
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 on the website www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2016.

This chapter reports on the performance of early childhood education and care (ECEC) services, which comprised child care and preschool services. ECEC services aim to meet the care, educational and developmental needs of children.

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:

- changes to the profile section to distinguish services which are government funded from services which are approved, licensed or registered to operate
- an additional measure supporting the 'staff quality in ECEC' output indicator — the qualification level of staff in preschool teacher roles
- an additional measure supporting the 'family work-related needs for child care' outcome indicator — the proportion of persons not in the labour force due to caring for children, by child care service related reasons

- an additional basis for reporting the ‘out-of-pocket costs of child care’ outcome indicator — for families with one child using 30 hours of care per week.

All abbreviations used in this Report are available in a complete list in volume A: Approach to performance reporting.

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. ECEC services provide one or more of the following broad service types:

- Child care – refers to formal child care services provided to children aged 0–12 years, including:
 - long day care
 - family day care
 - outside school hours care (OSHC)
 - occasional care
 - other care (see section 3.5 for definitions).
- Preschool – refers to services delivering a preschool program by a qualified teacher to children, mainly in the year or two before they begin full time schooling. Preschool program names and starting ages for each State and Territory are presented in table 3.1.

Table 3.1 Preschool programs in Australia, 2014-15^a

<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	5 by 30 June

^a See table 3A.1 for detailed footnotes and caveats.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 3A.1.

An ECEC service may offer two different service types, such as long day care and OSHC (both child care service types) or long day care (child care) and preschool. 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 delivered within a long day care centre. According to the *National Early Childhood Education and Care Collection* (NECECC), nationally in 2014 73.6 per cent of long day care centres also delivered a preschool service.

In addition to ECEC (preschool and child care), a broader range of integrated services are provided to children and families, including maternal and child health and family support services. 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 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 solely fund some child care services or contribute to services in receipt of Australian Government funding. They may license or register child care services which are not approved under the NQF. State and Territory governments 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 licensed or registered 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
- 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 services 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 3.1).

Box 3.1 The COAG Early Childhood Reform Agenda

The main COAG national reform initiatives linked specifically to early childhood development, education and care and currently operating 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 covering service delivery in 2015 (replacing the NP UAECE 2013-14 and the NP ECE 2008–2013). The NP UAECE supports access to a preschool program in the 12 months prior to full time schooling. Performance measurement results published for these arrangements may differ in some cases to those presented in this Report, due to differing definitions adopted for calculating national indicators
- 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
- the NP NQAECEC which incorporates a 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*.

Further information is available at www.federalfinancialrelations.gov.au.

Funding

Total Australian, State and Territory government recurrent and capital expenditure on ECEC services was \$8.6 billion in 2014-15, compared with \$7.8 billion (an increase of \$745.6 million, or 9.6 per cent in real terms) in 2013-14. Nationally, the average annual growth rate of real expenditure was 10.6 per cent between 2010-11 and 2014-15 (table 3A.3).

Australian Government expenditure accounted for 83.0 per cent (\$7.1 billion) of total government expenditure on ECEC services in 2014-15 (tables 3A.3 and 3A.4). State and Territory government expenditure on ECEC services in 2014-15 was \$1.5 billion, with preschool services accounting for the majority of this expenditure (85.6 per cent, or \$1.4 billion nationally) (tables 3A.3 and 3A.5).



Australian Government expenditure of \$7.1 billion in 2014-15 does not include the \$356.2 million allocated by the Australian Government to State and Territory governments in 2014-15 through the NP UAECE (table 3A.6). Australian Government funding provided through the NP UAECE is a contribution to support states and territories to increase preschool participation and attendance rates. States and territories determine distribution of

NP UAECE funding, provided they make funding available to support children in all settings that deliver a quality preschool program. NP UAECE funding is included in the \$1.5 billion ECEC expenditure by State and Territory governments in 2014-15 (table 3A.5).

Figure 3.1 summarises services funded in 2014-15 by Australian or State and Territory governments.

Figure 3.1 Summary of ECEC service funding by Australian, State and Territory governments, 2014-15^{a, b}

<i>Funding government</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas^c</i>	<i>ACT^c</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aus Gov</i>
Funded child care services									
Long day care	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Family day care	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
OSHC	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Vacation care	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Occasional care	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Other care ^d	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
In home care	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Budget Based Funded	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Funded preschool services^e									
Local government/community preschools	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Preschool program in for profit LDC	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Preschool program in not-for-profit LDC	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Preschool program in government school	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Preschool program in non-government school	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■

 Government provides funding to at least one of these services
 Government does not provide funding to any of these services

LDC = long day care. ^a Refers to services which received any Australian, State or Territory government funding (recurrent or capital funding) in 2014-15. ^b Some services may receive funding from both the Australian and State and Territory governments. ^c In Tasmania, some child care services may receive funding under an annual, small capital grants (minor infrastructure) program. These services are not included in this table unless they also receive recurrent funding. In the ACT, childcare services and preschools outside the government sector may receive support through capital grants, rental subsidies, and funding through budget initiatives. These services are not included in this table unless they also receive recurrent funding. ^d Other care services in the NT are 3 year old kindergarten services. ^e Australian Government funding provided through the NP UAECE is a contribution to support states and territories to increase preschool participation and attendance rates. State and Territory governments are responsible for the provision of preschool education in Australia and each jurisdiction has different arrangements for regulating, funding and delivering services.

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

Funded child care services

The Australian Government provides the majority of funding to child care services in Australia. In the March quarter 2015 there were 16 966 Australian Government CCB approved child care services in Australia (table 3.2).

Table 3.2 Number of Australian Government CCB approved child care services, by service type, 2015^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	2 740	1 249	1 443	552	344	115	136	77	6 656
Family day care	237	318	115	45	29	11	12	4	771
Vacation care	760	455	600	257	268	80	55	40	2 515
OSHC	1 963	1 852	1 285	708	659	163	148	63	6 841
Occasional care	36	52	8	11	2	4	3	–	116
In home care	19	15	21	6	3	2	1	–	67
Total	5 755	3 941	3 472	1 579	1 305	375	355	184	16 966

^a See table 3A.8 for detailed footnotes and caveats. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Australian Government Department of Education and Training (unpublished); table 3A.8.

All Australian Government expenditure is on CCB approved child care services with the exception of Budget Based Funded child care services (box 3.2).

Box 3.2 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 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.

In March 2015 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 available and therefore are not reported in this chapter.

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

In addition, there are some child care services which do not receive Australian Government funding and are funded only by State and Territory governments (table 3.3).

Table 3.3 Number of State and Territory government (only) funded child care services, by service type, 30 June 2015^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>
Total	na	94	33	10	115	19	..	2	273

^a See table 3A.9 for detailed footnotes and caveats. **na** Not available. .. Not applicable.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 3A.9.

There are also some child care services which operate but do not receive any State and Territory government funding. Examples include some vacation care and occasional care services in NSW, some occasional care services in Tasmania and some 3 year old kindergarten services (i.e. not delivering a preschool program by a qualified teacher) in Victoria. Data on these services are only included in this Report if they receive Australian Government funding (i.e. are CCB approved), are NQF approved or State and Territory government licensed or registered to operate.

Funded preschool services

Table 3.4 provides the number of services which deliver a preschool program and receive State and Territory government funding. Information on the type of preschool services which receive State and Territory government funding is included in figure 3.1.

Table 3.4 Number of State and Territory government funded preschool services, 30 June 2015^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>
Total	865	1 195	465	909	389	213	77	120	4 233

^a See table 3A.9 for detailed footnotes and caveats.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 3A.9.

Not all services delivering a preschool program receive State and Territory government funding. For example, in NSW preschool programs delivered in for profit and not-for-profit long day care centres and in non-government schools do not receive NSW government funding. In WA there are some preschool programs in government schools and non-government schools, particularly for 3 year olds which do not receive WA government funding (these services receive local government funding).

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
- 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, family day care, vacation care and OSHC services are approved services that fall within the scope of the NQF. 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 occasional care and mobile preschools. In addition, some services may require State or Territory based registration to operate (instead of NQF approval or State or Territory licensing).

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.

The number of NQF approved and State and Territory government licensed or registered services by service type are reported in tables 3.5 and 3.6 respectively.

Quality improvement

Since 1 January 2012, the NQF has determined the approach to quality improvement. 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 for 18 standards. Each standard contains a number of elements that describe the outcomes that contribute to the standard being achieved.

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.

Size and scope

NQF approved ECEC services

At 30 June 2015 there were 14 910 NQF approved ECEC services in Australia, delivering 19 535 service types (table 3.5).

Table 3.5 Number of NQF approved ECEC services, by service type, 30 June 2015^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	2 777	1 259	1 420	635	322	116	129	76	6 734
Family day care	324	361	145	62	38	12	18	6	966
Vacation care	945	476	935	356	286	102	64	38	3 202
OSHC	1 268	1 098	972	419	362	133	102	50	4 404
Occasional care	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other care	27	148	13	24	118	–	7	2	339
Preschool	864	1 246	1 145	18	437	–	95	85	3 890
Sum of service types	6 205	4 588	4 630	1 514	1 563	363	415	257	19 535
Total individual ECEC services	5 104	3 977	2 790	1 104	1 153	222	341	219	14 910

^a See table 3A.10 for detailed footnotes and caveats. .. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ACECQA NQAITS (unpublished); table 3A.10.

State and Territory government licensed or registered ECEC services

A small number of ECEC services also exist which State and Territory governments license or register to operate, but are not approved under the NQF (table 3.6).

Table 3.6 Number of State and Territory government licensed or registered ECEC services, by service type, 30 June 2015^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	–	28	17	13	..	4	–	..	62
Family day care	–	..	–	–	..	–	–	..	–
Vacation care	–	1	11	–	..	6	–	..	18
OSHC	–	..	19	–	..	2	–	..	21
Occasional care	65	378	36	–	87	27	–	..	593
Other care	91	25	–	–	28	2	–	..	146
Preschool	–	2	13	909	3	215	–	..	1 142
Sum of service types	156	434	96	922	118	256	–	..	1 982
Total individual ECEC services	156	434	66	922	118	250	–	..	1 946

^a See table 3A.11 for detailed footnotes and caveats. .. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 3A.11.

NQF approved 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 ECEC services are presented in table 3.7.

Table 3.7 Proportion of NQF approved ECEC services, by management type, 30 June 2015 (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>
Community	28.3	35.6	54.6	7.1	16.0	53.6	46.9	35.2	33.5
Private	38.9	41.2	38.5	64.4	20.3	28.4	21.1	16.9	39.0
Non-government school	1.6	4.2	4.4	0.1	11.2	4.5	9.1	12.3	3.8
Total non-government	68.7	81.0	97.4	71.6	47.5	86.5	77.1	64.4	76.3
Government	8.8	18.9	2.2	4.0	51.9	13.5	22.6	35.6	14.0
Unknown management type	22.5	0.1	0.4	24.5	0.6	–	0.3	–	9.7
Total NQF approved ECEC services	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

^a See table 3A.10 for detailed footnotes and caveats. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ACECQA NQAITS (unpublished); table 3A.10.

Services delivering a preschool program

The NECECC provides information on service numbers and usage of preschool programs. NECECC data are not directly comparable to data in earlier sections of this Report. Box 3.3 contains more information on the NECECC.

Box 3.3 NECECC

The NECECC is conducted annually. The collection date is the first Friday in August each year.

The aim of the NECECC is to provide comparable state and territory data 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. However, alignment with these standards has not yet been completely achieved by some jurisdictions, and care should be taken when making comparisons across jurisdictions.

The NECECC is derived from data provided by the Australian Government and State and Territory government departments with responsibility for early childhood education.

The scope of the NECECC 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 stand-alone 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. 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 the Child Care Management System or state and territory ECEC collections. Continuous improvements to the methodology and coverage of the NECECC are being made to capture the full range of preschool services.

All children who were aged between 3 and 6 years (inclusive) on 1 July in the collection year are included in the NECECC 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.

Source: ABS (2015a).

Nationally in 2014 according to the NECECC there were 8989 services in Australia delivering preschool programs to children from 3 years of age. Of these services, 4709 were delivered from long day care centres and 4280 were delivered from stand-alone preschools or preschools attached to a school. While the proportion varied across jurisdictions, over half of all preschool services in Australia were delivered by long day care centres (table 3.8).

Table 3.8 Number and proportion of preschool services, by service delivery setting and management type, 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>
Preschool services (no.)									
LDC with preschool									
Government	214	74	9	15	47	–	6	–	365
Non-government	1 518	988	1 308	229	168	15	76	42	4 344
Total LDC with preschool	1 732	1 062	1 317	244	215	15	82	42	4 709
Preschool not delivered in LDC									
Government	161	231	114	649	350	155	80	126	1 866
Non-government	692	916	453	251	30	58	5	9	2 414
Community	671	840	406	–	3	–	–	–	1 920
Private for profit	3	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	13
Non-government school	18	66	47	251	27	58	5	9	481
Preschool not delivered in LDC	853	1 147	567	900	380	213	85	135	4 280
Total preschool services	2 585	2 209	1 884	1 144	595	228	167	177	8 989
Preschool services (proportion)									
LDC with preschool									
Government	8.3	3.3	0.5	1.3	7.9	–	3.6	–	4.1
Non-government	58.7	44.7	69.4	20.0	28.2	6.6	45.5	23.7	48.3
Total LDC with preschool	67.0	48.1	69.9	21.3	36.1	6.6	49.1	23.7	52.4
Preschool not delivered in LDC									
Government	6.2	10.5	6.1	56.7	58.8	68.0	47.9	71.2	20.8
Non-government	26.8	41.5	24.0	21.9	5.0	25.4	3.0	5.1	26.9
Community	26.0	38.0	21.5	–	0.5	–	–	–	21.4
Private for profit	0.1	0.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.1
Non-government school	0.7	3.0	2.5	21.9	4.5	25.4	3.0	5.1	5.4
Preschool not delivered in LDC	33.0	51.9	30.1	78.7	63.9	93.4	50.9	76.3	47.6
Total preschool services	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

LDC = long day care. ^a See table 3A.12 for detailed footnotes and caveats. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (2015) *Preschool Education, Australia, 2014*, Cat. no. 4240.0; table 3A.12.

Child care service usage

The majority of child care service usage data in this chapter are for Australian Government CCB approved services. A limited amount of data are also available on the usage of the relatively small number of services funded solely by State and Territory governments.

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. Further, 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.

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 (only) funded child care services on the number of supported places. Data on the number of child care places available in State and Territory government (only) funded services are presented in table 3A.24.

In the March quarter of 2015, 1 188 218 children aged 12 years or younger attended Australian Government CCB approved child care services, an increase of 6.9 per cent from 2014 (table 3A.18). For jurisdictions who could report data on child care usage for State and Territory government (only) funded child care services in 2015 there were 5346 children attending these services (table 3A.21). Information on service usage in non-government funded child care services is not available to be included in this Report.

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. A child receiving both long day care and a preschool program from a long day centre is reported in this chapter in data for child care service usage and preschool service usage.

The age from which children can or must attend full time schooling, and therefore the age from which children can attend year before full time schooling (YBFS) 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 YBFS
- 3 year old children enrolled in preschool programs.

In 2014, 289 730 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) (table 3A.25).

In 2014, 44 855 children aged 3 years were enrolled in a preschool program. These data may include both 3 year old children receiving a YBFS preschool program and other

3 year old children receiving a 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.

3.2 Framework of performance indicators

The framework of performance indicators for ECEC is based on common objectives for ECEC (box 3.4).

Box 3.4 Objectives for ECEC services

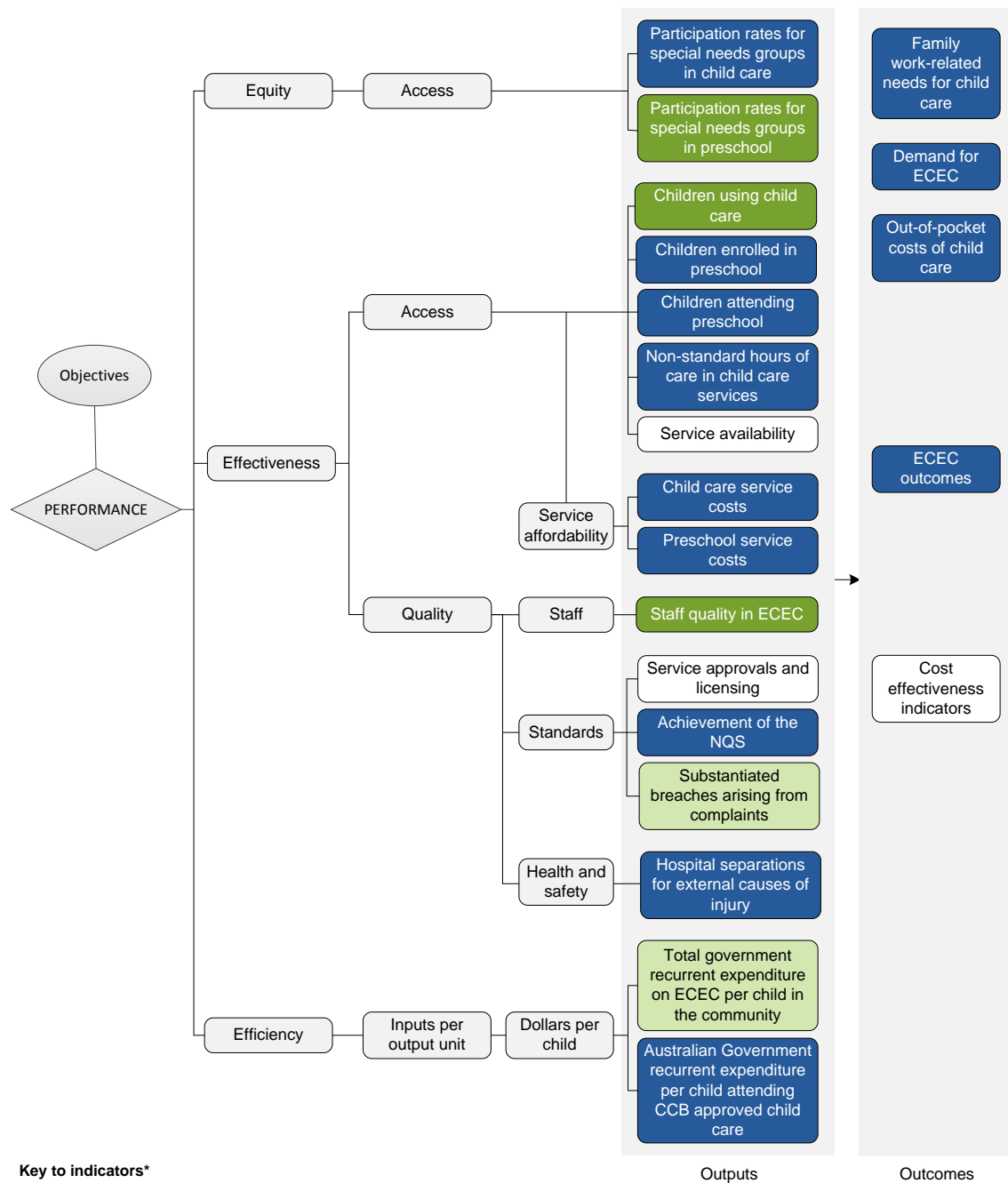
ECEC services aim to:

- 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 2016 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).

In addition to section 3.1, 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 (chapter 2).

Figure 3.2 ECEC performance indicator framework



Key to indicators*

- Text Most recent data for all measures are comparable and complete
- Text Most recent data for at least one measure are comparable and complete
- Text Most recent data for all measures are either not comparable and/or not complete
- Text No data reported and/or no measures yet developed

* 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.

Data Quality Information (DQI) is included where available for performance indicators in this 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. All DQI for the 2016 Report can be found at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2016.

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). Output information is also critical for equitable, efficient and effective management of government services.

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 aged 0–5, 6–12 and 0–12 years attending Australian Government CCB approved child care services who are from targeted special needs groups, compared with the representation of these groups in the community.

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 service users is broadly similar to their representation in the community, this suggests more equitable access.

Data reported for this measure 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 2015 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2016.

The most recent data for participation in Australian Government CCB approved child care services by children from NESB and children with disability are from the *National Early Childhood Education and Care Workforce Census (NECECWC) 2013* (box 3.6). Annual data for participation by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children, children from low income families and children from regional and remote areas are available from Department of Education and Training administrative systems.

Box 3.6 Australian Government NECECWC

The 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 next NECECWC is scheduled to be conducted in 2016.

The NECECWC replaced the Australian Government Child Care Provider Survey and the Australian Government Census of Child Care Services, both conducted in earlier years. The NECECWC collected similar information to the previous collections, 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 and Training (unpublished).

Nationally, representation of children aged 0–12 years from special needs groups in child care services was lower than their representation in the community for all special needs groups except children from low income families (table 3.9). This was also the case for children in these groups aged 0–5 years and 6–12 years (table 3A.13). The largest

difference was for 0–12 year old children in low income families with their representation in child care around 7 percentage points higher than their representation in the community.

Table 3.9 Proportion of children aged 0–12 years attending Australian Government CCB approved child care services who are from special needs groups, compared with their representation in the community (per cent)^a

	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, 2015	2.2	0.8	3.1	2.1	1.4	4.6	1.1	7.7	2.1
In the community, 2014	5.4	1.6	7.9	6.3	4.5	9.4	2.8	41.4	5.5
<i>Children from low income families</i>									
In child care services, 2015	23.7	27.0	24.8	21.2	22.4	25.1	11.2	13.5	24.0
In the community, 2013-14	17.8	17.6	16.6	11.9	18.5	24.8	6.1	9.0	16.8
<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, 2015	19.6	16.7	28.6	13.7	16.8	100.5	0.3	81.1	22.0
In the community, 2014	25.2	23.7	35.9	17.6	23.8	98.2	0.4	51.6	27.6
<i>Children from remote areas</i>									
In child care services, 2015	0.2	–	1.1	3.7	2.3	0.8	..	19.1	0.9
In the community, 2014	0.6	0.1	3.5	6.8	3.9	1.8	..	48.4	2.6

^a See box 3.5 and table 3A.14 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. .. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Australian Government Department of Education and Training (unpublished) administrative data collection and *National Early Childhood Education and Care Workforce Census, 2013*; ABS (unpublished) *2011 Census of Population and Housing*; ABS (unpublished) *Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia, 2013-14*, Cat. no. 6523.0; ABS (unpublished) *Microdata: Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia, 2012*, Cat. no. 4430.0.30.002; ABS (2014) *Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001 to 2026 (Series B)*, Cat. no. 3238.0; ABS (2014) *Australian Demographic Statistics, Jun 2014*, Cat. no. 3101.0; ABS (unpublished) *Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia, 2014*, Cat. no. 3235.0; table 3A.14.

Data on representation of special needs groups in State and Territory government funded child care for children aged 0–12 years are presented in table 3A.15.

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 aged 4 and 5 years 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 2014 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/2016.

Proportion of children aged 3–5 years enrolled in a preschool program who are from targeted special needs groups, compared with their representation in the community

Nationally, representation of 3–5 year old children from special needs groups enrolled in a preschool program was lower than their representation in the community for all groups except children from regional areas (table 3.10).

Table 3.10 Proportion of children aged 3–5 years enrolled in a preschool program who are from special needs groups, compared with their representation in the community (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>
<i>Children from NESB</i>									
In a preschool program, 2014	19.4	13.3	7.6	na	11.2	2.8	29.6	na	11.1
In the community, 2011	23.7	23.4	13.2	17.7	15.4	7.4	19.6	39.3	20.0
<i>Children with disability</i>									
In a preschool program, 2014	10.4	3.9	4.0	3.0	14.2	4.5	6.1	8.5	6.0
In the community, 2012	6.2	6.9	4.2	7.1	9.2	9.0	4.7	np	6.2
<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children</i>									
In a preschool program, 2014	4.7	1.4	4.9	5.9	6.5	8.6	2.3	35.4	4.6
In the community, 2014	5.3	1.7	8.0	6.1	4.6	9.6	2.9	38.7	5.5
<i>Children from regional areas</i>									
In a preschool program, 2014	29.2	23.5	33.0	17.5	22.9	98.2	2.8	53.2	27.9
In the community, 2014	25.0	23.7	35.6	17.2	23.6	98.2	0.5	50.8	27.4
<i>Children from remote areas</i>									
In a preschool program, 2014	0.8	–	2.8	7.0	4.0	1.8	..	46.5	2.4
In the community, 2014	0.6	0.1	3.5	6.9	3.9	1.8	..	49.2	2.6

^a See box 3.7 and table 3A.16 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. **na** Not available. **..** Not applicable. **–** Nil or rounded to zero. **np** Not published.

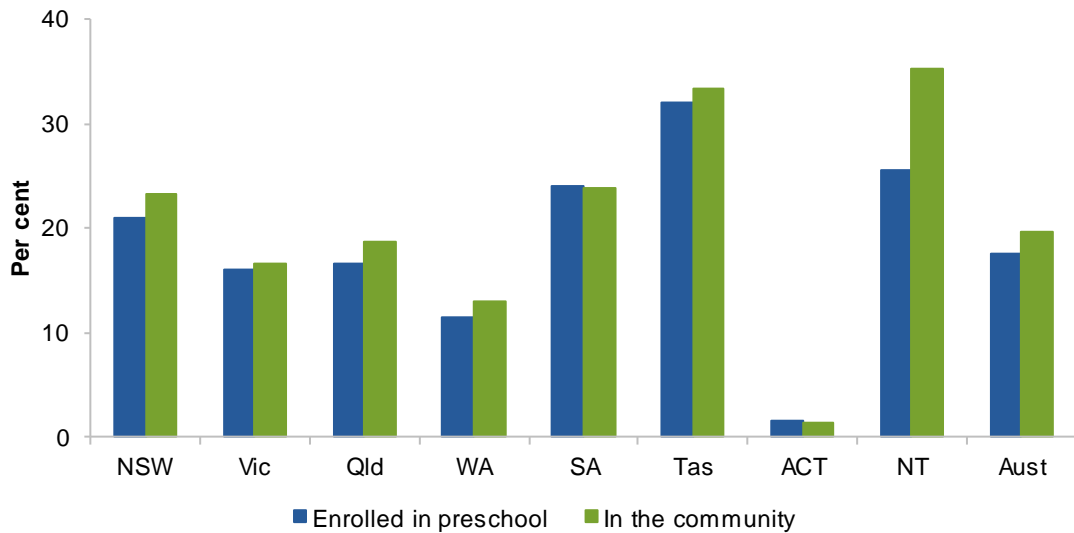
Source: ABS (unpublished) *Microdata: Preschool Education, Australia, 2014*, Cat. no. 4240.0.55.003; ABS (unpublished) *2011 Census of Population and Housing*; ABS (unpublished) *Microdata: Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia 2012*, Cat. no. 4430.0.30.002, ABS 2014, *Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001 to 2026 (Series B)*, Cat. no. 3238.0 and ABS (unpublished) *Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia, 2014*, Cat. no. 3235.0; State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 3A.16.

Data on the representation of special needs groups in a preschool program in the YBFS are presented in table 3A.16.

Proportion of children aged 4 and 5 years enrolled in a preschool program in the YBFS who are disadvantaged, compared with their representation in the community

Nationally in 2014, 17.6 per cent of 4 and 5 year old children enrolled in a preschool program in the YBFS resided in an area with a SEIFA IRSD quintile of 1. This is lower than the 19.5 per cent of 4 and 5 year olds in the community residing in an area with a SEIFA IRSD quintile of 1 (figure 3.3).

Figure 3.3 **Proportion of children aged 4 and 5 years enrolled in a preschool program in the YBFS who are disadvantaged, compared with their representation in the community, 2014^a**



^a See box 3.7 and table 3A.17 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: Derived from ABS (2015) *Preschool Education, Australia, 2014*, Cat. no. 4240.0; (unpublished) *Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia, 2014*, Cat. no. 3235.0; table 3A.17.

Data on the proportion of children attending a preschool program who are disadvantaged are presented in table 3A.17.

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 who are attending Australian Government CCB approved child care services by age group (0–5, 6–12 and 0–12 years)
- the proportion of children who are attending Australian Government CCB approved and State and Territory government funded child care services by age group (0–5, 6–12 and 0–12 years)
- average hours of attendance per week for 0–12 year olds 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 and State and Territory government funded 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 services and average hours of attendance
- incomplete for the current reporting period. All required 2015 data were not available for State and Territory government funded child care services for NSW, Vic, WA and the NT. All required 2015 data are available for children attending Australian Government CCB approved child care services and average hours of attendance.

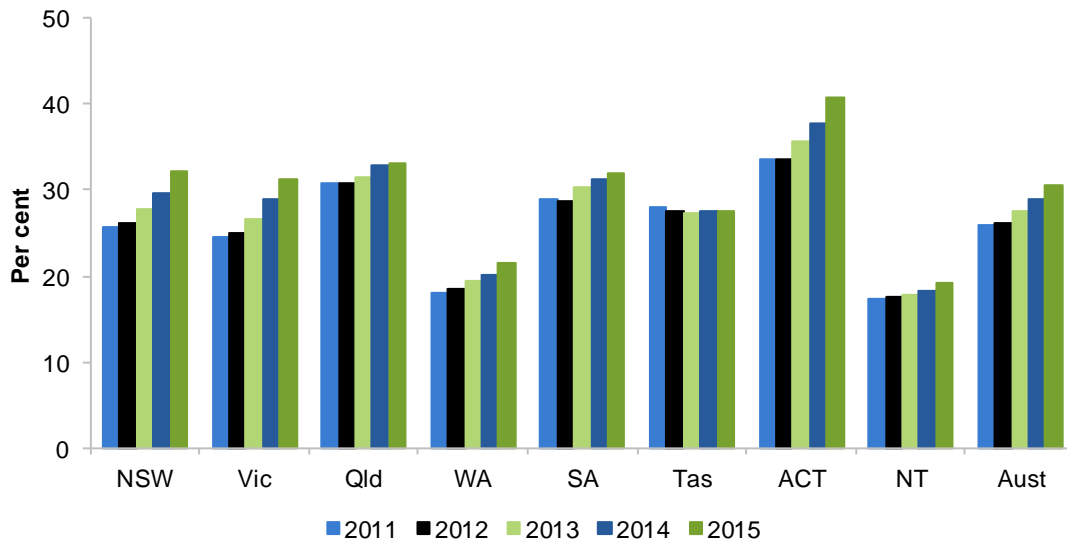
Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2016.

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 3.5 contains more detail). Details of the employment status of parents whose children use these services, for 2008, 2011 and 2014, are shown in table 3A.29.

Proportion of children who are attending Australian Government CCB approved child care services, by age group (0–5, 6–12 and 0–12 years)

Nationally in 2015, 30.6 per cent of all children aged 0–12 years attended Australian Government CCB approved child care (figure 3.4). This is an increase from 29.0 per cent in 2014. Proportions increased for both the 0–5 year olds and 6–12 year olds from 2014 to 2015 (table 3A.18). The majority of 0–12 year old children attending Australian Government CCB approved child care services in 2015 (781 426, or 65.8 per cent) were aged 0–5 years (table 3A.18). Data on attendance by single year of age up to 4 years is in table 3A.19.

