	42 873	45 977

(a) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2013-14 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2013-14 = 100) (table 2A.51). See Chapter 2 (section 2.5-6) for details.

(b) Recurrent expenditure includes administration expenditure, other expenditure on service provision and financial support to families.

(c) Data for 2011-12 and 2012-13 have been revised since the previous Report.

(d) 2011-12 capital expenditure included funding for a new service, and is therefore higher than in other years.

(e) Includes teacher salaries as all government preschools have teachers employed by the State Government. Also includes funding for non-government preschools.

na Not available.

Source: Tasmanian Department of Education (unpublished).

TABLE 3A.95

Table 3A.95 **Characteristics of State Government funded and/or provided child care services, Tasmania**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2009-10</i>	<i>2010-11</i>	<i>2011-12</i>	<i>2012-13</i>	<i>2013-14</i>
Places available by service type						
Child care services						
Long day care	no.	..	..	..	..	..
Family day care	no.	..	..	..	..	..
Vacation care (a)	no.	45	50	50	50	50
OSHC	no.	..	..	..	..	..
Occasional care (b)	no.	417	412	335	339	302
Other child care	no.	..	..	..	..	..
All child care places	no.	462	462	385	389	352
Average attendance						
Child care services						
Long day care	hrs	..	..	..	..	..
Family day care	hrs	..	..	..	..	..
Vacation care	hrs	15.0	12.0	21.0	16.0	11.0
OSHC	hrs	..	..	..	..	..
Occasional care	hrs	5.6	5.8	5.0	5.6	5.0
Other child care	hrs	..	..	..	..	..

(a) 2012-13 data for two of the four State funded vacation care services are not included, as they are not open during the data collection period. These two services are only open during the Christmas vacation period. In 2009-10, 30 of the 45 places were funded. In 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13, 30 of the 50 places were funded.

(b) In 2009-10, 329 of the 417 places are funded. In 2010-11 298 of the 412 places were funded. In 2011-12, 245 of the 335 were funded. In 2012-13, 233 of the 339 places were funded. In 2013-14, 221 of the 302 places were funded.

.. Not applicable.

Source: Tasmanian Department of Education (unpublished).

TABLE 3A.96

Table 3A.96 **Children aged 0–12 years using State Government funded and/or provided child care services, by age, Tasmania (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Children using State Government funded and/or provided child care services						
Less than 2 years (1 year old or less)	no.	27	22	1	1	–
2 to less than 4 years (2–3 year olds)	no.	299	252	208	198	167
4 to less than 5 years (4 year olds)	no.	282	284	238	157	201
5 to less than 6 years (5 year olds)	no.	36	42	29	7	14
6 to 12 years old (6–12 year olds)	no.	54	86	63	22	77
All children aged 0–12 years	no.	698	686	539	389	459
Estimated resident population at 31 December						
Less than 1 year (0 year olds)	no.	6 608	6 219	6 279	6 173	6 084
1 to less than 2 years (1 year olds)	no.	6 590	6 444	6 222	6 259	6 179
2 to less than 3 years (2 year olds)	no.	6 549	6 543	6 383	6 210	6 294
3 to less than 4 years (3 year olds)	no.	6 477	6 496	6 495	6 355	6 237
4 to less than 5 years (4 year olds)	no.	6 320	6 443	6 448	6 472	6 397
5 to less than 6 years (5 year olds)	no.	6 097	6 336	6 411	6 434	6 510
6 to 12 years old (6–12 year olds)	no.	44 623	44 420	44 148	43 855	43 986
All children aged 0–12 years	no.	83 264	82 901	82 386	81 758	81 687
Proportion of 0–12 year old resident population using State Government funded and/or provided child care						
0 to 5 years	%	1.7	1.6	1.2	1.0	1.0
6 to 12 years	%	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
All children aged 0–12 years	%	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.6

(a) Data include information from specific survey months on children in vacation care. Some vacation care services were closed in the survey periods. Therefore the figures for 6–12 year olds would be higher if the statistics were taken at a different holiday period.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Tasmanian Department of Education (unpublished); ABS (unpublished) *Australian Demographic Statistics*, Cat. no. 3101.0, Canberra.

TABLE 3A.97

Table 3A.97 **Staff employed by State Government funded and/or provided child care and preschool services, Tasmania**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2009-10</i>	<i>2010-11</i>	<i>2011-12</i>	<i>2012-13</i>	<i>2013-14</i>
Staff in State Government funded and/or provided child care services						
Full time equivalent staff						
Primary contact staff	FTE	25	29	12	12	12
Administrative staff	FTE	1	2	1	1	1
Other staff	FTE	1	1	1	–	–
All FTE staff	FTE	27	32	14	13	13
Family day carers						
Employed as employees	FTE	na	na	na	na	..
Employed as contractors	FTE	na	na	na	na	..
All family day carers	FTE	na	na	na	na	..
Total paid staff						
Primary contact staff	no.	71	68	48	45	31
Administrative staff	no.	10	8	7	7	6
Other staff	no.	4	5	3	3	3
All paid staff	no.	85	81	58	55	40
Total unpaid staff						
All unpaid staff	no.	na	na	na	na	na
Staff in State Government funded and/or provided preschool services (a)						
Full time equivalent staff						
Primary contact staff	FTE	200	226	247	437	na
Administrative staff	FTE	21	22	13	na	na
Other staff	FTE	na	na	na	na	na
All FTE staff	FTE	221	248	260	437	na
Total paid staff (full time and part time)						
Primary contact staff	no.	na	na	na	921	1 125
Administrative staff	no.	na	na	na	na	na
Other staff	no.	na	na	na	na	na
All paid staff	no.	na	na	na	921	1 125

FTE = full time equivalent.

(a) Since 2012-13, data include government and non-government funded preschools. Prior to 2012-13, data only include government staff.

na Not available.

Source: Tasmanian Department of Education (unpublished).

TABLE 3A.98

Table 3A.98 Paid staff employed by State Government funded and/or provided child care and preschool services, by qualification and experience, Tasmania

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2009-10</i>	<i>2010-11</i>	<i>2011-12</i>	<i>2012-13</i>	<i>2013-14</i>
Primary contact staff in child care services						
Primary contact staff by qualification and experience						
With a formal qualification	no.	38	35	38	30	31
Without a formal qualification						
Three years or more relevant experience	no.	24	22	12	14	6
Fewer than 3 years relevant experience	no.	9	11	4	1	3
All staff without formal qualification	no.	33	33	16	15	9
All primary contact staff	no.	71	68	54	45	40
Proportion of primary contact staff by qualification and experience						
With a formal qualification	%	53.5	51.5	70.4	66.7	77.5
Without a formal qualification						
Three years or more relevant experience	%	33.8	32.4	22.2	31.1	15.0
Fewer than 3 years relevant experience	%	12.7	16.2	7.4	2.2	7.5
All staff without formal qualification	%	46.5	48.5	29.6	33.3	22.5
All primary contact staff	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Primary contact staff in child care services who have undertaken relevant in-service training in previous 12 months						
Staff who have undertaken training	no.	50	60	40	39	32
Proportion of primary contact staff	%	70.4	88.2	74.1	86.7	80.0
All paid staff in child care services	no.	85	81	58	55	40
Primary contact staff in preschool services						
Primary contact staff in preschool services who have undertaken relevant in-service training in previous 12 months						
Staff who have undertaken training	no.	na	na	na	na	na
Proportion of primary contact staff	%	na	na	na	na	na
All paid staff in preschool services	no.	na	na	na	921	1 125

na Not available.

Source: Tasmanian Department of Education (unpublished).

TABLE 3A.99

Table 3A.99 **NQF approved and State Government licensed or registered services, by service type and management type, Tasmania (a), (b), (c)**

	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Child care services										
Long day care										
Community	49	42.2	56	44.4	53	47.3	59	51.8	61	53.0
Private	43	37.1	45	35.7	35	31.3	34	29.8	33	28.7
Non-government school	6	5.2	6	4.8	6	5.4	6	5.3	7	6.1
Government	18	15.5	19	15.1	18	16.1	15	13.2	14	12.2
Total	116	100.0	126	100.0	112	100.0	114	100.0	115	100.0
Family day care										
Community	4	36.4	4	36.4	5	38.5	5	38.5	5	41.7
Private	2	18.2	2	18.2	3	23.1	3	23.1	4	33.3
Non-government school	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Government	5	45.5	5	45.5	5	38.5	5	38.5	3	25.0
Total	11	100.0	11	100.0	13	100.0	13	100.0	12	100.0
Vacation care										
Community	45	42.1	50	47.6	–	–	–	–	58	53.2
Private	38	35.5	35	33.3	–	–	–	–	28	25.7
Non-government school	9	8.4	6	5.7	–	–	–	–	8	7.3
Government	15	14.0	14	13.3	–	–	–	–	15	13.8
Total	107	100.0	105	100.0	–	–	–	–	109	100.0
OSHC										
Community	58	41.4	65	47.4	59	60.2	56	58.3	72	53.7
Private	49	35.0	44	32.1	17	17.3	18	18.8	32	23.9
Non-government school	9	6.4	8	5.8	3	3.1	3	3.1	8	6.0
Government	24	17.1	20	14.6	19	19.4	19	19.8	22	16.4
Total	140	100.0	137	100.0	98	100.0	96	100.0	134	100.0
Occasional care										
Community	32	80.0	25	83.3	27	77.1	28	82.4	22	78.6
Private	4	10.0	1	3.3	2	5.7	2	5.9	2	7.1
Non-government school	2	5.0	3	10.0	1	2.9	1	2.9	2	7.1
Government	2	5.0	1	3.3	5	14.3	3	8.8	2	7.1
Total	40	100.0	30	100.0	35	100.0	34	100.0	28	100.0
Other care										
Community	2	100.0	–	–	4	100.0	3	100.0	2	100.0
Private	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-government school	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Government	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	2	100.0	–	–	4	100.0	3	100.0	2	100.0
Total child care services										
Community	190	45.7	200	48.9	148	56.5	151	58.1	154	59.7

TABLE 3A.99

Table 3A.99 **NQF approved and State Government licensed or registered services, by service type and management type, Tasmania (a), (b), (c)**

	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
Private	136	32.7	127	31.1	57	21.8	57	21.9	57	22.1
Non-government school	26	6.3	23	5.6	10	3.8	10	3.8	9	3.5
Government	64	15.4	59	14.4	47	17.9	42	16.2	38	14.7
Total (d)	416	100.0	409	100.0	262	100.0	260	100.0	258	100.0
Preschool services (e)										
Community	–	–	–	–	na	na	na	na	–	–
Private	–	–	–	–	na	na	na	na	–	–
Non-government school	62	27.4	60	27.0	61	28.0	60	27.3	58	26.9
Government	164	72.6	162	73.0	157	72.0	160	72.7	158	73.1
Total	226	100.0	222	100.0	218	100.0	220	100.0	216	100.0

- (a) Data are the sum of services approved under the NQF and services licensed or registered by State and Territory governments (i.e. services not approved under the NQF).
- (b) The counting rule changed from 2013-14 to report each service (i.e. individual location or establishment) by each service type it provides. For example, a long day care service which provides long day care and occasional care is counted as both a long day care service type and occasional care service type. Care should be taken when comparing data for 2013-14 with previous years.
- (c) Data on NQF approved services are sourced from the NQAITS and provided by ACECQA to jurisdictions to compile final total estimates of all NQF approved services and State and Territory licensed or registered services. Data are reported as at 30 June.
- (d) Total child care services is the total number of individual services, not the total number of service types provided by those services. As a result of some services having multiple service types, total child care services may not equal the breakdown by child care service types. For example, a child care centre which delivers OSHC and vacation care is counted separately by service type, but only once in total child care services.
- (e) The counting rule for preschool services changed from 2013-14. Preschool services now includes any long day care centres or other types of child care services which also deliver a preschool service (i.e. a preschool program). This is in addition to stand-alone preschools and preschool services attached to a school. Data for preschool services are for August 2013.

na Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Tasmanian Department of Education (unpublished); ACECQA NQAITS (unpublished).

TABLE 3A.100

Table 3A.100 **Substantiated breaches arising from complaints about NQF approved and State Government licensed or registered services, Tasmania**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2009-10</i>	<i>2010-11</i>	<i>2011-12</i>	<i>2012-13</i>	<i>2013-14</i>
Substantiated breaches arising from complaints						
Child care services						
Long day care (a)	no.	2	14	11	5	3
Family day care	no.	1	1	2	–	–
Vacation care	no.	4	na	na	–	–
OSHC	no.	1	4	na	–	–
Occasional care	no.	1	na	na	–	–
Other care	no.	–	–	na	–	–
Preschool services						
All preschool services	no.	na	na	na	na	na
All services	no.	9	19	13	5	3
Number of services						
Child care services (b)						
Long day care	no.	116	126	112	114	115
Family day care	no.	11	11	13	13	12
Vacation care	no.	107	105	–	–	109
OSHC	no.	140	137	98	96	134
Occasional care	no.	40	30	35	34	28
Other care	no.	2	–	4	3	2
Preschool services						
All preschool services (b)	no.	226	222	218	220	216
All services (c)	no.	642	631	480	480	474
Substantiated breaches arising from complaints per service						
Child care services						
Long day care	no.	–	0.1	0.1	–	–
Family day care	no.	0.1	0.1	0.2	–	–
Vacation care	no.	–	na	na	–	–
OSHC	no.	–	–	na	–	–
Occasional care	no.	–	na	na	–	–
Other care	no.	–	–	na	–	–
Preschool services						
All preschool services	no.	na	na	na	na	na
All services	no.	–	–	–	–	–
Proportion of substantiated breaches against which action was taken (d)						
Child care services						
Long day care	%	100.0	57.1	90.9	100.0	100.0
Family day care	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	na	na
Vacation care	%	na	na	na	na	na
OSHC	%	–	50.0	na	na	na
Occasional care	%	100.0	na	na	na	na

Table 3A.100 Substantiated breaches arising from complaints about NQF approved and State Government licensed or registered services, Tasmania

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2009-10</i>	<i>2010-11</i>	<i>2011-12</i>	<i>2012-13</i>	<i>2013-14</i>
Other care	%	na	na	na	na	na
Preschool services						
All preschool services	%	na	na	na	na	na
All services	%	44.4	68.4	92.3	100.0	100.0

- (a) Due to the transition to NQF and the associated IT system, there may be some minor undercounting of data.
- (b) The counting rule for child care services and preschool services changed from 2013-14. Services are now reported for each service type delivered e.g. a child care service delivering an OSHC service and a vacation care service is counted under both service types from 2013-14. Also, if child care services such as a long day care centres also deliver a preschool service they are counted as both a long day care child care service and a preschool service.
- (c) Services are included twice if they provide both child care and preschool services. Services which deliver more than one child care service type are only included once in all services.
- (d) Further action was not taken against the remaining services as the issue had been resolved prior to the investigation.

na Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Tasmanian Department of Education (unpublished).

Single jurisdiction data – ACT

TABLE 3A.101

Table 3A.101 **Territory Government real expenditure on child care and preschool services, Australian Capital Territory (2013-14 dollars) (\$'000) (a), (b)**

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Government expenditure on child care services					
Total recurrent expenditure	4 705	4 970	5 388	5 235	5 742
Net capital expenditure on child care services	707	250	215	3 066	9 922
Total expenditure on child care services	5 412	5 220	5 603	8 300	15 664
Government expenditure on preschool services					
Total recurrent expenditure	23 804	23 659	26 344	28 066	29 412
Net capital expenditure on preschool services	1 114	717	10 385	20 910	2 290
Total expenditure on preschool services	24 918	24 376	36 729	48 976	31 702
Government expenditure on child care and preschool services					
Total recurrent expenditure	28 509	28 628	31 732	33 300	35 154
Net capital expenditure	1 821	967	10 600	23 976	12 212
Total expenditure	30 330	29 595	42 332	57 276	47 366

(a) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2013-14 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2013-14 = 100) (table 2A.51). See Chapter 2 (section 2.5-6) for details.

(b) Recurrent expenditure includes administration expenditure, other expenditure on service provision and financial support to families.

Source: ACT Education and Training Directorate and ACT Community Services Directorate (unpublished).

TABLE 3A.102

Table 3A.102 **Characteristics of Territory Government licensed or registered child care services, Australian Capital Territory (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2009-10</i>	<i>2010-11</i>	<i>2011-12</i>	<i>2012-13</i>	<i>2013-14</i>
Places available by service type						
Child care services						
Long day care	no.	na	..	na	na	na
Family day care	no.	na	..	na	na	na
Vacation care	no.	na	..	na	na	na
OSHC	no.	na	..	na	na	na
Occasional care	no.	na	..	na	na	na
Other child care	no.	na	..	na	na	na
All child care places	no.	na	..	na	na	na
Average attendance						
Child care services						
Long day care	hrs	na	..	na	na	na
Family day care	hrs	na	..	na	na	na
Vacation care	hrs	na	..	na	na	na
OSHC	hrs	na	..	na	na	na
Occasional care	hrs	na	..	na	na	na
Other child care	hrs	na	..	na	na	na

na Not available. .. Not applicable.

Source: ACT Education and Training Directorate and ACT Community Services Directorate (unpublished).

Table 3A.103 **Children aged 0–12 years using Territory Government funded and/or provided child care services, by age, Australian Capital Territory**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2009-10</i>	<i>2010-11</i>	<i>2011-12</i>	<i>2012-13</i>	<i>2013-14</i>
Children using Territory Government funded and/or provided child care services						
Less than 2 years (1 year old or less)	no.	na	..	na	na	na
2 to less than 4 years (2–3 year olds)	no.	na	..	na	na	na
4 to less than 5 years (4 year olds)	no.	na	..	na	na	na
5 to less than 6 years (5 year olds)	no.	na	..	na	na	na
6 to 12 years old (6–12 year olds)	no.	na	..	na	na	na
All children aged 0–12 years	no.	na	..	na	na	na
Estimated resident population at 31 December						
Less than 1 year (0 year olds)	no.	4 955	4 934	4 912	5 343	5 572
1 to less than 2 years (1 year olds)	no.	4 712	4 957	5 056	5 136	5 332
2 to less than 3 years (2 year olds)	no.	4 588	4 733	5 016	5 141	5 211
3 to less than 4 years (3 year olds)	no.	4 626	4 619	4 802	5 099	5 151
4 to less than 5 years (4 year olds)	no.	4 525	4 643	4 646	4 896	5 120
5 to less than 6 years (5 year olds)	no.	4 362	4 554	4 679	4 718	4 924
6 to 12 years old (6–12 year olds)	no.	29 226	29 453	30 091	30 850	31 468
All children aged 0–12 years	no.	56 994	57 893	59 202	61 183	62 778
Proportion of 0–12 year old resident population using State Government funded and/or provided child care						
0 to 5 years	%	na	na	na	na	na
6 to 12 years	%	na	na	na	na	na
All children aged 0–12 years	%	na	na	na	na	na

na Not available. .. Not applicable.

Source: ACT Education and Training Directorate and ACT Community Services Directorate (unpublished); ABS (unpublished) *Australian Demographic Statistics*, Cat. no. 3101.0, Canberra.