Figure 3.4 **Proportion of children aged 0–12 years who are attending Australian Government CCB approved child care services^a**



^a See box 3.8 and table 3A.18 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

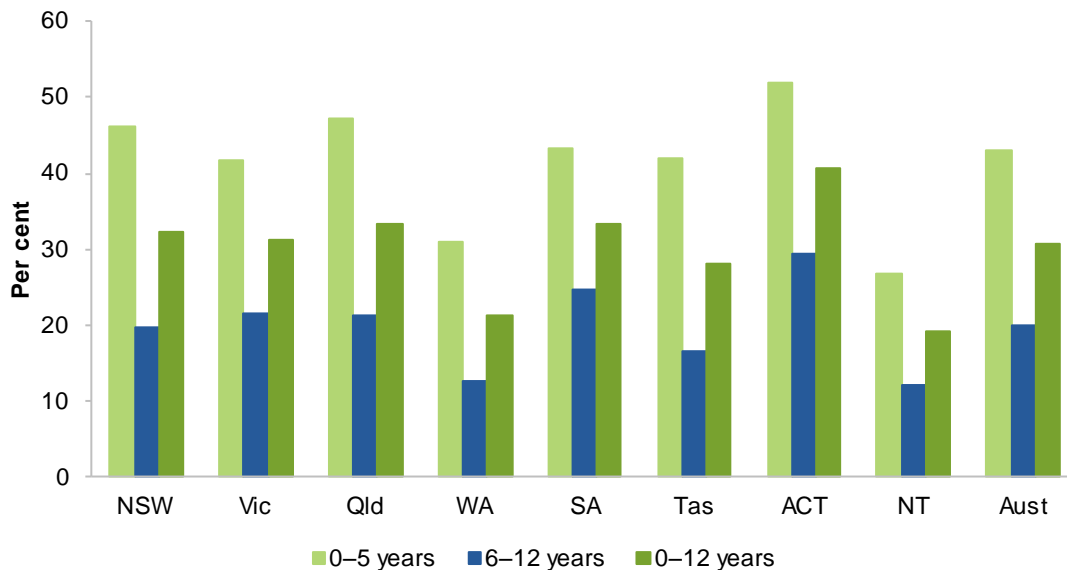
Source: Australian Government Department of Education and Training (unpublished); ABS (unpublished) *Australian Demographic Statistics, Dec 2014 (and previous editions)*, Cat. no. 3101.0; table 3A.18.

Contextual information on the breakdown of 0–12 year old children attending Australian Government CCB approved child care services by service type is provided in table 3A.20. Over half (55.6 per cent) of children attending Australian Government CCB approved child care services receive a long day care service, whilst over a quarter (27.3 per cent) receive an OSHC service.

Proportion of children who are attending Australian Government CCB approved and State and Territory government funded child care services, by age group (0–5, 6–12 and 0–12 years)

Nationally in 2015, 30.8 per cent of children aged 0–12 years attended an Australian Government CCB approved service or a State and Territory government funded service. Amongst children aged 0–5 years, 42.9 per cent attended and amongst children aged 6–12 years, 19.9 per cent attended (figure 3.5). Of those children aged 0–12 years that attended a child care service, nearly all (99.6 per cent) attended an Australian Government CCB approved child care service. This is due to the majority of child care services in Australia being Australian Government CCB approved. The state and territory proportions may be understated because some State and Territory governments cannot report the usage of services funded only by State and Territory government (table 3A.22).

Figure 3.5 Proportion of children who are attending Australian Government CCB approved and State and Territory government funded child care services, by age group, 2015^a



^a See box 3.8 and table 3A.22 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

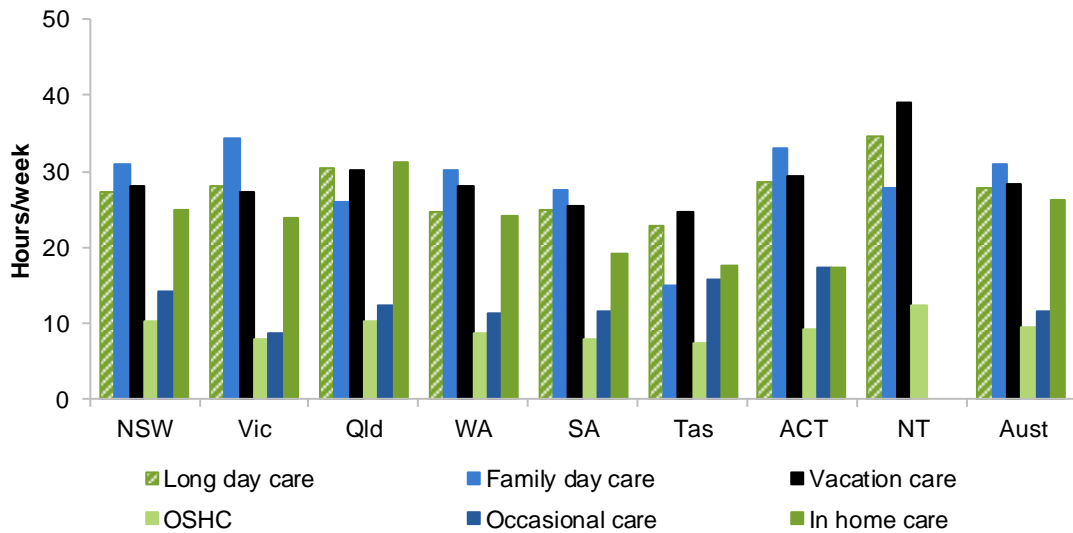
Source: Australian Government Department of Education and Training (unpublished); State and Territory governments (unpublished); ABS (unpublished) *Australian Demographic Statistics, Dec 2014*, Cat. no. 3101.0; table 3A.22.

Additional information is provided in table 3A.21 on children attending services which receive only State and Territory government funding (i.e. they are not Australian Government CCB approved).

Average hours of attendance per week for 0–12 year olds at Australian Government CCB approved child care services, by service type

The average hours of attendance in Australian Government CCB approved child care in 2015 varied considerably across jurisdictions, for all service types. Nationally, average attendance per child was above 25 hours per week for long day care, family day care, vacation care and in home care (27.9 hours, 30.9 hours, 28.3 hours and 26.1 hours respectively). For OSHC and occasional care average attendance was considerably less at 9.4 hours per week and 11.6 hours per week respectively (figure 3.6).

Figure 3.6 **Average hours of attendance per week for 0–12 year olds at Australian Government CCB approved child care services, by service type, 2015^{a, b}**



^a NT data for occasional care and in home care are zero. ^b See box 3.8 and table 3A.23 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: Australian Government Department of Education and Training (unpublished) administrative data collection; table 3A.23.

From 2014 to 2015, average hours remained fairly similar for all care types (table 3A.23).

Additional information is provided in table 3A.24 on average hours of attendance per week at services which receive only State and Territory government funding.

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 4 year old 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
- as above, for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children
- as above, for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children by remoteness area (national only). [*This aligns with one of two measures in the NIRA*].

YBFS data exclude children aged 5 years old who were enrolled in a preschool program in the previous year as a 4 year old (to provide an estimate of a single year cohort for the population that will transition to full time schooling in the following year). 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 estimated resident population and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population estimates.

A high or increasing proportion of children enrolled in preschool 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 (see table 3A.1)
- preschool enrolment data are under-reported due to service non-response, particularly long day care centres providing a preschool program
- participation in a preschool program is not compulsory. This indicator does not provide information on parental preferences, or other factors, which can affect preschool use
- an overestimation of enrolment in some states and territories (for example, where enrolment rates exceed 100 per cent) may occur as the measures are based on 4 and 5 year old enrolled population as a proportion of the 4 year old resident population. Overestimation may also result from children: moving interstate during a preschool program year; enrolled in a jurisdiction different to the one in which they live; 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.

Data reported for these measures are:

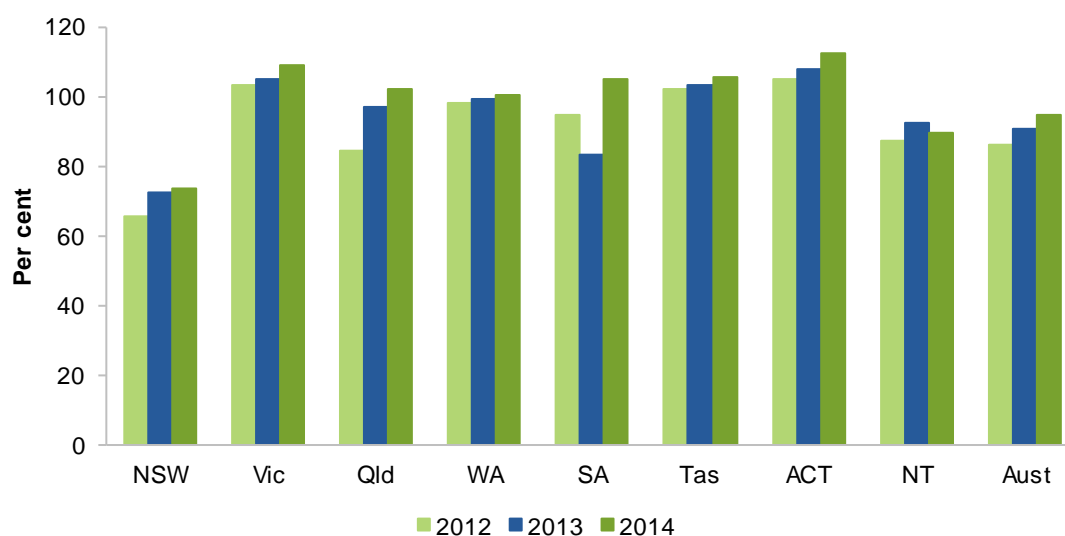
- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time. Data are not on a jurisdiction basis (national only) for data by remoteness area so comparability is not applicable for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children who are enrolled in a preschool program in the YBFS, by remoteness area
- 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/2016.

Proportion of 4 year old children who are enrolled in a preschool program in the YBFS

Nationally in 2014, 95.1 per cent of 4 year old children were enrolled in a preschool program in the YBFS. This is an increase from 90.9 per cent in 2013 and 86.2 per cent in 2012 (figure 3.7).

Figure 3.7 Proportion of 4 year old children enrolled in a preschool program in the YBFS^a



^a See box 3.9 and table 3A.25 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: Derived from ABS (2013, 2014 and 2015) *Preschool Education, Australia, 2012, 2013 and 2014*, Cat. no. 4240.0; ABS (2012, 2013 and 2014) *Australian Demographic Statistics, Jun 2012, 2013 and 2014*, Cat. no. 3101.0; table 3A.25.

Data are included on children enrolled in a preschool program in the YBFS by weekly hour ranges. Nationally, the majority of children (84.5 per cent) were enrolled for at least 15 hours per week (table 3A.26).

Proportion of 4 year old Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children who are enrolled in a preschool program in the YBFS

Nationally in 2014, 75.4 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 73.9 per cent in 2013 and 65.0 per cent in 2012 (figure 3.8).

Figure 3.8 Proportion of 4 year old Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children enrolled in a preschool program in the YBFS^a



^a See box 3.9 and table 3A.28 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: Derived from ABS (2013, 2014 and 2015) *Preschool Education, Australia, 2012, 2013 and 2014*, Cat. no. 4240.0; ABS (2014) *Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001–2026*, Cat. no. 3238.0; table 3A.28.

Data are included on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children enrolled in a preschool program in the YBFS by weekly hour ranges. Nationally, the majority of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children enrolled in a preschool program (87.5 per cent) were enrolled for at least 15 hours per week (table 3A.29).

Proportion of 4 year old Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children who are enrolled in a preschool program in the YBFS, by remoteness area

In 2014, the enrolment rate was highest in remote areas (82.4 per cent), followed by regional areas (76.5 per cent) and major cities (70.0 per cent). However, the enrolment rate increased from 2013 to 2014 in major cities and regional areas (up 3.3 and 2.6 percentage points respectively), but decreased in remote areas (down 2.6 percentage points) (table 3A.27).

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 4 year old 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
- as above, for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children by remoteness areas (national only). The 4 year old population data are sourced from ABS projected population estimates. [*This aligns with one of two measures in the NIRA*]
- the proportion of children enrolled in a preschool program in the YBFS who are attending by Indigenous status.

YBFS data exclude children aged 5 years old who attended a preschool program in the previous year as a 4 year old (to provide an estimate of a single year cohort for the population that will transition to full time schooling in the following year). 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. This explains similar enrolment and attendance data in some jurisdictions.

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 (see table 3A.1)
- preschool attendance data are under-reported due to service non-response, particularly long day care centres providing a preschool program
- participation in a preschool program is not compulsory. This indicator does not provide information on parental preferences, or other factors, which can affect preschool use
- an overestimation of attendance in some states and territories (for example, where attendance rates exceed 100 per cent) may occur as the measures are based on 4 and 5 year old attending population as a proportion of the 4 year old resident population. Overestimation may also result from children: moving interstate during a preschool program year; attending in a jurisdiction different to the one in which they live; 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.

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 2014 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2016.

Proportion of 4 year old children who are attending a preschool program in the YBFS

Nationally in 2014, 91.4 per cent of 4 year old children were attending a preschool program in the YBFS. This is an increase from 88.7 per cent in 2013 and 83.8 per cent in 2012 (figure 3.9).

Figure 3.9 Proportion of 4 year old children attending a preschool program in the YBFS^a



^a See box 3.10 and table 3A.31 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: Derived from ABS (2013, 2014 and 2015) *Preschool Education, Australia, 2012, 2013 and 2014*, Cat. no. 4240.0; ABS (2012, 2013 and 2014) *Australian Demographic Statistics, Jun 2012, 2013 and 2014*, Cat. no. 3101.0; table 3A.31.

Across all jurisdictions in 2014, the average attendance of children at a preschool program in the YBFS was between 14.8 and 20.3 hours per week (table 3A.32). Details of the employment status of parents whose children attended preschool services are shown in table 3A.30.

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

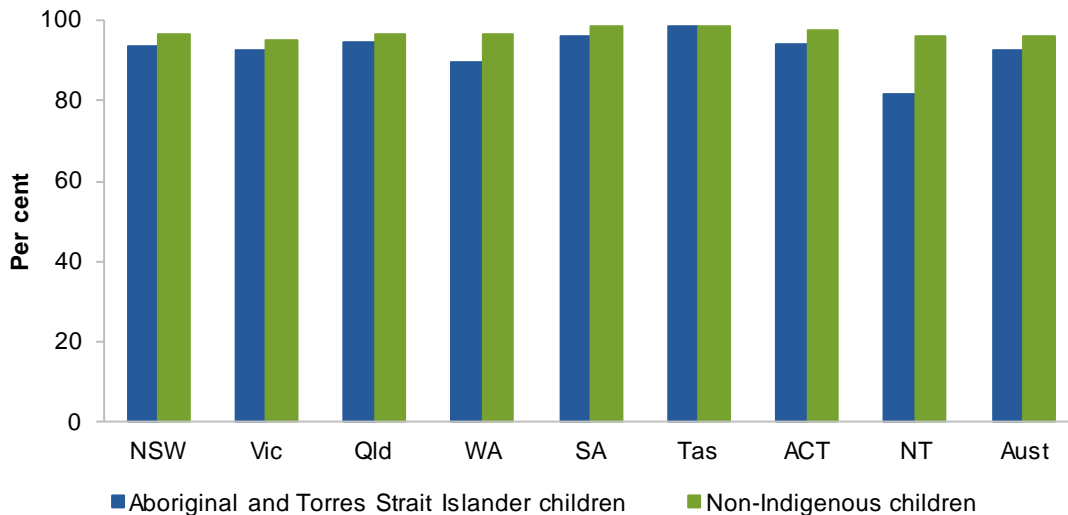
National data on the proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children attending a preschool program in the YBFS are presented by remoteness areas (major cities; inner/outer regional areas; remote/very remote areas) in table 3A.35. In 2014, the attendance rate was highest in regional areas (72.3 per cent) followed by remote areas (70.1 per cent) and major cities (66.1 per cent) — the first of the three reporting years that the attendance rate has not been highest in remote areas, reflecting a decrease in the

attendance rate in remote areas from 74.9 per cent in 2013 and in an increase in the attendance rate in non-remote areas (table 3A.35).

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

Nationally in 2014, 92.5 per cent of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children enrolled in a preschool program in the YBFS were attending. In comparison, 96.3 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, 2014^a



^a See box 3.10 and table 3A.37 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *Microdata: Preschool Education, Australia, 2014*, Cat. no. 4240.0.55.003; table 3A.37.

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 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 proportion of Australian Government CCB approved child care services that provide non-standard hours of care, by service type. Definitions of 'standard hours' and 'non-standard hours' are provided in section 3.5.

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.

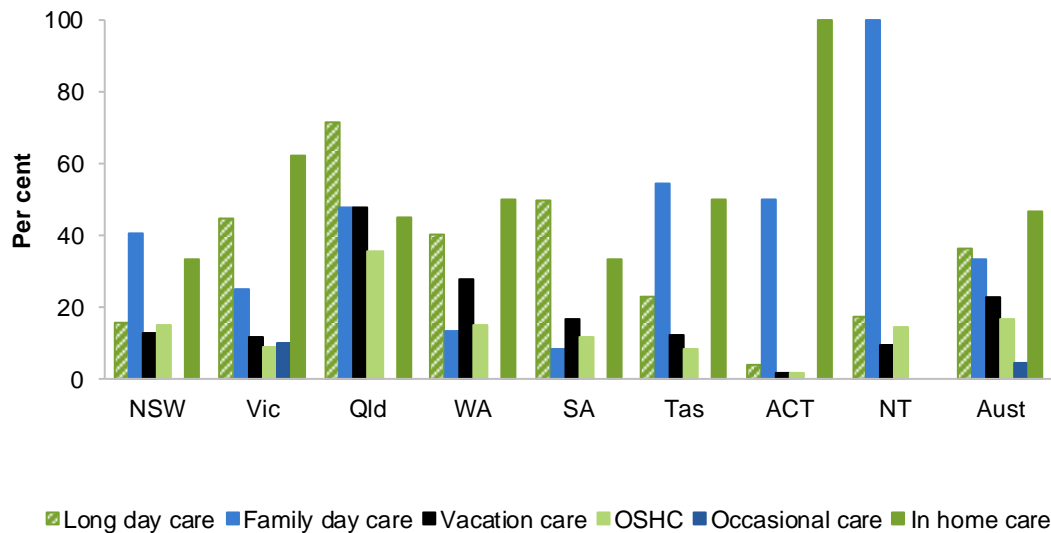
Data reported for this measure are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- complete (subject to caveats) for the current reporting period. All required 2015 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2016.

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. Nationally in 2015, 36.7 per cent of long day care services, 33.7 per cent of family day care services, 23.2 per cent of vacation care services, 16.8 per cent of OSHC services, 4.6 per cent of occasional care services and 47.0 per cent of in home care services provided non-standard hours of care (figure 3.11).

Figure 3.11 **Australian Government CCB approved child care services providing non-standard hours of care, by service type, 2015^{a, b}**



^a NT data for occasional care and in home care are not available. Data for occasional care are zero for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, Tasmania and the ACT. ^b See box 3.11 and table 3A.38 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: Australian Government Department of Education and Training (unpublished); table 3A.38.

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. Measures and data are yet to be identified for ‘service availability’.

Access — 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.

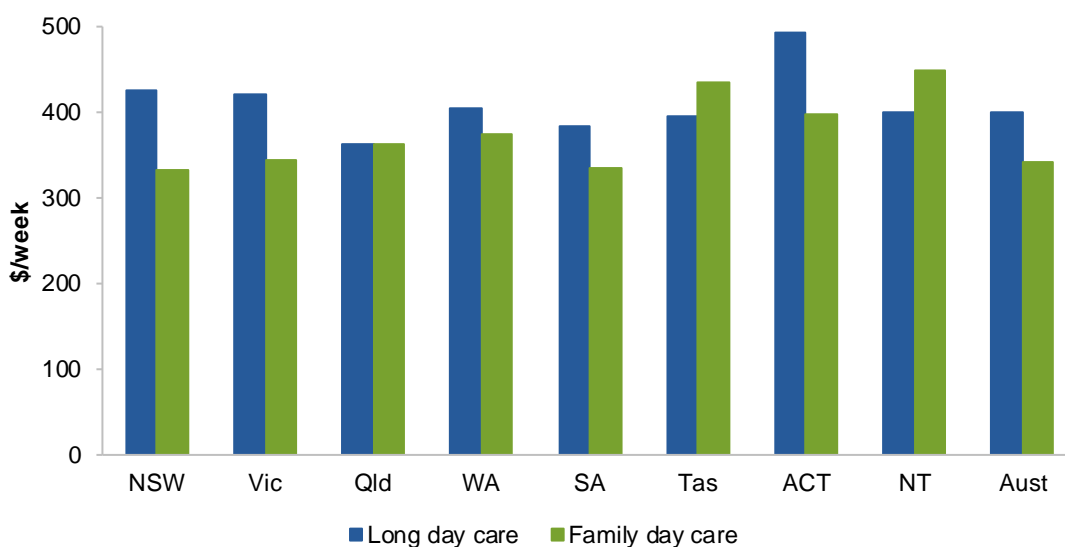
Data reported for this measure are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- complete (subject to caveats) for the current reporting period. All required 2015 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2016.

Nationally, the median weekly cost for 50 hours of care in 2015 was higher for long day care (\$400) than for family day care (\$341) (figure 3.12). The median weekly cost increased by 4.9 per cent in real terms for long day care from 2014 to 2015 and decreased by 0.7 per cent for family day care over the same period (table 3A.39).

Figure 3.12 Median cost of Australian Government CCB approved child care services, by selected service types, 2015^a



^a See box 3.13 and table 3A.39 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: Australian Government Department of Education and Training (unpublished); table 3A.39.

Median weekly costs paid to Australian Government CCB approved long day care services, by remoteness area are presented in table 3A.40. Nationally in 2015, the median weekly cost of long day care in major cities and inner regional areas (\$400) was higher than in outer regional and remote areas (\$373).

Access — 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 hourly cost of a preschool program (after subsidies), per child enrolled aged 4 and 5 years. 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 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 measure 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/2016.

Nationally, the median cost per hour for a preschool program (after subsidies) per child was \$2.20 in 2014, an increase from \$2.14 in 2013 (table 3.11). Preschool is free for children attending a government preschool in WA, SA, Tasmania, the ACT and the NT.

Table 3.11 Median hourly cost of a preschool program (after subsidies), per child enrolled aged 4 and 5 years (2014-15 dollars)^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>
Median cost per hour (\$)									
2013	3.26	2.14	2.24	–	–	–	–	–	2.14
2014	3.60	2.20	1.90	–	–	–	–	–	2.20

^a See box 3.14 and table 3A.41 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *Microdata: Preschool Education, Australia, 2013 and 2014*; Cat. no. 4240.0.55.003; tables 3A.41 and 3A.7.

Additional information on the hourly cost of preschool programs for children by cost range for 2014 is presented in table 3A.43.

Data on the median hourly cost of preschool programs by remoteness area are presented in table 3A.42. Nationally in 2014, the median hourly cost of preschool in major cities was \$2.50 (after subsidies), compared to \$1.70 in regional areas and zero in remote areas.

Quality

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

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 three 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 are counted as early childhood qualified with the following fields of qualification: teaching (early childhood related), teaching (primary), teaching (other) and other early childhood related
- the proportion of teachers delivering preschool programs who are at least three year university trained and early childhood qualified. Teachers are defined using the following worker roles: principal/director/coordinator/teacher-in-charge and group leader/teacher.

At least three year university trained includes: 'Bachelor degree (3 years or equivalent)', 'Bachelor degree (4 years pass and honours)', 'Graduate diploma/certificate and above'.

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 and teachers delivering preschool programs. Data for workers delivering preschool programs 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 and 2014 data are available for all jurisdictions.

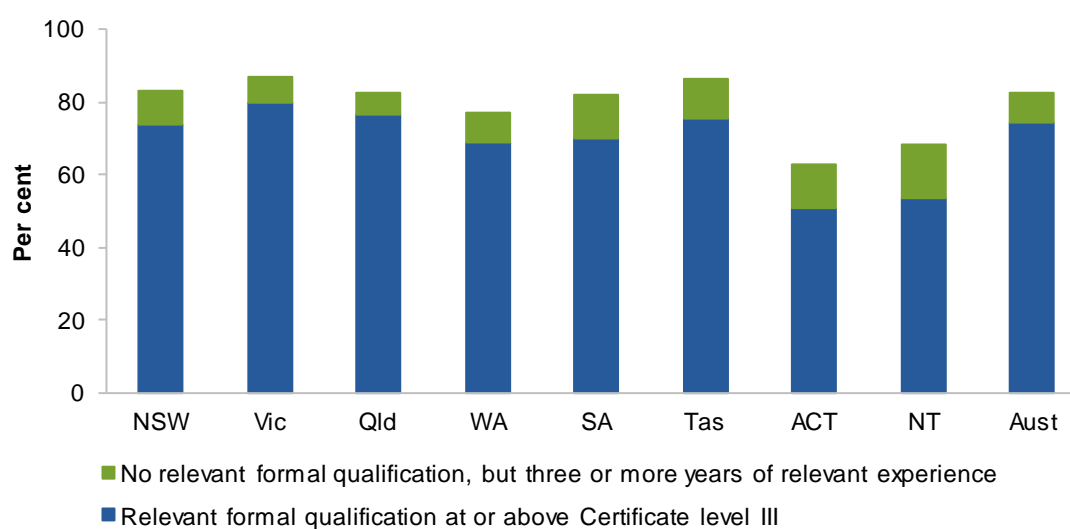
Data quality information for paid primary contact staff employed by Australian Government CCB approved child care services is under development. Data quality information for workers and teachers delivering preschool programs is at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2016.

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 for this measure are from the NECECWC and new data are available every three years. The most recent data for this measure are for 2013. Contextual 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.44.

Nationally in 2013, there were 99 655 paid primary contact staff employed by Australian Government CCB approved child care services (table 3A.45), of whom 82.6 per cent had a relevant formal qualification or three or more years relevant experience. This comprised 74.1 per cent with a relevant formal qualification at or above Certificate level III and 8.5 per cent with no relevant formal qualification, but 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 with relevant qualification or three or more years of experience, 2013^a



^a See box 3.15 and table 3A.45 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: Australian Government Department of Education and Training, *National Early Childhood Education and Care Workforce Census, 2013*; table 3A.45.

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.46). 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.46).

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 (table 3A.47).

Additional contextual data on staff tenure in Australian Government approved child care services are reported in table 3A.48. Additional contextual data on staff numbers, qualifications and in-service training in State and Territory government funded (only) child care services are available in table 3A.49 and 3A.50.

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

Nationally in 2014, there were 43 120 workers delivering preschool programs, of whom 40.5 per cent were at least three year university trained and early childhood qualified (figure 3.14).

Figure 3.14 Proportion of workers delivering preschool programs who are at least three year university trained and early childhood qualified, 2014^a



^a See box 3.15 and table 3A.51 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *Microdata: Preschool Education, Australia, 2014*, Cat. no. 4240.0.55.003; table 3A.51.

Data on workers who are at least early childhood certificate, diploma or advanced diploma level qualified and four year university trained and early childhood qualified are also presented in table 3A.51. Additional contextual data on staff numbers and in-service training in State and Territory funded (only) preschool services are available in tables 3A.49 and 3A.50.

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

Nationally in 2014, there were 18 993 teachers delivering preschool programs, of whom 88.2 per cent had teacher qualifications (i.e. at least three year university trained in field of early childhood) (figure 3.15).

Figure 3.15 **Proportion of teachers delivering preschool programs who are at least three year university trained and early childhood qualified, 2014^a**



^a See box 3.15 and table 3A.52 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *Microdata: Preschool Education, Australia, 2014*, Cat. no. 4240.0.55.003; table 3A.52.

Nationally, the proportion of teachers delivering preschool programs who are four year university trained and early childhood qualified was 61.2 per cent (table 3A.52).

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 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 NQS
- a new rating system to complement the NQS
- a streamlined regulatory system
- ACECQA — the 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: Australian Government Department of Social Services (2015 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 2016 Report.

State and Territory governments monitor and inspect NQF approved and State and Territory government licensed or registered ECEC services. Table 3.12 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 affects comparability and has hindered comparable reporting across jurisdictions for monitoring and inspection.

Table 3.12 State and Territory monitoring and inspection regimes, for NQF approved and State and Territory government licensed or registered ECEC services, 2014-15

<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		na	Risk based	..	1-3 years depending on prior rating	na	Various based on the principle of earned autonomy	Yearly	Annual
Estimated share announced visits ^b	%	33	42	80	31	55	70	75	70
Estimated share unannounced inspections ^c	%	68	58	20	69	45	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 2014-15 ^g	no.	2	1	–	8	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 tables 3A.61 and 3A.62. ^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. **..** Not applicable. **–** Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

Standards — achievement of the NQS

'Achievement of the NQS' 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 NQS**

'Achievement of the NQS' is defined as the proportion of NQF approved services with a quality rating, whose overall rating is Meeting NQS or Exceeding NQS.

Services that receive an overall rating of Meeting NQS can be rated as Meeting NQS in all seven quality areas (see box 3.16 for areas) or have a mix of quality areas rated Meeting NQS and Exceeding NQS.

To determine a rating for each quality area within a service, first 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 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 with quality areas Meeting NQS or Exceeding NQS suggests a high quality of service to children and parents.

Data reported for this measure are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- complete (subject to caveats) for the current reporting period. All required data as at 30 June 2015 are available for all jurisdictions.

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2016.

Source: ACECQA (2013).

Data on the numbers and proportions of NQF approved services with a quality rating by service type are provided in table 3.13. Nationally, 62.7 per cent of NQF approved services had received a quality rating at 30 June 2015. A higher proportion of centre-based care services received a quality rating than family day care services.

Table 3.13 NQF approved services with a quality rating, by service type, 30 June 2015^a

	<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>
<i>NQF approved services with a quality rating</i>										
Centre-based care	no.	3 242	2 725	1 759	356	381	167	219	157	9 006
Family day care	no.	99	143	64	15	3	8	5	4	341
Total	no.	3 341	2 868	1 823	371	384	175	224	161	9 347
<i>NQF approved services</i>										
Centre-based care	no.	4 780	3 616	2 645	1 042	1 115	210	323	213	13 944
Family day care	no.	324	361	145	62	38	12	18	6	966
Total	no.	5 104	3 977	2 790	1 104	1 153	222	341	219	14 910
<i>NQF approved services with a quality rating</i>										
Centre-based care	%	67.8	75.4	66.5	34.2	34.2	79.5	67.8	73.7	64.6
Family day care	%	30.6	39.6	44.1	24.2	7.9	66.7	27.8	66.7	35.3
Total	%	65.5	72.1	65.3	33.6	33.3	78.8	65.7	73.5	62.7

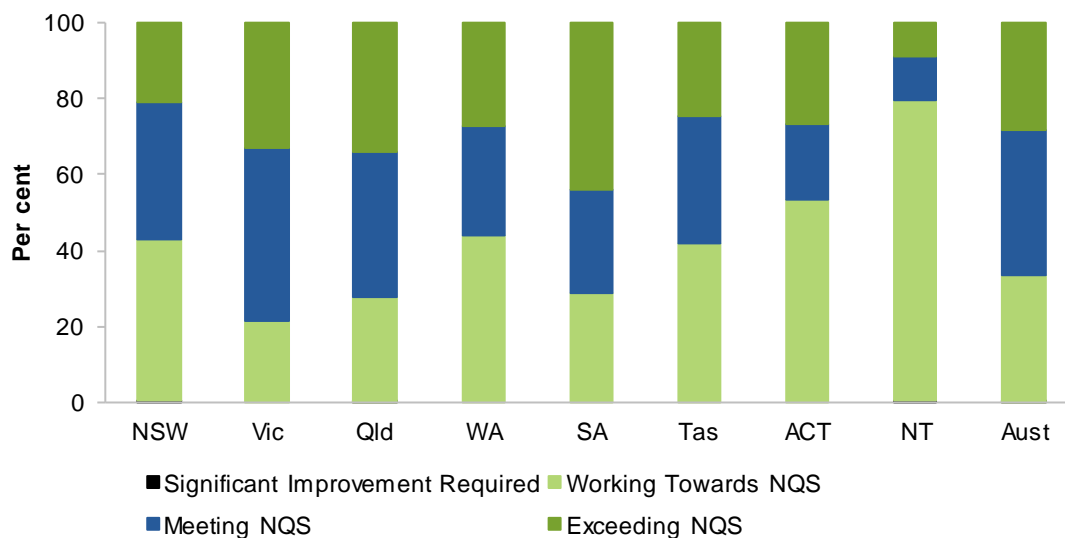
^a See box 3.18 and table 3A.53 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: ACECQA (2015 and unpublished) *NQF Snapshot Q2 2015*; table 3A.53.