Table 3A.104 Staff employed by Territory Government funded and/or provided child care and preschool services, Australian Capital Territory

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2009-10</i>	<i>2010-11</i>	<i>2011-12</i>	<i>2012-13</i>	<i>2013-14</i>
Staff in Territory Government funded and/or provided child care services						
Full time equivalent staff						
Primary contact staff	FTE	na	na	na	na	na
Administrative staff	FTE	na	na	na	na	na
Other staff	FTE	na	na	na	na	na
All FTE staff	FTE	na	na	na	na	na
Family day carers						
Employed as employees	FTE	na	na	na	na	na
Employed as contractors	FTE	na	na	na	na	na
All family day carers	FTE	na	na	na	na	na
Total paid staff						
Primary contact staff	no.	na	na	na	na	na
Administrative staff	no.	na	na	na	na	na
Other staff	no.	na	na	na	na	na
All paid staff	no.	na	na	na	na	na
Total unpaid staff						
All unpaid staff	no.	na	na	na	na	na
Staff in State Government funded and/or provided preschool services						
Full time equivalent staff						
Primary contact staff	FTE	na	na	na	na	na
Administrative staff (a)	FTE	na	na	na	na	na
Other staff	FTE	na	na	na	na	na
All FTE staff	FTE	na	na	na	na	na
Total paid staff (full time and part time)						
Primary contact staff	no.	na	na	na	na	na
Administrative staff (a)	no.	na	na	na	na	na
Other staff	no.	na	na	na	na	na
All paid staff	no.	na	na	na	na	na

FTE = Full time equivalent: 38 hours per week for child care services and 36.45 hours per week for preschool services.

(a) Administrative staff are employed through ACT Government primary schools.

na Not available.

Source: ACT Education and Training Directorate and ACT Community Services Directorate (unpublished).

Table 3A.105 Paid staff employed by Territory Government funded and/or provided child care and preschool services, by qualification and experience, Australian Capital Territory

	<i>Unit</i>	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Primary contact staff in child care services						
Primary contact staff by qualification and experience						
With a formal qualification	no.	na	na	na	na	na
Without a formal qualification						
Three years or more relevant experience	no.	na	na	na	na	na
Fewer than 3 years relevant experience	no.	na	na	na	na	na
All staff without formal qualification	no.	na	na	na	na	na
All primary contact staff	no.	na	na	na	na	na
Proportion of primary contact staff by qualification and experience						
With a formal qualification	%	na	na	na	na	na
Without a formal qualification						
Three years or more relevant experience	%	na	na	na	na	na
Fewer than 3 years relevant experience	%	na	na	na	na	na
All staff without formal qualification	%	na	na	na	na	na
All primary contact staff	%	na	na	na	na	na
Primary contact staff in child care services who have undertaken relevant in-service training in previous 12 months						
Staff who have undertaken training	no.	na	na	na	na	na
Proportion of primary contact staff	%	na	na	na	na	na
All paid staff in child care services	no.	na	na	na	na	na
Primary contact staff in preschool services						
Primary contact staff in preschool services who have undertaken relevant in-service training in previous 12 months						
Staff who have undertaken training	no.	123	na	na	na	na
Proportion of primary contact staff	%	na	na	na	na	na
All paid staff in preschool services	no.	na	na	na	na	na

na Not available.

Source: ACT Education and Training Directorate and ACT Community Services Directorate (unpublished).

TABLE 3A.106

Table 3A.106 **NQF approved and Territory Government licensed or registered services, by service type and management type, Australian Capital Territory (a), (b), (c)**

	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Child care services										
Long day care										
Community (d)	79	65.3	83	66.4	74	58.3	79	69.9	81	69.8
Private	38	31.4	35	28.0	42	33.1	32	28.3	33	28.4
Non-government school	4	3.3	7	5.6	11	8.7	1	0.9	1	0.9
Government	na	na	na	na	na	na	1	0.9	1	0.9
Total	121	100.0	125	100.0	127	100.0	113	100.0	116	100.0
Family day care										
Community (d)	5	100.0	5	100.0	4	100.0	4	50.0	4	44.4
Private	na	na	na	na	na	na	4	50.0	5	55.6
Non-government school	na	na	na	na	na	na	–	–	–	–
Government	na	na	na	na	na	na	–	–	–	–
Total	5	100.0	5	100.0	4	100.0	8	100.0	9	100.0
Vacation care (e)										
Community (d)	24	61.5	24	61.5	41	78.8	6	50.0	37	63.8
Private	6	15.4	6	15.4	6	11.5	5	41.7	8	13.8
Non-government school	9	23.1	9	23.1	5	9.6	na	na	13	22.4
Government	na	na	na	na	na	na	1	8.3	–	–
Total	39	100.0	39	100.0	52	100.0	12	100.0	58	100.0
OSHC (e)										
Community (d)	70	83.3	76	80.0	90	88.2	68	75.6	67	77.0
Private	5	6.0	10	10.5	7	6.9	11	12.2	9	10.3
Non-government school	9	10.7	9	9.5	5	4.9	11	12.2	11	12.6
Government	na	na	na	na	na	na	–	–	–	–
Total	84	100.0	95	100.0	102	100.0	90	100.0	87	100.0
Occasional care (f)										
Community (d)	na	na	na	na	2	100.0	2	100.0	1	100.0
Private	na	na	na	na	na	na	–	–	–	–
Non-government school	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	–	–
Government	na	na	na	na	na	na	–	–	–	–
Total	na	na	na	na	2	100.0	2	na	1	100.0
Other care										
Community (d)	17	89.5	16	88.9	16	88.9	13	86.7	13	86.7
Private	2	10.5	2	11.1	2	11.1	2	13.3	2	13.3
Non-government school	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	–	–
Government	na	na	na	na	na	na	–	–	–	–
Total	19	100.0	18	100.0	18	100.0	15	100.0	15	100.0
Total child care services										
Community (d)	195	72.8	204	72.3	227	74.4	172	72.3	172	72.0

Table 3A.106 NQF approved and Territory Government licensed or registered services, by service type and management type, Australian Capital Territory (a), (b), (c)

	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
Private	51	19.0	53	18.8	57	18.7	54	22.7	54	22.6
Non-government school	22	8.2	25	8.9	21	6.9	12	5.0	12	5.0
Government	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	0.4
Total (g)	268	100.0	282	100.0	305	100.0	238	100.0	239	100.0
Preschool services (h)										
Community (d)	na	na	na	na	na	na	–	–	na	na
Private	na	na	na	na	na	na	–	–	na	na
Non-government school	9	13.0	9	13.0	15	19.2	17	18.1	19	19.8
Government (i)	60	87.0	61	88.4	63	80.8	77	81.9	77	80.2
Total	69	100.0	69	100.0	78	100.0	94	100.0	96	100.0

- (a) Data are the sum of services approved under the NQF and services licensed or registered by State and Territory governments (i.e. services not approved under the NQF).
- (b) The counting rule changed from 2013-14 to report each service (i.e. individual location or establishment) by each service type it provides. For example, a long day care service which provides long day care and occasional care is counted as both a long day care service type and occasional care service type. Care should be taken when comparing data for 2013-14 with previous years.
- (c) Data on NQF approved services are sourced from the NQAITS and provided by ACECQA to jurisdictions to compile final total estimates of all NQF approved services and State and Territory licensed or registered services. Data are reported as at 30 June.
- (d) Includes not-for-profit services provided by parents.
- (e) The ACT licenses school age care services that may provide one, two or three components of care including vacation care, before school hours care, and after school hours care.
- (f) In the ACT, occasional care places exist with centre-based long day care.
- (g) Total child care services is the total number of individual services, not the total number of service types provided by those services. As a result of some services having multiple service types, total child care services may not equal the breakdown by child care service types. For example, a child care centre which delivers OSHC and vacation care is counted separately by service type, but only once in total child care services.
- (h) Data are the number of government and non-government managed preschool services (excludes community and privately managed preschool services which are not available to be reported). Also, excludes long day care services which also deliver a preschool service (i.e. a preschool program) which are not able to be reported.
- (i) Data are the number of ACT government primary schools that offer a preschool program. Several schools offer more than one program.

na Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ACT Education and Training Directorate and ACT Community Services Directorate (unpublished); ACECQA NQAITS (unpublished).

TABLE 3A.107

Table 3A.107 Substantiated breaches arising from complaints about NQF approved and Territory Government licensed or registered services, Australian Capital Territory

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2009-10</i>	<i>2010-11</i>	<i>2011-12</i>	<i>2012-13</i>	<i>2013-14</i>
Substantiated breaches arising from complaints						
Child care services						
Long day care	no.	16	17	12	14	16
Family day care	no.	–	1	1	–	1
Vacation care	no.	–	..	–	–	–
OSHC	no.	4	3	1	1	–
Occasional care	no.	–	..	na	–	–
Other care	no.	–	1	na	–	–
Preschool services						
All preschool services	no.	–	..	na	–	1
All services	no.	20	22	14	15	18
Number of services						
Child care services						
Long day care	no.	121	125	127	113	116
Family day care	no.	5	5	4	8	9
Vacation care	no.	39	39	52	12	58
OSHC	no.	84	95	102	90	87
Occasional care	no.	na	na	2	2	1
Other care	no.	19	18	18	15	15
Preschool services (a)						
All preschool services	no.	69	69	78	94	96
All services	no.	337	351	383	332	335
Substantiated breaches arising from complaints per service						
Child care services						
Long day care	no.	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Family day care	no.	–	0.2	0.3	–	0.1
Vacation care	no.	–	na	–	–	–
OSHC	no.	–	–	–	–	–
Occasional care	no.	–	na	na	–	–
Other care	no.	–	0.1	na	–	–
Preschool services						
All preschool services	no.	–	na	na	–	–
All services	no.	0.1	0.1	–	–	0.1
Proportion of substantiated breaches against which action was taken						
Child care services						
Long day care	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	93.8
Family day care	%	na	100.0	100.0	na	100.0
Vacation care	%	na	na	na	na	na
OSHC	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	na

Table 3A.107 **Substantiated breaches arising from complaints about NQF approved and Territory Government licensed or registered services, Australian Capital Territory**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2009-10</i>	<i>2010-11</i>	<i>2011-12</i>	<i>2012-13</i>	<i>2013-14</i>
Occasional care	%	na	na	na	na	na
Other care	%	na	100.0	na	na	na
Preschool services						
All preschool services	%	na	na	na	na	100.0
All services	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	94.4

(a) Data are the number of government and non-government managed preschool services (excludes community and privately managed preschool services which are not available to be reported).

na Not available. .. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ACT Education and Training Directorate and ACT Community Services Directorate (unpublished).

Single jurisdiction data – NT

Table 3A.108 Territory Government real expenditure on child care and preschool services, Northern Territory (2013-14 dollars) (\$'000) (a), (b)

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Government expenditure on child care services					
Total recurrent expenditure (c)	5 219	13 026	16 174	16 419	16 685
Net capital expenditure on child care services (d)	5 072	1 820	472	2 004	22 754
Total expenditure on child care services	10 291	14 847	16 646	18 423	39 439
Government expenditure on preschool services					
Total recurrent expenditure	32 573	33 265	34 713	38 480	37 646
Net capital expenditure on preschool services	na	na	na	na	na
Total expenditure on preschool services	32 573	33 265	34 713	38 480	37 646
Government expenditure on child care and preschool services					
Total recurrent expenditure	37 791	46 291	50 887	54 898	54 331
Net capital expenditure (d)	5 072	1 820	472	2 004	22 754
Total expenditure	42 863	48 111	51 359	56 903	77 085

(a) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2013-14 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2013-14 = 100) (table 2A.51). See Chapter 2 (section 2.5-6) for details.

(b) Recurrent expenditure includes administration expenditure, other expenditure on service provision and financial support to families.

(c) Includes expenditure on legislation development. Corporate costs can be apportioned using the Department's pre-determined formula, and non-salary administrative expenditure has not been included in the figures.

(d) The increase in 2013-14 relates to the construction of Child and Family Centres under the Indigenous Early Childhood Development-Child and Family Centres Agreement. The centres are located at Maningrida, Ngukurr, Gunbalanya and Yuendumu.

na Not available.

Source: NT Department of Education (unpublished).

Table 3A.109 Characteristics of Territory Government funded and/or provided child care services, Northern Territory (a)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2009-10</i>	<i>2010-11</i>	<i>2011-12</i>	<i>2012-13</i>	<i>2013-14</i>
Places available by service type						
Child care services						
Long day care	no.	na	na	na	na	na
Family day care	no.	na	na	na	na	na
Vacation care	no.	na	na	na	na	na
OSHC	no.	na	na	na	na	na
Occasional care	no.	na	na	na	na	na
Other child care	no.	109	52	52	52	na
All child care places	no.	109	52	52	52	na
Average attendance						
Child care services						
Long day care	hrs	na	na	na	na	na
Family day care	hrs	na	na	na	na	na
Vacation care	hrs	na	na	na	na	na
OSHC	hrs	na	na	na	na	na
Occasional care	hrs	na	na	na	na	na
Other child care	hrs	na	na	na	na	na

(a) Other child care included 3 year old kindergarten until 2013-14. These services are not Territory Government funded or provided.

na Not available.

Source: NT Department of Education (unpublished).

TABLE 3A.110

Table 3A.110 **Children aged 0–12 years using Territory Government funded and/or provided child care services, by age, Northern Territory (a)**

	Unit	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Children using State Government funded and/or provided child care services						
Less than 2 years (1 year old or less)	no.	na	na	na	na	na
2 to less than 4 years (2–3 year olds)	no.	na	na	na	na	na
4 to less than 5 years (4 year olds)	no.	na	na	na	na	na
5 to less than 6 years (5 year olds)	no.	na	na	na	na	na
6 to 12 years old (6–12 year olds)	no.	na	na	na	na	na
All children aged 0–12 years	no.	na	na	na	na	na
Estimated resident population at 31 December						
Less than 1 year (0 year olds)	no.	3 791	3 658	3 670	3 922	3 910
1 to less than 2 years (1 year olds)	no.	3 804	3 783	3 711	3 789	3 972
2 to less than 3 years (2 year olds)	no.	3 732	3 734	3 737	3 679	3 775
3 to less than 4 years (3 year olds)	no.	3 683	3 668	3 688	3 695	3 695
4 to less than 5 years (4 year olds)	no.	3 616	3 646	3 646	3 664	3 684
5 to less than 6 years (5 year olds)	no.	3 498	3 615	3 631	3 619	3 659
6 to 12 years old (6–12 year olds)	no.	24 008	23 921	24 135	24 402	24 502
All children aged 0–12 years	no.	46 132	46 025	46 218	46 770	47 197
Proportion of 0–12 year old resident population using State Government funded and/or provided child care						
0 to 5 years	%	na	na	na	na	na
6 to 12 years	%	na	na	na	na	na
All children aged 0–12 years	%	na	na	na	na	na

na Not available.

Source: NT Department of Education (unpublished); ABS (unpublished) *Australian Demographic Statistics*, Cat. no. 3101.0, Canberra.

Table 3A.111 Staff employed by Territory Government funded and/or provided child care and preschool services, Northern Territory

	Unit	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Staff in Territory Government funded and/or provided child care services						
Full time equivalent staff						
Primary contact staff	FTE	na	na	na	na	na
Administrative staff	FTE	na	na	na	na	na
Other staff	FTE	na	na	na	na	na
All FTE staff	FTE	na	na	na	na	na
Family day carers						
Employed as employees	FTE	na	na	na	na	na
Employed as contractors	FTE	na	na	na	na	na
All family day carers	FTE	na	na	na	na	na
Total paid staff						
Primary contact staff	no.	na	na	na	na	na
Administrative staff	no.	na	na	na	na	na
Other staff	no.	na	na	na	na	na
All paid staff	no.	na	na	na	na	na
Total unpaid staff						
All unpaid staff	no.	na	na	na	na	na
Staff in Territory Government funded and/or provided preschool services (a)						
Full time equivalent staff						
Primary contact staff (b)	FTE	213	223	240	275	246
Administrative staff (c)	FTE	12	12	12	13	12
Other staff	FTE	na	na	na	na	na
All FTE staff	FTE	225	235	252	288	258
Total paid staff (full time and part time)						
Primary contact staff (b)	no.	255	264	294	339	306
Administrative staff (c)	no.	121	120	121	127	121
Other staff	no.	na	na	na	na	na
All paid staff	no.	376	384	415	466	427

FTE = full time equivalent.

(a) Data include remote Catholic preschools funded by the NT government. All other non-government preschools are excluded.

(b) Includes preschool teachers, preschool teacher aides and preschool assistant teachers.

(c) Includes preschool principals. Data are based on the number of schools delivering preschool services multiplied by FTE 0.1 (remainder are included in Primary and Secondary schooling).

na Not available.

Source: NT Department of Education (unpublished).

TABLE 3A.112

Table 3A.112 **Paid staff employed by Territory Government funded and/or provided child care and preschool services, by qualification and experience, Northern Territory (a)**

		Unit	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Primary contact staff in child care services							
Primary contact staff by qualification and experience							
With a formal qualification	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na
Without a formal qualification							
Three years or more relevant experience	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na
Fewer than 3 years relevant experience	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na
All staff without formal qualification	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na
All primary contact staff	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na
Proportion of primary contact staff by qualification and experience							
With a formal qualification	%	na	na	na	na	na	na
Without a formal qualification							
Three years or more relevant experience	%	na	na	na	na	na	na
Fewer than 3 years relevant experience	%	na	na	na	na	na	na
All staff without formal qualification	%	na	na	na	na	na	na
All primary contact staff	%	na	na	na	na	na	na
Primary contact staff in child care services who have undertaken relevant in-service training in previous 12 months							
Staff who have undertaken training	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na
Proportion of primary contact staff	%	na	na	na	na	na	na
All paid staff in child care services	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na
Primary contact staff in preschool services							
Primary contact staff in preschool services who have undertaken relevant in-service training in previous 12 months							
Staff who have undertaken training	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na
Proportion of primary contact staff	%	na	na	na	na	na	na
All paid staff in preschool services	no.	376	384	415	466	427	

(a) The NT is not able to disaggregate data by qualifications or experience.

na Not available.

Source: NT Department of Education (unpublished).

TABLE 3A.113

Table 3A.113 **NQF approved and Territory Government licensed or registered services, by service type and management type, Northern Territory (a), (b), (c)**

	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Child care services										
Long day care										
Community (d)	55	67.9	51	65.4	44	60.3	47	65.3	47	63.5
Private	16	19.8	16	20.5	17	23.3	15	20.8	16	21.6
Non-government school	10	12.3	11	14.1	12	16.4	10	13.9	11	14.9
Government	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Total (e)	81	100.0	78	100.0	73	100.0	72	100.0	74	100.0
Family day care										
Community	na	na	na	na	na	na	1	50.0	3	60.0
Private	na	na	na	na	na	na	1	50.0	2	40.0
Non-government school	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Government	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Total	na	na	na	na	na	na	2	100.0	5	100.0
Vacation care										
Community	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	24	63.2
Private	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	9	23.7
Non-government school	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	5	13.2
Government	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Total	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	38	100.0
OSHC										
Community	na	na	na	na	na	na	25	59.5	27	58.7
Private	na	na	na	na	na	na	9	21.4	11	23.9
Non-government school	na	na	na	na	na	na	8	19.0	8	17.4
Government	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Total	na	na	na	na	na	na	42	100.0	46	100.0
Occasional care										
Community	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Private	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Non-government school	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Government	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Total	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Other care (f)										
Community	4	100.0	2	100.0	2	100.0	2	100.0	na	na
Private	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Non-government school	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Government	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Total	4	100.0	2	100.0	2	100.0	2	100.0	na	na
Total child care services										
Community managed	59	69.4	53	66.3	46	61.3	74	62.7	77	61.6

Table 3A.113 NQF approved and Territory Government licensed or registered services, by service type and management type, Northern Territory (a), (b), (c)

	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
Privately managed	16	18.8	16	20.0	17	22.7	25	21.2	29	23.2
Non-government schools	10	11.8	11	13.8	12	16.0	18	15.3	19	15.2
Government managed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total (g)	85	100.0	80	100.0	75	100.0	118	100.0	125	100.0
Preschool services (f), (h)										
Community	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	2	1.6
Private	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Non-government school (i)	4	3.3	4	3.3	4	3.3	4	3.1	4	3.3
Government (j) (k)	117	96.7	116	96.7	117	96.7	123	96.9	117	95.1
Total	121	100.0	120	100.0	121	100.0	127	100.0	123	100.0

- (a) Data are the sum of services approved under the NQF and services licensed or registered by State and Territory governments (i.e. services not approved under the NQF). The NT Government is the largest provider of preschools, all of which are delivered by schools. All long day care, family day care, three year old kindergarten and OSHC services are managed by either private, community based or non-government school organisations.
- (b) The counting rule changed from 2013-14 to report each service (i.e. individual location or establishment) by each service type it provides. For example, a long day care service which provides long day care and occasional care is counted as both a long day care service type and occasional care service type. Care should be taken when comparing data for 2013-14 with previous years.
- (c) Data on NQF approved services are sourced from the NQAITS and provided by ACECQA to jurisdictions to compile final total estimates of all NQF approved services and State and Territory licensed or registered services. Data are reported as at 30 June.
- (d) The decrease in 2011-12 in the number of long day care services is due to the exclusion of budget based funded services that were deemed out-of-scope from January 2012.
- (e) Long day care data have been revised since the previous Report to move one long day care service from government managed in 2012-13 to community managed from 2013-14. The particular long day care service is operated by a school council and considered a community based organisation.
- (f) Due to a clarification of the counting rules for the Report, from 2013-14 three year old kindergarten is reported as a preschool service, rather than a child care other care service type.
- (g) Total child care services is the total number of individual services, not the total number of service types provided by those services. As a result of some services having multiple service types, total child care services may not equal the breakdown by child care service types. For example, a child care centre which delivers OSHC and vacation care is counted separately by service type, but only once in total child care services.
- (h) The counting rule for preschool services changed from 2013-14. Preschool services now includes any long day care centres or other types of child care services which also deliver a preschool service (i.e. a preschool program). This is in addition to stand-alone preschools and preschool services attached to a school. Preschool education is directly provided by the NT Department of Education and Children's Services but a number of management functions are devolved to school councils and preschool parent management committees.
- (i) Includes remote Catholic preschools funded by the NT government.
- (j) In 2009-10, Catholic Remote schools were reclassified from privately managed to non-government schools.
- (k) Satellite preschool and mobile preschools (where they operate from a hub school) are counted as part of the hub school.

Table 3A.113 **NQF approved and Territory Government licensed or registered services, by service type and management type, Northern Territory (a), (b), (c)**

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
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na Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: NT Department of Education (unpublished); ACECQA NQAITS (unpublished).

TABLE 3A.114

Table 3A.114 **Substantiated breaches arising from complaints about NQF approved and Territory Government licensed or registered services, Northern Territory**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2009-10</i>	<i>2010-11</i>	<i>2011-12</i>	<i>2012-13</i>	<i>2013-14</i>
Substantiated breaches arising from complaints (a)						
Child care services						
Long day care	no.	23	3	13	15	40
Family day care	no.	na	na	na	1	–
Vacation care	no.	na	na	na	na	–
OSHC	no.	na	na	na	–	3
Occasional care	no.	na	na	na	na	–
Other care	no.	na	na	na	–	–
Preschool services						
All preschool services	no.	na	na	na	–	–
All services	no.	23	3	13	16	43
Number of services						
Child care services						
Long day care	no.	81	78	73	72	74
Family day care	no.	na	na	na	2	5
Vacation care	no.	na	na	na	na	36
OSHC	no.	na	na	na	42	46
Occasional care	no.	na	na	na	na	na
Other care	no.	4	2	2	2	na
Preschool services						
All preschool services	no.	121	120	121	127	123
All services (b)	no.	206	200	196	245	248
Substantiated breaches arising from complaints per service						
Child care services						
Long day care	no.	0.3	–	0.2	0.2	0.5
Family day care	no.	na	na	na	0.5	–
Vacation care	no.	na	na	na	na	–
OSHC	no.	na	na	na	–	0.1
Occasional care	no.	na	na	na	na	–
Other care	no.	na	na	na	–	–
Preschool services						
All preschool services	no.	na	na	na	–	–
All services	no.	0.1	–	0.1	0.1	0.2
Proportion of substantiated breaches against which action was taken (c)						
Child care services						
Long day care	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Family day care	%	na	na	na	100.0	na
Vacation care	%	na	na	na	na	na
OSHC	%	na	na	na	na	100.0
Occasional care	%	na	na	na	na	na

Table 3A.114 Substantiated breaches arising from complaints about NQF approved and Territory Government licensed or registered services, Northern Territory

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2009-10</i>	<i>2010-11</i>	<i>2011-12</i>	<i>2012-13</i>	<i>2013-14</i>
Other care	%	na	na	na	na	na
Preschool services						
All preschool services	%	na	na	na	na	na
All services	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Refers to breaches resulting from complaints during the financial year. The number of breaches does not necessarily represent the number of services involved.

(b) Services are included twice if they provide both child care and preschool services.

(c) Action taken includes either a prosecution, penalty applied, emergency action notice, show cause notice, compliance notice, compliance direction or administrative letter.

na Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: NT Department of Education (unpublished).

Data quality information — Early childhood education and care, chapter 3

Data quality information

Data quality information (DQI) provides information against the seven Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) data quality framework dimensions, for a selection of performance indicators and/or measures in the Early childhood education and care (ECEC) chapter. DQI for additional indicators will be progressively introduced in future reports.

Technical DQI has been supplied or agreed by relevant data providers. Additional Steering Committee commentary does not necessarily reflect the views of data providers.

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Participation rates for special needs groups in preschool

The proportion of children aged 3–5 years enrolled in preschool – Non-English speaking backgrounds; Disability

Data quality information for this indicator has been developed by the Secretariat in consultation with the State and Territory governments, with additional Steering Committee comments.

Indicator definition and description

Element	Equity — Access
Indicator	Participation rates for special needs groups in preschool
Measure/s (computation)	<p><u>Definition</u></p> <p>The proportion of children aged 3–5 years enrolled in a preschool program who are from special needs groups – Non-English speaking backgrounds; Disability.</p> <p><u>Numerator:</u></p> <p>Number of children aged 3–5 years enrolled in a preschool program who are from special needs groups – Non-English speaking backgrounds; Disability.</p> <p><u>Denominator:</u></p> <p>Number of children aged 3–5 years enrolled in a preschool program.</p> <p><u>Computation:</u></p> <p>The number of children (by special need group) aged 3–5 years enrolled in a preschool program divided by the number of children aged 3–5 years enrolled in a preschool program.</p>
Data source/s	<p>Numerator/denominator:</p> <p>State and Territory governments (unpublished).</p>

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	<p>Preschool data are collected by individual State and Territory departments. Additional information on the separate institutional environments is outlined below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• NSW – In NSW preschool data are collected by the Department of Education and Communities (DEC) as part of its role in providing and monitoring funding for the community preschool sector. Government funded preschool services are required to participate in the ECEC preschool census each year as part of their funding agreement. NSW DEC also collects data on children who are enrolled in 100 DEC preschools as part of the NSW annual government school census. Data are not collected from the long day care sector. Data on children with disability attending Early Intervention classes at NSW schools have been collected since 2012.• Victoria – Data were collected by the Department of Education and Early Childhood Development (DEECD) during the August Census Data Collection reported for the census week 29 July – 3 August. Completion of this data collection was compulsory for all funded service providers as part of their service agreement with DEECD. In 2013, DEECD collected data from 1095 funded service providers which offered a kindergarten program at 2090 kindergarten services. Funded kindergarten services in Victoria include sessional kindergarten services and long day care services which offer an integrated kindergarten program. (NOTE: In previous years, data were collected and reported in the Report from the Confirmed Kindergarten Funding Data Collection reported as at 30 June).• Queensland – Data are collected in an annual Early Childhood Education and Care services census (online). Census participants include all Queensland Government approved/licensed ECEC services as well as a small number of services, not requiring approval, that are funded or provided by the Queensland Government to provide education and care to specific groups of children, such as eKindy which delivers an online kindergarten program to isolated children. For services that
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receive funding under the Queensland Kindergarten Funding Scheme, participation is mandatory.

- WA – The organisation responsible is the WA Department of Education (DoE).
- SA – Data collected by the Department of Education and Child Development (DECD) as part of the termly preschool staffing collection from SA government funded preschool service providers.
- Tasmania – Data collected by the Tasmanian Department of Education from 216 preschool providers, using National Minimum Dataset specifications. This number includes services provided by government and non-government. All receive government funding.
- ACT – ACT government preschool data are collected by the Education and Training Directorate. Government managed and funded preschool services are required to participate in the ECEC preschool census each year. From 2013, most non-government preschools provided ECEC data for submission to the ECEC preschool census.
- NT – Data are collected by the Department of Education as part of the annual Age/Grade Census.

Relevance

Information on the relevance of State and Territory preschool data collected by individual State and Territory departments is outlined below.

- NSW – The community preschool census and government school census collect a range of data relevant to the funded or government operated segments of the preschool sector such as service operating characteristics, staff employed, gender, disability, language background, low income status, Indigenous status, attendance/enrolment patterns and staff qualifications.
- Victoria – Information is collected on:
 - Service providers and management models
 - Service level data: early childhood teachers and the other educators delivering the kindergarten program, attendance patterns, and fees paid
 - Child level data: children enrolled, gender, birthdates, disability, languages aside from English spoken at home, and indigenous status.

All DEECD funded service providers are required to undertake the data collection. Therefore, full coverage of kindergarten programs in the year before school delivered through these service providers was achieved. There is no current requirement for unfunded organisations to supply data to DEECD.

- Queensland – Data collected from the Census enable Queensland Department of Education, Training and Employment (DETE) to report on a variety of matters, such as the performance of the ECEC sector, to the Queensland and Australian Governments, and the community. The data are used to provide evidence for policy and program development and planning and to monitor outcomes of early childhood initiatives.
- WA – The data collected through the School Census by the DoE are used to meet national reporting requirements, including meeting the reporting requirements of the National Early Childhood Education and Care Collection (NECECC). Full coverage is achieved for all government and non-government schools and community kindergartens with a preschool program.
- SA – collection is mandatory and there is full coverage for DECD funded or provided preschool services.
- Tasmania – data collected for preschool providers in a registered kindergarten.
- ACT – collection is mandatory and there is full coverage for the Directorates funded or provided preschool services.
- NT – Data collected through the Age/Grade Census are used to meet a range of reporting obligations including national reporting to ECEC NMDS. Enrolments are from registered preschool programs and four government funded remote Catholic schools, collected at unit record level and available by remoteness area.

Timeliness

Information on the timeliness of State and Territory preschool data collected by individual State and Territory departments is outlined below.

- NSW – The ECEC preschool census is conducted annually over a representative fortnight. In 2013 the collection period was 29 July to 9 August. The Government School Mid-Year Census is conducted annually in August.

- Victoria – The August Census Data Collection was undertaken for the reference period 29 July – 3 August 2013.
- Queensland – The Census is an annual collection, with the most current year data census commencing in the week beginning 29 July 2013.
- WA – The collection was undertaken at 2 August 2013 with a reference period of 29 July to 2 August.
- SA – Data collected in late May 2014.
- Tasmania – Data are collected annually, for a two week reference period in late July to early August 2013.
- ACT – The ECEC preschool census is conducted annually over a representative fortnight. In 2013 the collection period was 29 July to 9 August. The ACT public school census is conducted annually in August which encompasses all school levels from preschool to year 12.
- NT – Data are collected through the annual Age/Grade Census which was undertaken on Friday 2 August 2013. Additional preschool data are collected for the one week reference period 28 July – 1 August 2013.

Accuracy

Due to different methods of data collection, not all jurisdictions are able to identify duplicate records of children. Double counting of children may occur due to:

- Children moving interstate during a preschool year
- Children attending multiple providers to access an appropriate amount of care
- Children attending multiple service types
- Children attending preschool for greater than one year.

These factors can lead to an overestimation of children enrolment in some states and territories (for example, where enrolment rates exceed 100 per cent).

There are differences in collection dates, reference periods and age reference dates.

Additional information on the accuracy of State and Territory preschool data collected by individual State and Territory departments is outlined below.

- NSW – For the ECEC preschool census, data are collected from government funded community preschools through a web based portal. The web based portal has data validation software to reduce data entry errors. The Department also carries out data verification checks by comparing enrolment and service characteristic variations across years. For the government school mid-year census, the results on children attending Government preschools or children with disabilities attending Early Intervention classes at NSW schools are validated by a process in which data are extracted from the school enrolment system and presented back to schools for signoff. There is no current requirement for unfunded preschools to supply data to the Department of Education and Communities. Preschool programs are provided in preschools and long day care centres in NSW. However, children undertaking a preschool program in a long day care setting are not captured in the collection, resulting in an undercount.
- Victoria – The August Census data collection was conducted through a web-based data collection and funding system. The system had in-built data validation checks to reduce data entry errors (e.g. validation checks on birthdate ranges of children). The system also performed checks to ensure that service providers entered all mandatory data to ensure there are no missing data fields. DEECD regional staff also performed verification checks on all funded service providers by comparing enrolment variations across years to ensure accuracy of data entry.
- Queensland – Data have been adjusted for partial non-responses at the service and preschool program levels through an imputation process, and incorrect responses corrected via validation and error checking processes. No adjustments for undercounts have been applied and no standard errors are applied to this data item.
- SA – Data are collected using a web based data system that includes data validation rules to improve accuracy. Data received by DECD are then subject to further validation checks and corrections where required, primarily to ensure the accuracy of staffing and funding entitlements for SA government funded or provided preschool services.
- Tasmania – All kindergartens reported enrolment data for the reference period in 2013. Duplicate students attending more than one kindergarten are identified and

	<p>allocated the same statistical linkage key.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ACT – Data are collected from government preschools through the Directorate’s information systems and via preschool census returns. The Directorate has defined processes to validate and verify the data by comparing enrolment and service characteristic variations across years. These processes include children with disabilities attending classes at ACT public preschools. There is no current requirement for preschools in receipt of government funding to supply data to the Directorate. However, most independent schools with preschool services provided data to the ECEC. • NT – Data collected through the annual Age/Grade Census and validated by all schools. The NT is able to report the number of children attending preschool programs within the government sector and enrolled in preschool in the year before full time school.
Coherence	<p>Data for Australia for children from non-English speaking backgrounds and children with disability are the total of the sum of states and territories for which data are available, and should not be interpreted as national data.</p> <p>Data on children with disability are not directly comparable because the definition of disability varies across jurisdictions.</p> <p>Children enrolled in preschool can be counted in more than one special needs group.</p>
Accessibility	<p>Information on the accessibility of State and Territory preschool data collected by individual State and Territory departments is outlined below. Preschool data for all jurisdictions are published by the ABS in Preschool Education, Australia (cat. no. 4240.0). Data on children from non-English speaking backgrounds and children with disability are not available in the ABS publication.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NSW – Limited data are collected for national and state reporting requirements. • Victoria – Limited data are collected for funding purposes and State and National Reporting requirements. • Queensland – Fact sheets on the sector are available on the Early Childhood Education and Care website. This information includes attendance rates, management types, locations of services and staff qualifications and experience for all services (inclusive of both funded and unfunded services) across the state. • SA – Limited data are collected for national and state reporting requirements. Summary data are published annually on the department website. Unpublished data can be supplied on request. • ACT – Limited data are collected for funding purposes and ACT and national reporting requirements.
Interpretability	<p>Limited supporting documentation is available.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Victoria – Information such as ‘frequently asked questions’ fact sheets were made available on the DEECD website and on the web-based data collection and funding system. Help text was also in-built on the system which provided clarification of terminology and provided explanations on the data required to be collected. If service providers required clarification about the collection process, they were also able to contact their regional office. <p>The DEECD provides information on funding criteria and data collection responsibilities in the publication ‘The Kindergarten Guide 2013’, which is available on the DEECD website.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Queensland provided a range of information to assist in the collection and reporting of data, such as explanatory notes for providers. supporting documentation are available from the Queensland DETE website.
Data Gaps/Issues Analysis	
Key data gaps /issues	<p>The Steering Committee notes the following issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • participation in preschool is not compulsory. This measure does not provide information on parental preferences for using preschool, or other factors, such as school starting age, which can affect use of preschool • data on children with disability are not directly comparable because the definition of disability varies across jurisdictions • in NSW, preschool programs are provided in preschools and long day care centres.

However, children undertaking a preschool program in a long day care setting are not captured in the collection, resulting in an undercount. There is no current requirement for unfunded preschools in NSW to supply data to the Department of Education and Communities.

The proportion of children aged 3–5 years enrolled in a preschool program who are from the special needs groups – Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander; Regional areas; Remote areas

Data quality information for this indicator has been developed by the Secretariat in consultation with the ABS, with additional Steering Committee comments.

Indicator definition and description

Element	Equity — Access
Indicator	Participation rates for special needs groups in preschool
Measure/s (computation)	<p><u>Definition</u></p> <p>The proportion of children aged 3–5 years enrolled in preschool – Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander; Regional areas; Remote areas.</p> <p><u>Numerator:</u></p> <p>Number of children aged 3–5 years enrolled in preschool – Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander; in inner/outer regional Australia; in remote/very remote Australia.</p> <p><u>Denominator:</u></p> <p>Number of children aged 3–5 years enrolled in a preschool program.</p> <p><u>Computation:</u></p> <p>The number of children (by special need group) aged 3–5 years enrolled in a preschool program divided by the number of children aged 3–5 years enrolled in a preschool program.</p>
Data source/s	<p>Numerator/denominator:</p> <p>ABS (2014) <i>Preschool Education, Australia, 2013</i> (cat. no. 4240.0).</p>

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	<p>Preschool Education, Australia, 2013 (cat. no. 4240.0) is compiled from data from the NECECC. The NECECC is derived from administrative data provided by state and territory and Commonwealth government departments with responsibility for ECEC. A comprehensive quality declaration for each jurisdiction can be found in the National Early Childhood Education and Care Collection: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2013 (cat. no. 4240.0.55.001).</p> <p>For information on the institutional environment of the ABS, including the legislative obligations of the ABS, financing and governance arrangements, and mechanisms for scrutiny of ABS operations, please see the ABS website.</p>
Relevance	<p>In 2008, the importance of education in the early years of a child's development was formally acknowledged through the Council of Australian Governments' endorsement of a new <i>National Partnership on Early Childhood Education</i> (NP ECE). The NECECC was conducted for the fourth time in 2013 as part of data improvement projects under the NP ECE and the <i>National Information Agreement on Early Childhood Education and Care</i> (NIA ECEC). The aim of the NECECC is to provide comparable state and territory statistics on early childhood education. Preschool Education, Australia, 2013 (cat. no. 4240.0) presents counts of children enrolled and attending preschool programs and episodes of enrolment and attendance at preschool programs across Australia.</p> <p>The scope of the collection consists of all service providers delivering a preschool program. A preschool program for the NECECC is defined as a structured, play based learning program, delivered by a degree qualified teacher, primarily aimed at children in the year or two before they commence full time schooling. This is irrespective of the type of institution that provides it, or whether it is government funded or privately provided. Programs may be delivered in a variety of service settings including separate preschools or kindergartens, long day care centres or in association with a school. Long day care centres that do not operate a preschool program are considered out of scope.</p>

The operational collection scope of child information for the NECECC consists of all children who at 1 July were between 3 and 6 years of age (inclusive), are within scope of the collection if they were enrolled during the reference period at a preschool program. To be considered as enrolled, the child must have attended the preschool program for at least one hour during the reference period, or be absent due to illness or extended holiday leave and expected to return.