Proportion of NQF approved services with a quality rating, whose overall rating is Meeting NQS or Exceeding NQS

Nationally at 30 June 2015, of the 62.7 per cent of NQF approved services that received a quality rating, 66.5 per cent met or exceeded the NQS overall (38.2 per cent met, 28.3 per cent exceeded) (figure 3.16).

Figure 3.16 Proportion of NQF approved services with a quality rating, by overall quality rating level, 30 June 2015^{a, b}



^a The percentages for Significant Improvement Required are zero for Victoria, WA, SA, Tasmania and the ACT, 0.2 per cent for NSW and 0.1 per cent for Queensland and Australia. ^b See box 3.18 and table 3A.53 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: ACECQA (2015) *NQF Snapshot Q2 2015*; table 3A.53.

As all seven quality areas have to have at least met the NQS for the service to receive an overall rating of having met the NQS, data are also reported by individual quality area to show differences between areas that may affect the overall rating.

Nationally at 30 June 2015, the proportion of NQF approved services with a rating level who met or exceeded the NQS was highest for quality areas 4 (staffing arrangements – 91.2 per cent), 5 (relationships with children – 90.4 per cent) and 6 (partnerships with families and communities – 89.0 per cent). The quality area with the lowest proportion of services having met or exceeded the NQS was quality area 1 (educational program and practice – 75.1 per cent) (tables 3A.54–60).

Standards — substantiated breaches arising from complaints

‘Substantiated breaches arising from complaints’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to ensure that 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 per 100 NQF approved services, 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.

In this report, a substantiated breach arising from a complaint is an expression of concern about an ECEC service, made to the regulatory authority, which constitutes a failure by the service to abide by the State or Territory legislation, regulations or conditions. This concern is investigated and subsequently considered to have substance by the regulatory body.

Breaches data need to be interpreted with care, because:

- one complaint can lead to, or be linked to, 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 measure are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions but a break in series means that data for 2014-15 are not comparable to data for 2013-14 (in the previous Report)
- complete for the current reporting period. All required 2014-15 data were available.

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. The data for this indicator are from the National Quality Agenda Information Technology System (NQAITS) for services approved under the NQF.

Nationally in 2014-15, there were 13 substantiated breaches arising from complaints per 100 NQF approved services (table 3.14). Breaches by service type are available in table 3A.61.

Table 3.14 Substantiated breaches arising from complaints per 100 NQF approved services, 2014-15^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>
No.	23	9	9	11	5	–	8	5	13

^a See box 3.19 and table 3A.61 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: ACECQA and State and Territory governments (unpublished) NQAITS; table 3A.61.

Additional data on the proportion of substantiated breaches against which action was taken are provided in table 3A.61. Nationally in 2014-15, action was taken against 65.7 per cent of substantiated breaches arising from complaints.

Data are also available on substantiated breaches arising from complaints in State and Territory government licensed or registered services in table 3A.62.

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 measure are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- complete (subject to caveats) for the current reporting period. All required 2013-14 data are available for all jurisdictions.

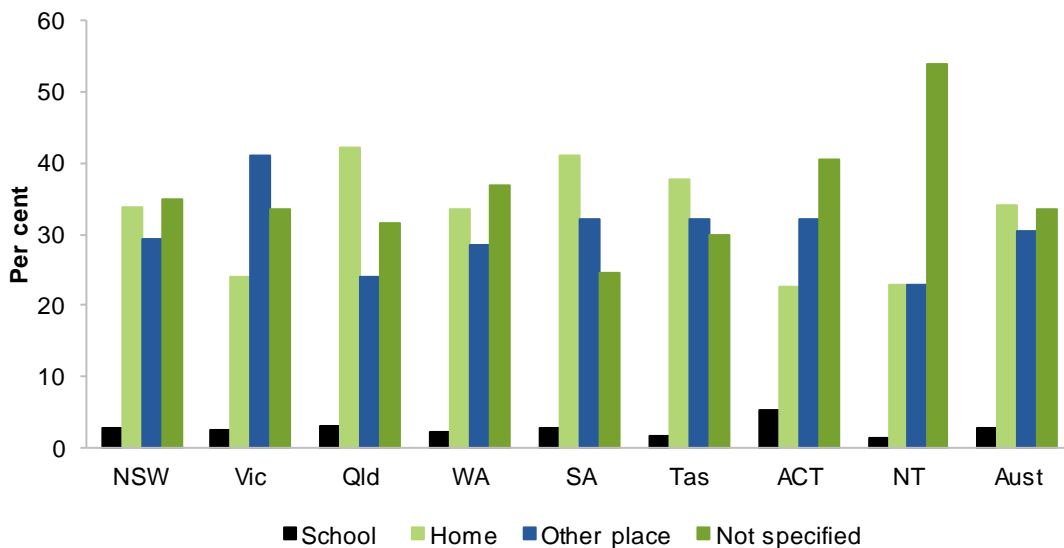
Data quality information for this indicator is under development.

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 2013-14, of the 36 835 injuries to children aged 0–4 years that resulted in a hospital admission, 2.6 per cent were reported as occurring at ‘school’ — a similar proportion to previous years (table 3A.63 and figure 3.17). The largest proportion were reported as occurring at home (34.0 per cent), reflecting that children in this age group spend the majority of their time in the home and about half do not attend formal care. For boys and girls, falls were the most common cause of hospitals separations at ‘school’, followed by exposure to mechanical forces (AIHW unpublished).

Figure 3.17 Hospital separations for external causes of injury for children aged 0–4 years, proportion by place of occurrence, 2013-14^a



^a See box 3.20 and table 3A.63 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) *Australian Hospital Statistics 2013-14*; table 3A.63.

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 combined Australian Government 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 contain an estimate of user cost of capital.

Data reported for this measure 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 2014-15 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2016.

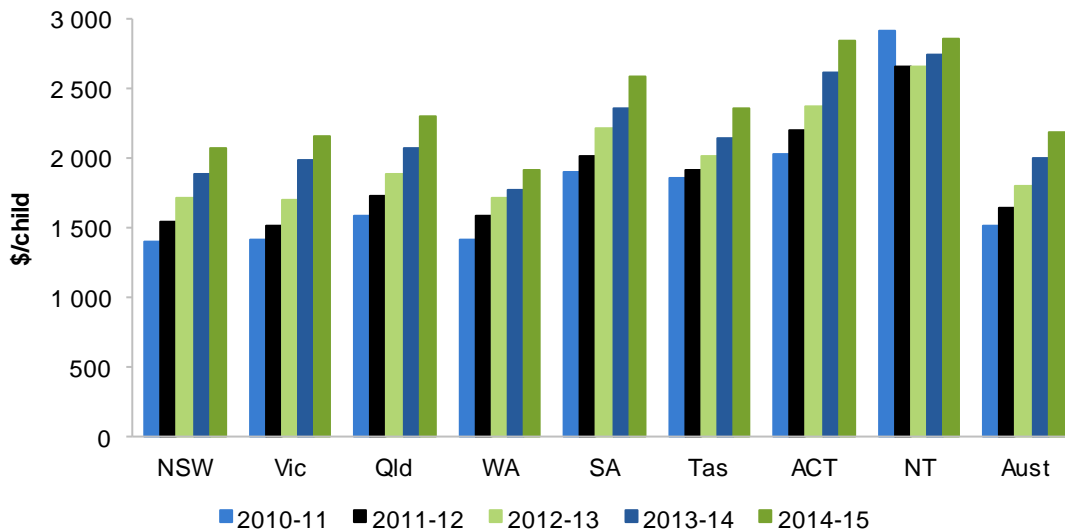
Nationally in 2014-15, Australian Government recurrent expenditure was \$1824 per child, increasing from \$1244 in 2010-11 (table 3A.64). Australian Government real recurrent

expenditure on child care per child has increased each year in the past ten years, except from 2008-09 to 2009-10 (table 3A.64).

Data were supplied by all State and Territory governments on their expenditure for ECEC (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 2014-15, State and Territory government recurrent expenditure was \$365 per child, increasing from \$275 in 2010-11 (table 3A.65).

Figure 3.18 shows the combined real recurrent expenditure on ECEC from both the Australian Government and the State and Territory governments per child in the community aged 0–12 years in 2014-15. Nationally, the combined recurrent expenditure on ECEC per child was \$2188 in 2014-15, an increase of \$670 since 2010-11 (figure 3.18).

Figure 3.18 Total government real recurrent expenditure on ECEC per child aged 0–12 years^a



^a See box 3.21 and table 3A.66 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: Australian Government Department of Education and Training (unpublished); State and Territory governments (unpublished); ABS (unpublished) *Australian Demographic Statistics, Dec 2014 (and previous editions)*, Cat. no. 3101.0; tables 3A.66 and 3A.77.

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.

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 unit costs 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 measure are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- complete (subject to caveats) for the current reporting period. All required 2014-15 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2016.

Nationally in 2014-15, Australian Government recurrent expenditure per child attending CCB approved child care services was \$5951 (table 3A.67).

Outcomes

Outcomes are the impact of services on the status of an individual or group (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 by two measures:

- 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 mainly work-related reason for currently requiring additional care includes the categories 'work', 'looking for work' and 'work-related study or training'.

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. Expressed need for additional formal child care does not necessarily indicate whether the current additional need has been met or will be met. The data do not identify the likelihood that a parent will take steps to access the care or preschool they require, or place their child in this care or preschool. Various factors including cost, location and the perceived suitability or quality of the service will have an influence on whether parents take these steps.

- The proportion of people aged 15 years and over not in the labour force due to caring for children, by child care service related reasons

A relatively small or decreasing proportion of people not in the labour force due to caring for children who report the main reason for not being in the labour force as child care service related may indicate that services are meeting the needs of families. However, there are a number of factors which affect the labour force participation decisions of people responsible for caring for children, of which child care service related reasons are only some. Also, due to the subjective nature of self-reporting, care should be taken when interpreting the data, particularly for child care service related reasons.

Data for these measures include 95 per cent confidence intervals (in the form of error bars in figures and percentages in tables).

Data reported for these measures 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/2016.

Proportion of children aged 0–12 years in families for whom additional formal child care was currently required for work-related reasons

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

Box 3.24 ABS Childhood Education and Care Survey

The *Childhood Education and Care Survey* (CEaCS) is a three-yearly survey, most recently conducted in June 2014. The CEaCS collects a range of information on children aged 0–12 years and their families living in a sample of private dwellings.

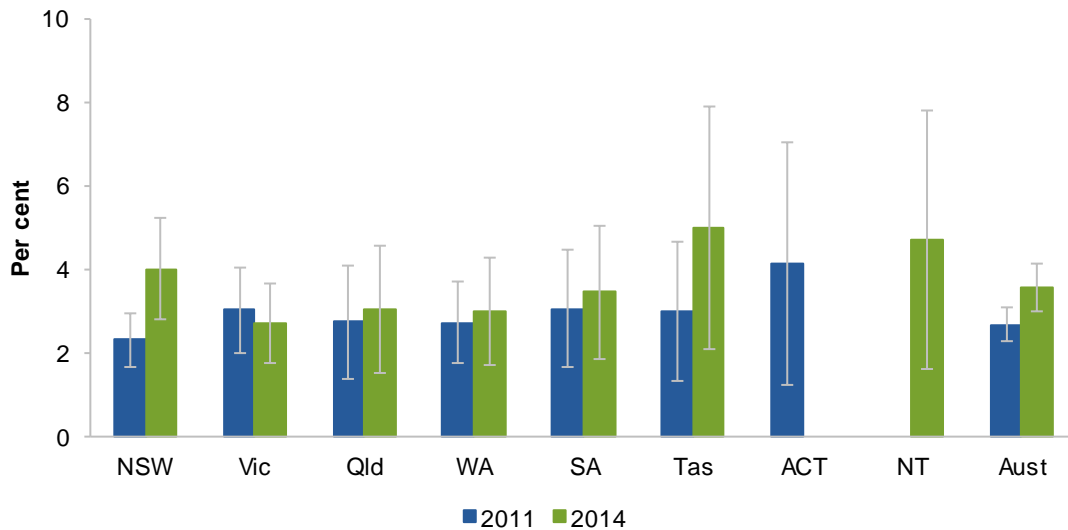
Estimates from the surveys are subject to sampling variability. Estimates for the smaller jurisdictions are based on small sample sizes and are subject to higher sampling error, in particular data for Tasmania, the ACT and the NT. Aggregated survey data also need to be interpreted with care, because 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. To ensure that parents are referring to a preschool program, state-specific wording is used in the questionnaire to reflect the common terminology for preschool, the questions are restricted to children aged 3 to 6 years, and parents are asked to state the name of the preschool their child attended.

Source: ABS (2015b).

Nationally in 2014, 3.6 per cent of 0–12 year old children currently required additional formal child care due mainly to a work-related reason of the family. This is a small increase from 2.7 per cent in 2011, but overall indicates that the majority of families with children aged 0–12 years do not require additional formal child care for work-related reasons (figure 3.19). The proportion should not be interpreted as ‘unmet demand’ because families responding that they currently require additional child care does not indicate whether they have accessed, or would take steps to access, the additional care they say they require –the required care may be accessible, but they may choose not to use it.

Figure 3.19 **Proportion of children aged 0–12 years for whom additional formal child care was currently required for mainly work-related reasons^{a, b}**



^a 2014 data for the ACT and 2011 data for the NT are not published due to small numbers, but are included in the Australian total. ^b See box 3.23 and table 3A.69 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *Microdata: Childhood Education and Care, Australia, June 2011 and 2014*, Cat. no. 4402.0.55.001; table 3A.69.

Proportion of people aged 15 years and over not in the labour force due to caring for children, by child care service related reasons

There are a number of factors which affect the labour force participation decisions of people responsible for caring for children, of which child care service related reasons are only some. Data from this survey provide the self-reported main reason respondents state when asked why they are not in the labour force due to caring for children.

Nationally in 2014, 280 300 people aged 15 years and over reported that they were not in the labour force due to caring for children (table 3A.70). Of these people, around half reported that a child care service related reason was why they were not in the labour force. The most common child care service related reason was cost of child care (30.8 per cent) (table 3.15). The remaining half of respondents reported a non-service related reason. In particular, 33.2 per cent said the main reason was they prefer to look after the children and 17.8 per cent reported that the children were too young or too old (table 3A.70).

Table 3.15 Proportion of persons aged 15 years and over not in the labour force due to caring for children, by child care service related reasons (per cent), 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>
Cost or too expensive	28.0 ± 5.9	32.2 ± 5.9	32.0 ± 10.7	30.3 ± 7.6	38.8 ± 12.2	35.1 ± 13.1	22.5 ± 21.9	39.4 ± 13.0	30.8 ± 3.4
No child care in locality	5.7 ± 3.6	3.0 ± 2.5	3.9 ± 5.0	4.5 ± 4.2	5.0 ± 6.0	np	–	np	4.4 ± 1.9
No child care available at all	2.5 ± 2.5	3.4 ± 2.6	4.9 ± 5.9	np	–	np	–	np	3.0 ± 1.6
Booked out or no places at all	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	1.8 ± 1.3
Quality of child care unsuitable	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	1.1 ± 1.0
Other child care reasons	7.9 ± 4.1	7.1 ± 3.7	12.4 ± 8.3	4.8 ± 4.3	5.0 ± 6.0	np	np	–	7.9 ± 2.4
Total child care reasons	46.9 ± 6.0	49.4 ± 6.0	54.8 ± 10.5	44.1 ± 7.8	52.5 ± 11.9	na	na	60.6 ± 12.9	49.0 ± 3.6

^a See box 3.23 and table 3A.70 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. **na** Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero. **np** Not published.

Source: Derived from ABS (2015) *Persons Not in the Labour Force, Underemployed Workers and Job Search Experience, Australia, February 2014*, Cat. no. 6226.0.55.001; table 3A.70.

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 or preschool and parents wished for them to attend more, as well as children who did not attend any formal child care or preschool and parents wished for them to attend.

An increasing proportion of children with expressed need for additional ECEC may suggest that additional service availability will be required in the future.

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 does not necessarily indicate whether the current additional need has been met or will be met. The data do not identify the likelihood that a parent will take steps to access the care or preschool they require, or place their child in this care or preschool. Various factors including cost, location and the perceived suitability or quality of the service will have an influence on whether parents take these steps.

Data for this measure include 95 per cent confidence intervals (in the form of error bars in figures).

Data reported for this measure are:

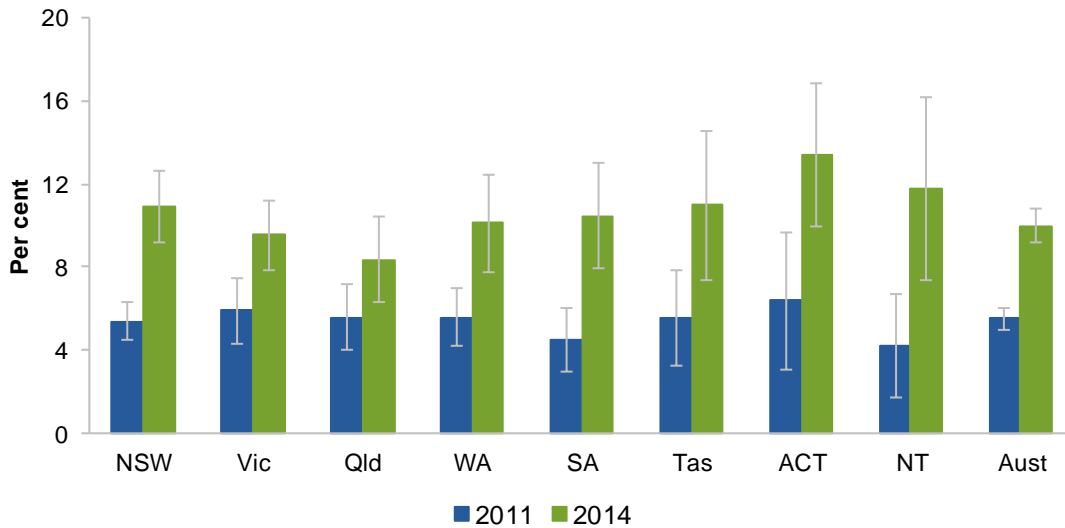
- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- complete (subject to caveats) for the current reporting period. All required 2014 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2016.

Nationally in 2014, additional formal child care or preschool was currently required for 10.0 per cent of 0–12 year olds. This is an increase from 5.5 per cent in 2011 (figure 3.20).

In 2014, the 10.0 per cent of 0–12 year olds for whom additional formal child care or preschool was currently required comprised 5.6 per cent that used formal child care or preschool in the last week, 2.3 per cent that used only informal child care, and 3.1 per cent that did not use any child care or preschool (table 3A.71). This table also provides data on additional formal child care or preschool currently required for 0–5 year olds, and their current use of care or preschool.

Figure 3.20 **Proportion of children aged 0–12 years who currently required additional formal child care or preschool^a**



^a See box 3.25 and table 3A.71 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *Microdata: Childhood Education and Care, Australia, June 2011 and 2014*, Cat. no. 4402.0.55.001; table 3A.71.

Data reporting the main reason for currently requiring additional formal child care or preschool in 2011 and 2014 are included in table 3A.72. This table also provides information on whether additional child care or preschool currently required was available upon application and whether would use it if it became available within the next four weeks.

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 long day care and family day care 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, \$155 000, \$175 000, \$195 000 and \$215 000. This proportion is reported for families with one child attending 50 hours (full time) long day care or family day care per week and for families with one child attending 30 hours per week long day care or family day care.

The data on a 50 hour basis do not necessarily reflect the reality for a large proportion of families who use less than 50 hours of child care per week. In the March quarter 2015 the national average for long day care was 27.9 hours attendance per week per child and 30.9 hours for family day care (see table 3A.23). Nationally in the March quarter 2015, only 7.9 per cent of children attended long day care for 50 hours or more and 10.3 per cent attended 50 hours or more family day care (Australian Government Department of Education and Training unpublished). As 30 hours of child care per week more closely reflects the average use per week than 50 hours, the analysis on the basis of 30 hours of care may provide a more meaningful measure of out-of-pocket costs currently faced by families.

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. Families who use more care per week (i.e. 50 hours rather than 30 hours) are expected to face higher out-of-pocket costs.

Care needs to be exercised when interpreting results, because a variety of factors (for example, rates, rental costs and localised costs of living) can influence child care costs. Also, data reflect particular scenarios of child care use and family income level so do not reflect out-of-pocket costs by families with different levels of income or care usage.

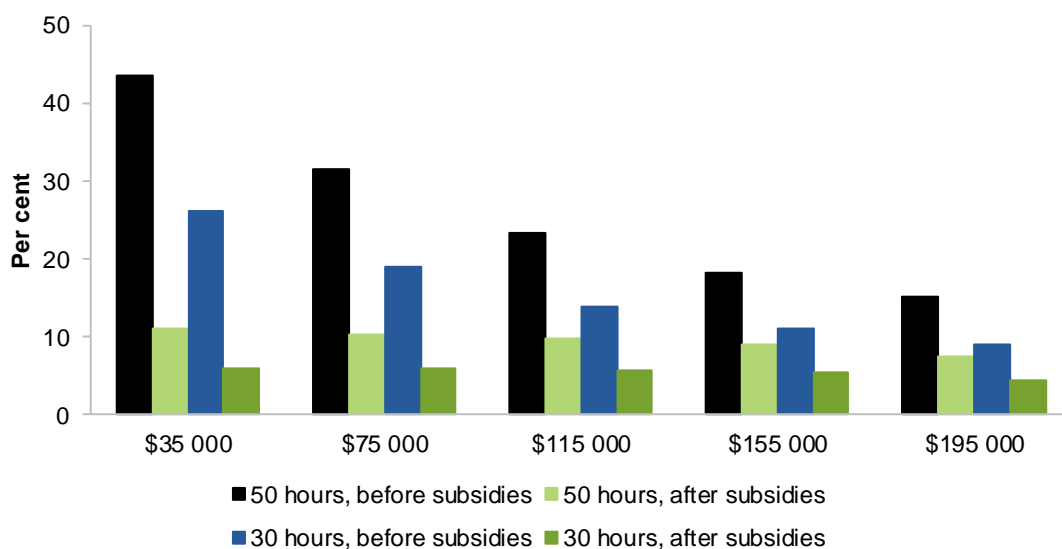
Data reported for this measure are:

- comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time
- complete (subject to caveats) for the current reporting period. All required 2015 data are available for all jurisdictions.

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2016.

Nationally for both 50 and 30 hours of long day care, there was less variation in out-of-pocket costs across selected income bands after subsidies than before subsidies were taken into account. For the income levels presented in figure 3.21, the out-of-pocket costs after subsidies in 2015 were between 7.6 and 11.1 per cent of weekly disposable income for 50 hours and 4.5 and 6.0 per cent for 30 hours of long day care.

Figure 3.21 Out-of-pocket costs of Australian Government CCB approved child care for families with one child in 50 and 30 hours long day care, as a proportion of weekly disposable income, by gross annual family income, Australia, 2015^a

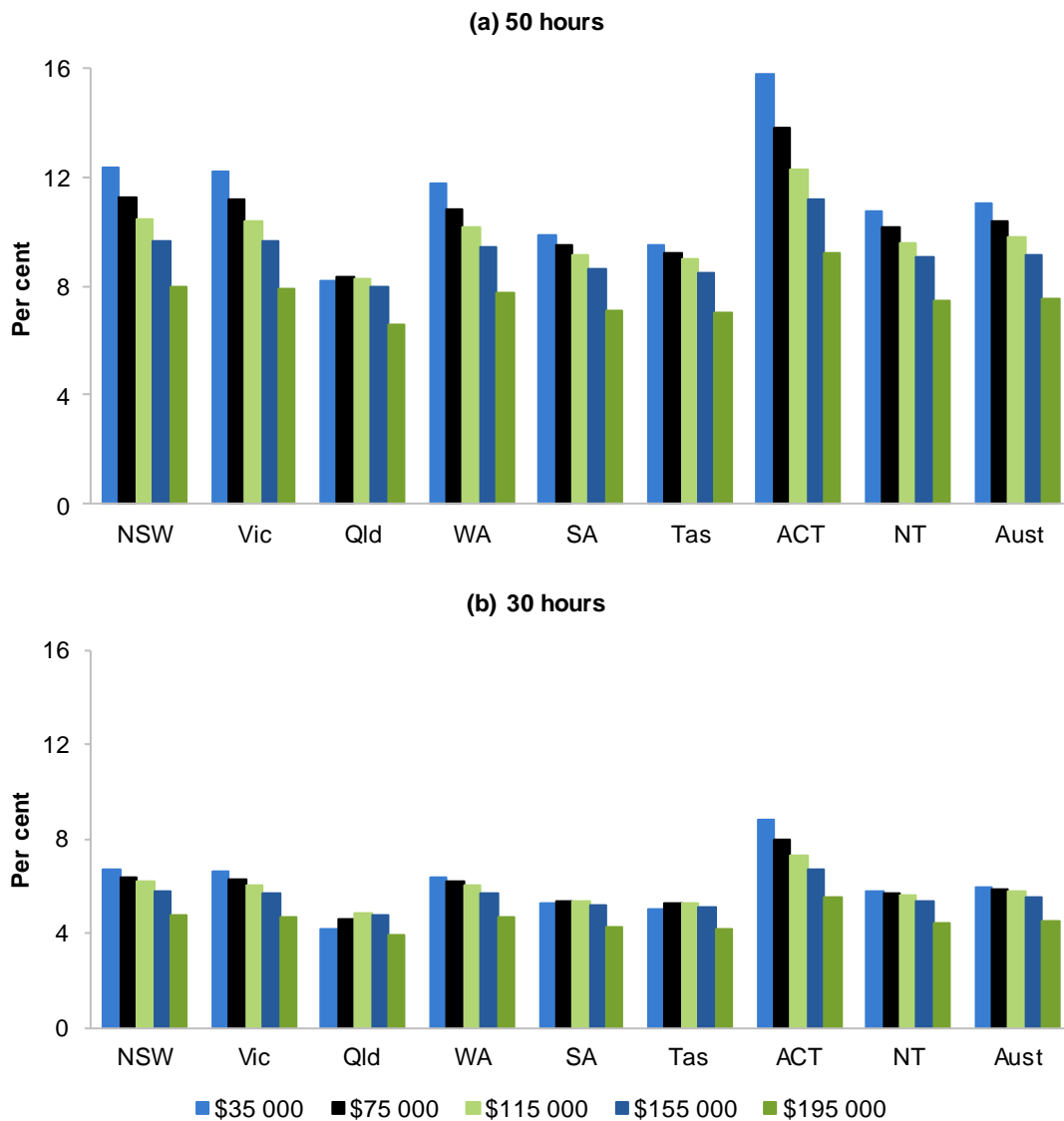


^a See box 3.26 and tables 3A.73 and 3A.75 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: Australian Government Department of Education and Training (unpublished); tables 3A.73 and 3A.75.

In 2015, for the selected income levels presented in figure 3.22, the out-of-pocket costs after subsidies for families with one child in 50 hours long day care varied across states and territories from 6.6 to 15.8 per cent of weekly disposable income. In comparison, the out-of-pocket costs for 30 hours of long day care varied across states and territories from 3.9 to 8.8 per cent (figure 3.22).

Figure 3.22 **Out-of-pocket costs for one child in 50 and 30 hours Australian Government CCB approved long day care (after subsidies), as a proportion of weekly disposable income, by gross annual family income, 2015^a**



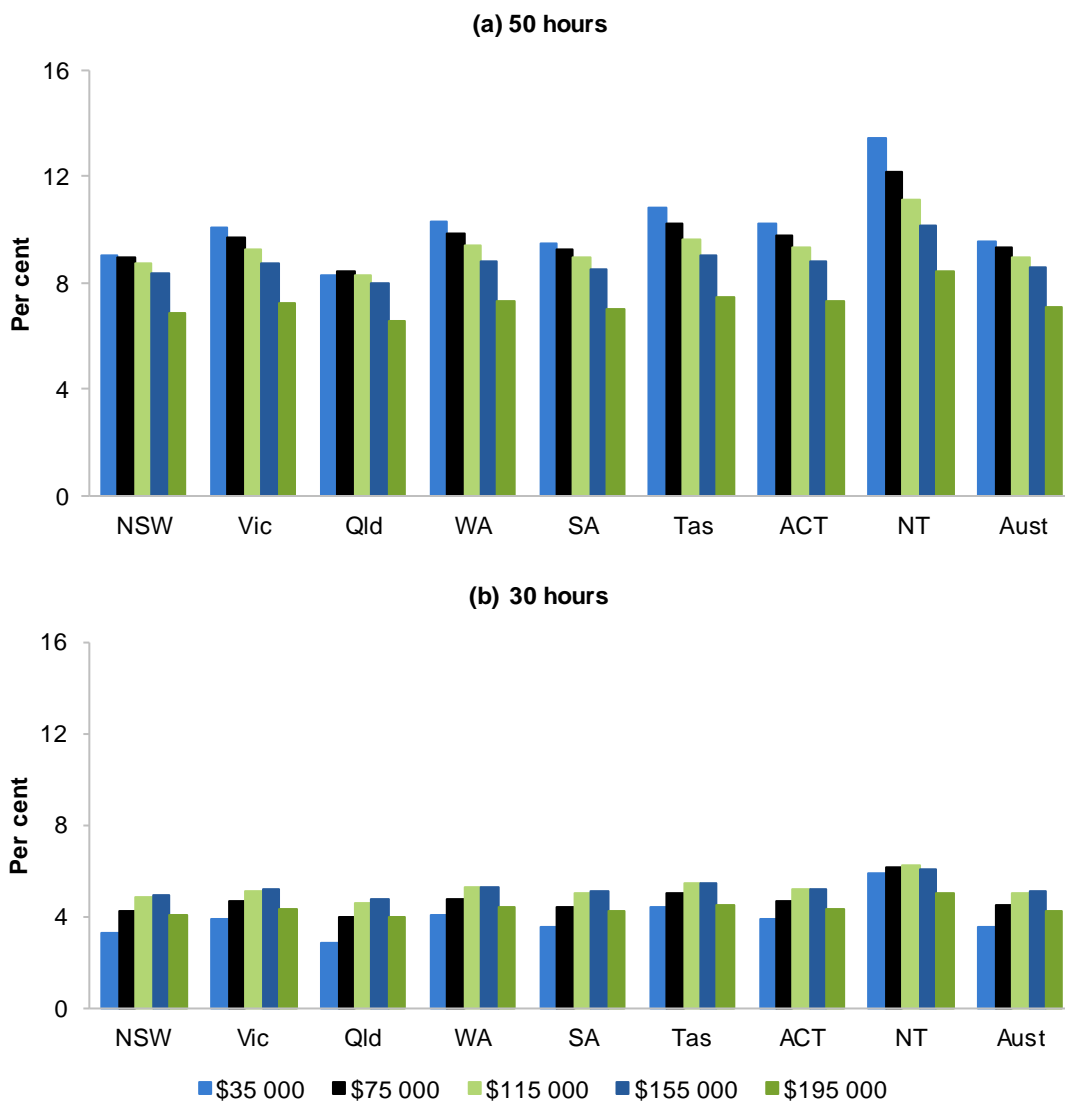
^a See box 3.26 and tables 3A.73 and 3A.75 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: Australian Government Department of Education and Training (unpublished); tables 3A.73 and 3A.75.

Nationally, the out-of-pocket costs after subsidies for family day care in 2015 were between 7.1 and 9.6 per cent of weekly disposable income for 50 hours and 3.6 and 5.1 per cent for 30 hours family day care (figure 3.23). In 2015, for the selected income levels presented in figure 3.23, the out-of-pocket costs (after subsidies) for families with one child in 50 hours family day care varied across states and territories from 6.6 to 13.5 per cent of

weekly disposable income, and for families with one child in 30 hours of family day care varied from 2.8 to 6.3 per cent.