The collection date for the NECECC is the first Friday in August of each year. In 2013, the collection date for all jurisdictions was Friday, 2 August 2013, with a reference period of 29 July 2013 – 2 August 2013. Some jurisdictions preferred to incorporate a reference period of two weeks that included the collection date, to better reflect their preschool program delivery model.

A summary of jurisdictional collection reference periods for 2013 can be found within the National Early Childhood Education and Care Collection: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2013 (cat. no. 4240.0.55.001).

Regional and remote areas are based upon the ABS' Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) 2011. The ASGS replaced the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) 2006. The ASGS is based on the 2011 Census of Population and Housing and represents a more comprehensive, flexible and consistent way of defining Australia's statistical geography than the previous classification.

Timeliness The NECECC was conducted for the fourth time in 2013 and will continue to be conducted annually. Information from the 2013 collection was released within 8 months of the August 2013 reference period.

Accuracy Data for the NECECC have been compiled according to the National standards outlined in the Early Childhood Education and Care National Minimum Data Set (ECEC NMDS) in order to maximise consistency of data across the various jurisdictional collections. Alignment with these standards has not been completely achieved by all jurisdictions for 2013, and care should be taken when comparison across jurisdictions are made. In addition, some jurisdictions were not able to provide the ABS with certain data elements as specified in the ECEC NMDS.

Data limitations for the 2013 collection include:

- a small level of under-coverage of the preschool programs in some sectors, particularly programs delivered to three year olds
- comprehensive child unit record level data are not currently available for all jurisdictions, particularly for the non-government sector or unfunded preschools
- children enrolled in multiple preschool programs are not identifiable within all jurisdictions
- differences between data element collection methodologies and alignment to National data standards across jurisdictions.

Care needs to be taken interpreting data relating to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children due to reporting issues associated with both the identification and reporting of Indigenous status.

Where information on the child's usual place of residence is not available - that is, where insufficient information on the child's address was collected or, where no address details have been provided, remoteness area in 2013 is to be assigned using the address of the service at which the child is enrolled. For more information on the collection methodologies and current data limitations for each state and territory, see the National Early Childhood Education and Care Collection: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2013 (cat. no. 4240.0.55.001).

More information on the ECEC NMDS can be found on the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare website.

Coherence Due to the differing levels of coverage, collection methodologies and alignment with the ECEC NMDS across jurisdictions, the data presented in Preschool Education, Australia, 2013 (cat. no. 4240.0) may not be directly comparable across all jurisdictions.

Children enrolled in preschool can be counted in more than one special needs group.

Earlier reports classified regional and remote areas according to the ASGC. This Report uses the ASGS 2011.

Accessibility The ABS publication *Preschool Education, Australia, 2013* (cat. no. 4240.0) contains estimates of children enrolled in, and attending preschool in Australia collected through the NECECC.

If the information required is not available as a standard product or service, then ABS Consultancy Services can assist with customised services to suit specific needs. Inquiries should be made to the National Information and Referral Service on 1 300 135 070.

Interpretability National Early Childhood Education and Care Collection: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2013 (cat. no. 4240.0.55.001) contains detailed information on the data sources, terminology and other technical aspects associated with the National ECEC statistics.

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

Key data gaps /issues The Steering Committee notes the following issues:

- participation in preschool is not compulsory. This measure does not provide information on parental preferences for using preschool, or other factors, such as school starting age, which can affect use of preschool
- comprehensive child unit record level data are not currently available for all jurisdictions, particularly for the non-government sector or unfunded preschools
- preschool programs are provided in preschools and long day care centres. However, not all children undertaking a preschool program in a long day care setting in NSW are captured in the collection, resulting in an undercount for NSW.

The proportion of children enrolled in a preschool program in the year before full time schooling (YBFS) who are disadvantaged

Data quality information for this indicator has been developed by the Secretariat in consultation with the ABS, with additional Steering Committee comments.

Indicator definition and description

Element	Equity — Access
Indicator	Participation rates for special needs groups in preschool
Measure/s (computation)	<u>Definition</u> The proportion of children enrolled in a preschool program who are disadvantaged. <u>Numerator:</u> Number of children aged 4 and 5 years enrolled in a preschool program in the YBFS who reside in an area with a Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA) Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage (IRSD) quintile of 1. <u>Denominator:</u> Number of children aged 4 and 5 years enrolled in a preschool program in the YBFS. <u>Computation:</u> The number of children aged 4 and 5 years enrolled in a preschool program in the YBFS who are disadvantaged divided by the number of children aged 4 and 5 years enrolled in a preschool program in the YBFS.
Data source/s	Numerator/denominator: ABS (2014) <i>Preschool Education, Australia, 2013</i> (cat. no. 4240.0).

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	Preschool Education, Australia, 2013 (cat. no. 4240.0) is compiled from data from the NECECC. The NECECC is derived from administrative data provided by state and territory and Commonwealth government departments with responsibility for ECEC. A comprehensive quality declaration for each jurisdiction can be found in the National Early Childhood Education and Care Collection: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2013 (cat. no. 4240.0.55.001). For information on the institutional environment of the ABS, including the legislative obligations of the ABS, financing and governance arrangements, and mechanisms for scrutiny of ABS operations, please see the ABS website.
Relevance	In 2008, the importance of education in the early years of a child's development was formally acknowledged through the Council of Australian Governments' endorsement of a new NP ECE. The NECECC was conducted for the fourth time in 2013 as part of data improvement projects under the NP ECE and the NIA ECEC. The aim of the NECECC is to provide comparable state and territory statistics on early childhood education. Preschool Education, Australia, 2013 (cat. no. 4240.0) presents counts of children enrolled and attending preschool programs and episodes of enrolment and attendance at preschool programs across Australia. The scope of the collection consists of all service providers delivering a preschool program. A preschool program for the NECECC is defined as a structured, play based learning program, delivered by a degree qualified teacher, primarily aimed at children in the year or two before they commence full time schooling. This is irrespective of the type of institution that provides it, or whether it is government funded or privately provided. Programs may be delivered in a variety of service settings including separate preschools or kindergartens, long day care centres or in association with a school. Long day care centres that do not operate a preschool program are considered out of scope. The operational collection scope of child information for the NECECC consists of all children who at 1 July were between 3 and 6 years of age (inclusive), are within scope of the collection if they were enrolled during the reference period at a preschool

	<p>program. To be considered as enrolled, the child must have attended the preschool program for at least one hour during the reference period, or be absent due to illness or extended holiday leave and expected to return.</p> <p>The collection date for the NECECC is the first Friday in August of each year. In 2013, the collection date for all jurisdictions was Friday, 2 August 2013, with a reference period of 29 July 2013 – 2 August 2013. Some jurisdictions preferred to incorporate a reference period of two weeks that included the collection date, to better reflect their preschool program delivery model.</p> <p>A summary of jurisdictional collection reference periods for 2013 can be found within the National Early Childhood Education and Care Collection: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2013 (cat. no. 4240.0.55.001).</p> <p>Children who are disadvantaged are defined as residing in an area with a SEIFA IRSD quintile of 1 (based on the 2011 Census of Population and Housing). The SEIFA IRSD summarises a range of information about the economic and social resources of people and households within an area. The use of SEIFA IRSD as a proxy for disadvantage needs to be interpreted with care as it pertains to the area in which the child resides, rather than to the child specifically.</p>
Timeliness	<p>The NECECC was conducted for the fourth time in 2013 and will continue to be conducted annually. Information from the 2013 collection was released within 8 months of the August 2013 reference period.</p>
Accuracy	<p>Data for the NECECC have been compiled according to the National standards outlined in the ECEC NMDS in order to maximise consistency of data across the various jurisdictional collections. Alignment with these standards has not been completely achieved by all jurisdictions for 2013, and care should be taken when comparison across jurisdictions are made. In addition, some jurisdictions were not able to provide the ABS with certain data elements as specified in the ECEC NMDS.</p> <p>Data limitations for the 2013 collection include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a small level of under-coverage of the preschool programs in some sectors, particularly programs delivered to three year olds • comprehensive child unit record level data are not currently available for all jurisdictions, particularly for the non-government sector or unfunded preschools • children enrolled in multiple preschool programs are not identifiable within all jurisdictions • differences between data element collection methodologies and alignment to National data standards across jurisdictions. <p>Where information on the child's usual place of residence is not available - that is, where insufficient information on the child's address was collected or, where no address details have been provided, remoteness area in 2013 is to be assigned using the address of the service at which the child is enrolled. For more information on the collection methodologies and current data limitations for each state and territory, see the National Early Childhood Education and Care Collection: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2013 (cat. no. 4240.0.55.001).</p> <p>More information on the ECEC NMDS can be found on the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare website.</p>
Coherence	<p>Due to the differing levels of coverage, collection methodologies and alignment with the ECEC NMDS across jurisdictions, the data presented in Preschool Education, Australia, 2013 (cat. no. 4240.0) may not be directly comparable across all jurisdictions.</p>
Accessibility	<p>The ABS publication Preschool Education, Australia, 2013 (cat. no. 4240.0) contains estimates of children enrolled in, and attending preschool in Australia collected through the NECECC.</p> <p>If the information required is not available as a standard product or service, then ABS Consultancy Services can assist with customised services to suit specific needs. Inquiries should be made to the National Information and Referral Service on 1 300 135 070.</p>
Interpretability	<p>National Early Childhood Education and Care Collection: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2013 (cat. no. 4240.0.55.001) contains detailed information on the data sources, terminology and other technical aspects associated with the National ECEC</p>

statistics.

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

Key data gaps /issues

The Steering Committee notes the following issues:

- participation in preschool is not compulsory. This measure does not provide information on parental preferences for using preschool, or other factors, such as school starting age, which can affect use of preschool
- comprehensive child unit record level data are not currently available for all jurisdictions, particularly for the non-government sector or unfunded preschools
- preschool programs are provided in preschools and long day care centres. However, not all children undertaking a preschool program in a long day care setting in NSW are captured in the collection, resulting in an undercount for NSW
- use of SEIFA IRSD to define children who are most disadvantaged needs to be interpreted with care as it pertains to the area in which the child resides, rather than to the child specifically.

Children using child care

The proportion of children using Australian Government Child Care Benefit (CCB) approved plus State and Territory government funded and/or provided child care

Data quality information for this indicator has been developed by the Secretariat in consultation with the Australian Government Department of Education and State and Territory governments with additional Steering Committee comments.

Indicator definition and description

Element	Effectiveness — Access
Indicator	Children using child care
Measure/s (computation)	<p><u>Definition</u></p> <p>The proportion of children using Australian Government CCB approved plus State and Territory government funded and/or provided child care.</p> <p><u>Numerator:</u></p> <p>Number of children attending Australian Government CCB approved and State and Territory government funded and/or provided child care by age groups 0–5; 6–12; 0–12 years).</p> <p><u>Denominator:</u></p> <p>Estimated resident population (ERP) as at 31 December by age groups 0–5; 6–12; 0–12 years).</p> <p><u>Computation:</u></p> <p>The number of children attending Australian Government CCB approved and State and Territory government funded and/or provided child care divided by the total ERP, by age groups 0–5; 6–12; 0–12 years</p>
Data source/s	<p><u>Numerator/s:</u></p> <p>Australian Government Department of Education (unpublished); State and Territory governments (unpublished)</p> <p><u>Denominator/s:</u></p> <p>ABS (unpublished) <i>Australian Demographic Statistics</i> (Cat. no. 3101.0).</p>

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	<p>Australian Government CCB approved child care services data are collected through the Child Care Management System (CCMS) by the Department of Social Services (DSS) under the Family Assistance (Administration) Act. These data are compiled for this Report by the Australian Government Department of Education.</p> <p>State and Territory child care data are collected by individual State and Territory departments. Additional information on the separate institutional environments is outlined below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• NSW – NSW does not collect data on child care use.• Victoria – In 2013, Victoria funded approximately 100 organisations offering child care to parents enrolled in Adult and Community Further Education (ACFE) courses. These are mainly neighbourhood model occasional care services. No data were collected on funded places or staff characteristics for these services in 2013.• Queensland – Data are collected in an annual Early Childhood Education and Care services census (online). Census participants include all Queensland Government approved/licensed ECEC services, as well as a small number of services, not requiring approval, that are funded or provided by the Queensland Government to provide education and care to specific groups of children, such as eKindy which delivers an online kindergarten program to isolated children. For services that receive funding under the Queensland Kindergarten Funding Scheme, participation
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is mandatory.

- SA – Data are collected by DECD as part of the annual children’s services census from sites operating a playcentre program or are providing rural care or occasional care. The census is mandatory for rural and occasional care.
- Tasmania – Data are compiled by the Department of Education for funded child care services. Through their funding agreement, these services are required to provide data in August of each year. Data are not provided for licensed but unfunded services.
- NT – Information on approved education and care services is collected by the Department of Education through the National Quality Agenda Information Technology System (NQAITS).

ERP data are obtained from the ABS. For information on the institutional environment of the ABS, including the legislative obligations of the ABS, which cover this collection, please see the ABS website.

Relevance

Australian Government CCB approved child care services data are collected at the service level and geocoded and boundary tagged, so all geographies are available.

The relevance of State and Territory child care data collected by individual State and Territory departments is outlined below.

- NSW – Data are not available for child care use.
- Queensland – Data are collected from the Census enable Queensland DETE to report on a variety of matters, such as the performance of the ECEC sector, to the Queensland and Australian Governments, and the community. The data are used to provide evidence for policy and program development and planning and to monitor outcomes of early childhood.
- SA – As the census is mandatory there is full coverage for playcentres, rural and occasional care services.
- Tasmania – Data are provided for each child care service funded by the State Department of Education. Services provide the data for each of the children attending in the data week.
- NT – Utilisation information is provided by approved Centre based long day care and kindergarten services through funding agreements.

Rates of the population are based on as a proportion of the ERP collected by the ABS.

Timeliness

Australian Government CCB approved child care services data are collected weekly, available since services transitioned to reporting under the CCMS between 2008 and June 2009. Data are reported on a quarterly basis.

State and Territory child care data are collected by individual State and Territory departments through various independent data collections. Data are collected in the first half of the financial year reported in this Report and therefore are collected approximately 18 months prior to publication. Additional information is outlined below.

- Queensland – The census is an annual collection, with the most current year data census commencing Monday 29 July 2013. Data relating to vacation care was collected during a separate period.
- SA – Data are collected annually with reference period usually July/August of financial year.
- Tasmania – Data are collected annually in August of the financial year.
- NT – Approved services that are eligible to receive funds, are required to provide data quarterly to the Department of Education by the month following the end of each quarter.

ABS population estimates used for the denominator of population rates are available each year.

Accuracy

Australian Government CCB approved child care services data are collected through an electronic administrative system and all approved services are represented.

Additional information on the accuracy State and Territory child care data collected by individual State and Territory departments is outlined below.

- Queensland – Data have been adjusted for partial non-responses at the service level through imputation, and incorrect responses corrected through a validation

and error checking process. No adjustments for undercounts have been applied and no standard errors are applied to this data item. It is possible that due to the aggregate nature of the collection, there may be an issue of duplicate records (that is children being counted in multiple child care services either multiple providers or multiple service types) within the reference week which could lead to an overestimation of children using child care.

- SA – Data are collected in a paper based survey from playcentres, rural care and submitted electronically by occasional care services. Duplicate records or undercounts are not identifiable as the information is either aggregate or de-identified and cannot be matched across sites.
- Tasmania – Data are completed by staff in each funded service to the Department of Education and includes all child care services funded by the State. Services report on actual age of each child attending during the data week. Services provide attendance records with data collection sheets and these are used for validation. However as dates of birth of the children are not provided age validations cannot be made.
- ACT – The ACT does not collect data on the number of children using child care services.
- NT – All eligible education and care services submit data electronically, that is linked to the ongoing eligibility of funding. Data quality is well managed through the NQAITS's application submission processes.

In addition, across each data collection, the proportion of children attending child care in the population are based on ERP denominator at 31 December, and therefore a variation between the jurisdiction data collection period for the numerator and the denominator vary.

Coherence

Australian Government CCB approved child care services have been measured consistently since the introduction of the CCMS. The definitions remain unchanged.

Additional information on the coherence of State and Territory child care data collected by individual State and Territory departments is outlined below.

- NSW – Did not collect data from child care services in 2013.
- Queensland – Age range scope of the data for the numerator and denominator are comparable.
- SA – The method of collection from occasional care services has changed from paper based to using a web based data system, but the data collected and definitions remain unchanged.
- Tasmania – Data collection in place for over 10 years and data appear to be consistent, taking into account changes in number of services each year (significant given the small number of services).
- NT – Utilisation data had been collected from approved services through CSIS until it was replaced in January 2012 by the NQAITS. Data exclude previously funded services that were deemed out-of-scope from January 2012.

Rates of the population may differ from those released in previous editions of this publication due to scheduled revisions of the ERP by the ABS. These differences are likely to be very small.

Accessibility

The Australian Government CCB approved child care data at the service level are protected under the Family Assistance (Administration) Act legislation. To date data have only been released for purposes of this Report.

Additional information on the accessibility of State and Territory child care data collected by individual State and Territory departments is outlined below.

- NSW – There is limited data collected for national and state reporting requirements.
- Queensland – Fact sheets on the sector are produced each year available on the Early Childhood Education and Care website containing information on attendance rates, management types, locations of services and staff qualifications and experience for all services (inclusive of both funded and unfunded services) across the state.
- SA – Unpublished data can be requested. There are some published data available online.
- Tasmania – Data provided through internal process within the Department of

Education as part of its funding agreement with these services. There are no other processes to collect this data. Currently, these data are not made available publicly apart from this Report.

- NT – Some of the required data are available as public information published in the Department of Education's Annual Report following the end of each financial year.

Interpretability Limited supporting documentation is available.

- Queensland – Queensland provided a range of information to assist in the collection and reporting of data, such as explanatory notes for providers. Supporting material are available from the Queensland DETE website.

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

Key data gaps The Steering Committee notes the following issues:

/issues

- a number of State and Territory governments (NSW, Vic, WA, ACT and NT) cannot report data for the number of children using State and Territory government funded and/or provided child care, resulting in an undercount
- this indicator does not provide information on the parental preferences for using child care, or other factors, such as school starting age, which can affect use of child care.

Children enrolled in preschool

The proportion of children who are enrolled in a preschool program in the year before full time schooling (YBFS)

Data quality information for this indicator has been developed by the Secretariat in consultation with the ABS, with additional Steering Committee comments.

Indicator definition and description

Element	Effectiveness — Access
Indicator	Children enrolled in preschool
Measure/s (computation)	<p><u>Definition</u></p> <p>The proportion of children who are enrolled in a preschool program in the YBFS.</p> <p><u>Numerator:</u></p> <p>Number of children aged 4 and 5 years who are enrolled in a preschool program in the YBFS.</p> <p><u>Denominator:</u></p> <p>Estimated number of children aged 4 years, as at 30 June.</p> <p><u>Computation:</u></p> <p>The number of children aged 4 and 5 years enrolled in a preschool program in the YBFS divided by the estimated number of children aged 4 years.</p>
Data source/s	<p>Numerator:</p> <p>ABS (2014) <i>Preschool Education, Australia, 2013</i> (cat. no. 4240.0).</p> <p>Denominator:</p> <p>ABS (2013) <i>Australian Demographic Statistics, Jun 2013</i> (cat. no. 3101.0).</p>

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	<p>Preschool Education, Australia, 2013 (cat. no. 4240.0) is compiled from data from the NECECC. The NECECC is derived from administrative data provided by state and territory and Commonwealth government departments with responsibility for ECEC. A comprehensive quality declaration for each jurisdiction can be found in the National Early Childhood Education and Care Collection: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2013 (cat. no. 4240.0.55.001).</p> <p>For information on the institutional environment of the ABS, including the legislative obligations of the ABS, financing and governance arrangements, and mechanisms for scrutiny of ABS operations, please see the ABS website.</p>
Relevance	<p>In 2008, the importance of education in the early years of a child's development was formally acknowledged through the Council of Australian Governments' endorsement of a new NP ECE. The NECECC was conducted for the fourth time in 2013 as part of data improvement projects under the NP ECE and the NIA ECEC. The aim of the NECECC is to provide comparable state and territory statistics on early childhood education. Preschool Education, Australia, 2013 (cat. no. 4240.0) presents counts of children enrolled and attending preschool programs and episodes of enrolment and attendance at preschool programs across Australia.</p> <p>The scope of the collection consists of all service providers delivering a preschool program. A preschool program for the NECECC is defined as a structured, play based learning program, delivered by a degree qualified teacher, primarily aimed at children in the year or two before they commence full time schooling. This is irrespective of the type of institution that provides it, or whether it is government funded or privately provided. Programs may be delivered in a variety of service settings including separate</p>

preschools or kindergartens, long day care centres or in association with a school. Long day care centres that do not operate a preschool program are considered out of scope.

The operational collection scope of child information for the NECECC consists of all children who at 1 July were between 3 and 6 years of age (inclusive), are within scope of the collection if they were enrolled during the reference period at a preschool program. To be considered as enrolled, the child must have attended the preschool program for at least one hour during the reference period, or be absent due to illness or extended holiday leave and expected to return.

The collection date for the NECECC is the first Friday in August of each year. In 2013, the collection date for all jurisdictions was Friday, 2 August 2013, with a reference period of 29 July 2013 – 2 August 2013. Some jurisdictions preferred to incorporate a reference period of two weeks that included the collection date, to better reflect their preschool program delivery model.

A summary of jurisdictional collection reference periods for 2013 can be found within the National Early Childhood Education and Care Collection: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2013 (cat. no. 4240.0.55.001).

Rates of the population are based on the proportion of the ERP collected by the ABS.

Timeliness The NECECC was conducted for the fourth time in 2013 and will continue to be conducted annually. Information from the 2013 collection was released within 8 months of the August 2013 reference period.

ABS population estimates used for the denominator of population rates are available each year.

Accuracy Data for the NECECC have been compiled according to the National standards outlined in the ECEC NMDS in order to maximise consistency of data across the various jurisdictional collections. Alignment with these standards has not been completely achieved by all jurisdictions for 2013, and care should be taken when comparison across jurisdictions are made. In addition, some jurisdictions were not able to provide the ABS with certain data elements as specified in the ECEC NMDS.

Data limitations for the 2013 collection include:

- a small level of under-coverage of the preschool programs in some sectors, particularly programs delivered to three year olds
- comprehensive child unit record level data are not currently available for all jurisdictions, particularly for the non-government sector or unfunded preschools
- children enrolled in multiple preschool programs are not identifiable within all jurisdictions
- differences between data element collection methodologies and alignment to National data standards across jurisdictions.

Where information on the child's usual place of residence is not available - that is, where insufficient information on the child's address was collected or, where no address details have been provided, remoteness area in 2013 is to be assigned using the address of the service at which the child is enrolled. For more information on the collection methodologies and current data limitations for each state and territory, see the National Early Childhood Education and Care Collection: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2013 (cat. no. 4240.0.55.001).

More information on the ECEC NMDS can be found on the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare website.

Coherence Due to the differing levels of coverage, collection methodologies and alignment with the ECEC NMDS across jurisdictions, the data presented in Preschool Education, Australia, 2013 (cat. no. 4240.0) may not be directly comparable across all jurisdictions.

Data for the proportion of children enrolled in a preschool program in the year before full time schooling are based on the number of 4 year old children in the population, even though older or younger children can be enrolled in a preschool program. This can result in an overestimation of the proportion of children enrolled in a preschool program in the year before full time schooling (for example, where enrolment rates exceed 100 per cent).

Accessibility The ABS publication Preschool Education, Australia, 2013 (cat. no. 4240.0) contains

estimates of children enrolled in, and attending preschool in Australia collected through the NECECC.

If the information required is not available as a standard product or service, then ABS Consultancy Services can assist with customised services to suit specific needs. Inquiries should be made to the National Information and Referral Service on 1 300 135 070.

Interpretability National Early Childhood Education and Care Collection: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2013 (cat. no. 4240.0.55.001) contains detailed information on the data sources, terminology and other technical aspects associated with the National ECEC statistics.

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

Key data gaps /issues

The Steering Committee notes the following issues:

- participation in preschool is not compulsory. This measure does not provide information on parental preferences for using preschool, or other factors, such as school starting age, which can affect use of preschool
- comprehensive child unit record level data are not currently available for all jurisdictions, particularly for the non-government sector or unfunded preschools
- preschool programs are provided in preschools and long day care centres. However, not all children undertaking a preschool program in a long day care setting in NSW are captured in the collection, resulting in an undercount for NSW.

The proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children who are enrolled in a preschool program in the YBFS

Data quality information for this indicator has been developed by the Secretariat in consultation with the ABS, with additional Steering Committee comments.

Indicator definition and description

Element	Effectiveness — Access
Indicator	Children enrolled in preschool
Measure/s (computation)	<p><u>Definition</u></p> <p>The proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children who are enrolled in a preschool program in the YBFS.</p> <p><u>Numerator:</u></p> <p>Number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children aged 4 and 5 years who are enrolled in a preschool program in the YBFS.</p> <p><u>Denominator:</u></p> <p>Estimated number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children aged 4 years, as at 30 June.</p> <p><u>Computation:</u></p> <p>The number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children aged 4 and 5 years enrolled in a preschool program in the YBFS divided by the estimated number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children aged 4 years.</p>
Data source/s	<p>Numerator:</p> <p>ABS (2014) <i>Preschool Education, Australia, 2013</i> (cat. no. 4240.0).</p> <p>Denominator:</p> <p>ABS (2014) <i>Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2021 to 2026</i> (cat. no. 3238.0).</p>

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	<p>Preschool Education, Australia, 2013 (cat. no. 4240.0) is compiled from data from the NECECC. The NECECC is derived from administrative data provided by state and territory and Commonwealth government departments with responsibility for ECEC. A comprehensive quality declaration for each jurisdiction can be found in the National Early Childhood Education and Care Collection: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2013 (cat. no. 4240.0.55.001).</p> <p>Population estimates are obtained from the ABS.</p> <p>Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001 to 2026 (cat. no. 3238.0) is compiled based on experimental population estimates derived from the 2011 Census of Population and Housing and Post Enumeration Survey, and assumptions derived from analysis of data sourced from a variety of institutional environments. Detailed quality information for this product is available via the ABS website, see Data Quality Statement.</p> <p>For information on the institutional environment of the ABS including the legislative obligations of the ABS, financing and governance arrangements, and mechanisms for scrutiny of ABS operations, please see the ABS website.</p>
Relevance	<p>In 2008, the importance of education in the early years of a child's development was formally acknowledged through the Council of Australian Governments' endorsement of a new NP ECE. The NECECC was conducted for the fourth time in 2013 as part of data improvement projects under the NP ECE and the NIA ECEC. The aim of the NECECC is to provide comparable state and territory statistics on early childhood education. Preschool Education, Australia, 2013 (cat. no. 4240.0) presents counts of children enrolled and attending preschool programs and episodes of enrolment and attendance</p>

at preschool programs across Australia.

The scope of the collection consists of all service providers delivering a preschool program. A preschool program for the NECECC is defined as a structured, play based learning program, delivered by a degree qualified teacher, primarily aimed at children in the year or two before they commence full time schooling. This is irrespective of the type of institution that provides it, or whether it is government funded or privately provided. Programs may be delivered in a variety of service settings including separate preschools or kindergartens, long day care centres or in association with a school. Long day care centres that do not operate a preschool program are considered out of scope.

The operational collection scope of child information for the NECECC consists of all children who at 1 July were between 3 and 6 years of age (inclusive), are within scope of the collection if they were enrolled during the reference period at a preschool program. To be considered as enrolled, the child must have attended the preschool program for at least one hour during the reference period, or be absent due to illness or extended holiday leave and expected to return.

The collection date for the NECECC is the first Friday in August of each year. In 2013, the collection date for all jurisdictions was Friday, 2 August 2013, with a reference period of 29 July 2013 – 2 August 2013. Some jurisdictions preferred to incorporate a reference period of two weeks that included the collection date, to better reflect their preschool program delivery model.

A summary of jurisdictional collection reference periods for 2013 can be found within the National Early Childhood Education and Care Collection: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2013 (cat. no. 4240.0.55.001).

Timeliness

The NECECC was conducted for the fourth time in 2013 and will continue to be conducted annually. Information from the 2013 collection was released within 8 months of the August 2013 reference period.

Accuracy

Data for the NECECC have been compiled according to the National standards outlined in the ECEC NMDS in order to maximise consistency of data across the various jurisdictional collections. Alignment with these standards has not been completely achieved by all jurisdictions for 2013, and care should be taken when comparison across jurisdictions are made. In addition, some jurisdictions were not able to provide the ABS with certain data elements as specified in the ECEC NMDS.

Care needs to be taken interpreting data relating to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children due to reporting issues associated with both the identification and reporting of Indigenous status.

Data limitations for the 2013 collection include:

- a small level of under-coverage of the preschool programs in some sectors, particularly programs delivered to three year olds
- comprehensive child unit record level data are not currently available for all jurisdictions, particularly for the non-government sector or unfunded preschools
- children enrolled in multiple preschool programs are not identifiable within all jurisdictions
- differences between data element collection methodologies and alignment to National data standards across jurisdictions.

Where information on the child's usual place of residence is not available - that is, where insufficient information on the child's address was collected or, where no address details have been provided, remoteness area in 2013 is to be assigned using the address of the service at which the child is enrolled. For more information on the collection methodologies and current data limitations for each state and territory, see the National Early Childhood Education and Care Collection: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2013 (cat. no. 4240.0.55.001).

More information on the ECEC NMDS can be found on the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare website.

Coherence

Due to the differing levels of coverage, collection methodologies and alignment with the ECEC NMDS across jurisdictions, the data presented in Preschool Education, Australia, 2013 (cat. no. 4240.0) may not be directly comparable across all jurisdictions.

Data for the proportion of children enrolled in a preschool program in the year before

full time schooling are based on the number of 4 year old children in the population, even though older or younger children can be enrolled in a preschool program. This can result in an overestimation of the proportion of children enrolled in a preschool program in the year before full time schooling (for example, where enrolment rates exceed 100 per cent).

Accessibility The ABS publication Preschool Education, Australia, 2013 (cat. no. 4240.0) contains estimates of children enrolled in, and attending preschool in Australia collected through the NECECC.

If the information required is not available as a standard product or service, then ABS Consultancy Services can assist with customised services to suit specific needs. Inquiries should be made to the National Information and Referral Service on 1 300 135 070.

Interpretability National Early Childhood Education and Care Collection: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2013 (cat. no. 4240.0.55.001) contains detailed information on the data sources, terminology and other technical aspects associated with the National ECEC statistics.

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

Key data gaps /issues The Steering Committee notes the following issues:

- participation in preschool is not compulsory. This measure does not provide information on parental preferences for using preschool, or other factors, such as school starting age, which can affect use of preschool
- comprehensive child unit record level data are not currently available for all jurisdictions, particularly for the non-government sector or unfunded preschools
- preschool programs are provided in preschools and long day care centres. However, not all children undertaking a preschool program in a long day care setting in NSW are captured in the collection, resulting in an undercount for NSW.

The proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children who are enrolled in a preschool program in the YBFS by remoteness area (national data only)

Data quality information for this indicator has been developed by the Secretariat in consultation with the ABS, with additional Steering Committee comments.

Indicator definition and description

Element	Effectiveness — Access
Indicator	Children enrolled in preschool
Measure/s (computation)	<p><u>Definition</u></p> <p>The proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children who are enrolled in a preschool program in the YBFS by remoteness area (national data only).</p> <p><u>Numerator:</u></p> <p>Number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children aged 4 and 5 years who are enrolled in a preschool program in the YBFS by remoteness area.</p> <p><u>Denominator:</u></p> <p>Estimated number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children aged 4 years, as at 30 June by remoteness area.</p> <p><u>Computation:</u></p> <p>The number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children aged 4 and 5 years enrolled in a preschool program in the YBFS divided by the estimated number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children aged 4 years by remoteness area.</p>
Data source/s	<p>Numerator:</p> <p>ABS (2014) <i>Preschool Education, Australia, 2013</i> (cat. no. 4240.0).</p> <p>Denominator:</p> <p>ABS (2014) <i>Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2021 to 2026</i> (cat. no. 3238.0).</p>

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	<p>Preschool Education, Australia, 2013 (cat. no. 4240.0) is compiled from data from the NECECC. The NECECC is derived from administrative data provided by state and territory and Commonwealth government departments with responsibility for ECEC. A comprehensive quality declaration for each jurisdiction can be found in the National Early Childhood Education and Care Collection: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2013 (cat. no. 4240.0.55.001).</p> <p>Population estimates are obtained from the ABS.</p> <p>Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001 to 2026 (cat. no. 3238.0) is compiled based on experimental population estimates derived from the 2011 Census of Population and Housing and Post Enumeration Survey, and assumptions derived from analysis of data sourced from a variety of institutional environments. Detailed quality information for this product is available via the ABS website, see Data Quality Statement.</p> <p>For information on the institutional environment of the ABS, including the legislative obligations of the ABS, financing and governance arrangements, and mechanisms for scrutiny of ABS operations, please see the ABS website.</p>
Relevance	<p>In 2008, the importance of education in the early years of a child's development was formally acknowledged through the Council of Australian Governments' endorsement of a new NP ECE. The NECECC was conducted for the fourth time in 2013 as part of data improvement projects under the NP ECE and the NIA ECEC. The aim of the NECECC is to provide comparable state and territory statistics on early childhood education. Preschool Education, Australia, 2013 (cat. no. 4240.0) presents counts of children enrolled and attending preschool programs and episodes of enrolment and attendance</p>

at preschool programs across Australia.

The scope of the collection consists of all service providers delivering a preschool program. A preschool program for the NECECC is defined as a structured, play based learning program, delivered by a degree qualified teacher, primarily aimed at children in the year or two before they commence full time schooling. This is irrespective of the type of institution that provides it, or whether it is government funded or privately provided. Programs may be delivered in a variety of service settings including separate preschools or kindergartens, long day care centres or in association with a school. Long day care centres that do not operate a preschool program are considered out of scope.

The operational collection scope of child information for the NECECC consists of all children who at 1 July were between 3 and 6 years of age (inclusive), are within scope of the collection if they were enrolled during the reference period at a preschool program. To be considered as enrolled, the child must have attended the preschool program for at least one hour during the reference period, or be absent due to illness or extended holiday leave and expected to return.

The collection date for the NECECC is the first Friday in August of each year. In 2013, the collection date for all jurisdictions was Friday, 2 August 2013, with a reference period of 29 July 2013 – 2 August 2013. Some jurisdictions preferred to incorporate a reference period of two weeks that included the collection date, to better reflect their preschool program delivery model.

A summary of jurisdictional collection reference periods for 2013 can be found within the National Early Childhood Education and Care Collection: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2013 (cat. no. 4240.0.55.001).

Remoteness area in previous reports was based upon the ABS' ASGC 2006. For the 2015 Report, remoteness area is based upon the ABS' ASGS. The ASGS is based on the 2011 Census of Population and Housing.

Timeliness

The NECECC was conducted for the fourth time in 2013 and will continue to be conducted annually. Information from the 2013 collection was released within 8 months of the August 2013 reference period.

Accuracy

Data for the NECECC have been compiled according to the National standards outlined in the ECEC NMDS in order to maximise consistency of data across the various jurisdictional collections. Alignment with these standards has not been completely achieved by all jurisdictions for 2013, and care should be taken when comparison across jurisdictions are made. In addition, some jurisdictions were not able to provide the ABS with certain data elements as specified in the ECEC NMDS.

Care needs to be taken interpreting data relating to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children due to reporting issues associated with both the identification and reporting of Indigenous status.

Data limitations for the 2013 collection include:

- a small level of under-coverage of the preschool programs in some sectors, particularly programs delivered to three year olds
- comprehensive child unit record level data are not currently available for all jurisdictions, particularly for the non-government sector or unfunded preschools
- children enrolled in multiple preschool programs are not identifiable within all jurisdictions
- differences between data element collection methodologies and alignment to National data standards across jurisdictions.

Where information on the child's usual place of residence is not available - that is, where insufficient information on the child's address was collected or, where no address details have been provided, remoteness area in 2013 is to be assigned using the address of the service at which the child is enrolled. For more information on the collection methodologies and current data limitations for each state and territory, see the National Early Childhood Education and Care Collection: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2013 (cat. no. 4240.0.55.001).

More information on the ECEC NMDS can be found on the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare website.

Coherence

Due to the differing levels of coverage, collection methodologies and alignment with the

ECEC NMDS across jurisdictions, the data presented in Preschool Education, Australia, 2013 (cat. no. 4240.0) may not be directly comparable across all jurisdictions.

Data for the proportion of children enrolled in a preschool program in the year before full time schooling are based on the number of 4 year old children in the population, even though older or younger children can be enrolled in a preschool program. This can result in an overestimation of the proportion of children enrolled in a preschool program in the year before full time schooling (for example, where enrolment rates exceed 100 per cent).

Accessibility The ABS publication Preschool Education, Australia, 2013 (cat. no. 4240.0) contains estimates of children enrolled in, and attending preschool in Australia collected through the NECECC.

If the information required is not available as a standard product or service, then ABS Consultancy Services can assist with customised services to suit specific needs. Inquiries should be made to the National Information and Referral Service on 1 300 135 070.