Figure 3.23 Out-of-pocket costs for one child in 50 and 30 hours Australian Government CCB approved family day care (after subsidies), as a proportion of weekly disposable income, by gross annual family income, 2015^a



^a See box 3.26 and tables 3A.74 and 3A.76 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: Australian Government Department of Education and Training (unpublished); tables 3A.74 and 3A.76.

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 with ECEC experience who are developmentally vulnerable on one or more domains of the Australian Early Development Census (AEDC).

Developmental vulnerability is an outcome reported by the AEDC. In 2009, when the AEDC was first completed nationally, a series of cut-off scores was established for each of the five domains. Children falling below the 10th percentile were considered ‘developmentally vulnerable’. These domains are: language and cognitive skills; physical health and wellbeing; social competence; emotional maturity and communications skills and general knowledge.

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 measure 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/2016.

This indicator uses data from the AEDC 2012. Box 3.28 contains information on the AEDC.

Box 3.28 Australian Early Development Census

The 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.

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.

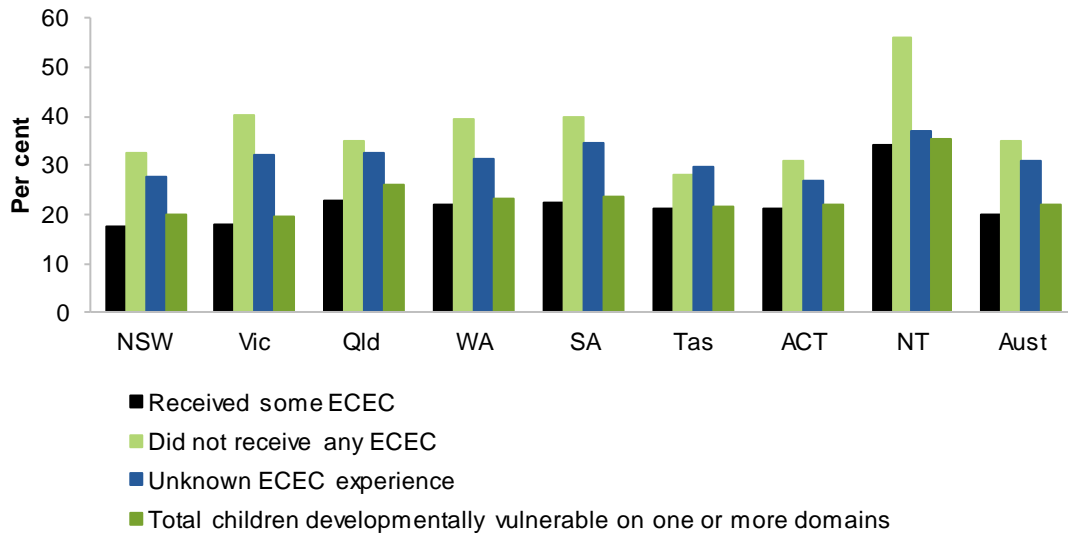
The Child care, education and training sector overview in this Report includes AEDC data on the proportion of children on track in at least four domains as they entered school in 2012.

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 (2014 and unpublished).

While ECEC experience is just one factor contributing to AEDC results, children who received some ECEC were less likely to be developmentally vulnerable on one or more domains (19.8 per cent nationally), compared to children who did not receive any ECEC (35.1 per cent nationally) (figure 3.24).

Figure 3.24 **Proportion of children developmentally vulnerable on one or more domains of the AEDC by ECEC experience, 2012^a**



^a See box 3.27 and table 3A.77 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: Australian Government Department of Education and Training (unpublished) *Australian Early Development Census 2012*; table 3A.77.

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 LSAC is a longitudinal study on a 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.

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 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 2016 Report.

3.4 Future directions in performance reporting

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.

Data developments in future reports may be influenced by:

- developments under the *National Information Agreement on Early Childhood Education and Care* 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
- developments under the COAG agreed NP NQAECEC development of ongoing national data collections, including the LSAC (box 3.29).

3.5 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	A child care service approved by the Australian Government to receive Child Care Benefit (CCB) on behalf of families.
Child care services	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, other care and in home care.
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 with gross income (excluding Family Tax Benefit) of less than the annual income threshold for 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.
Family day care	Services providing small group early childhood education and care for children in the home environment of a registered carer. Family day care is primarily aimed at 0–5 year olds, but primary school children may also receive the service before and after school, and during school holidays. Staff 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 education and care provided by a person other than the child's parent or guardian, usually outside of the child's home — includes, long day care, family day care, OSHC, vacation care, occasional care (excluding babysitting) , other care 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.
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	Education and care service 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	Services aimed primarily at 0–5 year olds that are provided in a centre, usually by a mix of qualified and other staff. Educational, care and recreational programs are provided based on the developmental needs, interests and experience of each child. In some jurisdictions, primary school children may also receive care before and after school, and during school vacations. Some long day care centres may also provide preschool and kindergarten services (i.e. a preschool program) and OSHC (see relevant definitions). Long day care services may operate from stand-alone or shared premises, including on school grounds.
Management type	When the concept relates to data reported using the NQAITS: the kind of management structure the service provider has. When the concept relates to data reported using the NECECC (Preschool Education, Australia) (based on the National Minimum Data Set): the type of legal or social entity responsible for managing the delivery of an ECEC service. In both cases the management type categories are: private not for profit – community managed; private not for profit – other organisation, state and territory and local government managed; private for profit; state and territory government schools; independent schools; catholic schools and other. Some services may have a management type of not stated/inadequately described.

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 NQF:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
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 education and care 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>A child care service type in this Report that does not meet any of the other child care service type definitions. It may include 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 may include 3 year old preschool (or kindergarten) services (which do not meet the preschool service definition because they are not delivered by a qualified teacher), mobile services, playschools and nannies. Usage of other care services is reported only for State and Territory government funded services (i.e. non-CCB approved services).</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 (OSHC)	<p>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.</p>

Preschool program	<p>A preschool program is a structured, play-based learning program, delivered by a 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 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>
Primary contact staff	<p>Staff whose primary function is to provide child care and/or preschool services to children.</p>
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	<p>Actual expenditure adjusted for changes in prices. Adjustments were made using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure price deflator and expressed in terms of final year prices.</p>
Recurrent expenditure	<p>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).</p>
Reference period	<p>The reference period refers to when data are collected during the financial year or point in time.</p>
Regional and remote areas	<p>Regional and remote areas refer to remoteness areas based on the ABS' Australian Statistical Geography Standard. The criteria for remoteness areas are based on the Accessibility/Remoteness Index 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.</p>

Service	A service refers to an individual location or establishment providing an ECEC service or services. 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	<p>Refers to the following categories of ECEC services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • long day care • family day care • OSHC • before/after school care • vacation care • occasional care • in home care (for CCB approved services) • other care (for State and Territory government funded 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	<p>Defined by service type as:</p> <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) • 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) • vacation care — service operates at 7am or later and no later than 6.30pm every day Monday to Friday • OSHC — service opens at 7am or later (before school) and closes at 6.30pm or earlier (after school) 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) • 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) <p>Also see non-standard hours of care definition.</p>
State/Territory government (only) funded	State and Territory government financed services — in particular, services that only receive State and Territory government contributions towards providing a specified service (i.e. excluding services which receive Australian Government funding) .
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.

3.6 List of attachment tables

Attachment tables are identified in references throughout this chapter by a '3A' prefix (for example, table 3A.1). Attachment tables are available on the website (www.pc.gov.au/rogs/2016).

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3A Early childhood education and care — attachment

Definitions for the indicators and descriptors in this attachment are in section 3.5 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/rogs/2016).

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All jurisdictions data

TABLE 3A.1

Table 3A.1 **Early Childhood Education and Care (ECEC) in Australia, as at 30 June 2015 (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	Preschool	Generally 4 and 5 year olds	Department of Education	Kindergarten	5 by 31 July
Vic (d)	Department of Education and Training	Kindergarten	4 by 30 April	Department of Education and Training	Preparatory (Prep)	5 by 30 April
Qld (e)	Department of Education and Training	Kindergarten	4 by 30 June	Department of Education and Training	Preparatory (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	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 2014 or 2015. 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) NSW subsidises early access to community preschool for 3 year old Aboriginal children and 3 year old children from low income families. 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.
- (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.

Table 3A.1 Early Childhood Education and Care (ECEC) in Australia, as at 30 June 2015 (a)

- (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) SA provides early access to Department funded preschool for children who are Aboriginal or under the Guardianship of the Minister after their 3rd birthday. The compulsory school starting age in SA is 6 years at the oldest.
- (g) In the ACT, private preschools are monitored and assessed by the ACT Community Services Directorate.
- (h) NT provides early access to preschool for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children living in remote areas if they turn 3 by 30 June of the year they are enrolled. Children turning 4 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.

Source: State and Territory governments unpublished.

TABLE 3A.2

Table 3A.2 Estimated resident population (ERP), children aged 12 years and younger, 31 December ('000) (a)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
New South Wales										
less than 1 year	89.4	91.7	95.2	97.2	97.5	95.4	93.6	95.4	101.0	93.0
1 to less than 2 years	85.9	88.0	92.1	94.5	95.7	96.2	95.4	94.2	97.5	96.5
2 to less than 3 years	85.4	86.1	88.6	92.3	94.2	95.1	95.7	95.8	97.4	99.8
3 to less than 4 years	85.1	85.6	86.7	89.5	92.6	94.0	94.9	96.1	96.6	98.2
4 to less than 5 years	85.7	85.4	86.2	87.6	90.5	93.0	94.1	95.4	96.9	97.5
5 to less than 6 years	87.1	86.0	85.9	87.0	88.5	91.4	93.4	94.6	96.2	97.7
6 to 12 years old	619.4	618.0	616.0	615.5	616.6	619.4	625.2	632.1	640.8	651.5
Total 0–12 years	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	1 234.2
Victoria										
less than 1 year	63.3	66.6	69.5	70.4	71.4	70.9	70.5	75.9	74.4	73.1
1 to less than 2 years	62.1	63.6	67.0	69.2	70.1	70.8	71.1	72.6	76.5	76.4
2 to less than 3 years	61.8	62.7	64.6	67.8	69.5	70.3	71.4	71.9	73.9	77.1
3 to less than 4 years	61.5	62.4	63.5	65.7	68.5	69.8	70.8	72.1	72.8	74.7
4 to less than 5 years	61.9	62.2	63.2	64.6	66.8	69.1	70.3	71.6	73.2	73.7
5 to less than 6 years	62.5	62.5	62.8	64.1	65.5	67.6	69.8	71.2	72.6	74.1
6 to 12 years old	452.9	452.7	452.0	452.6	454.6	457.6	463.8	471.7	481.4	491.8
Total 0–12 years	826.0	832.8	842.6	854.4	866.4	876.2	887.8	906.9	924.8	941.0
Queensland										
less than 1 year	52.9	55.3	59.2	61.4	61.2	59.8	60.9	62.3	63.1	62.8
1 to less than 2 years	51.9	54.2	57.3	60.1	61.5	61.4	61.0	61.7	63.6	63.3
2 to less than 3 years	51.2	53.1	55.8	58.6	60.5	61.3	61.9	62.1	63.2	64.5
3 to less than 4 years	51.6	52.4	54.6	57.4	59.5	60.6	62.0	63.0	62.8	63.7
4 to less than 5 years	52.9	52.7	53.7	56.1	58.6	60.2	61.3	63.1	63.7	63.4
5 to less than 6 years	53.4	54.0	54.0	55.1	57.3	59.7	61.2	62.4	63.8	64.3

TABLE 3A.2

Table 3A.2 Estimated resident population (ERP), children aged 12 years and younger, 31 December ('000) (a)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
6 to 12 years old	384.3	387.7	392.3	396.8	400.5	405.0	412.7	421.5	428.9	436.1
Total 0–12 years	698.1	709.4	726.7	745.5	759.1	767.9	781.1	795.9	809.1	818.1
Western Australia										
less than 1 year	26.0	27.8	29.5	30.3	30.7	30.7	31.8	33.6	34.5	34.8
1 to less than 2 years	25.5	26.6	28.6	30.3	30.7	31.1	31.8	33.1	34.4	34.8
2 to less than 3 years	25.3	26.1	27.4	29.5	30.6	31.0	31.7	32.9	33.8	34.7
3 to less than 4 years	25.4	26.0	26.9	28.5	30.0	31.0	31.7	32.8	33.6	34.1
4 to less than 5 years	25.9	26.1	26.7	27.8	29.2	30.6	31.7	32.7	33.6	33.9
5 to less than 6 years	26.3	26.5	26.7	27.6	28.5	29.9	31.4	32.7	33.6	33.9
6 to 12 years old	193.3	194.8	196.3	199.1	201.0	203.8	208.7	214.8	221.3	226.1
Total 0–12 years	347.7	354.0	362.1	373.1	380.8	388.1	398.9	412.5	424.7	432.4
South Australia										
less than 1 year	17.7	18.3	19.3	19.7	19.7	19.4	19.6	20.2	20.3	20.2
1 to less than 2 years	17.6	17.9	18.6	19.3	19.6	19.6	19.5	19.9	20.0	20.3
2 to less than 3 years	17.7	17.8	18.2	18.8	19.3	19.6	19.7	19.6	20.0	20.5
3 to less than 4 years	17.8	17.9	18.1	18.4	19.1	19.4	19.7	19.9	19.8	20.1
4 to less than 5 years	18.0	18.0	18.1	18.3	18.8	19.3	19.6	19.9	20.1	20.0
5 to less than 6 years	18.4	18.3	18.2	18.3	18.6	19.1	19.5	19.8	20.1	20.2
6 to 12 years old	136.4	136.2	135.4	134.4	134.0	134.0	134.3	135.0	136.2	137.6
Total 0–12 years	243.6	244.4	246.0	247.3	249.1	250.4	251.9	254.3	256.4	258.9
Tasmania										
less than 1 year	6.3	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.2	6.3	6.2	6.1	5.9
1 to less than 2 years	5.9	6.2	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.4	6.2	6.3	6.2	6.1
2 to less than 3 years	5.8	5.9	6.2	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.2	6.3	6.3
3 to less than 4 years	6.0	5.9	6.0	6.3	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.2	6.3

TABLE 3A.2

Table 3A.2 Estimated resident population (ERP), children aged 12 years and younger, 31 December ('000) (a)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
4 to less than 5 years	6.1	6.0	5.9	6.1	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.4	6.2
5 to less than 6 years	6.3	6.1	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.4
6 to 12 years old	46.5	46.0	45.5	45.1	44.6	44.4	44.1	43.9	44.0	44.3
Total 0–12 years	82.9	82.8	82.8	83.3	83.3	82.9	82.4	81.8	81.7	81.5
Australian Capital Territory										
less than 1 year	4.2	4.5	4.6	4.7	5.0	4.9	4.9	5.3	5.6	5.6
1 to less than 2 years	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.3	5.6
2 to less than 3 years	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.7	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.4
3 to less than 4 years	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.8	5.1	5.2	5.2
4 to less than 5 years	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.9	5.1	5.2
5 to less than 6 years	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.9	5.1
6 to 12 years old	29.5	29.4	29.1	29.0	29.2	29.5	30.1	30.9	31.5	32.1
Total 0–12 years	54.2	54.6	55.2	55.9	57.0	57.9	59.2	61.2	62.8	64.3
Northern Territory										
less than 1 year	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.9	3.9	3.9
1 to less than 2 years	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.8	4.0	3.9
2 to less than 3 years	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.9
3 to less than 4 years	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7
4 to less than 5 years	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7
5 to less than 6 years	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.6
6 to 12 years old	23.5	23.5	23.7	23.9	24.0	23.9	24.1	24.4	24.5	24.5
Total 0–12 years	44.6	44.6	45.2	45.7	46.1	46.0	46.2	46.8	47.2	47.1
Australia (b)										
less than 1 year	263.3	274.6	287.9	294.2	295.8	291.0	291.5	302.8	308.8	299.3
1 to less than 2 years	256.5	264.5	278.3	288.3	292.7	294.3	293.8	296.6	307.6	306.9

TABLE 3A.2

Table 3A.2 **Estimated resident population (ERP), children aged 12 years and younger, 31 December ('000) (a)**

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
2 to less than 3 years	254.7	259.4	268.8	281.8	289.1	292.4	295.5	297.4	303.7	312.3
3 to less than 4 years	255.0	257.7	263.5	274.0	284.6	289.5	294.2	299.0	300.7	306.1
4 to less than 5 years	258.1	257.9	261.5	268.4	278.4	287.0	291.8	297.7	302.6	303.5
5 to less than 6 years	261.7	261.0	261.3	265.8	272.4	282.1	290.0	295.4	301.4	305.4
6 to 12 years old	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	2 044.3
Total 0–12 years	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	3 877.8

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

(b) Includes other territories.

Source: ABS unpublished, *Australian Demographic Statistics, Dec 2014 (and previous editions)*, Cat. no. 3101.0, Canberra.

TABLE 3A.3

Table 3A.3 Total government real expenditure on ECEC (2014-15 dollars) (\$000) (a), (b)

	Aus	State and Territory governments								All	
	Gov	NSW (c)	Vic	Qld (d)	WA (e)	SA	Tas (f)	ACT	NT	Total	govt
2005-06											
Recurrent expenditure (g)	2 476 761	197 699	146 100	240 411	76 796	107 276	28 042	25 551	32 576	854 452	3 331 213
Net capital expenditure	8 536	2 213	16 213	262	2 540	2 784	494	5 692	14	30 212	38 748
Total expenditure	2 485 297	199 913	162 314	240 674	79 335	110 060	28 536	31 243	32 590	884 664	3 369 961
2006-07											
Recurrent expenditure (g)	2 812 431	197 776	161 649	162 536	77 781	116 387	29 026	26 656	34 181	805 992	3 618 423
Net capital expenditure	2 088	–	6 684	7 704	1 741	5 679	253	3 846	560	26 467	28 555
Total expenditure	2 814 519	197 776	168 333	170 240	79 522	122 067	29 279	30 502	34 741	832 459	3 646 978
2007-08											
Recurrent expenditure (g)	3 082 482	195 510	178 238	80 590	82 154	118 963	29 912	28 132	34 080	747 579	3 830 062
Net capital expenditure	9 847	2 217	15 857	6 635	3 139	2 571	310	2 147	238	33 115	42 962
Total expenditure	3 092 330	197 727	194 095	87 225	85 293	121 534	30 222	30 279	34 318	780 694	3 873 023
2008-09											
Recurrent expenditure (g)	4 316 372	208 789	175 712	83 970	135 097	117 482	31 896	28 655	34 284	815 885	5 132 257
Net capital expenditure	1 197	1 692	15 696	4 925	2 709	5 355	233	11 854	158	42 623	43 820
Total expenditure	4 317 569	210 481	191 408	88 896	137 806	122 837	32 128	40 509	34 442	858 508	5 176 077
2009-10											
Recurrent expenditure (g)	4 200 417	239 170	192 413	87 794	165 931	124 757	32 127	29 114	38 593	909 897	5 110 315
Net capital expenditure	36 993	3 150	22 275	23 852	42 827	14 007	190	1 859	5 180	113 338	150 331
Total expenditure	4 237 410	242 319	214 688	111 645	208 758	138 763	32 317	30 973	43 772	1 023 235	5 260 646
2010-11											
Recurrent expenditure (g)	4 544 170	235 844	204 246	109 988	213 195	129 171	35 097	29 206	47 225	1 003 972	5 548 142
Net capital expenditure	5 197	347	46 707	60 118	43 535	4 857	243	986	1 857	158 650	163 848
Total expenditure	4 549 367	236 191	250 953	170 106	256 731	134 028	35 340	30 192	49 082	1 162 622	5 711 989

TABLE 3A.3

Table 3A.3 Total government real expenditure on ECEC (2014-15 dollars) (\$000) (a), (b)

	Aus	State and Territory governments								All	
	Gov	NSW (c)	Vic	Qld (d)	WA (e)	SA	Tas (f)	ACT	NT	Total	govt
2011-12											
Recurrent expenditure (g)	4 953 088	250 865	213 760	144 926	261 343	139 967	40 434	32 395	51 951	1 135 640	6 088 728
Net capital expenditure	31 634	–	42 343	99 037	33 715	4 641	795	10 821	482	191 833	223 467
Total expenditure	4 984 722	250 865	256 102	243 962	295 058	144 607	41 229	43 216	52 432	1 327 473	6 312 195
2012-13											
Recurrent expenditure (g)	5 532 147	260 655	261 132	180 353	282 269	155 302	43 695	34 056	56 143	1 273 604	6 805 751
Net capital expenditure	22 832	–	45 318	45 161	31 964	20 839	151	24 520	2 049	170 001	192 833
Total expenditure	5 554 979	260 655	306 449	225 513	314 233	176 141	43 845	58 575	58 193	1 443 605	6 998 585
2013-14											
Recurrent expenditure (g), (h)	6 319 350	241 065	315 198	209 374	272 211	155 426	46 621	35 762	55 271	1 330 928	7 650 279
Net capital expenditure	19 209	na	22 328	35 283	28 123	15 963	152	12 423	23 148	137 419	156 627
Total expenditure (h)	6 338 559	241 065	337 526	244 657	300 334	171 389	46 772	48 185	78 418	1 468 347	7 806 906
2014-15											
Recurrent expenditure (g)	7 071 255	248 808	326 648	235 610	295 206	166 846	48 717	39 058	53 400	1 414 293	8 485 548
Net capital expenditure	26 015	–	7 648	7 058	18 694	1 939	346	3 911	1 391	40 987	67 002
Total expenditure	7 097 270	248 808	334 296	242 668	313 900	168 784	49 063	42 969	54 791	1 455 279	8 552 549

(a) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2014-15 dollars using the General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE) chain price deflator (2014-15 = 100) (table 3A.77). See table 2A.48 and chapter 2 (section 2.5-6) for more information.

(b) Australian Government data exclude Australian Government financial contributions to the State and Territory governments under the *National Partnership Agreement on Universal Access to Early Childhood Education* (NP UAECE). Funding allocated through the NP UAECE is reported by the State and Territory governments. NP UAECE funding is also separately reported in table 3A.6.

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

TABLE 3A.3

Table 3A.3 **Total government real expenditure on ECEC (2014-15 dollars) (\$000) (a), (b)**

	Aus	State and Territory governments								All	
	Gov	NSW (c)	Vic	Qld (d)	WA (e)	SA	Tas (f)	ACT	NT	Total	govt
(d)	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.										
(e)	Data for WA exclude expenditure on non-government preschools up to and including 2008-09.										
(f)	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.										
(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 departmental 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 and 3A.5.

TABLE 3A.4

Table 3A.4 Australian Government real expenditure on child care services (2014-15 dollars) (\$000) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	<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>
2005-06									
Recurrent expenditure	725 407	496 658	728 447	200 461	184 395	55 408	32 167	43 158	2 476 761
Net capital expenditure	1 744	607	952	712	1 348	170	710	2 290	8 536
Total expenditure	727 151	497 265	729 400	201 173	185 744	55 577	32 877	45 449	2 485 297
2006-07									
Recurrent expenditure (f), (g)	826 953	564 647	822 891	221 722	216 076	66 844	33 492	47 819	2 812 431
Net capital expenditure	81	–	–	–	–	–	–	2 007	2 088
Total expenditure	827 033	564 647	822 891	221 722	216 076	66 844	33 492	49 827	2 814 519
2007-08									
Recurrent expenditure (f), (h), (i), (j)	916 174	630 841	895 734	230 069	233 044	71 727	37 108	54 172	3 082 482
Net capital expenditure	3 311	1 089	2 043	695	807	215	–	1 688	9 847
Total expenditure	919 485	631 930	897 777	230 764	233 851	71 941	37 108	55 860	3 092 330
2008-09									
Recurrent expenditure (f)	1 430 626	939 013	1 121 294	322 272	298 376	93 547	50 622	60 248	4 316 372
Net capital expenditure	294	41	371	38	218	152	–	83	1 197
Total expenditure	1 430 920	939 054	1 121 665	322 310	298 594	93 699	50 622	60 331	4 317 569
2009-10									
Recurrent expenditure	1 286 821	959 664	1 048 753	307 328	336 561	116 936	75 423	68 930	4 200 417
Net capital expenditure	11 665	8 306	9 443	2 704	2 934	934	703	303	36 993
Total expenditure	1 298 487	967 970	1 058 196	310 033	339 495	117 870	76 127	69 233	4 237 410
2010-11									
Recurrent expenditure	1 416 133	1 038 592	1 113 722	333 835	347 943	118 969	88 228	86 748	4 544 170
Net capital expenditure	1 667	1 176	1 295	384	397	128	107	44	5 197
Total expenditure	1 417 800	1 039 769	1 115 017	334 219	348 340	119 097	88 334	86 791	4 549 367
2011-12									

TABLE 3A.4

Table 3A.4 **Australian Government real expenditure on child care services (2014-15 dollars) (\$000) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<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	1 593 575	1 126 594	1 205 701	372 785	368 706	117 225	97 635	70 867	4 953 088
Net capital expenditure	10 178	7 235	7 824	2 390	2 360	736	647	264	31 634
Total expenditure	1 603 753	1 133 829	1 213 525	375 175	371 066	117 961	98 282	71 131	4 984 722
2012-13									
Recurrent expenditure	1 801 193	1 278 591	1 317 720	426 161	408 464	120 901	110 898	68 218	5 532 147
Net capital expenditure	7 355	5 307	5 543	1 772	1 699	493	481	183	22 832
Total expenditure	1 808 548	1 283 898	1 323 263	427 933	410 163	121 395	111 379	68 401	5 554 979
2013-14									
Recurrent expenditure (k)	2 066 953	1 520 113	1 472 221	478 255	451 011	128 358	128 316	74 123	6 319 350
Net capital expenditure	6 236	4 622	4 564	1 464	1 379	387	408	148	19 209
Total expenditure (k)	2 073 189	1 524 735	1 476 785	479 718	452 390	128 745	128 724	74 272	6 338 559
2014-15									
Recurrent expenditure (l)	2 315 488	1 703 551	1 643 998	535 918	503 655	142 951	144 191	81 503	7 071 255
Net capital expenditure	8 634	6 400	5 907	2 014	1 804	490	568	197	26 015
Total expenditure	2 324 122	1 709 951	1 649 905	537 933	505 458	143 441	144 760	81 700	7 097 270

- (a) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2014-15 dollars using the GGFCE chain price deflator (2014-15 = 100) (table 3A.77). See table 2A.48 and chapter 2 (section 2.5-6) for more information.
- (b) Data exclude Australian Government financial contributions to the State and Territory governments under the NP UAECE. Funding allocated through the NP UAECE is reported by the State and Territory governments (in table 3A.3 and 3A.5). The NP UAECE funding is also separately reported in table 3A.6.
- (c) The Australian total for 2005-06 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.
- (d) Recurrent expenditure data include administration expenditure, other expenditure on service provision and financial support to families. These data include payments to families receiving child care benefit for formal services. For years 2005-06 to 2013-14, these categories of expenditure were pro-rated across states and territories, based on numbers of children attending care, except for specific purpose payments (which includes Budget Based Funded services) which are included for each state and territory.

TABLE 3A.4

Table 3A.4 **Australian Government real expenditure on child care services (2014-15 dollars) (\$000) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<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)	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.								
(f)	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.								
(g)	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.								
(h)	CCTR reported expenditure may include some double counting where customers were assessed for their CCTR entitlement and then later reassessed.								
(i)	Includes an estimate of CCTR expenditure for 2007-08.								
(j)	Due to machinery of Government changes, responsibility shifted from FaHCSIA to DEEWR (now Department of Education and Training) in 2007-08.								
(k)	Due to machinery of Government changes, only 9.5 months of Department of Education and Training expenses are included in 2013-14 recurrent expenditure and, therefore, total expenditure. Departmental expenses are a small component of recurrent expenditure.								
(l)	For 2014-15, due to Machinery of Government changes, there has been a change to the calculation of Australian Government expenditure by jurisdiction. – Nil or rounded to zero.								

Source: Australian Government Department of Education and Training unpublished; Department of Human Services administrative data unpublished.

TABLE 3A.5

Table 3A.5 State and Territory government real expenditure on ECEC services (2014-15 dollars) (\$000) (a), (b), (c)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (d)</i>	<i>Qld (e)</i>	<i>WA (f)</i>	<i>SA (g)</i>	<i>Tas (h)</i>	<i>ACT (i)</i>	<i>NT (j)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2010-11									
Child care services									
Total recurrent expenditure	57 542	3 684	47 436	9 809	14 079	2 229	5 070	13 289	153 138
Net capital expenditure	268	243	13 075	4 098	4 854	243	255	1 857	24 893
Total expenditure	57 810	3 927	60 512	13 907	18 932	2 472	5 325	15 146	178 031
Preschool services									
Total recurrent expenditure	178 301	188 186	62 552	203 386	115 093	32 867	24 136	33 936	838 459
Net capital expenditure	80	46 464	47 042	39 437	3	na	731	na	133 758
Total expenditure	178 381	234 650	109 594	242 823	115 097	32 867	24 867	33 936	972 216
ECEC services									
Total recurrent expenditure	235 844	204 246	109 988	213 195	129 171	35 097	29 206	47 225	1 003 972
Net capital expenditure	347	46 707	60 118	43 535	4 857	243	986	1 857	158 650
Total expenditure	236 191	250 953	170 106	256 731	134 028	35 340	30 192	49 082	1 162 622
2011-12									
Child care services									
Total recurrent expenditure	51 202	659	62 781	14 019	14 681	2 098	5 501	16 512	167 452
Net capital expenditure	–	–	27 245	8 025	4 317	795	219	482	40 532
Total expenditure	51 202	659	90 025	22 044	18 998	2 893	5 720	16 994	208 535
Preschool services									
Total recurrent expenditure	199 664	213 100	82 145	247 324	125 285	38 335	26 894	35 439	968 187
Net capital expenditure	–	42 343	71 792	25 690	324	na	10 602	na	148 730
Total expenditure	199 664	255 443	153 937	273 014	125 609	38 335	37 496	35 439	1 118 938
ECEC services									
Total recurrent expenditure	250 865	213 760	144 926	261 343	139 967	40 434	32 395	51 951	1 135 640
Net capital expenditure	–	42 343	99 037	33 715	4 641	795	10 821	482	189 262

TABLE 3A.5

Table 3A.5 State and Territory government real expenditure on ECEC services (2014-15 dollars) (\$000) (a), (b), (c)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (d)</i>	<i>Qld (e)</i>	<i>WA (f)</i>	<i>SA (g)</i>	<i>Tas (h)</i>	<i>ACT (i)</i>	<i>NT (j)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Total expenditure	250 865	256 102	243 962	295 058	144 607	41 229	43 216	52 432	1 327 473
2012-13									
Child care services									
Total recurrent expenditure	54 584	624	48 803	15 601	16 171	2 716	5 354	16 791	162 826
Net capital expenditure	–	–	17 595	8 207	17 194	151	3 135	2 049	48 331
Total expenditure	54 584	624	66 398	23 808	33 366	2 867	8 489	18 841	208 976
Preschool services									
Total recurrent expenditure	206 071	248 634	131 549	266 668	139 131	40 978	28 702	39 352	1 116 044
Net capital expenditure	–	45 318	27 566	23 757	3 644	na	21 385	na	121 669
Total expenditure	206 071	293 952	159 115	290 425	142 775	40 978	50 087	39 352	1 222 755
ECEC services									
Total recurrent expenditure	260 655	261 132	180 353	282 269	155 302	43 695	34 056	56 143	1 290 905
Net capital expenditure	–	45 318	45 161	31 964	20 839	151	24 520	2 049	170 001
Total expenditure	260 655	306 449	225 513	314 233	176 141	43 845	58 575	58 193	1 443 605
2013-14									
Child care services									
Total recurrent expenditure	52 980	13 190	55 931	2 823	16 715	2 807	5 841	16 974	167 260
Net capital expenditure	na	–	7 127	4 317	11 371	152	10 094	23 148	56 208
Total expenditure	52 980	13 190	63 058	7 140	28 086	2 958	15 935	40 121	223 468
Preschool services									
Total recurrent expenditure	188 085	302 008	153 444	269 388	138 711	43 814	30 732	38 297	1 164 480
Net capital expenditure	na	22 328	28 156	23 806	4 592	na	2 330	na	81 211
Total expenditure	188 084	324 336	181 599	293 195	143 303	43 814	32 250	38 297	1 244 878
ECEC services									
Total recurrent expenditure	241 065	315 198	209 374	272 211	155 426	46 621	35 762	55 271	1 330 928

TABLE 3A.5

Table 3A.5 State and Territory government real expenditure on ECEC services (2014-15 dollars) (\$000) (a), (b), (c)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (d)</i>	<i>Qld (e)</i>	<i>WA (f)</i>	<i>SA (g)</i>	<i>Tas (h)</i>	<i>ACT (i)</i>	<i>NT (j)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Net capital expenditure	na	22 328	35 283	28 123	15 963	152	12 423	23 148	137 419
Total expenditure	241 065	337 526	244 657	300 334	171 389	46 772	48 185	78 418	1 468 347
2014-15									
Child care services									
Total recurrent expenditure	49 029	13 211	72 911	17 643	20 297	2 949	5 912	17 813	199 765
Net capital expenditure	–	–	3 876	1 019	654	346	2 442	1 391	9 728
Total expenditure	49 029	13 211	76 787	18 662	20 951	3 295	8 354	19 204	209 494
Preschool services									
Total recurrent expenditure	199 779	313 437	162 699	277 562	146 549	45 768	33 146	35 587	1 214 527
Net capital expenditure	–	7 648	3 182	17 675	1 284	na	1 469	na	31 258
Total expenditure	199 779	321 085	165 881	295 238	147 833	45 768	34 615	35 587	1 245 786
ECEC services									
Total recurrent expenditure	248 808	326 648	235 610	295 206	166 846	48 717	39 058	53 400	1 414 293
Net capital expenditure	–	7 648	7 058	18 694	1 939	346	3 911	1 391	40 987
Total expenditure	248 808	334 296	242 668	313 900	168 784	49 063	42 969	54 791	1 455 279

- (a) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2014-15 dollars using the GGFCE chain price deflator (2014-15 = 100) (table 3A.77). See table 2A.48 and chapter 2 (section 2.5-6) for more information.
- (b) Data include expenditure funded by the Australian Government via the NP UAECE. NP UAECE funding is also separately reported in table 3A.6.
- (c) Recurrent expenditure includes administration expenditure, other expenditure on service provision and financial support to families.
- (d) Victorian data for 2011-12 include actual expenditure in 2011-12 and committed unspent funds for 2011-12. Total expenditure in 2010-11 and 2012-13 includes administrative expenditure that is not able to be split by service type. As a result, the sum of child care and preschool does not add to total ECEC expenditure. Data for 2012-13 exclude funds committed in 2011-12 and expended in 2012-13. Since 2013-14 Quality Assessment and Regulation expenditure has been allocated to child care services expenditure. Prior to 2013-14 this expenditure was only included in total expenditure. 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).

Table 3A.5 State and Territory government real expenditure on ECEC services (2014-15 dollars) (\$000) (a), (b), (c)

	NSW	Vic (d)	Qld (e)	WA (f)	SA (g)	Tas (h)	ACT (i)	NT (j)	Aust
(e)	Queensland Government expenditure on child care services includes administrative expenditure involved in licensing kindergartens and administering the Young peoples Activities Program (for 13–15 year olds). It also includes capital funding to service organisations and non-government agencies. Net capital expenditure on child care services includes department capital/infrastructure and capital grants to non-government agencies and child care centres. Net capital expenditure on preschool services includes capital grant and construction costs for universal access program.								
(f)	WA child care services expenditure is calculated by subtracting Australian Government funded occasional care from direct funding of services obtained from the financial systems. The increase in 2011-12 WA net capital expenditure on child care services is due to the construction of three Early Learning and Care Centres (ELCC) funded by the Australian Government. 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 child care for children birth to age 5. WA data for preschool service recurrent expenditure was affected by an increase in teachers, aides and salaries in 2010-11 and from 2013-14 data exclude amortisation of software. 2013-14 recurrent expenditure on preschool services has been revised since the previous Report following a review of the models utilised to apportion expenditure.								
(g)	SA includes salaries for both preschool and child care services under preschool services, reflecting integrated corporate wide service support.								
(h)	2011-12 capital expenditure on child care services in Tasmania included funding for a new service, and is therefore higher than in other years. Preschool recurrent administrative expenditure includes teacher salaries as all government preschools have teachers employed by the State Government and also includes funding for non-government preschools.								
(i)	2013-14 SA data for recurrent expenditure on preschool services have been revised since the previous Report to reflect a correction to repairs and maintenance expenditure for preschools. The decrease in SA net capital expenditure on child care services in 2014-15 is primarily due to the finalisation of the Holder Child Care Centre. The decrease in 2014-15 net capital expenditure on preschool services primarily relates to the finalisation of the COAG Universal Access to Preschools project and the Franklin Early Childhood School.								
(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.								

na Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: State and Territory governments unpublished.

TABLE 3A.6

Table 3A.6 Australian Government funding to State and Territory governments under the NP UAECE (\$000) (a), (b), (c)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Expenditure on NP UAECE									
	Nominal \$								
2009-10	21 329	15 323	23 408	7 700	5 236	1 540	924	1 540	77 000
2010-11	26 869	19 303	29 488	9 700	6 596	1 940	1 164	1 940	97 000
2011-12	82 269	59 103	90 288	29 700	20 196	5 940	3 564	5 940	297 000
2012-13	142 655	113 079	100 674	49 189	31 915	10 742	7 313	6 132	461 699
2013-14	131 385	97 906	84 983	43 842	27 289	10 033	6 444	5 118	407 000
2014-15	114 845	85 857	74 853	38 756	23 890	7 856	5 751	4 441	356 249
	Real expenditure (2014-15 \$)								
2009-10	23 805	17 102	26 125	8 594	5 844	1 719	1 031	1 719	85 938
2010-11	28 523	20 492	31 304	10 297	7 002	2 059	1 236	2 059	102 972
2011-12	85 966	61 759	94 345	31 034	21 103	6 207	3 724	6 207	310 345
2012-13	147 067	116 576	103 788	50 710	32 902	11 074	7 539	6 322	475 978
2013-14	133 657	99 599	86 453	44 600	27 761	10 207	6 555	5 207	414 039
2014-15	114 845	85 857	74 853	38 756	23 890	7 856	5 751	4 441	356 249

(a) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2014-15 dollars using the GGFCE chain price deflator (2014-15 = 100) (table 3A.77). See table 2A.48 and chapter 2 (section 2.5-6) for more information.

(b) This funding is allocated to states and territories by the Australian Government under the terms of the NP UAECE (until 2013-14 it was called the *National Partnership Agreement on Early Childhood Education*). Amounts received are included in State and Territory government expenditure in table 3A.3 and 3A.4. This funding is not included in Australian Government expenditure in table 3A.3 and 3A.4. Funding amounts in this table do not necessarily reflect final amounts received by states and territories.

(c) Data for 2009-10, 2012-13 and 2013-14 have been revised since the last Report based on the allocation in the NP UAECE.

Source: Australian Government Department of Education and Training unpublished.

TABLE 3A.7

Table 3A.7 **Comparability of expenditure — items included, 2014-15**

	<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 are 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. Depreciation excludes amortisation of software.

(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 **Number of Australian Government Child Care Benefit (CCB) approved child care services, by service type (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>
2013										
Number of Australian Government CCB approved child care services										
Long day care	no.	2 566	1 191	1 380	504	322	113	118	74	6 268
Family day care	no.	117	155	107	26	18	13	6	5	447
Vacation care	no.	723	371	560	229	262	78	47	38	2 308
OSHC	no.	1 762	1 727	1 211	519	614	162	146	56	6 197
Occasional care	no.	36	54	8	11	2	4	3	–	118
In home care	no.	21	16	20	6	3	3	1	–	70
Total	no.	5 225	3 514	3 286	1 295	1 221	373	321	173	15 408
2014										
Number of Australian Government CCB approved child care services										
Long day care	no.	2 670	1 217	1 406	517	334	111	123	72	6 450
Family day care	no.	185	268	113	34	21	12	7	4	644
Vacation care	no.	750	395	591	240	258	79	52	39	2 404
OSHC	no.	1 892	1 784	1 250	598	627	163	145	61	6 520
Occasional care	no.	36	55	8	11	2	4	3	–	119
In home care	no.	20	16	21	6	3	3	1	–	70
Total	no.	5 553	3 735	3 389	1 406	1 245	372	331	176	16 207
2015										
Number of Australian Government CCB approved child care services										
Long day care	no.	2 740	1 249	1 443	552	344	115	136	77	6 656
Family day care	no.	237	318	115	45	29	11	12	4	771
Vacation care	no.	760	455	600	257	268	80	55	40	2 515
OSHC	no.	1 963	1 852	1 285	708	659	163	148	63	6 841

TABLE 3A.8

Table 3A.8 **Number of Australian Government Child Care Benefit (CCB) approved child care services, by service type (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>
Occasional care	no.	36	52	8	11	2	4	3	–	116
In home care	no.	19	15	21	6	3	2	1	–	67
Total	no.	5 755	3 941	3 472	1 579	1 305	375	355	184	16 966

(a) Data relate to the March quarter.

(b) Each CCB approved service is assigned one service type. More than one service may exist at a single location but they are considered separate services delivering different service types, e.g. vacation care and OSHC.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Australian Government Department of Education and Training unpublished.

TABLE 3A.9

Table 3A.9 **Number of State and Territory government funded ECEC services, by service type, 30 June 2015 (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (d)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (e)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Number of State and Territory government (only) funded child care services, by service type (e)										
Long day care	no.	na	..	–	–	..	..	..	–	–
Family day care	no.	..	..	–	–	..	..	..	–	–
Vacation care	no.	na	..	14	–	..	2	..	–	16
OSHC	no.	..	..	–	–	..	..	..	–	–
Occasional care	no.	na	94	19	10	87	17	..	–	227
Other care (f)	no.	na	..	–	–	28	..	..	2	30
Total	no.	na	94	33	10	115	19	..	2	273
Number of State and Territory government funded preschool services (g)										
Preschool	no.	865	1 195	465	909	389	213	77	120	4 233

(a) Data are as at 30 June 2015, except for NSW, Queensland and Tasmania which are for July/August 2014.

(b) Child care services which receive both Australian and State and Territory government funding are not included in these data to avoid double counting. Services which receive Australian Government funding under CCB approval and also receive some State and Territory government funding are included in Australian Government reported data in table 3A.8.

(c) Services in this table are assigned to one service type (although some services may deliver more than one service type).

(d) NSW are unable to identify which child care services only receive funding from the NSW Government.

(e) Tasmania only includes services in receipt of recurrent operational funding.

(f) Other care in SA refers to playcentres and 3 year old kindergarten services in the NT.

(g) Many of these preschool services receive funding under the NP UAECE. Australian Government funding provided to State and Territory governments through the NP UAECE is a contribution to support states and territories to increase preschool participation and attendance rates. It is a matter for states and territories to distribute NP UAECE funding, provided they make funding available to support children in all settings that deliver a quality preschool program.

na Not available. **..** Not applicable. **–** Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: State and Territory governments unpublished.

TABLE 3A.10

Table 3A.10 **NQF approved ECEC services, by service type, by management type, 30 June 2015 (a), (b), (c)**

	NSW		Vic		Qld		WA (d)		SA		Tas (d)		ACT		NT		Aust		
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	
2015																			
Long day care																			
Community (g)	455	16.4	449	35.7	465	32.7	68	10.7	151	46.9	57	49.1	86	66.7	48	63.2	1 779	26.4	
Private (g)	1 278	46.0	679	53.9	896	63.1	384	60.5	135	41.9	39	33.6	40	31.0	16	21.1	3 467	51.5	
Non-government school (g)	21	0.8	23	1.8	40	2.8	–	–	20	6.2	8	6.9	2	1.6	11	14.5	125	1.9	
Government (g)	190	6.8	106	8.4	13	0.9	20	3.1	10	3.1	12	10.3	–	–	1	1.3	352	5.2	
Unknown management type (g)	833	30.0	2	0.2	6	0.4	163	25.7	6	1.9	–	–	1	0.8	–	–	1 011	15.0	
Total	2 777	100.0	1 259	100.0	1 420	100.0	635	100.0	322	100.0	116	100.0	129	100.0	76	100.0	6 734	100.0	
Family day care																			
Community (g)	34	10.5	16	4.4	66	45.5	6	9.7	–	–	5	41.7	4	22.2	3	50.0	134	13.9	
Private (g)	232	71.6	307	85.0	75	51.7	49	79.0	26	68.4	4	33.3	14	77.8	3	50.0	710	73.5	
Non-government school (g)	1	0.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	0.1	
Government (g)	39	12.0	38	10.5	4	2.8	4	6.5	12	31.6	3	25.0	–	–	–	–	100	10.4	
Unknown management type (g)	18	5.6	–	–	–	–	3	4.8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21	2.2	
Total	324	100.0	361	100.0	145	100.0	62	100.0	38	100.0	12	100.0	18	100.0	6	100.0	966	100.0	
Vacation care																			
Community (g)	375	39.7	94	19.7	603	64.5	7	2.0	26	9.1	50	49.0	35	54.7	22	57.9	1 212	37.9	
Private (g)	354	37.5	233	48.9	262	28.0	237	66.6	41	14.3	32	31.4	14	21.9	11	28.9	1 184	37.0	

TABLE 3A.10

Table 3A.10 **NQF approved ECEC services, by service type, by management type, 30 June 2015 (a), (b), (c)**

	NSW		Vic		Qld		WA (d)		SA		Tas (d)		ACT		NT		Aust	
Non-government school (g)	25	2.6	28	5.9	49	5.2	1	0.3	61	21.3	8	7.8	15	23.4	5	13.2	192	6.0
Government (g)	82	8.7	121	25.4	17	1.8	22	6.2	158	55.2	12	11.8	–	–	–	–	412	12.9
Unknown management type (g)	109	11.5	–	–	4	0.4	89	25.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	202	6.3
Total	945	100.0	476	100.0	935	100.0	356	100.0	286	100.0	102	100.0	64	100.0	38	100.0	3 202	100.0
OSHC																		
Community (g)	505	39.8	108	9.8	620	63.8	6	1.4	25	6.9	70	52.6	70	68.6	24	48.0	1 428	32.4
Private (g)	502	39.6	619	56.4	275	28.3	306	73.0	68	18.8	38	28.6	14	13.7	18	36.0	1 840	41.8
Non-government school (g)	41	3.2	69	6.3	55	5.7	1	0.2	83	22.9	8	6.0	18	17.6	8	16.0	283	6.4
Government (g)	80	6.3	302	27.5	18	1.9	12	2.9	186	51.4	17	12.8	–	–	–	–	615	14.0
Unknown management type (g)	140	11.0	–	–	4	0.4	94	22.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	238	5.4
Total	1 268	100.0	1 098	100.0	972	100.0	419	100.0	362	100.0	133	100.0	102	100.0	50	100.0	4 404	100.0
Occasional care (e)																		
Community (g)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Private (g)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-government school (g)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Government (g)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unknown management type (g)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 3A.10

Table 3A.10 **NQF approved ECEC services, by service type, by management type, 30 June 2015 (a), (b), (c)**

	NSW		Vic		Qld		WA (d)		SA		Tas (d)		ACT		NT		Aust	
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other care																		
Community (g)	10	37.0	35	23.6	5	38.5	–	–	36	30.5	–	–	4	57.1	2	100.0	92	27.1
Private (g)	8	29.6	96	64.9	7	53.8	22	91.7	25	21.2	–	–	3	42.9	–	–	161	47.5
Non-government school (g)	2	7.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	5.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	2.4
Government (g)	3	11.1	17	11.5	1	7.7	–	–	46	39.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	67	19.8
Unknown management type (g)	4	14.8	–	–	–	–	2	8.3	5	4.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	3.2
Total	27	100.0	148	100.0	13	100.0	24	100.0	118	100.0	–	–	7	100.0	2	100.0	339	100.0
Preschool (f)																		
Community (g)	449	52.0	846	67.9	608	53.1	3	16.7	5	1.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1 911	49.1
Private (g)	58	6.7	17	1.4	452	39.5	13	72.2	4	0.9	–	–	–	–	–	–	544	14.0
Non-government school (g)	24	2.8	82	6.6	49	4.3	–	–	38	8.7	–	–	18	18.9	8	9.4	219	5.6
Government (g)	130	15.0	301	24.2	34	3.0	–	–	389	89.0	–	–	77	81.1	77	90.6	1 008	25.9
Unknown management type (g)	203	23.5	–	–	2	0.2	2	11.1	1	0.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	208	5.3
Total	864	100.0	1 246	100.0	1 145	100.0	18	100.0	437	100.0	–	–	95	100.0	85	100.0	3 890	100.0
Sum of service types (g)																		
Community (g)	1 828	29.5	1 548	33.7	2 367	51.1	90	5.9	243	15.5	182	50.1	199	48.0	99	38.5	6 556	33.6
Private (g)	2 432	39.2	1 951	42.5	1 967	42.5	1 011	66.8	299	19.1	113	31.1	85	20.5	48	18.7	7 906	40.5
Non-government school (g)	114	1.8	202	4.4	193	4.2	2	0.1	208	13.3	24	6.6	53	12.8	32	12.5	828	4.2

TABLE 3A.10

Table 3A.10 **NQF approved ECEC services, by service type, by management type, 30 June 2015 (a), (b), (c)**

	NSW		Vic		Qld		WA (d)		SA		Tas (d)		ACT		NT		Aust	
Government (g)	524	8.4	885	19.3	87	1.9	58	3.8	801	51.2	44	12.1	77	18.6	78	30.4	2 554	13.1
Unknown management type (g)	1 307	21.1	2	0.0	16	0.3	353	23.3	12	0.8	–	–	1	0.2	–	–	1 691	8.7
Total	6 205	100.0	4 588	100.0	4 630	100.0	1 514	100.0	1 563	100.0	363	100.0	415	100.0	257	100.0	19 535	100.0
Total NQF approved ECEC services (g)																		
Community (g)	1 444	28.3	1 417	35.6	1 522	54.6	78	7.1	185	16.0	119	53.6	160	46.9	77	35.2	5 002	33.5
Private (g)	1 984	38.9	1 638	41.2	1 074	38.5	711	64.4	234	20.3	63	28.4	72	21.1	37	16.9	5 813	39.0
Non-government school (g)	80	1.6	167	4.2	122	4.4	1	0.1	129	11.2	10	4.5	31	9.1	27	12.3	567	3.8
Government (g)	448	8.8	753	18.9	60	2.2	44	4.0	598	51.9	30	13.5	77	22.6	78	35.6	2 088	14.0
Unknown management type (g)	1 148	22.5	2	0.1	12	0.4	270	24.5	7	0.6	–	–	1	0.3	–	–	1 440	9.7
Total	5 104	100.0	3 977	100.0	2 790	100.0	1 104	100.0	1 153	100.0	222	100.0	341	100.0	219	100.0	14 910	100.0

- (a) This table includes services approved under the NQF as at 30 June. Data are sourced from the National Quality Agenda Information Technology System (NQAITS) and provided by Australian Children's Education and Care Quality Authority (ACECQA). Some services also exist which are licensed or registered to operate by State and Territory governments but are not approved under the NQF. These services are reported in table 3A.11.
- (b) Service type categories reported in RoGS (such as long day care, OSHC and preschool) are defined in the glossary. Services are reported in this table according to each service type it provides. As each individual service (i.e. establishment/location) may deliver more than one service type, e.g. long day care and preschool, or OSHC and vacation care, the sum of services by service types exceeds the total number of ECEC services. NQF approval is not based on these particular service types, rather services are approved as either a centre-based or family day care service. Service type information is self-reported at the time of application for service approval. Service providers are not obliged to update this information if it subsequently changes. As a result, counts by service type could over or under estimate the true number.
- (c) Management type in the NQAITS refers to the kind of management structure the provider has.
- (d) In WA almost all preschool services are out of scope of the NQF legislation so the number is relatively small. Preschool services in Tasmania are not covered by the NQF legislation so the number is zero.
- (e) Occasional care is not in scope of the NQF so is reported as not applicable ('..').

Table 3A.10 **NQF approved ECEC services, by service type, by management type, 30 June 2015 (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (d)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (d)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
(f)	Counts of preschool services in this table should not be compared to counts of preschool services from the <i>National Early Childhood Education and Care Collection</i> (NECECC) in table 3A.12 due to different collection and reporting methodologies and purposes. Total counts of the preschool service type are undercounted in the NQAITS due to non-obligatory self-reporting of service type. This particularly affects services which are long day care centres and also deliver preschool. Most preschool services reported in this table are stand-alone preschool centres or attached to a school. Preschool services in this table are also undercounted compared to table 3A.12 due to exclusion of WA and Tasmanian preschools under the NQF.								
(g)	There are nine management type categories collected in the NQAITS. They are grouped for this Report into five management type categories. Community includes private not for profit - community managed and private not for profit - other organisations. Private includes private for profit. Non-government school includes catholic schools and independent schools. Government includes state and territory and local government managed and state and territory government schools. Unknown management type includes other and not stated/inadequately described.								
(h)	Sum of service types equals the sum of each of long day care, family day care, vacation care, OSHC, occasional care, other care and preschool. As some services provide more than one service type the number will exceed total ECEC services. The sum of service types provides information on the number and type of service programs offered by services. In comparison, total ECEC services counts services only once and represents individual establishments or locations.								

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

Source: ACECQA NQAITS unpublished.

TABLE 3A.11

Table 3A.11 **State and Territory government licensed or registered ECEC services, by service type, 30 June 2015 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (c)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (d)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (e)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Number of State and Territory government licensed or registered ECEC services by service type										
Long day care	no.	–	28	17	13	..	4	–	..	62
Family day care	no.	–	..	–	–	..	–	–	..	–
Vacation care	no.	–	1	11	–	..	6	–	..	18
OSHC	no.	–	..	19	–	..	2	–	..	21
Occasional care	no.	65	378	36	–	87	27	–	..	593
Other care (f)	no.	91	25	–	–	28	2	–	..	146
Preschool	no.	–	2	13	909	3	215	–	..	1 142
Sum of service types (g)	no.	156	434	96	922	118	256	–	..	1 982
Total ECEC services (h)	no.	156	434	66	922	118	250	–	..	1 946

(a) State and Territory government licensed or registered ECEC services are services not approved under the NQF (and are therefore not included in the NQAITS), but are licensed or registered to operate as at 30 June. See table 3A.10 for information on NQF approved services.

(b) Each individual service (i.e. individual establishment/location) may deliver more than one service type. Services are reported in this table according to each service type it provides but are included only once in the number of total ECEC services.

(c) Queensland data for occasional care include funded and non-funded services limited hours care services and services operating long day care but providing care primarily on a casual or ad hoc basis.

(d) Data for Tasmania are as at 1 June.

(e) NT does not operate a dual regulatory framework so all ECEC services operating in NT are regulated under the NQF.

(f) Other care refers to 36 home based and 55 mobile services in NSW. In Victoria other care services include early intervention, 3 year old services and services with short term licenses.

(g) Sum of service types may equal more than the total number of individual services due to some services delivering more than one service type.

(h) Total ECEC 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 providing multiple service types, total ECEC services may not equal the breakdown by service types. For example, a centre which delivers OSHC and vacation care, or long day care and preschool is counted separately by service type, but only once in total ECEC services.

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

Source: State and Territory governments unpublished.

TABLE 3A.12

Table 3A.12 **Preschool services, by service delivery setting, by management type (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (d)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2013										
Number of preschool services										
LDC with preschool (e)										
Total LDC with preschool	no.	1 728	983	1 203	130	203	12	79	33	4 371
Preschool not delivered in LDC (f)										
Government	no.	156	227	120	641	343	158	78	134	1 857
Non-government	no.	703	934	445	243	29	58	5	9	2 426
Community	no.	677	838	421	–	3	–	–	–	1 939
Private	no.	3	9	5	–	–	–	–	–	17
Non-government school	no.	23	87	19	243	26	58	5	9	470
Total preschool not delivered in LDC	no.	859	1 161	565	884	372	216	83	143	4 283
Total preschool services	no.	2 587	2 144	1 768	1 014	575	228	162	176	8 654
Proportion of preschool services										
LDC with preschool (e)										
Total LDC with preschool	%	66.8	45.8	68.0	12.8	35.3	5.3	48.8	18.8	50.5
Preschool not delivered in LDC (f)										
Government	%	6.0	10.6	6.8	63.2	59.7	69.3	48.1	76.1	21.5
Non-government	%	27.2	43.6	25.2	24.0	5.0	25.4	3.1	5.1	28.0
Community	%	26.2	39.1	23.8	–	0.5	–	–	–	22.4
Private	%	0.1	0.4	0.3	–	–	–	–	–	0.2
Non-government school	%	0.9	4.1	1.1	24.0	4.5	25.4	3.1	5.1	5.4
Total preschool not delivered in LDC	%	33.2	54.2	32.0	87.2	64.7	94.7	51.2	81.3	49.5
Total preschool services	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 3A.12

Table 3A.12 **Preschool services, by service delivery setting, by management type (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (d)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2014										
Number of preschool services										
LDC with preschool (e)										
Government	no.	214	74	9	15	47	–	6	–	365
Non-government	no.	1 518	988	1 308	229	168	15	76	42	4 344
Total LDC with preschool	no.	1 732	1 062	1 317	244	215	15	82	42	4 709
Preschool not delivered in LDC (f)										
Government	no.	161	231	114	649	350	155	80	126	1 866
Non-government	no.	692	916	453	251	30	58	5	9	2 414
Community	no.	671	840	406	–	3	–	–	–	1 920
Private	no.	3	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	13
Non-government school	no.	18	66	47	251	27	58	5	9	481
Total preschool not delivered in LDC	no.	853	1 147	567	900	380	213	85	135	4 280
Total preschool services	no.	2 585	2 209	1 884	1 144	595	228	167	177	8 989
Proportion of preschool services										
LDC with preschool (e)										
Government	%	8.3	3.3	0.5	1.3	7.9	–	3.6	–	4.1
Non-government	%	58.7	44.7	69.4	20.0	28.2	6.6	45.5	23.7	48.3
Total LDC with preschool	%	67.0	48.1	69.9	21.3	36.1	6.6	49.1	23.7	52.4
Preschool not delivered in LDC (f)										
Government	%	6.2	10.5	6.1	56.7	58.8	68.0	47.9	71.2	20.8
Non-government	%	26.8	41.5	24.0	21.9	5.0	25.4	3.0	5.1	26.9
Community	%	26.0	38.0	21.5	–	0.5	–	–	–	21.4
Private	%	0.1	0.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.1
Non-government school	%	0.7	3.0	2.5	21.9	4.5	25.4	3.0	5.1	5.4

TABLE 3A.12

Table 3A.12 **Preschool services, by service delivery setting, by management type (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (d)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Total preschool not delivered in LDC	%	33.0	51.9	30.1	78.7	63.9	93.4	50.9	76.3	47.6
Total preschool services	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

LDC = long day care

- (a) Preschool services deliver a preschool program. Preschool services may be delivered by stand-alone preschools, preschools attached to a school or long day care centres.
- (b) Data in this table should not be compared with counts of preschool services in table 3A.10 due to different collection and reporting methodologies and purposes.
- (c) 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.
- (d) In Tasmania almost all preschool services are delivered by services attached to a school.
- (e) School-based preschools that provide supplementary LDC services are included in the LDC with preschool category.
- (f) In response to the undercount issue, NSW completed a supplementary data report which indicated that 2136 LDC services delivered a preschool program to 55 187 children in 2013. This would increase the NSW proportion of preschool services delivered from a LDC centre to 71.3 per cent in 2013.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS 2014 and 2015, *Preschool Education, Australia, 2013 and 2014*, Cat. no. 4240.0.

TABLE 3A.13

Table 3A.13 Proportion of children aged 0–5 and 6–12 years attending Australian Government CCB approved child care services who are from special needs groups, compared with their representation in the community (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 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 child care services, 2015	2.4	0.7	3.3	2.0	1.5	4.7	1.2	6.9	2.2
Children aged 0–5 in the community, 2014	5.4	1.7	8.1	6.1	4.5	9.8	2.9	38.3	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 child care services, 2015	1.8	0.8	2.8	2.2	1.4	4.3	0.9	9.2	1.8
Children aged 6–12 in the community, 2014	5.4	1.6	7.7	6.5	4.4	9.1	2.7	44.2	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	25.5	26.3	28.5	20.8	24.0	29.1	9.4	13.8	25.5
Children aged 0–5 in child care services, 2015	24.4	25.9	26.6	21.5	23.0	27.0	12.0	14.5	24.5
Children aged 0–5 in the community, 2013-14	16.9	19.5	17.3	14.7	17.5	24.7	8.4	4.0	17.3
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	23.0	29.6	24.8	22.6	23.1	26.2	7.5	11.8	24.5
Children aged 6–12 in child care services, 2015	22.3	29.0	21.3	20.6	21.4	20.9	9.9	11.6	23.0
Children aged 6–12 in the community, 2013-14	18.7	15.8	16.1	9.4	19.5	24.8	3.8	14.2	16.3
Children with disability									
Children aged 0–5 in child care services, 2013	4.0	2.4	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	30.2	15.4	15.9	99.2	0.6	78.8	24.4
Children aged 0–5 in child care services, 2015	21.7	18.6	29.9	14.8	18.4	99.2	0.4	80.2	23.7
Children aged 0–5 in the community, 2014	23.5	22.5	35.1	16.8	22.5	98.2	0.5	53.5	26.3
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	26.3	11.2	13.2	99.6	–	82.2	19.6
Children aged 6–12 in child care services, 2015	15.0	13.1	25.9	10.8	14.3	99.5	–	83.1	18.4

TABLE 3A.13

Table 3A.13 Proportion of children aged 0–5 and 6–12 years attending Australian Government CCB approved child care services who are from special needs groups, compared with their representation in the community (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 aged 6–12 in the community, 2014	26.7	24.9	36.7	18.3	24.9	98.2	0.4	49.8	28.8
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	–	1.3	4.4	2.4	0.9	..	21.5	1.1
Children aged 0–5 in child care services, 2015	0.2	–	1.2	4.5	2.9	0.9	..	20.1	1.1
Children aged 0–5 in the community, 2014	0.6	0.1	3.6	6.7	3.9	1.8	..	46.5	2.6
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 child care services, 2015	0.1	–	0.8	2.1	1.4	0.5	..	17.2	0.6
Children aged 6–12 in the community, 2014	0.6	0.1	3.4	6.9	3.9	1.8	..	50.2	2.6

(a) Refer to table 3A.14 for complete footnotes.

(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 in the calculations.

(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 and Training unpublished, *National Early Childhood Education and Care Workforce Census, 2013* and administrative data collection; ABS unpublished, *Household Income and Income Distribution, Australia, 2013-14*, Cat. no. 6523.0; ABS unpublished, *2011 Census of Population and Housing, ABS unpublished, Microdata: Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia, 2012*, Cat. no. 4430.0.30.002; ABS 2014, *Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001 to 2026 (Series B)*, Cat. no. 3238.0; ABS 2014, *Australian Demographic Statistics, Jun 2014*, Cat. no. 3101.0; ABS unpublished, *Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia, 2014*, Cat. no. 3235.0.