Interpretability National Early Childhood Education and Care Collection: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2013 (cat. no. 4240.0.55.001) contains detailed information on the data sources, terminology and other technical aspects associated with the National ECEC statistics.

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

Key data gaps The Steering Committee notes the following issues:

/issues

- data for this measure are not available on a jurisdiction basis (i.e. State and Territory proportions by remoteness area are not available).

Children attending preschool

The proportion of children who are attending a preschool program in the YBFS

Data quality information for this indicator has been developed by the Secretariat in consultation with the ABS, with additional Steering Committee comments.

Indicator definition and description

Element	Effectiveness — Access
Indicator	Children attending preschool
Measure/s (computation)	<u>Definition</u> The proportion of children who are attending a preschool program in the YBFS. <u>Numerator:</u> Number of children aged 4 and 5 years who are attending a preschool program in the YBFS. <u>Denominator:</u> Estimated number of children aged 4 years, as at 30 June. <u>Computation:</u> The number of children aged 4 and 5 years attending a preschool program in the YBFS divided by the estimated number of children aged 4 years.
Data source/s	<u>Numerator:</u> ABS (2014) <i>Preschool Education, Australia, 2013</i> (cat. no. 4240.0). <u>Denominator:</u> ABS (2013) <i>Australian Demographic Statistics, Jun 2013</i> (cat. no. 3101.0).

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	Preschool Education, Australia, 2013 (cat. no. 4240.0) is compiled from data from the NECECC. The NECECC is derived from administrative data provided by state and territory and Commonwealth government departments with responsibility for ECEC. A comprehensive quality declaration for each jurisdiction can be found in the National Early Childhood Education and Care Collection: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2013 (cat. no. 4240.0.55.001). For information on the institutional environment of the ABS, including the legislative obligations of the ABS, financing and governance arrangements, and mechanisms for scrutiny of ABS operations, please see the ABS website.
Relevance	In 2008, the importance of education in the early years of a child's development was formally acknowledged through the Council of Australian Governments' endorsement of a new NP ECE. The NECECC was conducted for the fourth time in 2013 as part of data improvement projects under the NP ECE and the NIA ECEC. The aim of the NECECC is to provide comparable state and territory statistics on early childhood education. Preschool Education, Australia, 2013 (cat. no. 4240.0) presents counts of children enrolled and attending preschool programs and episodes of enrolment and attendance at preschool programs across Australia. The scope of the collection consists of all service providers delivering a preschool program. A preschool program for the NECECC is defined as a structured, play based learning program, delivered by a degree qualified teacher, primarily aimed at children in the year or two before they commence full time schooling. This is irrespective of the type of institution that provides it, or whether it is government funded or privately provided. Programs may be delivered in a variety of service settings including separate preschools or kindergartens, long day care centres or in association with a school. Long day care centres that do not operate a preschool program are considered out of scope.

	<p>The operational collection scope of child information for the NECECC consists of all children who at 1 July were between 3 and 6 years of age (inclusive), are within scope of the collection if they were enrolled during the reference period at a preschool program. To be considered as enrolled, the child must have attended the preschool program for at least one hour during the reference period, or be absent due to illness or extended holiday leave and expected to return.</p> <p>The collection date for the NECECC is the first Friday in August of each year. In 2013, the collection date for all jurisdictions was Friday, 2 August 2013, with a reference period of 29 July 2013 – 2 August 2013. Some jurisdictions preferred to incorporate a reference period of two weeks that included the collection date, to better reflect their preschool program delivery model.</p> <p>A summary of jurisdictional collection reference periods for 2013 can be found within the National Early Childhood Education and Care Collection: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2013 (cat. no. 4240.0.55.001).</p> <p>Rates of the population are based on the proportion of the ERP collected by the ABS.</p>
Timeliness	<p>The NECECC was conducted for the fourth time in 2013 and will continue to be conducted annually. Information from the 2013 collection was released within 8 months of the August 2013 reference period.</p> <p>ABS population estimates used for the denominator of population rates are available each year.</p>
Accuracy	<p>Data for the NECECC have been compiled according to the National standards outlined in the ECEC NMDS in order to maximise consistency of data across the various jurisdictional collections. Alignment with these standards has not been completely achieved by all jurisdictions for 2013, and care should be taken when comparison across jurisdictions are made. In addition, some jurisdictions were not able to provide the ABS with certain data elements as specified in the ECEC NMDS.</p> <p>Data limitations for the 2013 collection include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a small level of under-coverage of the preschool programs in some sectors, particularly programs delivered to three year olds • comprehensive child unit record level data are not currently available for all jurisdictions, particularly for the non-government sector or unfunded preschools • children enrolled in multiple preschool programs are not identifiable within all jurisdictions • differences between data element collection methodologies and alignment to National data standards across jurisdictions. <p>Where information on the child's usual place of residence is not available - that is, where insufficient information on the child's address was collected or, where no address details have been provided, remoteness area in 2013 is to be assigned using the address of the service at which the child is enrolled. For more information on the collection methodologies and current data limitations for each state and territory, see the National Early Childhood Education and Care Collection: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2013 (cat. no. 4240.0.55.001).</p> <p>More information on the ECEC NMDS can be found on the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare website.</p>
Coherence	<p>Due to the differing levels of coverage, collection methodologies and alignment with the ECEC NMDS across jurisdictions, the data presented in Preschool Education, Australia, 2013 (cat. no. 4240.0) may not be directly comparable across all jurisdictions.</p> <p>Data for the proportion of children attending a preschool program in the year before full time schooling are based on the number of 4 year old children in the population, even though older or younger children can attend a preschool program in the YBFS. This can result in an overestimation of the proportion of children attending a preschool program in the year before full time schooling (for example, where enrolment rates exceed 100 per cent).</p>
Accessibility	<p>The ABS publication Preschool Education, Australia, 2013 (cat. no. 4240.0) contains estimates of children enrolled in, and attending preschool in Australia collected through the NECECC.</p>

If the information required is not available as a standard product or service, then ABS Consultancy Services can assist with customised services to suit specific needs. Inquiries should be made to the National Information and Referral Service on 1 300 135 070.

Interpretability National Early Childhood Education and Care Collection: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2013 (cat. no. 4240.0.55.001) contains detailed information on the data sources, terminology and other technical aspects associated with the National ECEC statistics.

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

Key data gaps /issues

The Steering Committee notes the following issues:

- participation in preschool is not compulsory. This measure does not provide information on parental preferences for using preschool, or other factors, such as school starting age, which can affect use of preschool
- comprehensive child unit record level data are not currently available for all jurisdictions, particularly for the non-government sector or unfunded preschools
- preschool programs are provided in preschools and long day care centres. However, not all children undertaking a preschool program in a long day care setting in NSW are captured in the collection, resulting in an undercount for NSW.

The proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children who are attending a preschool program in the YBFS by remoteness area (national data only)

Data quality information for this indicator has been developed by the Secretariat in consultation with the ABS, with additional Steering Committee comments.

Indicator definition and description

Element	Effectiveness — Access
Indicator	Children attending preschool
Measure/s (computation)	<p><u>Definition</u></p> <p>The proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children who are attending a preschool program in the YBFS by remoteness area (national data only).</p> <p><u>Numerator:</u></p> <p>Number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children aged 4 and 5 years who are attending a preschool program in the YBFS by remoteness area.</p> <p><u>Denominator:</u></p> <p>Estimated number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children aged 4 years, as at 30 June by remoteness area.</p> <p><u>Computation:</u></p> <p>The number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children aged 4 and 5 years attending a preschool program in the YBFS divided by the estimated number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children aged 4 years by remoteness area.</p>
Data source/s	<p>Numerator:</p> <p>ABS (2014) <i>Preschool Education, Australia, 2013</i> (cat. no. 4240.0)</p> <p>Denominator:</p> <p>ABS (2014) <i>Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2021 to 2026</i> (cat. no. 3238.0).</p>

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	<p>Preschool Education, Australia, 2013 (cat. no. 4240.0) is compiled from data from the NECECC. The NECECC is derived from administrative data provided by state and territory and Commonwealth government departments with responsibility for ECEC. A comprehensive quality declaration for each jurisdiction can be found in the National Early Childhood Education and Care Collection: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2013 (cat. no. 4240.0.55.001).</p> <p>Population estimates are obtained from the ABS.</p> <p>Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001 to 2026 (cat. no. 3238.0) is compiled based on experimental population estimates derived from the 2011 Census of Population and Housing and Post Enumeration Survey, and assumptions derived from analysis of data sourced from a variety of institutional environments. Detailed quality information for this product is available via the ABS website, see Data Quality Statement.</p> <p>For information on the institutional environment of the ABS, including the legislative obligations of the ABS, financing and governance arrangements, and mechanisms for scrutiny of ABS operations, please see the ABS website.</p>
Relevance	<p>In 2008, the importance of education in the early years of a child's development was formally acknowledged through the Council of Australian Governments' endorsement of a new NP ECE. The NECECC was conducted for the fourth time in 2013 as part of data improvement projects under the NP ECE and the NIA ECEC. The aim of the NECECC is to provide comparable state and territory statistics on early childhood education. Preschool Education, Australia, 2013 (cat. no. 4240.0) presents counts of children enrolled and attending preschool programs and episodes of enrolment and attendance</p>

at preschool programs across Australia.

The scope of the collection consists of all service providers delivering a preschool program. A preschool program for the NECECC is defined as a structured, play based learning program, delivered by a degree qualified teacher, primarily aimed at children in the year or two before they commence full time schooling. This is irrespective of the type of institution that provides it, or whether it is government funded or privately provided. Programs may be delivered in a variety of service settings including separate preschools or kindergartens, long day care centres or in association with a school. Long day care centres that do not operate a preschool program are considered out of scope.

The operational collection scope of child information for the NECECC consists of all children who at 1 July were between 3 and 6 years of age (inclusive), are within scope of the collection if they were enrolled during the reference period at a preschool program. To be considered as enrolled, the child must have attended the preschool program for at least one hour during the reference period, or be absent due to illness or extended holiday leave and expected to return.

The collection date for the NECECC is the first Friday in August of each year. In 2013, the collection date for all jurisdictions was Friday, 2 August 2013, with a reference period of 29 July 2013 – 2 August 2013. Some jurisdictions preferred to incorporate a reference period of two weeks that included the collection date, to better reflect their preschool program delivery model.

A summary of jurisdictional collection reference periods for 2013 can be found within the National Early Childhood Education and Care Collection: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2013 (cat. no. 4240.0.55.001).

Remoteness area in previous reports was based upon the ABS' ASGC 2006. For the 2015 Report, remoteness area is based upon the ABS' ASGS. The ASGS is based on the 2011 Census of Population and Housing.

Timeliness

The NECECC was conducted for the fourth time in 2013 and will continue to be conducted annually. Information from the 2013 collection was released within 8 months of the August 2013 reference period.

Accuracy

Data for the NECECC have been compiled according to the National standards outlined in the ECEC NMDS in order to maximise consistency of data across the various jurisdictional collections. Alignment with these standards has not been completely achieved by all jurisdictions for 2013, and care should be taken when comparison across jurisdictions are made. In addition, some jurisdictions were not able to provide the ABS with certain data elements as specified in the ECEC NMDS.

Care needs to be taken interpreting data relating to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children due to reporting issues associated with both the identification and reporting of Indigenous status.

Data limitations for the 2013 collection include:

- a small level of under-coverage of the preschool programs in some sectors, particularly programs delivered to three year olds
- comprehensive child unit record level data are not currently available for all jurisdictions, particularly for the non-government sector or unfunded preschools
- children enrolled in multiple preschool programs are not identifiable within all jurisdictions
- differences between data element collection methodologies and alignment to National data standards across jurisdictions.

Where information on the child's usual place of residence is not available - that is, where insufficient information on the child's address was collected or, where no address details have been provided, remoteness area in 2013 is to be assigned using the address of the service at which the child is enrolled. For more information on the collection methodologies and current data limitations for each state and territory, see the National Early Childhood Education and Care Collection: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2013 (cat. no. 4240.0.55.001).

More information on the ECEC NMDS can be found on the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare website.

Coherence

Due to the differing levels of coverage, collection methodologies and alignment with the

ECEC NMDS across jurisdictions, the data presented in Preschool Education, Australia, 2013 (cat. no. 4240.0) may not be directly comparable across all jurisdictions.

Data for the proportion of children attending a preschool program in the year before full time schooling are based on the number of 4 year old children in the population, even though older or younger children can attend a preschool program in the YBFS. This can result in an overestimation of the proportion of children attending a preschool program in the year before full time schooling (for example, where enrolment rates exceed 100 per cent).

Accessibility The ABS publication Preschool Education, Australia, 2013 (cat. no. 4240.0) contains estimates of children enrolled in, and attending preschool in Australia collected through the NECECC.

If the information required is not available as a standard product or service, then ABS Consultancy Services can assist with customised services to suit specific needs. Inquiries should be made to the National Information and Referral Service on 1 300 135 070.

Interpretability National Early Childhood Education and Care Collection: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2013 (cat. no. 4240.0.55.001) contains detailed information on the data sources, terminology and other technical aspects associated with the National ECEC statistics.

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

Key data gaps /issues The Steering Committee notes the following issues:

- data for this measure are not available on a jurisdiction basis (i.e. State and Territory proportions by remoteness area are not available).

The proportion of children enrolled in a preschool program in the YBFS who are attending by Indigenous status

Data quality information for this indicator has been developed by the Secretariat in consultation with the ABS, with additional Steering Committee comments.

Indicator definition and description

Element	Effectiveness — Access
Indicator	Children attending preschool
Measure/s (computation)	<p><u>Definition</u></p> <p>The proportion of children enrolled in a preschool program in the YBFS who are attending by Indigenous status.</p> <p><u>Numerator:</u></p> <p>Number of children aged 4 and 5 years who are attending a preschool program in the YBFS by Indigenous status.</p> <p><u>Denominator:</u></p> <p>Number of children aged 4 and 5 years who are enrolled in a preschool program in the YBFS by Indigenous status.</p> <p><u>Computation:</u></p> <p>The number of children aged 4 and 5 years attending a preschool program in the YBFS divided by the number of children aged 4 and 5 years enrolled in a preschool program in the YBFS by Indigenous status.</p>
Data source/s	<p>Numerator/denominator:</p> <p>ABS (2014 and unpublished) <i>Preschool Education, Australia, 2013</i> (cat. no. 4240.0)</p>

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	<p>Preschool Education, Australia, 2013 (cat. no. 4240.0) is compiled from data from the NECECC. The NECECC is derived from administrative data provided by state and territory and Commonwealth government departments with responsibility for ECEC. A comprehensive quality declaration for each jurisdiction can be found in the National Early Childhood Education and Care Collection: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2013 (cat. no. 4240.0.55.001).</p> <p>For information on the institutional environment of the ABS, including the legislative obligations of the ABS, financing and governance arrangements, and mechanisms for scrutiny of ABS operations, please see the ABS website.</p>
Relevance	<p>In 2008, the importance of education in the early years of a child's development was formally acknowledged through the Council of Australian Governments' endorsement of a new NP ECE. The NECECC was conducted for the fourth time in 2013 as part of data improvement projects under the NP ECE and the NIA ECEC. The aim of the NECECC is to provide comparable state and territory statistics on early childhood education. Preschool Education, Australia, 2013 (cat. no. 4240.0) presents counts of children enrolled and attending preschool programs and episodes of enrolment and attendance at preschool programs across Australia.</p> <p>The scope of the collection consists of all service providers delivering a preschool program. A preschool program for the NECECC is defined as a structured, play based learning program, delivered by a degree qualified teacher, primarily aimed at children in the year or two before they commence full time schooling. This is irrespective of the type of institution that provides it, or whether it is government funded or privately provided. Programs may be delivered in a variety of service settings including separate preschools or kindergartens, long day care centres or in association with a school. Long day care centres that do not operate a preschool program are considered out of scope.</p> <p>The operational collection scope of child information for the NECECC consists of all children who at 1 July were between 3 and 6 years of age (inclusive), are within scope</p>

	<p>of the collection if they were enrolled during the reference period at a preschool program. To be considered as enrolled, the child must have attended the preschool program for at least one hour during the reference period, or be absent due to illness or extended holiday leave and expected to return.</p> <p>The collection date for the NECECC is the first Friday in August of each year. In 2013, the collection date for all jurisdictions was Friday, 2 August 2013, with a reference period of 29 July 2013 – 2 August 2013. Some jurisdictions preferred to incorporate a reference period of two weeks that included the collection date, to better reflect their preschool program delivery model.</p> <p>A summary of jurisdictional collection reference periods for 2013 can be found within the National Early Childhood Education and Care Collection: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2013 (cat. no. 4240.0.55.001).</p> <p>Rates of the population are based on the proportion of the ERP collected by the ABS.</p>
Timeliness	<p>The NECECC was conducted for the fourth time in 2013 and will continue to be conducted annually. Information from the 2013 collection was released within 8 months of the August 2013 reference period.</p> <p>ABS population estimates used for the denominator of population rates are available each year.</p>
Accuracy	<p>Data for the NECECC have been compiled according to the National standards outlined in the ECEC NMDS in order to maximise consistency of data across the various jurisdictional collections. Alignment with these standards has not been completely achieved by all jurisdictions for 2013, and care should be taken when comparison across jurisdictions are made. In addition, some jurisdictions were not able to provide the ABS with certain data elements as specified in the ECEC NMDS.</p> <p>Data limitations for the 2013 collection include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a small level of under-coverage of the preschool programs in some sectors, particularly programs delivered to three year olds • comprehensive child unit record level data are not currently available for all jurisdictions, particularly for the non-government sector or unfunded preschools • children enrolled in multiple preschool programs are not identifiable within all jurisdictions • differences between data element collection methodologies and alignment to National data standards across jurisdictions. <p>Where information on the child's usual place of residence is not available - that is, where insufficient information on the child's address was collected or, where no address details have been provided, remoteness area in 2013 is to be assigned using the address of the service at which the child is enrolled. For more information on the collection methodologies and current data limitations for each state and territory, see the National Early Childhood Education and Care Collection: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2013 (cat. no. 4240.0.55.001).</p> <p>More information on the ECEC NMDS can be found on the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare website.</p>
Coherence	<p>Due to the differing levels of coverage, collection methodologies and alignment with the ECEC NMDS across jurisdictions, the data presented in Preschool Education, Australia, 2013 (cat. no. 4240.0) may not be directly comparable across all jurisdictions.</p>
Accessibility	<p>The ABS publication Preschool Education, Australia, 2013 (cat. no. 4240.0) contains estimates of children enrolled in, and attending preschool in Australia collected through the NECECC.</p> <p>If the information required is not available as a standard product or service, then ABS Consultancy Services can assist with customised services to suit specific needs. Inquiries should be made to the National Information and Referral Service on 1 300 135 070.</p>
Interpretability	<p>National Early Childhood Education and Care Collection: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2013 (cat. no. 4240.0.55.001) contains detailed information on the data sources, terminology and other technical aspects associated with the National ECEC statistics.</p>

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

Key data gaps /issues

The Steering Committee notes the following issues:

- enrolment and attendance data are very similar for some jurisdictions because enrolment requires the child to have attended that program for at least one hour during the reference period, or were absent due to illness or extended holiday leave and are expected to return. A child is considered to be attending a preschool program if the child is enrolled and has attended for at least one hour during the reference period. Also, in WA attendance rates have been applied to enrolment counts to estimate the number of children attending. This results in the proportion equalling 100 per cent.