TABLE 3A.14

Table 3A.14 Proportion of children aged 0–12 years attending Australian Government CCB approved child care services who are from special needs groups, compared with their representation in the community (per cent) (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>
Children from NESB (c), (d)									
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 (d)	23.7	23.4	13.2	18.0	15.7	7.3	19.2	40.0	20.0
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children (e)									
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
2015	2.2	0.8	3.1	2.1	1.4	4.6	1.1	7.7	2.1
Representation in the community, 2014 (e)	5.4	1.6	7.9	6.3	4.5	9.4	2.8	41.4	5.5
Children from low-income families (f)									
Representation in child care services									
2011	24.1	23.0	25.0	21.9	25.5	25.1	8.9	13.7	23.7
2012	25.0	26.1	27.6	23.7	24.6	29.7	8.5	15.7	25.5
2013	24.4	26.2	27.5	22.5	23.6	28.9	7.6	14.4	25.0
2014	24.8	27.4	27.2	21.3	23.6	28.2	8.7	13.1	25.2
2015	23.7	27.0	24.8	21.2	22.4	25.1	11.2	13.5	24.0
Representation in the community, 2013-14 (f)	17.8	17.6	16.6	11.9	18.5	24.8	6.1	9.0	16.8
Children with disability (g)									
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 (g)	6.8	6.3	6.4	7.4	6.7	9.3	7.0	4.0	6.7
Children from regional and remote areas (h)									
Regional									
Representation in child care services (i)									
2011	25.1	22.1	32.2	20.0	15.9	100.1	0.1	79.9	26.9
2012	24.9	21.1	32.1	20.9	16.0	100.3	0.3	79.1	26.6
2013	22.3	19.3	29.8	14.5	15.9	100.3	0.1	81.1	24.1
2014	21.4	17.6	29.0	14.2	14.8	100.5	0.4	79.9	22.9
2015	19.6	16.7	28.6	13.7	16.8	100.5	0.3	81.1	22.0

Table 3A.14 Proportion of children aged 0–12 years attending Australian Government CCB approved child care services who are from special needs groups, compared with their representation in the community (per cent) (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>
Representation in the community, 2014 (h)	25.2	23.7	35.9	17.6	23.8	98.2	0.4	51.6	27.6
Remote									
Representation in child care services									
2011	0.2	–	1.0	3.6	1.8	1.0	..	20.3	0.9
2012	0.2	–	1.1	3.7	1.9	0.9	..	20.8	1.0
2013	0.2	–	1.0	3.5	1.5	0.9	..	19.1	0.9
2014	0.2	–	1.1	3.7	1.9	0.7	..	20.4	0.9
2015	0.2	–	1.1	3.7	2.3	0.8	..	19.1	0.9
Representation in the community, 2014 (h)	0.6	0.1	3.5	6.8	3.9	1.8	..	48.4	2.6

- (a) Data on representation in services for 2004 and 2006 are drawn from the respective AGCCCS, while data for 2008-09 are drawn from the AGCCPS and departmental administrative data. Data for 2008-09 are not comparable to previous years due to the change in the source for data collection. Data for 2010 and 2013 (children from NESB and children with disability) are sourced from the *National Early Childhood Education and Care Workforce Census*. Data for the other special needs groups are available on an annual basis from 2011 using departmental administrative data (except Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children which are available annually from 2013).
- (b) Children attending approved services are counted more than once if attending more than one service during the reference period, except for 2008-09 when children were counted once for each care type they used. The service scope of CCB approved services means Budget Based Funded services are not included. As a result, child care participation by some special needs groups, e.g. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children in the NT appears lower than would be the case if usage of Budget Based Funded services could be reported.
- (c) Excludes Aboriginal playgroups and enrichment programs and mobile and toy library services, as data from these service types were not available.
- (d) 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.
- (e) 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* and *Australian Demographic Statistics* for 30 June 2014.
- (f) Low income families are those with gross income (excluding Family Tax Benefit) of less than the annual income threshold for receiving the maximum rate of Child Care Benefit. The income threshold was \$36 573 in 2008-09, \$37 960 in 2009-10, \$38 763 in 2010-11, \$39 785 in 2011-12, \$41 902 in 2013-14 and \$42 997 in 2014-15. 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 from ABS 2013-14 Survey of Income and Housing. Data in italics have relative standard errors above 25 per cent, and need to be used with caution.

Table 3A.14 Proportion of children aged 0–12 years attending Australian Government CCB approved child care services who are from special needs groups, compared with their representation in the community (per cent) (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>
(g) 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 <i>2013 National Early Childhood Education and Care Workforce Census</i> . 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 the ABS 2012 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers. Data in italics have relative standard errors above 25 per cent, and need to be used with caution.									
(h) 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 2014 and are preliminary.									
(i) 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 and Training 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; ABS unpublished, *2011 Census of Population and Housing*, ABS unpublished, *Microdata: Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia, 2012*, Cat. no. 4430.0.30.002; ABS 2014, *Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001 to 2026*, Cat. no. 3238.0; ABS 2014, *Australian Demographic Statistics, Jun 2014*, Cat. no. 3101.0; ABS unpublished, *Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia, 2014*, Cat. no. 3235.0.

TABLE 3A.15

Table 3A.15 **Proportion of children aged 0–12 years attending State and Territory government (only) funded child care services who are from special needs groups, compared with their representation in the community (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (d)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (e)</i>	<i>Tas (f)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (g)</i>
Children from NESB										
Number of children attending, 2014	no.	na	na	96	na	260	7	..	na	363
Representation in child care services, 2014	%	na	na	7.0	na	7.3	1.5	na	na	6.7
Number of children attending, 2015	no.	na	na	231	na	400	9	..	na	640
Representation in child care services, 2015	%	na	na	15.7	na	11.5	2.2	na	na	12.0
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
Children with disability										
Number of children attending, 2014	no.	na	na	100	na	140	8	..	na	248
Representation in child care services, 2014	%	na	na	7.2	na	4.0	1.7	na	na	4.6
Number of children attending, 2015	no.	na	na	147	na	200	10	..	na	357
Representation in child care services, 2015	%	na	na	10.0	na	5.8	2.5	na	na	6.7
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
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children										
Number of children attending, 2014	no.	na	na	227	na	110	19	..	na	356
Representation in child care services, 2014	%	na	na	16.4	na	3.1	4.1	na	na	6.6
Number of children attending, 2015	no.	na	na	106	na	170	11	..	na	287
Representation in child care services, 2014	%	na	na	7.2	na	4.9	2.7	na	na	5.4
Representation of children aged 0–12 years in the community, 2014	%	5.4	1.6	7.9	6.3	4.5	9.4	2.8	41.4	5.5
Children from regional areas										
Number of children attending, 2014	no.	na	na	576	na	1 230	475	..	na	2 281

TABLE 3A.15

Table 3A.15 **Proportion of children aged 0–12 years attending State and Territory government (only) funded child care services who are from special needs groups, compared with their representation in the community (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (d)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (e)</i>	<i>Tas (f)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (g)</i>
Representation in child care services, 2014	%	na	na	41.7	na	34.7	103.5	na	na	42.4
Number of children attending, 2015	no.	na	na	737	na	1 040	406	..	na	2 183
Representation in child care services, 2015	%	na	na	53.4	na	29.4	88.5	na	na	40.6
Representation of children aged 0–12 years in the community, 2014	%	25.2	23.7	35.9	17.6	23.8	98.2	0.4	51.6	27.6
Children from remote areas										
Number of children attending, 2014	no.	na	na	473	na	490	–	..	na	963
Representation in child care services, 2014	%	na	na	34.3	na	13.8	–	..	na	17.9
Number of children attending, 2015	no.	na	na	296	na	370	–	..	na	666
Representation in child care services, 2015	%	na	na	21.4	na	10.5	–	na	na	12.4
Representation of children aged 0–12 years in the community, 2014	%	0.6	0.1	3.5	6.8	3.9	1.8	..	48.4	2.6

- (a) The Australian Government funds the majority of child care services in Australia and data on these services are reported in other tables in this Report. State and Territory government (only) funded child care services refers to the relatively small number of child care services which are not Australian Government funded but are funded by the State and Territory Government. Data are requested as close to 30 June as possible.
- (b) Data on children with disability using child care services are not directly comparable because the definition of disability varies across jurisdictions. Regional and remote areas are based upon the ABS ASGS 2011. Regional areas include inner regional and outer regional areas. Remote areas include remote and very remote areas.
- (c) Data on representation in the community are sourced from ABS Census of Population and Housing (NESB children); ABS survey of disability, ageing and carers (children with disability) and ABS population estimates and projections (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children and children from regional and remote areas). Data in italics (i.e. NT representation of children with disability in the community) have relative standard errors above 25 per cent, and need to be used with caution.
- (d) Queensland data refer to July/August reference period of the year before, e.g. 2015 data refer to data collected in July/August 2014. Data are based on an annual voluntary census, and response rates are variable by service type and over time. Data relate to funded vacation care and occasional care services only.

Table 3A.15 **Proportion of children aged 0–12 years attending State and Territory government (only) funded child care services who are from special needs groups, compared with their representation in the community (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (d)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (e)</i>	<i>Tas (f)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (g)</i>
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(e) SA data refer to July/August reference period of the year before, e.g. 2015 data refer to data collected in July/August 2014.

(f) Tasmania data refer to August/September of the year before, e.g. 2015 data refer to data collected in August/September 2014. Tasmania only includes data for services in receipt of recurrent operational funding.

(g) The total is the sum of available data and should not be interpreted as national data.

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

Source: State and Territory governments unpublished; ABS unpublished, *2011 Census of Population and Housing*; ABS unpublished, *Microdata: Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia, 2012*, Cat. no. 4430.0.30.002; ABS 2014, *Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001 to 2026*, Cat. no. 3238.0; ABS unpublished, *Australian Demographic Statistics, Jun 2014*, Cat. no. 3101.0; ABS unpublished, *Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia, 2014*, Cat. no. 3235.0.

TABLE 3A.16

Table 3A.16 **Proportion of children aged 3–5 years enrolled in a preschool program who are from special needs groups, compared with their representation in the community, 2014 (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>
Children from NESB (State and Territory government reported)										
Preschool programs (State and Territory government reported)										
Number of children aged 3–5 years (g)	no.	10 210	9 904	4 266	na	2 060	191	1 442	na	28 073
Representation in preschool programs	%	19.4	13.3	7.6	na	11.2	2.8	29.6	na	11.1
Number of children in the year before full time schooling (YBFS)	no.	7 847	9 904	3 764	na	1 880	191	1 369	na	24 955
Representation in preschool programs in the YBFS	%	20.2	13.4	7.6	na	10.6	2.8	29.7	na	11.0
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										
Preschool programs (State and Territory government reported)										
Number of children aged 3–5 years	no.	5 454	2 891	2 217	1 089	2 600	303	298	285	15 137
Representation in preschool programs	%	10.4	3.9	4.0	3.0	14.2	4.5	6.1	8.5	6.0
Number of children in the YBFS	no.	4 360	2 891	1 965	999	2 430	303	192	132	13 272
Representation in preschool programs in the YBFS	%	11.2	3.9	4.0	3.0	13.7	4.5	4.2	4.3	5.8
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										
Preschool programs (NECECC reported)										
Number of children aged 3–5 years	no.	5 278	1 239	3 590	2 284	1 561	586	165	1 415	16 126
Representation in preschool programs	%	4.7	1.4	4.9	5.9	6.5	8.6	2.3	35.4	4.6
Number of children in the YBFS	no.	3 344	1 118	3 228	2 144	921	578	138	1 142	12 609

TABLE 3A.16

Table 3A.16 **Proportion of children aged 3–5 years enrolled in a preschool program who are from special needs groups, compared with their representation in the community, 2014 (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>
Representation in preschool programs in the YBFS	%	4.6	1.4	4.9	6.3	4.4	8.7	2.4	34.2	4.4
Representation of children aged 3–5 years in the community, 2014	%	5.3	1.7	8.0	6.1	4.6	9.6	2.9	38.7	5.5
Children from regional areas										
Preschool programs (NECECC reported)										
Number of children aged 3–5 years	no.	32 531	20 935	24 222	6 709	5 459	6 676	201	2 128	98 854
Representation in preschool programs	%	29.2	23.5	33.0	17.5	22.9	98.2	2.8	53.2	27.9
Number of children in the YBFS	no.	20 241	19 443	21 769	6 122	4 908	6 488	161	1 847	80 987
Representation in preschool programs in the YBFS	%	28.0	24.0	33.3	17.9	23.3	98.0	2.7	55.2	28.0
Representation of children aged 3–5 years in the community, 2014	%	25.0	23.7	35.6	17.2	23.6	98.2	0.5	50.8	27.4
Children from remote areas										
Preschool programs (NECECC reported)										
Number of children aged 3–5 years	no.	929	44	2 069	2 702	946	125	..	1 859	8 671
Representation in preschool programs	%	0.8	–	2.8	7.0	4.0	1.8	..	46.5	2.4
Number of children in the YBFS	no.	561	42	1 785	2 523	808	125	..	1 489	7 332
Representation in preschool programs in the YBFS	%	0.8	–	2.7	7.4	3.8	1.9	..	44.5	2.5
Representation of children aged 3–5 years in the community, 2014	%	0.6	0.1	3.5	6.9	3.9	1.8	..	49.2	2.6

Table 3A.16 Proportion of children aged 3–5 years enrolled in a preschool program who are from special needs groups, compared with their representation in the community, 2014 (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>
(a)	Data on enrolment in preschool programs by children from special needs groups are from the ABS compiled National Early Childhood Education and Care Collection (NECECC), except for the children from from NESB and children with disability. Data on children from NESB and with disability are not available from the NECECC and are instead reported from State and Territory governments. For this reason caution should be used when making comparisons across special needs groups. The scope of the NECECC is all preschool programs, regardless of which service delivers them (i.e. a dedicated preschool or a long day care centre) and existence of government funding. Some jurisdictions cannot report children from NESB and with disability for all preschool programs. Data for NSW exclude this information for children receiving a preschool program from a long day care centre. Tasmania data for children from NESB and with disability include government enrolments only.									
(b)	Although all children undertaking a preschool program should be included in the NECECC, not all children are captured in the NECECC. This particularly affects children undertaking a preschool program in a long day care setting and children undertaking a preschool program at some non-government schools which do not receive State and Territory government funding. Information on preschool programs delivered in long day care settings was primarily provided by the Australian Government from the CCMS. All services approved for the purposes of CCB were required to provide data through the CCMS. However, long day care centres delivering preschool programs were not mandated to complete the preschool program component, which has resulted in under-coverage due to levels of non-response. Under-coverage is a particular issue for NSW data.									
(c)	Data on children enrolled in preschool programs are for July/August 2014 (for both NECECC and State and Territory government data).									
(d)	Children in preschool programs includes children aged 3–5 years on 1 July 2014. 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. NECECC data may undercount 3 year old children as their reporting is not mandatory in all jurisdictions, as explained in Appendix 2 of Preschool Education, Australia (cat. no. 4240.0). 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 do not include 3 year old children in the Early Start Kindergarten program or in programs for 3 year olds. Data for children with disability in the NT include some children aged greater than 5 years. SA data for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children and children from regional and remote areas should be used with caution as enrolment numbers in government funded preschools in 2014 were affected by the transition from a quarterly intake to a single annual intake.									
(e)	State and Territory government data on children with disability are not directly comparable because the definition of disability varies across jurisdictions. Regional and remote areas are based upon the ABS ASGS 2011. Regional areas include inner regional and outer regional areas. Remote areas include remote and very remote areas.									
(f)	Data on representation in the community are sourced from ABS Census of Population and Housing (NESB children); ABS survey of disability, ageing and carers (children with disability) and ABS population estimates and projections (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children and children from regional and remote areas). Data in italics (i.e. Tasmania and ACT representation of children with disability in the community) have relative standard errors above 25 per cent, and need to be used with caution.									

Table 3A.16 **Proportion of children aged 3–5 years enrolled in a preschool program who are from special needs groups, compared with their representation in the community, 2014 (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>
(g)	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. Australia data for the numerator of the proportion in preschool programs do not include WA and the NT, but data for WA and the NT are included in the denominator.									

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

Source: ABS unpublished, *Microdata: Preschool Education, Australia, 2014*, Cat. no. 4240.0.55.003; ABS unpublished, *2011 Census of Population and Housing*; ABS unpublished, *Microdata: Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia, 2012*, Cat. no. 4430.0.30.002; ABS 2014, *Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001 to 2026*, Cat. no. 3238.0; ABS unpublished, *Australian Demographic Statistics, Jun 2014*, Cat. no. 3101.0; ABS unpublished, *Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia, 2014*, Cat. no. 3235.0; State and Territory governments unpublished.

TABLE 3A.17

Table 3A.17 **Proportion of children aged 4 and 5 years enrolled in and attending a preschool program in the YBFS who are disadvantaged, compared with their representation in the community (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</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
2014										

TABLE 3A.17

Table 3A.17 Proportion of children aged 4 and 5 years enrolled in and attending a preschool program in the YBFS who are disadvantaged, compared with their representation in the community (a), (b), (c)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</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>
Children aged 4 and 5 years who are disadvantaged										
Enrolled in the YBFS	no.	15 208	12 899	10 801	3 932	5 064	2 124	94	853	50 975
Attending in the YBFS	no.	14 479	12 002	10 333	3 710	4 971	2 101	92	679	48 365
Children aged 4 and 5 years										
Enrolled in the YBFS	no.	72 243	80 959	65 328	34 280	21 089	6 619	5 864	3 343	289 730
Attending in the YBFS	no.	69 583	76 892	63 001	33 005	20 770	6 533	5 728	3 044	278 553
Proportion of children aged 4 and 5 years who are disadvantaged										
Enrolled in the YBFS	%	21.1	15.9	16.5	11.5	24.0	32.1	1.6	25.5	17.6
Attending in the YBFS	%	20.8	15.6	16.4	11.2	23.9	32.2	1.6	22.3	17.4
Community representation of children aged 4 and 5 years old who are disadvantaged (i)										
	%	23.3	16.6	18.6	12.9	23.9	33.3	1.4	35.2	19.5

- (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.
- (c) Although all children undertaking a preschool program should be included in the NECECC, not all children are captured in the NECECC. This particularly affects children undertaking a preschool program in a long day care setting and children undertaking a preschool program at some non-government schools which do not receive State and Territory government funding. Information on preschool programs delivered in long day care settings was primarily provided by the Australian Government from the CCMS. All services approved for the purposes of CCB were required to provide data through the CCMS. However, long day care centres delivering preschool programs were not mandated to complete the preschool program component, which has resulted in under-coverage due to levels of non-response. Under-coverage is a particular issue for NSW data.
- (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 and to 2012 data for other jurisdictions.

Table 3A.17 Proportion of children aged 4 and 5 years enrolled in and attending a preschool program in the YBFS who are disadvantaged, compared with their representation in the community (a), (b), (c)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i> (d), (e)	<i>WA</i> (e)	<i>SA</i> (f)	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i> (g)	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i> (h)
(e)	Care should be taken when interpreting 2013 and 2014 Queensland and WA data as there may be some duplication of children. 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. Each year Queensland and WA has a large proportion of children with not stated SEIFA IRSD.									
(f)	SA 2013 and 2014 data may not be fully comparable with 2012 data. Enrolment numbers in government funded preschools in 2013 and 2014 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 and have been aggregated based on Statistical Areas Level 1. A community proportion is not included for 2012.									

np Not published.

Source: Derived from ABS 2013, 2014 and 2015, *Preschool Education, Australia, 2012, 2013 and 2014*, Cat. no. 4240.0; ABS unpublished, *Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia, 2013 and 2014*, Cat. no. 3235.0, Canberra.

TABLE 3A.18

Table 3A.18 **Proportion of children who are attending Australian Government CCB approved child care services, by age group (0–5, 6–12 and 0–12 years) (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
0–12 years	no.	248 340	171 855	204 643	58 465	67 600	19 630	17 173	8 433	796 137
Proportion of ERP										
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
0–12 years	%	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
0–12 years	no.	234 229	160 293	203 515	55 624	66 875	20 153	13 358	6 780	760 825
Proportion of ERP										
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
0–12 years	%	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
0–12 years	no.	258 330	181 455	217 157	61 588	66 854	21 864	15 438	7 143	828 381
Proportion of ERP										
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
0–12 years	%	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
0–12 years	no.	276 877	196 742	223 457	64 158	68 894	22 112	16 714	7 196	874 335
Proportion of ERP										
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
0–12 years	%	23.6	22.7	29.4	16.8	27.7	26.6	29.3	15.6	24.2
2011										
Number of children										

TABLE 3A.18

Table 3A.18 **Proportion of children who are attending Australian Government CCB approved child care services, by age group (0–5, 6–12 and 0–12 years) (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>
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
0–12 years	no.	303 782	214 415	236 085	70 045	72 392	23 248	19 415	7 967	945 534
Proportion of ERP										
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
0–12 years	%	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
0–12 years	no.	312 534	222 182	240 255	73 401	72 479	22 606	19 861	8 105	969 786
Proportion of ERP										
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
0–12 years	%	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
0–12 years	no.	333 666	240 788	251 477	80 394	77 078	22 380	21 803	8 282	1 033 214
Proportion of ERP										
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
0–12 years	%	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
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 ERP										
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
2015										
Number of children										
0–5 years	no.	268 539	187 947	178 878	63 921	49 140	15 243	16 706	6 081	781 426
6–12 years	no.	128 628	106 429	92 856	28 731	33 829	7 292	9 439	2 988	406 792

TABLE 3A.18

Table 3A.18 **Proportion of children who are attending Australian Government CCB approved child care services, by age group (0–5, 6–12 and 0–12 years) (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>
0–12 years	no.	397 167	294 376	271 734	92 652	82 969	22 535	26 145	9 069	1 188 218
Proportion of ERP										
0–5 years	%	46.1	41.8	46.8	31.0	40.5	41.0	51.9	26.8	42.6
6–12 years	%	19.7	21.6	21.3	12.7	24.6	16.5	29.4	12.2	19.9
0–12 years	%	32.2	31.3	33.2	21.4	32.0	27.7	40.7	19.2	30.6

- (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, but only once in the total. Also, data for Australia may not equal the sum of states and territories because children are included only once in the Australia total but may be captured attending services in more than one jurisdiction.
- (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 data for 2010 and onwards relate to the March quarter.
- (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 calculated using ABS ERP as at 31 December of the previous calendar year.

Source: Australian Government Department of Education and Training unpublished, administrative data collection and Australian Government Census of Child Care Services 2006; ABS unpublished, *Australian Demographic Statistics, Dec 2014 (and previous editions)*, Cat. no. 3101.0; table 3A.2.

TABLE 3A.19

Table 3A.19 **Proportion of children who are attending Australian Government CCB approved child care services, by single year of age and age group, 2015 (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										
0 years	no.	8 883	8 134	7 149	2 624	1 904	651	856	271	30 248
1 year	no.	37 671	31 400	28 025	10 998	7 933	2 535	3 062	1 073	121 814
2 years	no.	58 713	41 924	38 506	15 224	10 573	3 159	3 639	1 356	171 962
3 years	no.	66 639	44 195	42 820	15 950	11 814	3 683	3 764	1 457	189 149
4 years	no.	61 463	37 057	38 052	11 474	10 121	3 054	3 135	1 147	164 612
5 years	no.	35 170	25 237	24 326	7 651	6 795	2 161	2 250	777	103 641
0–5 years	no.	268 539	187 947	178 878	63 921	49 140	15 243	16 706	6 081	781 426
6–12 years	no.	128 628	106 429	92 856	28 731	33 829	7 292	9 439	2 988	406 792
0–12 years	no.	397 167	294 376	271 734	92 652	82 969	22 535	26 145	9 069	1 188 218
Proportion of ERP										
0 years	%	9.5	11.1	11.4	7.5	9.4	11.0	15.3	7.0	10.1
1 year	%	39.1	41.1	44.3	31.6	39.1	41.6	54.6	27.5	39.7
2 years	%	58.8	54.4	59.7	43.8	51.5	50.3	67.2	35.1	55.1
3 years	%	67.9	59.1	67.3	46.8	58.7	58.4	71.9	39.0	61.8
4 years	%	63.1	50.3	60.0	33.8	50.7	49.0	60.4	31.3	54.2
5 years	%	36.0	34.1	37.8	22.6	33.6	33.8	43.9	21.3	33.9
0–5 years	%	46.1	41.8	46.8	31.0	40.5	41.0	51.9	26.8	42.6
6–12 years	%	19.7	21.6	21.3	12.7	24.6	16.5	29.4	12.2	19.9
0–12 years	%	32.2	31.3	33.2	21.4	32.0	27.7	40.7	19.2	30.6

- (a) Children can use more than one type of care and may be counted more than once for each type of care they use, but only once in the total. Also, data for Australia may not equal the sum of states and territories because children are included only once in the Australia total but may be captured attending services in more than one jurisdiction.
- (b) Attendance data relate to the March quarter 2015.
- (c) Proportion is calculated using the ABS ERP as at 31 December 2014.

Source: Australian Government Department of Education and Training unpublished, administrative data collection; ABS unpublished, *Australian Demographic Statistics, Dec 2014*, Cat. no. 3101.0; table 3A.2.

TABLE 3A.20

Table 3A.20 **Children aged 0–12 years attending Australian Government CCB approved child care services, by service type, 2015 (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>
Number of 0–12 year old children attending Australian Government CCB approved child care services, by service type										
Long day care	no.	225 508	148 333	161 559	54 235	41 283	11 312	14 338	5 233	660 602
Family day care	no.	71 782	68 886	31 038	12 936	9 425	4 739	2 482	507	196 216
Vacation care	no.	49 849	35 972	48 996	16 576	19 160	4 782	4 117	1 979	181 363
OSHC	no.	98 721	75 903	76 558	23 567	30 690	6 158	9 181	3 183	323 913
Occasional care	no.	2 266	2 436	595	990	114	118	148	–	6 667
In home care	no.	1 620	838	1 542	410	229	244	14	–	4 897
Total	no.	397 167	294 376	271 734	92 652	82 969	22 535	26 145	9 069	1 188 218
Proportion of 0–12 year old children attending Australian Government CCB approved child care services, by service type										
Long day care	%	56.8	50.4	59.5	58.5	49.8	50.2	54.8	57.7	55.6
Family day care	%	18.1	23.4	11.4	14.0	11.4	21.0	9.5	5.6	16.5
Vacation care	%	12.6	12.2	18.0	17.9	23.1	21.2	15.7	21.8	15.3
OSHC	%	24.9	25.8	28.2	25.4	37.0	27.3	35.1	35.1	27.3
Occasional care	%	0.6	0.8	0.2	1.1	0.1	0.5	0.6	–	0.6
In home care	%	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.3	1.1	0.1	–	0.4
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

- (a) Children can use more than one type of care and are counted once for each type of care they use. As a result, the sum by service type exceeds the total.
- (b) Data for Australia may not equal the sum of states and territories because children are included only once in the Australia total but may be captured attending services in more than one jurisdiction.
- (c) Attendance data relate to the March quarter 2015.
- (d) The denominator used for the proportion is the number of 0–12 year old children attending Australian Government CCB approved child care services. The numerator is the number of children attending Australian Government CCB approved child care services by service type.
- Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Australian Government Department of Education and Training unpublished, administrative data collection.

TABLE 3A.21

Table 3A.21 Children attending State and Territory government (only) funded child care services, by 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 (g)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (h)</i>
2011										
Number of children										
Less than 2 years (1 year old or less)	no.	5 900	na	115	na	250	22	..	..	6 265
2 to less than 4 years (2–3 year olds)	no.	37 508	na	758	na	2 060	252	..	na	40 326
4 to less than 5 years (4 year olds)	no.	35 232	na	248	na	80	284	..	..	35 560
5 to less than 6 years (5 year olds)	no.	12 835	na	49	na	50	42	..	..	12 934
6 to 12 years old (6–12 year olds)	no.	19 118	na	67	na	40	86	..	..	19 225
Total 0–12 years	no.	110 593	2 619	1 237	na	2 480	686	..	na	114 310
Proportion of ERP										
0 to 5 years	%	16.2	na	0.3	na	2.1	1.6	..	na	5.5
6 to 12 years	%	3.1	na	–	na	–	0.2	..	..	1.0
Total 0–12 years	%	9.3	0.3	0.2	na	1.0	0.8	..	na	3.1
2012										
Number of children										
Less than 2 years (1 year old or less)	no.	na	na	127	na	310	1	..	..	438
2 to less than 4 years (2–3 year olds)	no.	na	na	867	na	2 520	208	..	na	3 595
4 to less than 5 years (4 year olds)	no.	na	na	342	na	90	238	..	..	670
5 to less than 6 years (5 year olds)	no.	na	na	92	na	60	29	..	..	181
6 to 12 years old (6–12 year olds)	no.	na	na	230	na	40	63	..	..	333
Total 0–12 years	no.	na	na	1 658	na	3 020	539	..	na	5 217
Proportion of ERP										
0 to 5 years	%	na	na	0.4	na	2.5	1.2	..	na	0.3
6 to 12 years	%	na	na	0.1	na	–	0.1	..	..	–
Total 0–12 years	%	na	na	0.2	na	1.2	0.7	..	na	0.1

TABLE 3A.21

Table 3A.21 **Children attending State and Territory government (only) funded child care services, by 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 (g)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (h)</i>
2013										
Number of children										
Less than 2 years (1 year old or less)	no.	na	na	114	na	290	1	..	..	405
2 to less than 4 years (2–3 year olds)	no.	na	na	697	na	2 320	198	..	na	3 215
4 to less than 5 years (4 year olds)	no.	na	na	307	na	140	157	..	..	604
5 to less than 6 years (5 year olds)	no.	na	na	42	na	70	7	..	..	119
6 to 12 years old (6–12 year olds)	no.	na	na	194	na	40	22	..	..	256
Total 0–12 years	no.	na	na	1 354	na	2 860	389	..	na	4 603
Proportion of ERP										
0 to 5 years	%	na	na	0.3	na	2.4	1.0	..	na	0.2
6 to 12 years	%	na	na	–	na	–	0.1	..	..	–
Total 0–12 years	%	na	na	0.2	na	1.1	0.5	..	na	0.1
2014										
Number of children										
Less than 2 years (1 year old or less)	no.	na	na	151	na	440	–	..	..	591
2 to less than 4 years (2–3 year olds)	no.	na	na	650	na	2 420	167	..	na	3 237
4 to less than 5 years (4 year olds)	no.	na	na	372	na	570	201	..	..	1 143
5 to less than 6 years (5 year olds)	no.	na	na	76	na	70	14	..	..	160
6 to 12 years old (6–12 year olds)	no.	na	na	132	na	40	77	..	..	249
Total 0–12 years	no.	na	na	1 381	na	3 540	459	..	na	5 380
Proportion of ERP										
0 to 5 years	%	na	na	0.3	na	2.9	1.0	..	na	0.3
6 to 12 years	%	na	na	–	na	–	0.2	..	..	–
Total 0–12 years	%	na	na	0.1	na	0.3	0.2	..	na	0.1

TABLE 3A.21

Table 3A.21 **Children attending State and Territory government (only) funded child care services, by 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 (g)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (h)</i>
2015										
Number of children										
Less than 2 years (1 year old or less)	no.	na	na	153	na	400	–	..	..	553
2 to less than 4 years (2–3 year olds)	no.	na	na	653	na	2 530	168	..	na	3 351
4 to less than 5 years (4 year olds)	no.	na	na	385	na	510	166	..	..	1 061
5 to less than 6 years (5 year olds)	no.	na	na	52	na	30	15	..	..	97
6 to 12 years old (6–12 year olds)	no.	na	na	227	na	–	57	..	..	284
Total 0–12 years	no.	na	na	1 470	na	3 470	406	..	na	5 346
Proportion of ERP										
0 to 5 years	%	na	na	0.3	na	2.8	0.9	..	na	0.3
6 to 12 years	%	na	na	0.6	na	2.6	2.7	..	..	0.3
Total 0–12 years	%	na	na	1.0	na	12.6	2.7	..	na	1.1

- (a) The Australian Government funds the majority of child care services in Australia and data on these services are reported in other tables in this chapter. State and Territory government (only) funded child care services refers to the relatively small number of child care services which are not Australian Government funded but are funded by the State and Territory Government. Data are provided as close to 30 June as possible.
- (b) The proportion is calculated using ERP as at 31 December of the previous calendar year.
- (c) NSW 2011 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. As a result NSW cannot report the number of children only receiving child care from a long day centre. The number using long day care services is overestimated by the number of children only receiving preschool from that long day care centre. Data on NSW government (only) funded child care services are not available from 2012.
- (d) Victorian data were not collected by age breakdown in 2011. Data on children using Victorian Government (only) funded child care services have not been collected since 2011.
- (e) Queensland data refer to July/August reference period of the year before, e.g. 2015 data refer to data collected in July/August 2014. Data are based on an annual voluntary census, and response rates are variable by service type and over time. Data relate to funded vacation care and occasional care services only.
- (f) SA data refer to July/August reference period of the year before, e.g. 2015 data refer to data collected in July/August 2014.