Non-standard hours of care in child care services

The proportion of Australian Government CCB approved child care services providing non-standard hours of care

Data quality information for this indicator has been developed by the Australian Government Department of Education, with additional Steering Committee comments.

Indicator definition and description

Element	Effectiveness — Access
Indicator	Non-standard hours of care in child care services
Measure/s (computation)	<p><u>Definition</u></p> <p>The proportion of CCB approved child care services providing non-standard hours of care. The definition of non-standard hours is based on the opening and closing times of services.</p> <p><u>Numerator:</u></p> <p>Number of CCB approved child care services providing non-standard hours of care by child care service type.</p> <p><u>Denominator:</u></p> <p>Total number of CCB approved child care services by child care service type (long day care, outside school hours care, family day care, occasional care, vacation care and in home care).</p> <p><u>Computation:</u></p> <p>The number of CCB approved child care services providing non-standard hours of care divided by the total number of CCB approved services by child care service type (long day care, outside school hours care, family day care, occasional care, vacation care and in home care).</p>
Data source/s	Australian Government Department of Education (unpublished)

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	CCMS data are collected by the DSS under the Family Assistance (Administration) Act. Data from CCMS is compiled by the Department of Education.
Relevance	Approved CCB child care service data, collected at a service level and geocoded and boundary tagged, so all geographies are available.
Timeliness	Data are collected weekly, available since services transitioned to CCMS between 2008 and June 2009. Data are reported on a weekly basis on MyChild.gov.au.
Accuracy	Data sourced from CCMS are collected via an electronic administrative system.
Coherence	Data sourced from the CCMS are based on the operating hours of services
Accessibility	Data at the service level are protected under the Family Assistance (Administration) Act. To date data have only been released for purposes of this Report.
Interpretability	A high or increasing proportion of services providing non-standard hour of care can suggest a greater flexibility of services to meet the needs of families. Care should be taken when interpreting results because information is not provided on the demand for non-standard hours of care or whether available non-standard hours services meet the needs of users.

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

Key data gaps /issues	<p>The Steering Committee notes the following issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• this indicator does not provide information on the demand for non-standard hours of care or whether available non-standard hours services meet the needs of users.
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Child care service costs

The median weekly cost for 50 hours of care by child care service type

Data quality information for this indicator has been developed by the Australian Government Department of Education, with additional Steering Committee comments.

Indicator definition and description

Element	Effectiveness — Appropriateness — Service affordability
Indicator	Child care service costs
Measure/s (computation)	<u>Definition</u> The median weekly cost for 50 hours of Australian Government CCB approved long day care and family day care.
Data source/s	Australian Government Department of Education (unpublished).

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	Australian Government CCB approved child care services data are collected through the CCMS by the DSS under the Family Assistance (Administration) Act. These data are compiled for this Report by the Department of Education.
Relevance	Australian Government CCB approved child care services data are collected at the service level and geocoded and boundary tagged, so all geographies are available.
Timeliness	Australian Government CCB approved child care services data are collected weekly, available since services transitioned to reporting under the CCMS between 2008 and June 2009. Data are reported on a quarterly basis.
Accuracy	Median costs are based on 50 hours of care in the reference week.
Coherence	Australian Government CCB approved child care services has been consistent since the introduction of the CCMS. The definitions remain unchanged.
Accessibility	The Australian Government CCB approved child care data at the service level are protected under the Family Assistance (Administration) Act legislation. To date data have only been released for purposes of this Report.
Interpretability	Median costs represent the middle value of the range of costs. Provided the service quality is held constant, lower service costs are desirable. Cost data need to be interpreted with care because fees are independently set by service providers. Charging practices, including fees, are commercial decisions made by individual services, so there is significant variation in the fees charged across services. Variation in costs occurs as a result of factors including State and Territory licensing requirements, award wages, and whether fees include charges for additional services such as nappies and meals.

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

Key data gaps /issues	The Steering Committee notes the following issues: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• cost data need to be interpreted with care, because fees are independently set by service providers. Charging practices, including fees, are commercial decisions made by individual services, so there is significant variation in the fees charged across services. Variation in costs occurs as a result of factors including State and Territory licensing requirements, award wages, and whether fees include charges for additional services such as nappies and meals.
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Preschool service costs

The median per hour cost of preschool programs (after subsidies) per child enrolled

Data quality information for this indicator has been developed by the Secretariat in consultation with the ABS, with additional Steering Committee comments.

Indicator definition and description

Element	Effectiveness — Appropriateness — Service affordability
Indicator	Preschool service costs
Measure/s (computation)	<u>Definition</u> The median per hour cost (after subsidies) of preschool programs per child enrolled.
Data source/s	ABS (unpublished) <i>Preschool Education, Australia, 2013</i> (cat. no. 4240.0).

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment Preschool Education, Australia, 2013 (cat. no. 4240.0) is compiled from data from the NECECC. The NECECC is derived from administrative data provided by state and territory and Australian government departments with responsibility for ECEC. A comprehensive quality declaration for each jurisdiction can be found in the National Early Childhood Education and Care Collection: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2013 (cat. no. 4240.0.55.001). For information on the institutional environment of the ABS, including the legislative obligations of the ABS, financing and governance arrangements, and mechanisms for scrutiny of ABS operations, please see the ABS website.

Relevance In 2008, the importance of education in the early years of a child's development was formally acknowledged through the Council of Australian Governments' endorsement of a new NP ECE. The NECECC was conducted for the fourth time in 2013 as part of data improvement projects under the NP ECE and NIA ECEC. The aim of the NECECC is to provide comparable state and territory statistics on early childhood education. Preschool Education, Australia, 2013 (cat. no. 4240.0) presents counts of children enrolled and attending preschool programs and episodes of enrolment and attendance at preschool programs across Australia.

The scope of the collection consists of all service providers delivering a preschool program. A preschool program for the NECECC is defined as a structured, play based learning program, delivered by a degree qualified teacher, primarily aimed at children in the year or two before they commence full time schooling. This is irrespective of the type of institution that provides it, or whether it is government funded or privately provided. Programs may be delivered in a variety of service settings including separate preschools or kindergartens, long day care centres or in association with a school. Long day care centres that do not operate a preschool program are considered out of scope.

The operational collection scope of child information for the NECECC consists of all children who at 1 July were between 3 and 6 years of age (inclusive), are within scope of the collection if they were enrolled during the reference period at a preschool program. To be considered as enrolled, the child must have attended the preschool program for at least one hour during the reference period, or be absent due to illness or extended holiday leave and expected to return.

The collection date for the NECECC is the first Friday in August of each year. In 2013, the collection date for all jurisdictions was Friday, 2 August 2013, with a reference period of 29 July 2013 – 2 August 2013. Some jurisdictions preferred to incorporate a reference period of two weeks that included the collection date, to better reflect their preschool program delivery model.

A summary of jurisdictional collection reference periods for 2013 can be found within the National Early Childhood Education and Care Collection: Concepts, Sources and

	Methods, 2013 (cat. no. 4240.0.55.001).
Timeliness	The NECECC was conducted for the fourth time in 2013 and will continue to be conducted annually. Information from the 2013 collection was released within 8 months of the August 2013 reference period.
Accuracy	<p>Data for the NECECC have been compiled according to the National standards outlined in the ECEC NMDS in order to maximise consistency of data across the various jurisdictional collections. Alignment with these standards has not been completely achieved by all jurisdictions for 2013, and care should be taken when comparison across jurisdictions are made. In addition, some jurisdictions were not able to provide the ABS with certain data elements as specified in the ECEC NMDS.</p> <p>Data limitations for the 2013 collection include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a small level of under-coverage of the preschool programs in some sectors, particularly programs delivered to three year olds • comprehensive child unit record level data are not currently available for all jurisdictions, particularly for the non-government sector or unfunded preschools • children enrolled in multiple preschool programs are not identifiable within all jurisdictions • differences between data element collection methodologies and alignment to National data standards across jurisdictions. <p>Where information on the child's usual place of residence is not available - that is, where insufficient information on the child's address was collected or, where no address details have been provided, remoteness area in 2013 is to be assigned using the address of the service at which the child is enrolled. For more information on the collection methodologies and current data limitations for each state and territory, see the National Early Childhood Education and Care Collection: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2013 (cat. no. 4240.0.55.001).</p> <p>More information on the ECEC NMDS can be found on the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare website.</p>
Coherence	Due to the differing levels of coverage, collection methodologies and alignment with the ECEC NMDS across jurisdictions, the data presented in Preschool Education, Australia, 2013 (cat. no. 4240.0) may not be directly comparable across all jurisdictions.
Accessibility	<p>The ABS publication Preschool Education, Australia, 2013 (cat. no. 4240.0) contains estimates of children enrolled in, and attending preschool in Australia collected through the NECECC.</p> <p>If the information required is not available as a standard product or service, then ABS Consultancy Services can assist with customised services to suit specific needs. Inquiries should be made to the National Information and Referral Service on 1 300 135 070.</p>
Interpretability	National Early Childhood Education and Care Collection: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2013 (cat. no. 4240.0.55.001) contains detailed information on the data sources, terminology and other technical aspects associated with the National ECEC statistics.

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

Key data gaps /issues	<p>The Steering Committee notes the following issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • preschool services are provided by a mix of providers (community, private and government). Differences in charging practices, including fees, can be due to commercial or cost recovery decisions made by individual services. Some preschool programs, particularly those offered at government preschools have no tuition fees • fees can reflect higher land values and rental fees charged in major cities • some jurisdictions provide targeted fee relief that lowers fees for some children • cost information is not collected for all preschool programs. Caution should therefore be used when interpreting median costs.
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Staff quality in ECEC

The proportion of workers delivering preschool programs who are at least three year university trained and early childhood qualified

Data quality information for this indicator has been developed by the Secretariat in consultation with the ABS, with additional Steering Committee comments.

Indicator definition and description

Element	Effectiveness — Quality — Access
Indicator	Staff quality in ECEC
Measure/s (computation)	<p><u>Definition</u></p> <p>The proportion of workers delivering preschool programs who are at least three year university trained and early childhood qualified.</p> <p><u>Numerator:</u></p> <p>Number of episodes of workers (all roles) delivering a preschool program with qualification of Graduate 4 years and above or Bachelor degree pass (3 years or equivalent).</p> <p><u>Denominator:</u></p> <p>Number of episodes of workers (all roles) delivering a preschool program (i.e. irrespective of workers qualifications).</p> <p><u>Computation:</u></p> <p>The number of episodes of workers delivering a preschool program who are at least three year university trained and early childhood qualified divided by the total number of episodes of workers delivering a preschool program.</p>
Data source/s	<p>Numerator/denominator:</p> <p>ABS (2014 and unpublished) <i>Preschool Education, Australia, 2013</i> (cat. no. 4240.0).</p>

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	<p>Preschool Education, Australia, 2013 (cat. no. 4240.0) is compiled from data from the NECECC. The NECECC is derived from administrative data provided by state and territory and Commonwealth government departments with responsibility for ECEC. A comprehensive quality declaration for each jurisdiction can be found in the National Early Childhood Education and Care Collection: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2013 (cat. no. 4240.0.55.001).</p> <p>For information on the institutional environment of the ABS, including the legislative obligations of the ABS, financing and governance arrangements, and mechanisms for scrutiny of ABS operations, please see the ABS website.</p>
Relevance	<p>In 2008, the importance of education in the early years of a child's development was formally acknowledged through the Council of Australian Governments' endorsement of a new NP ECE. The NECECC was conducted for the fourth time in 2013 as part of data improvement projects under the NP ECE and the NIA ECEC. The aim of the NECECC is to provide comparable state and territory statistics on early childhood education. Preschool Education, Australia, 2013 (cat. no. 4240.0) presents counts of children enrolled and attending preschool programs and episodes of enrolment and attendance at preschool programs across Australia.</p> <p>The scope of the collection consists of all service providers delivering a preschool program. A preschool program for the NECECC is defined as a structured, play based learning program, delivered by a degree qualified teacher, primarily aimed at children in the year or two before they commence full time schooling. This is irrespective of the type of institution that provides it, or whether it is government funded or privately provided. Programs may be delivered in a variety of service settings including separate</p>

preschools or kindergartens, long day care centres or in association with a school. Long day care centres that do not operate a preschool program are considered out of scope.

The operational collection scope of worker information for the NECECC consists of all paid employees who were working at an in-scope service provider during the reference period are in-scope of the collection. This includes both contact and non-contact workers, and is irrespective of whether the worker delivered a preschool program during the reference week.

The collection date for the NECECC is the first Friday in August of each year. In 2013, the collection date for all jurisdictions was Friday, 2 August 2013, with a reference period of 29 July 2013 – 2 August 2013. Some jurisdictions preferred to incorporate a reference period of two weeks that included the collection date, to better reflect their preschool program delivery model.

A summary of jurisdictional collection reference periods for 2013 can be found within the National Early Childhood Education and Care Collection: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2013 (cat. no. 4240.0.55.001).

Timeliness The NECECC was conducted for the fourth time in 2013 and will continue to be conducted annually. Information from the 2013 collection was released within 8 months of the August 2013 reference period.

Accuracy Data for the NECECC have been compiled according to the National standards outlined in the ECEC NMDS in order to maximise consistency of data across the various jurisdictional collections. Alignment with these standards has not been completely achieved by all jurisdictions for 2013, and care should be taken when comparison across jurisdictions are made. In addition, some jurisdictions were not able to provide the ABS with certain data elements as specified in the ECEC NMDS.

Data limitations for the 2013 collection include:

- worker level data in the NECECC do not include a unique identifier and as a consequence they can only be reported as episodes of workers delivering preschool programs
- incomplete and inconsistent reporting of workers and worker qualifications
- a small level of under-coverage of the preschool programs in some sectors
- differences between data element collection methodologies and alignment to National data standards across jurisdictions.

Worker level data should be used with caution as there is a high likelihood of worker duplication across and within source data files, due to the same worker delivering preschool programs at multiple service providers during the reference period.

For more information on the collection methodologies and current data limitations for each state and territory, see the National Early Childhood Education and Care Collection: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2013 (cat. no. 4240.0.55.001). More information on the ECEC NMDS can be found on the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare website.

Coherence Due to the differing levels of coverage, collection methodologies and alignment with the ECEC NMDS across jurisdictions, the data presented in Preschool Education, Australia, 2013 (cat. no. 4240.0) may not be directly comparable across all jurisdictions.

Accessibility The ABS publication Preschool Education, Australia, 2013 (cat. no. 4240.0) contains estimates of children enrolled in, and attending preschool in Australia collected through the NECECC. If the information required is not available as a standard product or service, then ABS Consultancy Services can assist with customised services to suit specific needs. Inquiries should be made to the National Information and Referral Service on 1 300 135 070.

Interpretability National Early Childhood Education and Care Collection: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2013 (cat. no. 4240.0.55.001) contains detailed information on the data sources, terminology and other technical aspects associated with the NECECC data.

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

Key data gaps /issues The Steering Committee notes the following issues:

- worker level data in the NECECC do not include a unique identifier and as a consequence they can only be reported as episodes of workers delivering preschool

programs. These data should be used with caution as there is a high likelihood of worker duplication across and within source data files, due to the same worker delivering preschool programs at multiple service providers during the reference period.

Achievement of the National Quality Standard (NQS)

The proportion of National Quality Framework (NQF) approved services with an quality rating of 'Meeting NQS' or 'Exceeding NQS' overall and by each of the quality areas.

Data quality information for this indicator has been developed by the Secretariat in consultation with the Australian Children's Education and Care Quality Authority (ACECQA), with additional Steering Committee comments.

Indicator definition and description

Element	Effectiveness — Quality — Standards
Indicator	Achievement of the NQS
Measure/s (computation)	<p><u>Definition:</u></p> <p>The proportion of approved services with a rating of 'meeting NQS' or 'exceeding NQS' for each of seven quality areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Quality area 1 educational program and practice• Quality area 2 children's health and safety• Quality area 3 physical environment• Quality area 4 staffing arrangements• Quality area 5 relationships with children• Quality area 6 partnerships with families and communities• Quality area 7 leadership and service management• Overall <p><u>Numerator:</u></p> <p>Number of approved services with a rating of 'meeting NQS' or 'exceeding NQS' for each quality area and overall.</p> <p><u>Denominator:</u></p> <p>Number of approved services with a quality rating.</p> <p><u>Computation:</u></p> <p>The number of approved services with a rating of 'meeting NQS' or 'exceeding NQS' for each quality area and overall divided by all approved services with a quality rating.</p>
Data source/s	ACECQA NQF Snapshot Q2 2014.

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	<p>The NQF was introduced on 1 January 2012, with the assessments beginning in mid-2012. The NQF operates under an applied law system, comprising the Education and Care Services National Law and Education and Care Services National Regulations. The NQS is schedule 1 to the National Regulations.</p> <p>The NQS is a key aspect of the NQF and sets a national benchmark for ECEC, and outside school hours care services in Australia. The NQS also promotes continuous quality improvement.</p> <p>ACECQA guides the implementation of the NQF nationally and ensures consistency in delivery.</p> <p>SA has set up a new independent regulatory authority for children's education and care services, while other regulatory authorities mainly operate within existing state and territory government departments.</p>
Relevance	<p>The NQF applies to most long day care, family day care, outside school hours care and preschools in Australia. NQF information is entered into the national database – the</p>

NQAITS.

The data cover services with a quality rating. At 30 June 2014, 40 per cent of services have a quality rating. Future reports will incorporate quality ratings data for an increasing proportion of services.

WA has completed the smallest proportion of quality ratings. The assessment and rating process started later there because the law only came into effect in WA on August 2012. SA also has a relatively lower proportion of quality rated services than other jurisdictions.

Timeliness Updated quality ratings are published weekly through the NQAITS national register, and after a 14 day review period has elapsed. A quarterly report is also published which provides analysis on children's education and care services assessed and rated against the NQS in Australia at the end of each quarter.

As the NQF progresses, every service in the country will be assessed against the new quality standard.

Reporting is based on services rated up to the most recent point in time (30 June 2014). Any service that received a final quality rating within 14 days of the report cut-off data (30 June 2014) was excluded from the total reported population of approved and rated services. This means that reported data are consistent with the data that was available from the national register at 30 June 2014.

Accuracy Some jurisdictions have rated only a small number of services and the services rated are not selected randomly so may not be representative of all services.

Coherence Every service receives a rating for seven quality areas and an overall rating. There are five rating levels within the national quality rating and assessment process. The lower four rating levels are administered by state and territory regulatory authorities. The highest rating level 'excellent' is administered by ACECQA, and on application.

Some jurisdictions have rated only a small number of services and the services rated are not selected randomly so may not be representative of all services.

Accessibility A quarterly snapshot report is published by ACECQA which provides analysis on children's education and care services assessed and rated against the NQS in Australia at the end of each quarter.

Ratings for services against each quality area and an overall rating are published weekly on the national register of services on the ACECQA website and on the MyChild website.

Interpretability The ACECQA website contains detailed information on the NQS and assessment and ratings.

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

Key data gaps /issues The Steering Committee notes the following issues:

- regulatory authorities in each jurisdiction differ in their approach to selecting services for quality rating data. The implication of quality rating services based on different approaches is that data are not representative of all education and care services nationwide. Therefore, care must be taken in drawing conclusions about education and care services that are yet to be rated based on those that have been rated to date
- reporting is based on services rated up to the most recent point in time (30 June 2014). As more services are assessed reporting will become increasingly comprehensive. It is currently based on the 40 per cent of services that have received a quality rating since the start of the assessment and ratings process in June 2012.

Total government recurrent expenditure on ECEC per child in the community

Australian Government and State and Territory government recurrent expenditure on ECEC per child

Data quality information for this indicator has been developed by the Secretariat in consultation with the Australian Government Department of Education and State and Territory governments, with additional Steering Committee comments.

Indicator definition and description

Element	Efficiency — Inputs per output unit — Dollars per child
Indicator	Total government recurrent expenditure on ECEC per child in the community.
Measure/s (computation)	<p><u>Definition</u></p> <p>Australian Government and State and Territory government recurrent expenditure on ECEC per child aged 0–12 years in the community.</p> <p><u>Numerator:</u></p> <p>Australian Government and State and Territory government recurrent expenditure on ECEC.</p> <p><u>Denominator:</u></p> <p>Number of children aged 0–12 years in the community.</p> <p><u>Computation:</u></p> <p>Australian Government and State and Territory recurrent expenditure on ECEC divided by the number of children aged 0–12 years in the community.</p>
Data source/s	<p>Numerator:</p> <p>Australian Government Department of Education and State and Territory governments (unpublished).</p> <p>Denominator:</p> <p>ABS (unpublished) <i>Australian Demographic Statistics, Dec 2013</i> (cat. no. 3101.0).</p>

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	<p>Australian Government child care data are collected by the Department of Education.</p> <p>State and Territory child care and preschool data are collected by individual State and Territory departments.</p> <p>ERP data are obtained from the ABS. For information on the institutional environment of the ABS, including the legislative obligations of the ABS, which cover this collection, please see the ABS website.</p>
Relevance	<p>Government recurrent expenditure includes one-off, non-capital payments to peak agencies who support child care and preschool service providers.</p> <p>Rates of the population are based on as a proportion of the ERP collected by the ABS.</p>
Timeliness	<p>Government recurrent expenditure is available annually on a financial year basis.</p> <p>ABS population estimates used for the denominator of population rates are available each year.</p>
Accuracy	<p>Australian Government data include expenditure for some children aged greater than 12 years, including Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children and children with special needs. Children can use more than one type of care. Children are counted once for each type of care they use.</p>

Coherence	Australian Government recurrent expenditure covers child care services, whereas State and Territory government recurrent expenditure covers both child care and preschool services. Expenditure data per child are reported separately for the Australian Government and each State and Territory government, as well as total expenditure per child.
Accessibility	To date government recurrent expenditure data are unpublished and released for purposes of this Report.
Interpretability	All efficiency data need to be interpreted with care. Changes in expenditure per child could represent changes in government funding policy. While high or increasing unit costs can reflect deteriorating efficiency, they can also reflect increases in the quality or quantity of service provided. Similarly, low or declining expenditure per child can reflect improving efficiency or lower quality or quantity. Provided the level and quality of, and access to, services remain unchanged, lower expenditure per child can indicate greater efficiency of government expenditure.

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

Key data gaps /issues	<p>The Steering Committee notes the following issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • all Australian Government recurrent expenditure reported for this indicator is provided for child care services. All State and Territory government recurrent expenditure reported is for both child care and preschool services • government expenditure includes recurrent expenditure on child care and preschool services. Unit cost data for ECEC do not yet contain an estimate of user cost of capital.
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Australian Government recurrent expenditure per child attending CCB approved child care

Australian Government recurrent expenditure per child aged 0–12 years attending CCB approved child care services

Data quality information for this indicator has been developed by the Secretariat in consultation with the Australian Government Department of Education, with additional Steering Committee comments.

Indicator definition and description

Element	Effectiveness — Quality — Standards
Indicator	Australian Government recurrent expenditure per child attending CCB approved child care
Measure/s (computation)	<p><u>Definition</u></p> <p>Australian Government recurrent expenditure per child aged 0–12 years attending Australian Government CCB approved child care services in Australia.</p> <p><u>Numerator:</u></p> <p>Australian Government recurrent expenditure on CCB approved child care services.</p> <p><u>Denominator:</u></p> <p>Number of children aged 0–12 years attending Australian Government CCB approved child care services.</p> <p><u>Computation:</u></p> <p>Australian Government recurrent expenditure on CCB approved child care services divided by the number of children aged 0–12 years attending Australian Government CCB approved child care services.</p>
Data source/s	Australian Government Department of Education (unpublished)

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	Australian Government CCB approved child care services data are collected through the CCMS by the DSS under the Family Assistance (Administration) Act. These data are compiled for this Report by the Department of Education.
Relevance	Australian Government CCB approved child care services data are collected at the service level and geocoded and boundary tagged, so all geographies are available.
Timeliness	Australian Government CCB approved child care services data are collected weekly, available since services transitioned to reporting under the CCMS between 2008 and June 2009. Data are reported on a quarterly basis.
Accuracy	Includes expenditure for some children aged greater than 12 years, including Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children and children with special needs. Children can use more than one type of care. Children are counted once for each type of care they use.
Coherence	Australian Government CCB approved child care services has been consistent since the introduction of the CCMS. The definitions remain unchanged.
Accessibility	The Australian Government CCB approved child care data at the service level are protected under the Family Assistance (Administration) Act legislation. To date data have only been released for purposes of this Report.
Interpretability	All efficiency data need to be interpreted with care. Changes in expenditure per child could represent changes in government funding policy. While high or increasing unit costs can reflect deteriorating efficiency, they can also reflect increases in the quality or quantity of service provided. Similarly, low or declining expenditure per child can reflect

improving efficiency or lower quality or quantity. Provided the level and quality of, and access to, services remain unchanged, lower expenditure per child can indicate greater efficiency of government expenditure.

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

Key data gaps /issues

The Steering Committee notes the following issues:

- all Australian Government recurrent expenditure reported for this indicator is provided for child care services
- government expenditure includes recurrent expenditure on child care. Unit cost data for ECEC do not yet contain an estimate of user cost of capital.

Family work-related needs for child care

The proportion of children aged 0–12 years in families for whom additional formal child care is currently required for work-related reasons

Data quality information for this indicator has been developed by the Secretariat in consultation with the ABS, with additional Steering Committee comments.

Indicator definition and description

Element	Outcomes
Indicator	Family work-related needs for child care
Measure/s (computation)	<p><u>Definition:</u></p> <p>The proportion of children aged 0–12 years, who currently required additional formal child care where the main reason was work-related.</p> <p><u>Numerator:</u></p> <p>Number of children aged 0–12 years who currently required additional formal child care where the main reason for care was ‘work-related’.</p> <p><u>Denominator:</u></p> <p>All children aged 0–12.</p> <p><u>Computation:</u></p> <p>The number of children aged 0–12 years who required any formal child care for mainly work-related reasons, divided by all children aged 0–12.</p>
Data source/s	<p>Numerator/denominator:</p> <p>ABS (unpublished TableBuilder) <i>Childhood Education and Care, Australia, June 2011</i> (cat. no. 4402.0).</p>

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	<p>Data are collected and compiled by the ABS through the Childhood Education and Care Survey (CEaCS), conducted throughout Australia in June 2011 as a supplement to the ABS monthly Labour Force Survey. Information was obtained through interviews conducted over a two-week period between 5-18 June 2011.</p> <p>For information on the institutional environment of the ABS, including the legislative obligations of the ABS, which cover this collection, please see the ABS website.</p>
Relevance	<p>The proportion of children aged 0–12 years who required additional formal child care for mainly work related reasons are available by state/territory disaggregation. Data for the NT were not available for publication, but are included in the total for Australia.</p> <p>All data are collected to standard classifications as stated in the CEaCS see ABS Explanatory notes.</p>
Timeliness	<p>The reference period for the 2011 CEaCS is June 2011 and data from the 2011 CEaCS was published in May 2012. From 1969 to 2005 the ABS conducted 12 Child Care Surveys and from 1993 the survey has been run every three years. Data from the 2014 CEaCS is expected to be available for the 2016 Report.</p>
Accuracy	<p>Survey information was obtained through interviews with occupants of 5670 dwellings across Australia. The survey sample size for each jurisdiction was: NSW: 1332; Victoria: 1143; Queensland: 1010; WA: 768; SA: 641; Tasmania: 345; ACT: 237 and the NT: 194.</p> <p>Since the estimates in this publication are based on information obtained from occupants of a sample of dwellings, they are subject to sampling variability. That is, they may differ from those estimates that would have been produced if all dwellings had been included in the survey.</p>

Data that have relative standard errors above 25 per cent are indicated (by italics), and need to be used with caution. Data with relative standard errors greater than 50 per cent are considered too unreliable for general use and are not published here. The 95 per cent confidence interval (a reliability estimate) associated with each proportion estimate is reported (for example, 80.0 per cent \pm 2.7 per cent). See section 2.5 of the 'Statistical context' for more information on confidence intervals and relative standard errors.

The survey was conducted in both urban and rural areas in all states and territories, but excluded persons living in very remote parts of Australia who would otherwise have been within scope of the survey. The exclusion of these persons will have only a minor impact on any aggregate estimates that are produced for individual states and territories, except in the NT where such persons account for around 23 per cent of the population.

Non-sampling errors include inaccuracies that occur because of imperfections in reporting by respondents and interviewers, and errors made in coding and processing data. These inaccuracies may occur in any enumeration whether it be a full count or a sample. Every effort is made to reduce the non-sampling error to a minimum by careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers, and efficient processing procedures

Coherence The 2011 survey excluded people living in very remote parts of Australia which may impact on data from the NT where this accounts for approximately 23 per cent of the total population.

Accessibility Predominantly national level information are published in the CEaCS (cat. no. 4220.0) on the ABS website. A range of data cubes, with a focus on state/territory level information, are also available on the ABS website. Additional data can be accessed from the ABS. Costs are associated with additional data and vary depending on the type of request.

Interpretability CEaCS (cat. no. 4402.0) includes Explanatory notes and a Glossary available on the ABS website.

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

Key data gaps /issues The Steering Committee notes the following issues:

- excludes persons living in very remote parts of Australia who would otherwise have been within scope of the survey. This affects the comparability of the NT results where such persons account for around 23 per cent of the population
- since the estimates in this publication are based on information obtained from occupants of a sample of dwellings, they are subject to sampling variability.

Demand for ECEC

The proportion of children aged 0–12 years for whom additional formal child care or preschool services are currently required

Data quality information for this indicator has been developed by the Secretariat in consultation with the ABS, with additional Steering Committee comments.

Indicator definition and description

Element	Outcomes
Indicator	Demand for ECEC
Measure/s (computation)	<p><u>Definition</u></p> <p>The proportion of children aged 0–12 years who currently required additional formal child care or preschool services.</p> <p><u>Numerator:</u></p> <p>All children aged 0–12 years who currently required additional formal child care or preschool services.</p> <p><u>Denominator:</u></p> <p>All children aged 0–12 years.</p> <p><u>Computation:</u></p> <p>The number of children aged 0–12 years who currently required additional formal child care or preschool divided by all children aged 0–12 years.</p>
Data source/s	<p>Numerator/denominator:</p> <p>ABS (unpublished TableBuilder) <i>Childhood Education and Care, Australia, June 2011</i> (cat. no. 4402.0)</p>

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	<p>Data are collected and compiled by the ABS through the CEaCS, conducted throughout Australia in June 2011 as a supplement to the ABS monthly Labour Force Survey. Information was obtained through interviews conducted over a two-week period between 5-18 June 2011.</p> <p>For information on the institutional environment of the ABS, including the legislative obligations of the ABS, which cover this collection, please see the ABS website.</p>
Relevance	<p>The proportion of children aged 0–12 years who currently required additional formal care or preschool services are available by state/territory disaggregation.</p> <p>All data are collected to standard classifications as stated in the CEaCS see ABS Explanatory notes.</p>
Timeliness	<p>The reference period for the 2011 CEaCS is June 2011 and was published in May 2012. From 1969 to 2005 the ABS conducted 12 Child Care Surveys and from 1993 the survey has been run every three years. Data from the 2014 CEaCS is expected to be available for the 2016 Report.</p>
Accuracy	<p>Survey information was obtained through interviews with occupants of 5670 dwellings across Australia. The survey sample size for each jurisdiction was: NSW: 1332; Victoria: 1143; Queensland: 1010; WA: 768; SA: 641; Tasmania: 345; ACT: 237 and the NT: 194.</p> <p>Since the estimates in this publication are based on information obtained from occupants of a sample of dwellings, they are subject to sampling variability. That is, they may differ from those estimates that would have been produced if all dwellings had been included in the survey.</p>

Data that have relative standard errors above 25 per cent are indicated (by italics), and need to be used with caution. Data with relative standard errors greater than 50 per cent are considered too unreliable for general use and are not published here. The 95 per cent confidence interval (a reliability estimate) associated with each proportion estimate is reported (for example, 80.0 per cent \pm 2.7 per cent). See section 2.5 of the 'Statistical context' for more information on confidence intervals and relative standard errors.

The survey was conducted in both urban and rural areas in all states and territories, but excluded persons living in very remote parts of Australia who would otherwise have been within scope of the survey. The exclusion of these persons will have only a minor impact on any aggregate estimates that are produced for individual states and territories, except in the NT where such persons account for around 23 per cent of the population.

Non-sampling errors include inaccuracies that occur because of imperfections in reporting by respondents and interviewers, and errors made in coding and processing data. These inaccuracies may occur in any enumeration whether it be a full count or a sample. Every effort is made to reduce the non-sampling error to a minimum by careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers, and efficient processing procedures.

Coherence The 2011 survey excluded people living in very remote parts of Australia which may impact on data from the NT where this accounts for approximately 23 per cent of the total population.

Accessibility Predominantly national level information are published in the CEaCS (cat. no. 4220.0) on the ABS website. A range of data cubes, with a focus on state/territory level information, are also available on the ABS website. Additional data can be accessed from the ABS. Costs are associated with additional data and vary depending on the type of request.

Interpretability CEaCS (cat. no. 4402.0) includes Explanatory notes and a Glossary available on the ABS website.

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

Key data gaps /issues The Steering Committee notes the following issues:

- excludes persons living in very remote parts of Australia who would otherwise have been within scope of the survey. This affects the comparability of the NT results where such persons account for around 23 per cent of the population
- since the estimates in this publication are based on information obtained from occupants of a sample of dwellings, they are subject to sampling variability.

Out-of-pocket costs of child care

The proportion of weekly disposable income that families spend on child care services before and after the payment of child care subsidies

Data quality information for this indicator has been developed by the Secretariat in consultation with the Australian Government Department of Education, with additional Steering Committee comments.

Indicator definition and description

Element	Outcomes
Indicator	Out-of-pocket costs of child care
Measure/s (computation)	<p><u>Definition</u></p> <p>Out-of-pocket costs of child care is the proportion of weekly disposable income that families spend on child care services before and after the payment of child care subsidies (against gross annual income of \$35 000; \$55 000; \$75 000; \$95 000; \$115 000, \$135 000 and \$150 000).</p> <p><u>Numerator:</u></p> <p>Out-of-pocket cost</p> <p><u>Denominator:</u></p> <p>Disposable income</p> <p><u>Computation:</u></p> <p>The average cost of long day care for 1 child using 45 or more hours of care (pro-rated to 50 hours) is calculated. Applicable rates of CCB are deducted, then the 50% Child Care Rebate deduction is applied. The remaining figure is the out of pocket cost. This is then expressed as a percentage of disposable income for families in the various income ranges (Income is assumed to be split between 2 people on a 60:40 basis).</p>
Data source/s	Australian Government Department of Education (unpublished)

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	Australian Government CCB approved child care services data are collected through the CCMS by the DSS under the Family Assistance (Administration) Act. These data are compiled for this Report by the Australian Government Department of Education.
Relevance	Australian Government CCB approved child care services data are collected at the service level and geocoded and boundary tagged, so all geographies are available.
Timeliness	Australian Government CCB approved child care services data are collected weekly, available since services transitioned to reporting under the CCMS between 2008 and June 2009. Data are reported on a quarterly basis.
Accuracy	Data sourced from CCMS are collected via an electronic administrative system.
Coherence	Australian Government CCB approved child care services has been consistent since the introduction of the CCMS. The definitions remain unchanged.
Accessibility	The Australian Government CCB approved child care data at the service level are protected under the Family Assistance (Administration) Act legislation. To date data have only been released for purposes of this Report.
Interpretability	Lower out of pocket costs for child care as a proportion of weekly disposable income (after child care subsidies) represents more affordable child care. Similar percentages across income groups suggest a more equitable outcome. Care needs to be exercised when interpreting results, because a variety of factors (including for example rates, rental costs, localised living costs) can influence child care costs.

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

Key data gaps /issues

The Steering Committee notes the following issues:

- lower out-of-pocket cost for child care as a proportion of weekly disposable income (after child care subsidies) represents more affordable child care. Similar percentages across income groups suggest a more equitable outcome
- care needs to be exercised when interpreting results, because a variety of factors (including for example rates, rental costs and localised costs of living) can influence child care costs.

ECEC outcomes

The proportion of children who have had ECEC experience that are developmentally vulnerable on one or more domains of the Australian Early Development Census (AEDC)

Data quality information for this indicator has been developed by the Secretariat in consultation with the Australian Government Department of Education, with additional Steering Committee comments.

Indicator definition and description

Element	Outcomes
Indicator	ECEC outcomes
Measure/s (computation)	<p><u>Definition</u></p> <p>The proportion of children who have had ECEC experience that are developmentally vulnerable on one or more domains of the AEDC.</p> <p><u>Numerator</u></p> <p>The number of children with a valid domain score who have had ECEC experience that are developmentally vulnerable on one or more domains of the AEDC.</p> <p><u>Denominator</u></p> <p>The number of children with at least one valid domain score on the AEDC who had ECEC experience.</p> <p><u>Computation</u></p> <p>The number of children who have had ECEC experience and are developmentally vulnerable on one or more domains divided by the number of children with at least one valid domain score who had ECEC experience.</p>
Data source/s	Australian Government (unpublished) <i>Australian Early Development Census 2012</i>

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	AEDC data are reported by teachers in the first year of full time school. It is a national collection of all children in the first year of primary school.
Relevance	Data are available on the basis of a specific AEDC local communities and communities, as well as by state and territory.
Timeliness	Data were collected between May and July 2012.
Accuracy	Teachers completed a checklist for each child in the first year of school. This was a census, which assessed almost 290 000 children.
Coherence	The numerator and denominator are from the same collection.
Accessibility	Unpublished data can be requested from the AEDC Data Manager, as long as requests meet the requirements of the AEDC data protocol. This is on a fee for service basis. The AEDC data protocol details the requirements for public release of data.
Interpretability	User guides and explanatory material are available on the AEDC website.

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

Key data gaps /issues	<p>The Steering Committee notes the following issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• a range of factors have an impact on the AEDC results including parental and family circumstances and the availability and take-up of services such as allied health, ECEC and parenting support. ECEC is just one factor contributing to results• not all children in the AEDC data set have a completed response for whether or not they attended ECEC.
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