TABLE 3A.21

Table 3A.21 **Children attending State and Territory government (only) funded child care services, by 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 (g)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (h)</i>
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(g) Tasmania data refer to August/September of the year before, e.g. 2015 data refer to data collected in August/September 2014. Tasmania 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. Tasmania only includes data for services in receipt of recurrent operational funding.

(h) The total is the sum of available data and should not be interpreted as national data. It is possible that some children are reported by more than one jurisdiction.

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

Source: State and Territory governments unpublished; ABS unpublished, *Australian Demographic Statistics, Dec 2014* (and previous editions) Cat. no. 3101.0; table 3A.2.

TABLE 3A.22

Table 3A.22 **Proportion of children who are attending Australian Government CCB approved and State and Territory government funded child care services, by age group (0–5, 6–12 and 0–12 years), 2015 (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 (c)</i>	
Children attending Australian Government CCB approved child care services										
Number of children										
0–5 years	no.	268 539	187 947	178 878	63 921	49 140	15 243	16 706	6 081	781 426
6–12 years	no.	128 628	106 429	92 856	28 731	33 829	7 292	9 439	2 988	406 792
0–12 years	no.	397 167	294 376	271 734	92 652	82 969	22 535	26 145	9 069	1 188 218
Proportion of ERP										
0–5 years	%	46.1	41.8	46.8	31.0	40.5	41.0	51.9	26.8	42.6
6–12 years	%	19.7	21.6	21.3	12.7	24.6	16.5	29.4	12.2	19.9
0–12 years	%	32.2	31.3	33.2	21.4	32.0	27.7	40.7	19.2	30.6
Children attending State and Territory government funded child care services										
Number of children										
0–5 years	no.	na	na	1 243	na	3 470	349	..	na	5 062
6–12 years	no.	na	na	227	na	–	57	..	..	284
0–12 years	no.	na	na	1 470	na	3 470	406	..	na	5 346
Proportion of ERP										
0–5 years	%	na	na	0.3	na	2.9	0.9	..	na	0.3
6–12 years	%	na	na	0.1	na	–	0.1	..	..	–
0–12 years	%	na	na	0.2	na	1.3	0.5	..	na	0.1
Total children attending Australian Government CCB approved and State and Territory government funded child care services (e)										
Number of children										
0–5 years	no.	268 539	187 947	180 121	63 921	52 610	15 592	16 706	6 081	786 488
6–12 years	no.	128 628	106 429	93 083	28 731	33 829	7 349	9 439	2 988	407 076
0–12 years	no.	397 167	294 376	273 204	92 652	86 439	22 941	26 145	9 069	1 193 564
Proportion of ERP										

TABLE 3A.22

Table 3A.22 **Proportion of children who are attending Australian Government CCB approved and State and Territory government funded child care services, by age group (0–5, 6–12 and 0–12 years), 2015 (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 (c)</i>
0–5 years	%	46.1	41.8	47.2	31.0	43.4	41.9	51.9	26.8	42.9
6–12 years	%	19.7	21.6	21.3	12.7	24.6	16.6	29.4	12.2	19.9
0–12 years	%	32.2	31.3	33.4	21.4	33.4	28.2	40.7	19.2	30.8

- (a) Australian Government CCB approved child care services data are reported for the March quarter 2015. State and Territory government data for Queensland, SA and Tasmania data refer to July/August 2014. Due to these differences in data reference periods caution should be used when using the child care attendance totals.
- (b) The proportion is calculated using ERP as at 31 December of the previous calendar year.
- (c) Data for Australia for Australian Government CCB approved child care services may not equal the sum of states and territories because children are included only once in the Australia total but may be captured attending services in more than one jurisdiction. Data for Australia for State and Territory government funded services are the total of the sum of the states and territories for which data are available, and should not be interpreted as national data.

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

Source: Australian, State and Territory governments unpublished; tables 3A.2, 3A.18 and 3A.21.

TABLE 3A.23

Table 3A.23 Average hours of attendance per week of children aged 0–12 years at Australian Government CCB approved child care services, by service type (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										
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	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	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	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	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
2015										
Long day care	hrs/wk	27.4	28.1	30.4	24.8	24.9	23.0	28.8	34.8	27.9
Family day care	hrs/wk	30.8	34.3	26.0	30.2	27.6	14.8	33.0	27.8	30.9
Vacation care	hrs/wk	28.1	27.3	30.0	28.2	25.5	24.7	29.3	39.1	28.3
OSHC	hrs/wk	10.3	7.9	10.3	8.7	7.8	7.3	9.2	12.4	9.4
Occasional care	hrs/wk	14.1	8.8	12.3	11.3	11.6	15.8	17.4	–	11.6
In home care	hrs/wk	25.0	23.8	31.3	24.1	19.0	17.6	17.4	–	26.1

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

Table 3A.23 Average hours of attendance per week of children aged 0–12 years at Australian Government CCB approved child care services, by service type (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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(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, but only once in the total. Also, children are included only once in the Australia total but may be captured attending services in more than one jurisdiction.

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

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Australian Government Department of Education and Training unpublished, administrative data collection.

TABLE 3A.24

Table 3A.24 **Characteristics of State and Territory government (only) funded child care services (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (b)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (c)</i>	<i>WA (d)</i>	<i>SA (e)</i>	<i>Tas (f)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (g)</i>	Total (h)
2011										
Places available by service type										
Child care services										
Long day care	no.	23 718	..	..	..	–	..	..	–	23 718
Family day care	no.	..	..	..	..	–	..	..	–	–
Vacation care	no.	9 941	..	..	..	80	50	..	–	10 071
OSHC	no.	..	..	..	..	–	..	..	–	–
Occasional care	no.	1 755	na	1 271	150	3 500	412	..	–	7 088
Other care	no.	na	..	..	..	na	..	..	52	52
All child care places	no.	35 414	..	1 271	150	3 670	462	..	52	41 019
Average attendance by service type										
Child care services										
Long day care	hrs/wk	na	..	..	..	–	..	..	..	–
Family day care	hrs/wk	..	..	..	..	–	..	..	..	–
Vacation care	hrs/wk	na	..	na	..	–	12	..	..	12
OSHC	hrs/wk	..	..	..	..	–	..	..	..	–
Occasional care	hrs/wk	na	na	na	na	3	6	..	..	9
Other care	hrs/wk	na	..	..	..	na	..	..	na	–
2012										
Places available by service type										
Child care services										
Long day care	no.	na	..	..	..	–	..	..	–	–
Family day care	no.	..	..	..	..	–	..	..	–	–
Vacation care	no.	na	..	..	..	80	50	..	–	130
OSHC	no.	..	..	..	..	–	..	..	–	–

TABLE 3A.24

Table 3A.24 **Characteristics of State and Territory government (only) funded child care services (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (b)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (c)</i>	<i>WA (d)</i>	<i>SA (e)</i>	<i>Tas (f)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (g)</i>	Total (h)
Occasional care	no.	na	na	1 396	150	3 470	335	..	–	5 351
Other care	no.	–	..	..	..	na	..	..	52	52
All child care places	no.	na	..	1 396	150	3 650	385	..	52	5 633
Average attendance by service type										
Child care services										
Long day care	hrs/wk	na	..	..	..	–	..	..	..	–
Family day care	hrs/wk	..	..	..	..	–	..	..	..	–
Vacation care	hrs/wk	na	..	na	..	–	21	..	..	21
OSHC	hrs/wk	..	..	..	..	–	..	..	..	–
Occasional care	hrs/wk	na	na	4	na	3	5	..	..	12
Other care	hrs/wk	na	..	..	..	na	..	..	na	–
2013										
Places available by service type										
Child care services										
Long day care	no.	na	..	..	..	–	..	..	–	–
Family day care	no.	..	..	..	..	–	..	..	–	–
Vacation care	no.	na	..	376	..	80	50	..	–	506
OSHC	no.	..	..	..	..	–	..	..	–	–
Occasional care	no.	na	na	1 402	216	3 490	339	..	–	5 447
Other care	no.	–	..	..	..	na	..	..	52	52
All child care places	no.	na	..	1 778	216	3 660	389	..	52	6 095
Average attendance by service type										
Child care services										
Long day care	hrs/wk	na	..	..	..	–	..	..	..	–
Family day care	hrs/wk	..	..	..	..	–	..	..	..	–

TABLE 3A.24

Table 3A.24 **Characteristics of State and Territory government (only) funded child care services (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (b)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (c)</i>	<i>WA (d)</i>	<i>SA (e)</i>	<i>Tas (f)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (g)</i>	Total (h)
Vacation care	hrs/wk	na	..	na	..	–	16	..	..	16
OSHC	hrs/wk	..	..	..	..	–	..	..	..	–
Occasional care	hrs/wk	na	na	10	na	3	6	..	..	19
Other care	hrs/wk	na	..	..	..	na	..	..	na	–
2014										
Places available by service type										
Child care services										
Long day care	no.	na	..	..	..	–	..	..	–	–
Family day care	no.	..	..	..	..	–	..	..	–	–
Vacation care	no.	na	..	340	..	80	50	..	–	470
OSHC	no.	..	..	..	..	–	..	..	–	–
Occasional care	no.	na	na	1 474	216	3 000	302	..	–	4 992
Other care	no.	–	..	..	..	na	..	..	46	46
All child care places	no.	na	..	1 644	216	3 170	352	..	46	5 428
Average attendance by service type										
Child care services										
Long day care	hrs/wk	na	..	..	..	–	..	..	..	–
Family day care	hrs/wk	..	..	..	..	–	..	..	..	–
Vacation care	hrs/wk	na	..	na	..	–	11	..	..	11
OSHC	hrs/wk	..	..	..	..	–	..	..	..	–
Occasional care	hrs/wk	na	na	11	na	3	5	..	..	19
Other care	hrs/wk	na	..	..	..	3	..	..	na	3
2015										
Places available by service type										
Child care services										

TABLE 3A.24

Table 3A.24 **Characteristics of State and Territory government (only) funded child care services (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (b)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (c)</i>	<i>WA (d)</i>	<i>SA (e)</i>	<i>Tas (f)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (g)</i>	<i>Total (h)</i>
Long day care	no.	na	..	..	..	–	..	..	–	–
Family day care	no.	..	..	..	..	–	..	..	–	–
Vacation care	no.	na	..	584	..	–	47	..	–	631
OSHC	no.	..	..	..	..	–	..	..	–	–
Occasional care	no.	na	na	1 286	190	2 880	278	..	–	4 634
Other care	no.	–	..	..	..	na	..	..	46	46
All child care places	no.	na	..	1 870	190	2 880	325	..	46	5 311
Average attendance by service type										
Child care services										
Long day care	hrs/wk	na	..	..	..	–	..	..	..	–
Family day care	hrs/wk	..	..	..	..	–	..	..	..	–
Vacation care	hrs/wk	na	..	na	..	–	9	..	..	9
OSHC	hrs/wk	..	..	..	..	–	..	..	..	–
Occasional care	hrs/wk	na	na	11	na	3	5	..	..	19
Other care	hrs/wk	na	..	..	..	3	..	..	na	3

- (a) The Australian Government funds the majority of child care services in Australia and data on these services are reported in other tables in this chapter. State and Territory government (only) funded child care services refers to the relatively small number of child care services which are not Australian Government funded but are funded by State and Territory government. Data are requested as close to 30 June as possible.
- (b) Data on NSW Government funded child care places are not available from 2012. The number of places for 2011 refers to the maximum licensed places per day (not week) for funded licensed child care services operating in August. NSW does not fund any family day care services and OSHC services are registered by NSW but not funded or licensed.
- (c) Queensland data for child care places refer to licensed capacity of funded services and do not include State funded unlicensed services. Vacation care places are based on maximum capacity (service level). Average hours of attendance at vacation care are not available as hours of care used are not collected for these services.
- (d) WA data for occasional care places represent maximum funded capacity at a point in time. More than one child may occupy an occasional care place over a period. The 2012 figure is an approximation due to a change in data collection arising from changes in funding policy.

Table 3A.24 **Characteristics of State and Territory government (only) funded child care services (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (b)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (c)</i>	<i>WA (d)</i>	<i>SA (e)</i>	<i>Tas (f)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (g)</i>	<i>Total (h)</i>
(e)	Data on places in SA occasional care services reflects the 2015 required ratio of 1:4 and 1:8. 2014 was a transitional year from 1:5 and 1:10. SA data on average hours is for May 2015 (rather than June 2015). Average hours of attendance at other care refers to playcentres.									
(f)	Tasmania data refer to August/September reference period of the year before, e.g. 2015 data refer to data collected in August/September 2014. 2013 data for Tasmania 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. For 2011, 2012 and 2013, 30 of the 50 vacation care places were funded. In 2011, 298 of the 412 occasional care places were funded. In 2012, 245 of the 335 were funded. In 2013, 233 of the 339 places were funded. In 2014, 221 of the 302 places were funded. Tasmania only includes data for services in receipt of recurrent operational funding.									
(g)	NT other care refers to 3 year old kindergarten. These services are regulated in the NT and receive NT Government funding through the Education and Care Services Subsidy.									
(h)	The total is the sum of available data and should not be interpreted as national data.									

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

Source: State and Territory governments unpublished.

TABLE 3A.25

Table 3A.25 Children enrolled in a preschool program, by sector, by age (a), (b), (c)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (d)</i>	<i>Qld (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 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 (j)	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 4 year old children enrolled in a preschool program in the YBFS (k)										
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 (j)	%	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 (l)										
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 (j)	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 (l), (m)										
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 (j)	%	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

TABLE 3A.25

Table 3A.25 Children enrolled in a preschool program, by sector, by age (a), (b), (c)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (d)</i>	<i>Qld (e)</i>	<i>WA (e)</i>	<i>SA (f)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (g)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (h)</i>
Children enrolled in a preschool program, by age										
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
ERP 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 (j)	no.	37 607	27 086	41 665	651	4 345	302	1 455	164	113 269
Total (k)	no.	69 667	76 048	62 047	32 834	16 684	6 741	5 425	3 374	272 810
Proportion of 4 year old 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 (j)	%	39.2	37.6	65.4	2.0	21.7	4.6	29.0	4.5	37.8
Total (o)	%	72.6	105.5	97.4	99.3	83.5	103.8	108.0	92.8	90.9

TABLE 3A.25

Table 3A.25 Children enrolled in a preschool program, by sector, by age (a), (b), (c)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (d)</i>	<i>Qld (e)</i>	<i>WA (e)</i>	<i>SA (f)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (g)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (h)</i>
Children aged 3 years enrolled in a preschool program (l)										
Government preschool	no.	777	6	28	181	902	–	215	286	2 397
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 (j)	no.	15 481	3 308	4 617	919	1 622	123	692	37	26 797
Total (o)	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 (j)	%	16.0	4.5	7.3	2.7	8.1	2.0	13.3	1.0	8.9
Total (o)	%	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	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 (m)										
3 year olds	%	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
ERP at 30 June, by age (n)										
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

2014

TABLE 3A.25

Table 3A.25 Children enrolled in a preschool program, by sector, by age (a), (b), (c)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (d)</i>	<i>Qld (e)</i>	<i>WA (e)</i>	<i>SA (f)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (g)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (h)</i>
Children aged 4 and 5 years enrolled in a preschool program in the YBFS										
Government preschool	no.	4 899	10 264	1 089	22 438	13 137	4 739	3 361	2 517	62 440
Non-government preschool	no.	24 945	35 291	17 819	8 466	1 059	1 420	216	202	89 418
Total preschool (i)	no.	30 338	45 627	19 122	30 912	14 263	6 157	3 617	2 739	152 776
Preschool program within a long day care centre (j)	no.	39 823	32 646	44 809	1 248	5 388	398	1 692	324	126 332
Total (o)	no.	72 243	80 959	65 328	34 280	21 089	6 619	5 864	3 343	289 730
Proportion of 4 year old children enrolled in a preschool program in the YBFS (k)										
Government preschool	%	5.0	13.9	1.7	66.0	65.4	75.8	64.5	67.6	20.5
Non-government preschool	%	25.6	47.6	27.9	24.9	5.3	22.7	4.1	5.4	29.3
Total preschool (i)	%	31.1	61.6	30.0	90.9	71.0	98.4	69.4	73.5	50.1
Preschool program within a long day care centre (j)	%	40.8	44.1	70.3	3.7	26.8	6.4	32.5	8.7	41.4
Total (o)	%	74.0	109.3	102.4	100.8	105.0	105.8	112.5	89.7	95.1
Children aged 3 years enrolled in a preschool program (l)										
Government preschool	no.	725	6	38	88	835	–	–	261	1 949
Non-government preschool	no.	11 955	51	922	2 745	43	–	5	82	15 809
Total preschool (i)	no.	12 827	60	962	2 837	880	–	5	347	17 915
Preschool program within a long day care centre (j)	no.	15 078	3 406	4 542	1 066	1 429	91	795	141	26 544
Total (o)	no.	28 233	3 465	5 511	3 941	2 328	91	797	490	44 855
Proportion of 3 year old children enrolled in a preschool program (l), (m)										
Government preschool	%	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.3	4.2	–	–	7.2	0.7
Non-government preschool	%	12.4	0.1	1.5	8.2	0.2	–	0.1	2.3	5.3
Total preschool (i)	%	13.3	0.1	1.5	8.4	4.5	–	0.1	9.5	6.0
Preschool program within a long day care centre (j)	%	15.6	4.7	7.3	3.2	7.2	1.5	15.5	3.9	8.9
Total (o)	%	29.3	4.8	8.8	11.7	11.8	1.5	15.5	13.5	15.0
Children enrolled in a preschool program, by age										

TABLE 3A.25

Table 3A.25 **Children enrolled in a preschool program, by sector, by age (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (d)</i>	<i>Qld (e)</i>	<i>WA (e)</i>	<i>SA (f)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (g)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (h)</i>
3 year olds (m)	no.	28 233	3 465	5 511	3 941	2 328	91	797	490	44 855
4 year olds	no.	66 411	61 256	63 546	33 639	18 030	3 429	4 980	3 243	254 533
5 year olds	no.	16 874	24 278	4 317	831	3 500	3 280	1 307	263	54 656
Proportion of children enrolled in a preschool program, by age (m)										
3 year olds (m)	%	29.3	4.8	8.8	11.7	11.8	1.5	15.5	13.5	15.0
4 year olds	%	68.1	82.7	99.6	98.9	89.7	54.8	95.5	87.0	83.5
5 year olds	%	17.4	33.2	6.7	2.5	17.3	50.4	26.0	7.3	18.0
ERP at 30 June, by age (n)										
3 year olds	no.	96 425	72 369	62 456	33 633	19 736	6 194	5 142	3 636	299 613
4 year olds	no.	97 590	74 097	63 785	34 004	20 091	6 254	5 213	3 726	304 792
5 year olds	no.	96 972	73 220	64 304	33 609	20 243	6 505	5 028	3 587	303 497

- (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). Differences in school starting age and years of schooling across jurisdictions can affect the proportion of children enrolled in a preschool program.
- (c) Although all children undertaking a preschool program should be included in the NECECC, not all children are captured in the NECECC. This particularly affects children undertaking a preschool program in a long day care setting and children undertaking a preschool program at some non-government schools which do not receive State and Territory government funding. Information on preschool programs delivered in long day care settings was primarily provided by the Australian Government from the CCMS. All services approved for the purposes of CCB were required to provide data through the CCMS. However, long day care centres delivering preschool programs were not mandated to complete the preschool program component, which has resulted in under-coverage due to levels of non-response. Under-coverage is a particular issue for NSW data.
- (d) 2012 Victorian YBFS 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.

Table 3A.25 Children enrolled in a preschool program, by sector, by age (a), (b), (c)

	Unit	NSW	Vic (d)	Qld (e)	WA (e)	SA (f)	Tas	ACT (g)	NT	Aust (h)
(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 and to 2012 data for other jurisdictions. Care should also be taken when interpreting 2013 and 2014 data for Queensland and WA as there may be some duplication of children. This is due to the inclusion of child aggregate data from some service providers.									
(f)	SA 2013 and 2014 data may not be fully comparable with 2012 data. Enrolment numbers in government funded preschools in 2013 and 2014 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)	Preschool within a long day care centre includes students who are enrolled in school-based preschools that provide supplementary long day care services.									
(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 ERP 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 in each jurisdiction (using ABS ERP at 30 June).									
(n)	ERP at 30 June based on the <i>2011 Census of Population and Housing</i> .									
(o)	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, *Preschool Education, Australia*, 2012, Cat. no. 4240.0; ABS unpublished, *Microdata: Preschool Education, Australia, 2013 and 2014*, Cat. no. 4240.0.55.003; ABS 2012, 2013 and 2014, *Australian Demographic Statistics, Jun 2012, 2013 and 2014*, Cat. no. 3101.0, Canberra.

TABLE 3A.26

Table 3A.26 **Children aged 4 and 5 years enrolled in a preschool program in the YBFS, by weekly hours, by sector, 2014 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (c)</i>	<i>WA</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.	431	5	–	67	136	–	10	9	653
Non-government preschool	no.	2 691	37	–	76	22	5	–	–	2 829
Total preschool (e)	no.	3 127	44	–	143	158	5	10	11	3 487
Preschool program within a long day care centre	no.	5 624	2 821	1 483	512	678	35	114	71	11 337
Total children enrolled in a preschool program (f)	no.	8 755	2 863	1 483	655	830	37	123	79	14 827
Proportion of children enrolled less than 10 hours										
Government preschool	%	0.6	–	–	0.2	0.6	–	0.2	0.3	0.2
Non-government preschool	%	3.7	0.0	–	–	0.1	0.1	–	–	1.0
Total preschool (e)	%	4.3	0.1	–	–	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.3	1.2
Preschool program within a long day care centre	%	7.8	3.5	2.3	1.5	3.2	0.5	1.9	2.1	3.9
Total children enrolled in a preschool program (f)	%	12.1	3.5	2.3	1.9	3.9	0.6	2.1	2.4	5.1
Number of children enrolled 10-14 hours										
Government preschool	no.	759	100	–	1 584	712	–	–	38	3 194
Non-government preschool	no.	8 023	365	–	104	39	–	28	7	8 562
Total preschool (e)	no.	8 832	463	–	1 689	756	–	28	38	11 815
Preschool program within a long day care centre	no.	11 018	4 616	1 355	308	553	54	207	40	18 151
Total children enrolled in a preschool program (f)	no.	19 973	5 080	1 355	2 009	1 331	54	238	79	30 121
Proportion of children enrolled 10-14 hours										
Government preschool	%	1.1	0.1	–	4.6	3.4	–	–	1.1	1.1
Non-government preschool	%	11.1	0.5	–	0.3	0.2	–	0.5	0.2	3.0
Total preschool (e)	%	12.2	0.6	–	4.9	3.6	–	0.5	1.1	4.1
Preschool program within a long day care centre	%	15.3	5.7	2.1	0.9	2.6	0.8	3.5	1.2	6.3
Total children enrolled in a preschool program (f)	%	27.6	6.3	2.1	5.9	6.3	0.8	4.1	2.4	10.4

TABLE 3A.26

Table 3A.26 **Children aged 4 and 5 years enrolled in a preschool program in the YBFS, by weekly hours, by sector, 2014 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (c)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (d)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Number of children enrolled 15 hours or more										
Government preschool	no.	3 707	10 159	1 089	20 787	12 294	4 739	3 351	2 474	58 586
Non-government preschool	no.	14 239	34 887	17 819	8 289	996	1 417	188	195	78 031
Total preschool (e)	no.	18 378	45 122	19 122	29 075	13 349	6 155	3 578	2 690	137 477
Preschool program within a long day care centre	no.	23 183	25 208	41 972	428	4 160	308	1 374	212	96 845
Total children enrolled in a preschool program (f)	no.	43 515	73 013	62 497	31 620	18 928	6 523	5 507	3 184	244 778
Proportion of children enrolled 15 hours or more										
Government preschool	%	5.1	12.5	1.7	60.6	58.3	71.6	57.1	74.0	20.2
Non-government preschool	%	19.7	43.1	27.3	24.2	4.7	21.4	3.2	5.8	26.9
Total preschool (e)	%	25.4	55.7	29.3	84.8	63.3	93.0	61.0	80.5	47.5
Preschool program within a long day care centre	%	32.1	31.1	64.2	1.2	19.7	4.7	23.4	6.3	33.4
Total children enrolled in a preschool program (f)	%	60.2	90.2	95.7	92.2	89.8	98.5	93.9	95.2	84.5
Total number of children enrolled										
Government preschool	no.	4 899	10 264	1 089	22 438	13 137	4 739	3 361	2 517	62 440
Non-government preschool	no.	24 945	35 291	17 819	8 466	1 059	1 420	216	202	89 418
Total preschool (e)	no.	30 338	45 627	19 122	30 912	14 263	6 157	3 617	2 739	152 776
Preschool program within a long day care centre	no.	39 823	32 646	44 809	1 248	5 388	398	1 692	324	126 332
Total children enrolled in a preschool program (f)	no.	72 243	80 959	65 328	34 280	21 089	6 619	5 864	3 343	289 730
Proportion of total children enrolled										
Government preschool	%	6.8	12.7	1.7	65.5	62.3	71.6	57.3	75.3	21.6
Non-government preschool	%	34.5	43.6	27.3	24.7	5.0	21.5	3.7	6.0	30.9
Total preschool (e)	%	42.0	56.4	29.3	90.2	67.6	93.0	61.7	81.9	52.7
Preschool program within a long day care centre	%	55.1	40.3	68.6	3.6	25.5	6.0	28.9	9.7	43.6
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

Table 3A.26 **Children aged 4 and 5 years enrolled in a preschool program in the YBFS, by weekly hours, by sector, 2014 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (c)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (d)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
(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)	Although all children undertaking a preschool program should be included in the NECECC, not all children are captured in the NECECC. This particularly affects children undertaking a preschool program in a long day care setting and children undertaking a preschool program at some non-government schools which do not receive State and Territory government funding. Information on preschool programs delivered in long day care settings was primarily provided by the Australian Government from the CCMS. All services approved for the purposes of CCB were required to provide data through the CCMS. However, long day care centres delivering preschool programs were not mandated to complete the preschool program component, which has resulted in under-coverage due to levels of non-response. Under-coverage is a particular issue for NSW data.									
(c)	For Queensland data provided in aggregate, hours were calculated using averages at the provider level. Care needs to be taken when interpreting Queensland data as there may be some duplication of children. This is due to the inclusion of child aggregate data from some service providers.									
(d)	SA data should be used with caution as enrolment numbers in government funded preschools in 2014 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 2015, *Preschool Education, Australia, 2014*, Cat. no. 4240.0, Canberra.

TABLE 3A.27

Table 3A.27 **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), (c)**

	<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 (d)	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 (e)	%	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 (d)	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 (e)	%	66.7	73.9	85.0
2014				
Number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children aged 4 and 5 years who are enrolled in a preschool program in the YBFS	no.	3 973	5 991	2 642
Projected number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children aged 4 years (d)	no.	5 679	7 829	3 206
Proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children who are enrolled in a preschool program in the YBFS (e)	%	70.0	76.5	82.4

(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) 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 from 2013 data. Remoteness area for 2013 data onwards are based on the ABS ASGS 2011.

Table 3A.27 **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), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner/outer regional areas</i>	<i>Remote/very remote areas</i>
(c)	Although all children undertaking a preschool program should be included in the NECECC, not all children are captured in the NECECC. This particularly affects children undertaking a preschool program in a long day care setting and children undertaking a preschool program at some non-government schools which do not receive State and Territory government funding. Information on preschool programs delivered in long day care settings was primarily provided by the Australian Government from the CCMS. All services approved for the purposes of CCB were required to provide data through the CCMS. However, long day care centres delivering preschool programs were not mandated to complete the preschool program component, which has resulted in under-coverage due to levels of non-response.			
(d)	ABS projected population data by age and remoteness area are based on the <i>2011 Census of Population and Housing</i> .			
(e)	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 some jurisdictions, including undercount. See ABS source publication cat. no. 3238.0 for further details.			
Source:	Derived from ABS unpublished, 2014 and 2015, <i>Preschool Education, Australia, 2012, 2013 and 2014</i> , Cat. no. 4240.0; ABS 2014, <i>Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001 to 2026</i> , Cat. no. 3238.0, Canberra.			

TABLE 3A.28

Table 3A.28 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children enrolled in a preschool program (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 (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 4 year olds 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 4 year olds 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										

TABLE 3A.28

Table 3A.28 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children enrolled in a preschool program (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 (e)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (f)</i>
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
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 4 year olds 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 4 year olds 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
2014										
Number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children aged 4 and 5 years enrolled in a preschool program, by sector										
Government preschool	no.	539	166	568	1 764	739	482	95	1 038	5 388
Non-government preschool	no.	1 929	668	974	266	11	86	–	108	4 049

TABLE 3A.28

Table 3A.28 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children enrolled in a preschool program (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 (e)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (f)</i>
Total preschool (g)	no.	2 555	843	1 566	2 032	760	571	123	1 162	9 606
Preschool program within a long day care centre	no.	1 030	326	1 695	41	143	6	16	31	3 295
Total (n)	no.	3 738	1 216	3 334	2 156	932	582	155	1 225	13 331
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.	1 299	477	962	823	499	–	147	–	4 211
Inner/outer regional Australia	no.	2 185	739	1 706	544	306	567	7	295	6 353
Remote/very remote Australia	no.	251	–	659	787	127	12	–	926	2 766
Total (i)	no.	3 738	1 216	3 334	2 156	932	582	155	1 225	13 331
Projected population of 4 year olds (j)	no.	5 187	1 207	5 108	2 097	933	610	145	1 420	16 714
Proportion of 4 year olds who are enrolled in a preschool program (k)	%	72.1	100.7	65.3	102.8	99.9	95.4	106.9	86.3	79.8
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.	1 166	432	932	821	487	–	131	–	3 973
Inner/outer regional Australia	no.	1 947	686	1 660	539	303	560	6	287	5 991
Remote/very remote Australia	no.	228	–	642	782	127	12	–	851	2 642
Total (m)	no.	3 344	1 118	3 228	2 144	921	578	138	1 142	12 609
Projected population of 4 year olds (j)	no.	5 187	1 207	5 108	2 097	933	610	145	1 420	16 714
Proportion of 4 year olds who are enrolled in a preschool program in the YBFS (k)	%	64.5	92.6	63.2	102.2	98.7	94.8	95.2	80.4	75.4

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

(b) Although all children undertaking a preschool program should be included in the NECECC, not all children are captured in the NECECC. This particularly affects children undertaking a preschool program in a long day care setting and children undertaking a preschool program at some non-government schools which do not receive State and Territory government funding. Information on preschool programs delivered in long day care settings was primarily provided by the Australian Government from the CCMS. All services approved for the purposes of CCB were required to provide data through the CCMS. However, long day care centres delivering preschool programs were not mandated to complete the preschool program component, which has resulted in under-coverage due to levels of non-response. Under-coverage is a particular issue for NSW data.

Table 3A.28 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children enrolled in a preschool program (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 (e)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (f)</i>
(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 and to 2012 data for other jurisdictions. Care should also be taken when interpreting 2013 and 2014 data for Queensland and WA as there may be some duplication of children. This is due to the inclusion of child aggregate data from some service providers.									
(d)	SA 2013 and 2014 data may not be fully comparable with 2012 data. Enrolment numbers in government funded preschools in 2013 and 2014 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 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 ASGC 2006. Remoteness area for 2013 data are based on the ABS 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 for 4 and 5 year olds (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 some jurisdictions, including undercount. See ABS source publication cat. no. 3238.0 for further details.									
(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.									

Table 3A.28 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children enrolled in a preschool program (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 (e)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (f)</i>
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(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 in a preschool program across both preschool and long day care settings.

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

Source: ABS unpublished, *Preschool Education, Australia, 2012*, Cat. no. 4240.0; ABS unpublished, *Microdata: Preschool Education, Australia, 2013 and 2014*, Cat. no. 4240.0.55.003; ABS 2014, *Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001 to 2026*, Cat. no. 3238.0, Canberra.

TABLE 3A.29

Table 3A.29 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children aged 4 and 5 years enrolled in a preschool program in the YBFS, by weekly hours, 2014 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (c)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (d)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children enrolled in the YBFS less than 10 hours										
Total children enrolled in a preschool program	no.	337	59	53	11	29	6	–	9	499
Total children enrolled in a preschool program	%	10.1	5.3	1.6	0.5	3.1	1.0	–	0.8	4.0
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children enrolled in the YBFS 10-14 hours										
Total children enrolled in a preschool program	no.	769	40	68	87	80	–	–	24	1 072
Total children enrolled in a preschool program	%	23.0	3.6	2.1	4.1	8.7	–	–	2.1	8.5
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children enrolled in the YBFS 15 hours or more										
Total children enrolled in a preschool program	no.	2 241	1 028	3 108	2 044	808	572	132	1 109	11 036
Total children enrolled in a preschool program	%	67.0	91.9	96.3	95.3	87.7	99.0	95.7	97.1	87.5
Total number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children enrolled in the YBFS										
Total children enrolled in a preschool program	no.	3 344	1 118	3 228	2 144	921	578	138	1 142	12 609
Total children enrolled in a preschool program	%	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) Although all children undertaking a preschool program should be included in the NECECC, not all children are captured in the NECECC. This particularly affects children undertaking a preschool program in a long day care setting and children undertaking a preschool program at some non-government schools which do not receive State and Territory government funding. Information on preschool programs delivered in long day care settings was primarily provided by the Australian Government from the CCMS. All services approved for the purposes of CCB were required to provide data through the CCMS. However, long day care centres delivering preschool programs were not mandated to complete the preschool program component, which has resulted in under-coverage due to levels of non-response. Under-coverage is a particular issue for NSW data.
- (c) For Queensland data provided in aggregate, hours were calculated using averages at the provider level. Care should be taken when interpreting Queensland data as there may be some duplication of children. This is due to the inclusion of child aggregate data from some service providers.
- (d) SA data should be used with caution as enrolment numbers in government funded preschools in 2014 were affected by the transition from a quarterly intake to a single annual intake.
- Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Derived from ABS 2015, *Preschool Education, Australia, 2014*, Cat. no. 4240.0, Canberra.

TABLE 3A.30

Table 3A.30 **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 (d)									
Child care services (e)									
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 (f)									
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 (e)									
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 (f)									
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 (d)									
Child care services (e)									
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 (f)									
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

TABLE 3A.30

Table 3A.30 **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>
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									
Child care services (e)									
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 (f)									
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
2014									
Couple families (d)									
Child care services (e)									
Both parents in employment	76.9 ± 6.5	77.0 ± 4.7	70.0 ± 7.1	72.2 ± 10.2	81.2 ± 10.9	69.8 ± 13.5	78.2 ± 13.9	75.8 ± 14.1	75.6 ± 3.3
At least one parent not in employment	20.1 ± 4.6	21.9 ± 6.5	30.1 ± 7.5	25.1 ± 7.7	12.2 ± 6.7	28.6 ± 14.1	18.6 ± 16.4	np	22.8 ± 2.4
Preschool services (f)									
Both parents in employment	57.9 ± 8.7	54.6 ± 7.7	53.4 ± 12.7	49.8 ± 15.9	55.5 ± 15.3	57.7 ± 21.0	57.5 ± 27.9	np	55.1 ± 5.2
At least one parent not in employment	40.9 ± 11.8	40.7 ± 11.1	42.9 ± 16.1	52.3 ± 17.2	40.1 ± 18.4	39.7 ± 16.7	np	np	45.1 ± 4.6
One parent families									
Child care services (e)									
Parent in employment	45.9 ± 22.5	51.4 ± 20.0	76.7 ± 13.7	63.3 ± 30.5	62.9 ± 17.3	59.4 ± 30.8	67.9 ± 50.9	78.9 ± 31.4	60.6 ± 9.1
Parent not in employment	49.0 ± 7.8	48.6 ± 18.7	21.5 ± 15.4	37.4 ± 21.4	47.4 ± 29.0	43.8 ± 29.1	np	np	40.2 ± 5.8
Preschool services (f)									

TABLE 3A.30

Table 3A.30 **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>
Parent in employment	np	<i>40.0 ± 23.1</i>	np	np	np	<i>53.8 ± 36.9</i>	np	np	<i>34.3 ± 10.2</i>
Parent not in employment	np	<i>63.9 ± 21.2</i>	np	<i>85.7 ± 36.4</i>	<i>57.7 ± 42.4</i>	np	np	np	<i>69.1 ± 15.1</i>

(a) As data are from a sample survey, the Childhood Education and Care Survey (CEaCS), they are subject to error. 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. 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 published due to small numbers are included in the total for Australia.

(c) Data are based on usual formal child care and preschool service arrangements.

(d) The components of couple families may not equal 100 per cent as it does not include the category could not be determined.

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

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

(g) The components of one parent families may not equal 100 per cent due to rounding in ABS TableBuilder.

np Not published.

Source: ABS unpublished, *Childhood Education and Care, June 2008 and 2011*, Cat. no. 4402.0; ABS unpublished, *Microdata: Childhood Education and Care, June 2014*, Cat. no. 4402.0.55.001.

TABLE 3A.31

Table 3A.31 Children aged 4 and 5 years attending a preschool program in the YBFS, by sector (a), (b), (c)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</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 4 year old 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 4 year old 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	–	5.6	28.9

TABLE 3A.31

Table 3A.31 **Children aged 4 and 5 years attending a preschool program in the YBFS, by sector (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</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>
Total preschool (h)	%	30.9	61.0	28.9	94.1	56.6	96.0	65.8	72.0	48.9
Preschool program within a long day care centre	%	38.5	36.3	64.4	1.9	21.5	4.4	28.7	4.4	37.0
Total (k)	%	71.3	101.0	95.2	99.3	82.5	101.5	106.3	81.9	88.7
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
2014										
Children aged 4 and 5 years attending a preschool program in the YBFS										
Government preschool	no.	4 733	9 704	1 077	21 533	12 957	4 685	3 286	2 257	60 233
Non-government preschool	no.	24 382	33 332	17 073	8 179	1 056	1 414	218	179	85 822
Total preschool (h)	no.	29 601	43 110	18 369	29 716	14 074	6 096	3 541	2 455	146 964
Preschool program within a long day care centre	no.	37 916	31 141	43 250	1 189	5 262	377	1 634	309	121 081
Total (k)	no.	69 583	76 892	63 001	33 005	20 770	6 533	5 728	3 044	278 553
Proportion of 4 year old children attending a preschool program in the YBFS (i)										
Government preschool	%	4.8	13.1	1.7	63.3	64.5	74.9	63.0	60.6	19.8
Non-government preschool	%	25.0	45.0	26.8	24.1	5.3	22.6	4.2	4.8	28.2
Total preschool (h)	%	30.3	58.2	28.8	87.4	70.1	97.5	67.9	65.9	48.2
Preschool program within a long day care centre	%	38.9	42.0	67.8	3.5	26.2	6.0	31.3	8.3	39.7
Total (k)	%	71.3	103.8	98.8	97.1	103.4	104.5	109.9	81.7	91.4
Estimated resident population at 30 June (j)										
4 year olds	no.	97 590	74 097	63 785	34 004	20 091	6 254	5 213	3 726	304 792

(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.

Table 3A.31 Children aged 4 and 5 years attending a preschool program in the YBFS, by sector (a), (b), (c)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld (d)	WA	SA (e)	Tas	ACT (f)	NT	Aust (g)
(c)	Although all children undertaking a preschool program should be included in the NECECC, not all children are captured in the NECECC. This particularly affects children undertaking a preschool program in a long day care setting and children undertaking a preschool program at some non-government schools which do not receive State and Territory government funding. Information on preschool programs delivered in long day care settings was primarily provided by the Australian Government from the CCMS. All services approved for the purposes of CCB were required to provide data through the CCMS. However, long day care centres delivering preschool programs were not mandated to complete the preschool program component, which has resulted in under-coverage due to levels of non-response. Under-coverage is a particular issue for NSW data.									
(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 and to 2012 data for other jurisdictions. Care should also be taken when interpreting 2013 and 2014 data as there may be some duplication of children. This is due to the inclusion of child aggregate data from some service providers.									
(e)	SA 2013 and 2014 data may not be fully comparable with 2012 data. Enrolment numbers in government funded preschools in 2013 and 2014 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 ERP at 30 June). As a result the total proportion may exceed 100 per cent.									
(j)	ERP is 30 June and is based on the <i>2011 Census of Population and Housing</i> .									
(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, *Preschool Education, Australia, 2012*, Cat. no. 4240.0; ABS unpublished, *Microdata: Preschool Education, Australia, 2013 and 2014*, Cat. no. 4240.0.55.003; ABS 2012, 2013 and 2014, *Australian Demographic Statistics, Jun 2012, 2013 and 2014*, Cat. no. 3101.0, Canberra.

TABLE 3A.32

Table 3A.32 **Average number of hours of attendance at a preschool program per week, by sector (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (c)</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
2014										
Children aged 4 and 5 years attending a preschool program in the YBFS										
Government preschool	hrs	13.4	13.4	15.2	14.2	13.4	15.5	13.5	13.7	13.9
Non-government preschool	hrs	15.0	14.2	14.3	16.7	14.4	16.9	22.1	16.7	14.7
Total preschool (h)	hrs	14.8	14.0	14.5	14.9	13.5	15.9	14.2	13.9	14.4
Preschool program within a long day care centre	hrs	17.9	20.3	22.5	13.6	15.6	19.8	20.7	15.1	20.1
Total (i)	hrs	16.8	16.9	20.3	15.5	14.8	16.2	17.2	15.2	17.3

(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.

Table 3A.32 **Average number of hours of attendance at a preschool program per week, by sector (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (c)</i>	<i>WA (d)</i>	<i>SA (e)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (f)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (g)</i>
(b)	Although all children undertaking a preschool program should be included in the NECECC, not all children are captured in the NECECC. This particularly affects children undertaking a preschool program in a long day care setting and children undertaking a preschool program at some non-government schools which do not receive State and Territory government funding. Information on preschool programs delivered in long day care settings was primarily provided by the Australian Government from the CCMS. All services approved for the purposes of CCB were required to provide data through the CCMS. However, long day care centres delivering preschool programs were not mandated to complete the preschool program component, which has resulted in under-coverage due to levels of non-response. Under-coverage is a particular issue for NSW data.									
(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 and to 2012 data for other jurisdictions. Care should also be taken when interpreting 2013 and 2014 data as there may be some duplication of children. This is due to the inclusion of child aggregate data from some service providers. About 40 per cent of 2012 data for hours were calculated using averages at the provider level.									
(d)	About 8 per cent of 2012 data for hours in WA were calculated using averages at the provider level. Also, 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 and 2014 data may not be fully comparable with 2012 data. Enrolment numbers in government funded preschools in 2013 and 2014 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)	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, *Microdata: Preschool Education, Australia, 2012, 2013 and 2014*, Cat. no. 4240.0.55.003.

TABLE 3A.33

Table 3A.33 All children aged 4 and 5 years enrolled in and attending a preschool program, by sector (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 (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										

TABLE 3A.33

Table 3A.33 All children aged 4 and 5 years enrolled in and attending a preschool program, by sector (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 (e)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (f)</i>
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
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
2014										
Number of children enrolled										
Preschool										
Government	no.	5 206	10 743	1 102	22 476	13 169	4 753	3 487	2 652	63 585
Non-government	no.	28 950	36 972	18 414	8 478	1 100	1 428	242	209	95 793
Total preschool (g)	no.	34 824	47 803	19 738	30 960	14 329	6 186	3 775	2 889	160 491
Preschool program within a long day care centre	no.	45 832	34 369	46 675	1 387	5 581	435	1 855	329	136 467
Total enrolled (h)	no.	83 286	85 534	67 864	34 471	21 531	6 709	6 287	3 510	309 185
Number of children attending										
Preschool										
Government	no.	5 039	10 157	1 086	21 571	12 983	4 697	3 406	2 374	61 321
Non-government	no.	28 318	34 944	17 646	8 183	1 093	1 425	236	186	92 036
Total preschool (g)	no.	34 017	45 184	18 957	29 760	14 137	6 123	3 694	2 585	154 454
Preschool program within a long day care centre	no.	43 705	32 793	45 054	1 324	5 450	414	1 788	320	130 847
Total attending (h)	no.	80 334	81 288	65 450	33 194	21 198	6 628	6 130	3 189	297 405

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

Table 3A.33 All children aged 4 and 5 years enrolled in and attending a preschool program, by sector (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 (e)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (f)</i>
(b)	Although all children undertaking a preschool program should be included in the NECECC, not all children are captured in the NECECC. This particularly affects children undertaking a preschool program in a long day care setting and children undertaking a preschool program at some non-government schools which do not receive State and Territory government funding. Information on preschool programs delivered in long day care settings was primarily provided by the Australian Government from the CCMS. All services approved for the purposes of CCB were required to provide data through the CCMS. However, long day care centres delivering preschool programs were not mandated to complete the preschool program component, which has resulted in under-coverage due to levels of non-response. Under-coverage is a particular issue for NSW data.									
(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 and to 2012 data for other jurisdictions. Care should also be taken when interpreting 2013 and 2014 data as there may be some duplication of children. This is due to the inclusion of child aggregate data from some service providers.									
(d)	SA 2013 and 2014 data may not be fully comparable with 2012 data. Enrolment numbers in government funded preschools in 2013 and 2014 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, 2014 and 2015, *Preschool Education, Australia, 2012, 2013 and 2014*, Cat. no. 4240.0, Canberra.

TABLE 3A.34

Table 3A.34 Children aged 4 and 5 years attending a preschool program, by weekly hours, by sector (a), (b)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (c)</i>	<i>WA (d)</i>	<i>SA (e)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (f)</i>	<i>NT (g)</i>	<i>Aust (h)</i>
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

TABLE 3A.34

Table 3A.34 Children aged 4 and 5 years attending a preschool program, by weekly hours, by sector (a), (b)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (c)</i>	<i>WA (d)</i>	<i>SA (e)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (f)</i>	<i>NT (g)</i>	<i>Aust (h)</i>
2013										
Number of children attending less than 10 hours										
Government preschool	no.	1 454	1 171	11	–	1 100	366	362	466	4 925
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

TABLE 3A.34

Table 3A.34 **Children aged 4 and 5 years attending a preschool program, by weekly hours, by sector (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (c)</i>	<i>WA (d)</i>	<i>SA (e)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (f)</i>	<i>NT (g)</i>	<i>Aust (h)</i>
2014										
Number of children attending less than 10 hours										
Government preschool	no.	1 280	1 236	13	1 389	1 532	342	401	408	6 593
Non-government preschool	no.	5 141	3 435	1 057	448	138	73	6	12	10 303
Total preschool (i)	no.	6 471	4 672	1 067	1 830	1 671	412	407	418	16 949
Preschool program within a long day care centre	no.	6 245	3 479	3 185	536	966	47	171	78	14 710
Total (j)	no.	12 813	8 219	4 261	2 384	2 666	459	598	503	31 909
Number of children attending 10–14 hours										
Government preschool	no.	1 088	1 547	12	6 772	2 660	503	728	333	13 650
Non-government preschool	no.	5 302	5 362	5 373	926	168	104	35	22	17 288
Total preschool (i)	no.	6 469	6 910	5 387	7 700	2 840	609	760	359	31 037
Preschool program within a long day care centre	no.	9 385	3 369	3 112	205	782	74	219	44	17 188
Total (j)	no.	16 006	10 348	8 520	7 960	3 668	686	993	403	48 583
Number of children attending 15 hours or more										
Government preschool	no.	2 542	7 376	1 064	13 337	7 857	3 644	2 284	1 618	39 718
Non-government preschool	no.	14 187	26 053	11 068	6 747	709	1 224	198	155	60 332
Total preschool (i)	no.	17 230	33 508	12 353	20 095	8 603	4 869	2 525	1 789	100 963
Preschool program within a long day care centre	no.	25 255	23 904	37 332	464	3 478	295	1 333	194	92 244
Total (j)	no.	44 777	60 566	51 074	22 575	13 593	5 246	4 475	2 255	204 553
Total number of children attending (k)										
Government preschool	no.	5 039	10 157	1 086	21 571	12 983	4 697	3 406	2 374	61 321
Non-government preschool	no.	28 318	34 944	17 646	8 183	1 093	1 425	236	186	92 036
Total preschool (i)	no.	34 017	45 184	18 957	29 760	14 137	6 123	3 694	2 585	154 454
Preschool program within a long day care centre	no.	43 705	32 793	45 054	1 324	5 450	414	1 788	320	130 847
Total (j)	no.	80 334	81 288	65 450	33 194	21 198	6 628	6 130	3 189	297 405

Table 3A.34 **Children aged 4 and 5 years attending a preschool program, by weekly hours, by sector (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (c)</i>	<i>WA (d)</i>	<i>SA (e)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (f)</i>	<i>NT (g)</i>	<i>Aust (h)</i>
(a)	Data include children aged 4 and 5 years as at 1 July.									
(b)	Although all children undertaking a preschool program should be included in the NECECC, not all children are captured in the NECECC. This particularly affects children undertaking a preschool program in a long day care setting and children undertaking a preschool program at some non-government schools which do not receive State and Territory government funding. Information on preschool programs delivered in long day care settings was primarily provided by the Australian Government from the CCMS. All services approved for the purposes of CCB were required to provide data through the CCMS. However, long day care centres delivering preschool programs were not mandated to complete the preschool program component, which has resulted in under-coverage due to levels of non-response. Under-coverage is a particular issue for NSW data.									
(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 and to 2012 data for other jurisdictions. Care should also be taken when interpreting 2013 and 2014 data as there may be some duplication of children. This is due to the inclusion of child aggregate data from some service providers. About 40 per cent of 2012 data for hours were calculated using averages at the provider level.									
(d)	About 8 per cent of 2012 data for hours in WA were calculated using averages at the provider level. 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, attendance rates were applied to enrolment counts to estimate the number of children attending and the hours of attendance.									
(e)	SA 2013 and 2014 data may not be fully comparable with 2012 data. Enrolment numbers in government funded preschools in 2013 and 2014 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, *Preschool Education, Australia, 2012*, Cat. no. 4240.0 and ABS unpublished, *Microdata: Preschool Education, Australia, 2013 and 2014*, Cat. no. 4240.0.55.003.

TABLE 3A.35

Table 3A.35 **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), (c)**

	<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 (d)	no.	5 592	7 782	3 177
Proportion of 4 year old Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children who are attending a preschool program in the YBFS (e)	%	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 (d)	no.	5 704	7 858	3 215
Proportion of 4 year old Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children who are attending a preschool program in the YBFS (e)	%	65.1	70.7	74.9
2014				
Number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children aged 4 and 5 years attending a preschool program in the YBFS	no.	3 756	5 658	2 249
Projected population of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children aged 4 years (d)	no.	5 679	7 829	3 206
Proportion of 4 year old Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children who are attending a preschool program in the YBFS (e)	%	66.1	72.3	70.1

(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 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 ASGS 2011.

Table 3A.35 **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), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner/outer regional areas</i>	<i>Remote/very remote areas</i>
(c)	Although all children undertaking a preschool program should be included in the NECECC, not all children are captured in the NECECC. This particularly affects children undertaking a preschool program in a long day care setting and children undertaking a preschool program at some non-government schools which do not receive State and Territory government funding. Information on preschool programs delivered in long day care settings was primarily provided by the Australian Government from the CCMS. All services approved for the purposes of CCB were required to provide data through the CCMS. However, long day care centres delivering preschool programs were not mandated to complete the preschool program component, which has resulted in under-coverage due to levels of non-response.			
(d)	ABS projected population data by age and remoteness area are based on the <i>2011 Census of Population and Housing</i> .			
(e)	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 some jurisdictions, including undercount. See ABS source publication cat. no. 3238.0 for further details.			
Source:	ABS unpublished and 2014 and 2015, <i>Preschool Education, Australia, 2012, 2013 and 2014</i> , Cat. no. 4240.0; ABS 2014, <i>Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001 to 2026</i> , Cat. no. 3238.0, Canberra.			

TABLE 3A.36

Table 3A.36 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children attending a preschool program (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</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 4 year olds 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 4 year olds 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										

TABLE 3A.36

Table 3A.36 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children attending a preschool program (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</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>
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
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 4 year olds 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 4 year olds 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
2014										
Number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children aged 4 and 5 years attending a preschool program, by sector										
Government preschool	no.	505	152	559	1 582	715	477	90	842	4 916
Non-government preschool	no.	1 808	622	895	231	11	85	–	86	3 740

TABLE 3A.36

Table 3A.36 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children attending a preschool program (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</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>
Total preschool (g)	no.	2 398	779	1 473	1 814	733	563	117	940	8 814
Preschool program within a long day care centre	no.	964	298	1 612	39	136	9	16	31	3 093
Total (n)	no.	3 503	1 126	3 153	1 930	899	578	148	995	12 335
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.	1 230	439	911	781	480	–	142	–	3 985
Inner/outer regional Australia	no.	2 052	682	1 618	507	299	562	6	272	5 999
Remote/very remote Australia	no.	224	–	625	642	126	12	–	728	2 355
Total (j)	no.	3 503	1 126	3 153	1 930	899	578	148	995	12 335
Projected population of 4 year olds (i)	no.	5 187	1 207	5 108	2 097	933	610	145	1 420	16 714
Proportion of 4 year olds who are attending a preschool program (k)	%	67.5	93.3	61.7	92.0	96.4	94.8	102.1	70.1	73.8
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.	1 102	405	879	777	467	–	124	–	3 756
Inner/outer regional Australia	no.	1 826	634	1 570	501	298	553	7	263	5 658
Remote/very remote Australia	no.	200	–	612	635	122	12	–	668	2 249
Total (m)	no.	3 123	1 033	3 061	1 919	885	570	130	930	11 665
Projected population of 4 year olds (j)	no.	5 187	1 207	5 108	2 097	933	610	145	1 420	16 714
Proportion of 4 year olds who are attending a preschool program in the YBFS (k)	%	60.2	85.6	59.9	91.5	94.9	93.4	89.7	65.5	69.8

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

(b) Although all children undertaking a preschool program should be included in the NECECC, not all children are captured in the NECECC. This particularly affects children undertaking a preschool program in a long day care setting and children undertaking a preschool program at some non-government schools which do not receive State and Territory government funding. Information on preschool programs delivered in long day care settings was primarily provided by the Australian Government from the CCMS. All services approved for the purposes of CCB were required to provide data through the CCMS. However, long day care centres delivering preschool programs were not mandated to complete the preschool program component, which has resulted in under-coverage due to levels of non-response. Under-coverage is a particular issue for NSW data.

Table 3A.36 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children attending a preschool program (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</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>
(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 and to 2012 data for other jurisdictions. Care should also be taken when interpreting 2013 and 2014 data as there may be some duplication of children. This is due to the inclusion of child aggregate data from some service providers.									
(d)	SA 2013 and 2014 data may not be fully comparable with 2012 data. Enrolment numbers in government funded preschools in 2013 and 2014 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.									
(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 ASGC 2006. For 2013 data, remoteness area is based on the ABS 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 some jurisdictions, including undercount. See ABS source publication cat. no. 3238.0 for further details.									
(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.									

Table 3A.36 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children attending a preschool program (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</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>
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(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, *Preschool Education, Australia, 2012*, Cat. no. 4240.0; ABS unpublished, *Microdata: Preschool Education, Australia, 2013 and 2014*, Cat. no. 4240.0.55.003; ABS 2014, *Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001 to 2026* (Cat. no. 3238.0), Canberra.

TABLE 3A.37

Table 3A.37 **Proportion of enrolled children aged 4 and 5 years attending a preschool program in the YBFS, by Indigenous status (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (d)</i>	<i>WA (d)</i>	<i>SA (e)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2013										
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 (f)	no.	65 691	74 813	58 339	30 362	15 292	5 355	5 262	2 080	257 195
All children (g)	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 (f)	no.	64 569	71 699	57 013	30 347	15 141	5 254	5 180	1 979	251 183
All children (g)	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 (f)	%	98.3	95.8	97.7	100.0	99.0	98.1	98.4	95.1	97.7
All children (g)	%	98.2	95.8	97.7	100.0	98.8	97.8	98.3	88.3	97.5
2014										
Number of children enrolled										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children	no.	3 344	1 118	3 228	2 144	921	578	138	1 142	12 609
Non-Indigenous children (f)	no.	67 965	79 616	61 748	31 810	19 528	5 688	5 678	2 187	274 219
All children (g)	no.	72 243	80 959	65 328	34 280	21 089	6 619	5 864	3 343	289 730
Number of children attending										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children	no.	3 123	1 033	3 061	1 919	885	570	130	930	11 665
Non-Indigenous children (f)	no.	65 567	75 649	59 611	30 774	19 242	5 616	5 542	2 099	264 098
All children (g)	no.	69 583	76 892	63 001	33 005	20 770	6 533	5 728	3 044	278 553
Proportion of enrolled children who are attending										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children	%	93.4	92.4	94.8	89.5	96.1	98.6	94.2	81.4	92.5

Table 3A.37 **Proportion of enrolled children aged 4 and 5 years attending a preschool program in the YBFS, by Indigenous status (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (d)</i>	<i>WA (d)</i>	<i>SA (e)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Non-Indigenous children (f)	%	96.5	95.0	96.5	96.7	98.5	98.7	97.6	96.0	96.3
All children (g)	%	96.3	95.0	96.4	96.3	98.5	98.7	97.7	91.1	96.1

- (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) Although all children undertaking a preschool program should be included in the NECECC, not all children are captured in the NECECC. This particularly affects children undertaking a preschool program in a long day care setting and children undertaking a preschool program at some non-government schools which do not receive State and Territory government funding. Information on preschool programs delivered in long day care settings was primarily provided by the Australian Government from the CCMS. All services approved for the purposes of CCB were required to provide data through the CCMS. However, long day care centres delivering preschool programs were not mandated to complete the preschool program component, which has resulted in under-coverage due to levels of non-response. Under-coverage is a particular issue for NSW data.
- (c) 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 for 2013, children were only counted as enrolled if they had attended during the reference period, resulting in a 100 per cent attending rate.
- (d) Care should be taken when interpreting 2013 and 2014 data for Queensland and WA as there may be some duplication of children. This is due to the inclusion of child aggregate data from some service providers.
- (e) SA 2013 and 2014 data may not be fully comparable with 2012 data. Enrolment numbers in government funded preschools in 2013 and 2014 were affected by the transition from a quarterly intake to a single annual intake.
- (f) Excludes children for whom Indigenous status is not stated/indadequately described.
- (g) Includes children for whom Indigenous status is not stated/indadequately described.

Source: ABS unpublished, *Microdata: Preschool Education, Australia, 2013 and 2014* Cat. No. 4240.0.55.003.

TABLE 3A.38

Table 3A.38 **Service availability during non-standard hours for Australian Government CCB approved child care services, by service type (per cent), 2015 (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>
Proportion of CCB approved services operating before 7am on any day Monday to Friday									
Long day care	13.7	43.2	71.0	40.1	48.8	23.1	2.1	16.2	35.4
Family day care	6.5	5.1	28.0	–	–	–	–	–	8.7
Vacation care	12.4	11.5	47.6	27.1	16.5	9.8	–	6.5	22.6
OSHC	14.8	8.7	35.1	15.1	11.6	8.2	0.7	11.3	16.3
Occasional care	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	na	–
In home care	16.7	31.3	15.0	16.7	33.3	–	100.0	na	21.2
Total services	13.6	19.9	51.5	25.3	21.5	12.5	1.4	12.2	24.2
Proportion of CCB approved services operating after 6.30pm on any day Monday to Friday									
Long day care	1.6	1.7	0.6	0.4	1.7	–	1.4	1.5	1.3
Family day care	3.9	4.7	20.8	–	4.3	–	16.7	–	7.0
Vacation care	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.9	0.4	2.4	–	3.2	0.7
OSHC	0.5	0.4	0.1	–	0.2	0.6	–	3.2	0.3
Occasional care	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	na	–
In home care	11.1	18.8	15.0	–	33.3	–	–	na	13.6
Total services	1.2	1.3	1.2	0.3	0.8	0.8	1.1	2.4	1.1
Proportion of CCB approved services operating on weekends (either day)									
Long day care	1.1	0.8	0.1	0.4	0.7	–	0.7	–	0.7
Family day care	36.6	23.1	41.6	13.6	8.7	54.5	41.7	100.0	30.5
Vacation care	0.3	0.3	0.3	–	–	–	1.9	–	0.3
OSHC	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Occasional care	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	na	–
In home care	22.2	56.3	35.0	33.3	33.3	50.0	100.0	na	37.9
Total services	2.1	2.4	1.8	0.7	0.4	1.9	2.2	1.8	1.9
Proportion of CCB approved services operating overnight on any day									
Long day care	–	–	–	0.2	–	–	–	–	–
Family day care	0.4	1.0	22.4	–	–	–	8.3	–	4.4
Vacation care	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
OSHC	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Occasional care	–	10.0	–	–	–	–	–	na	4.6
In home care	–	–	–	–	–	–	100.0	na	1.5
Total services	–	0.2	0.8	0.1	–	–	0.6	–	0.2
Proportion of CCB approved services providing non-standard hours									
Long day care	15.7	44.8	71.5	40.3	49.8	23.1	4.2	17.6	36.7
Family day care	40.5	25.1	48.0	13.6	8.7	54.5	50.0	100.0	33.7
Vacation care	13.1	12.1	47.8	28.1	16.9	12.2	1.9	9.7	23.2
OSHC	15.3	9.3	35.7	15.1	11.9	8.8	2.1	14.5	16.8
Occasional care	–	10.0	–	–	–	–	–	na	4.6

Table 3A.38 **Service availability during non-standard hours for Australian Government CCB approved child care services, by service type (per cent), 2015 (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>
In home care	33.3	62.5	45.0	50.0	33.3	50.0	100.0	na	47.0
Total services	16.2	22.6	52.9	26.1	22.2	15.1	4.8	16.5	26.3

(a) Data are as at 15 September 2015.

na Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Australian Government Department of Education and Training unpublished, administrative data collection.

Table 3A.39 **Median weekly cost of 50 hours of Australian Government CCB approved child care services, by selected service types (\$/week) (2014-15 dollars) (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									
2008	328	316	292	298	310	284	358	292	310
2009	344	335	310	323	327	298	373	296	327
2010	346	324	301	318	301	301	385	307	318
2011	356	329	303	324	303	318	398	313	318
2012	385	369	323	352	333	341	428	337	356
2013	404	390	339	376	350	362	455	359	375
2014	408	402	351	378	371	387	483	381	381
2015	425	420	363	405	383	395	493	400	400
Family day care (b), (c)									
2008	288	297	291	284	274	312	340	207	286
2009	305	310	306	327	281	287	357	305	306
2010	301	301	318	318	285	313	352	307	301
2011	308	287	318	329	276	324	377	340	297
2012	329	331	354	366	307	369	386	347	338
2013	337	348	360	378	319	376	415	380	350
2014	343	341	343	356	352	381	421	429	344
2015	333	344	362	375	335	435	398	450	341

(a) Median costs are based on 50 hours of care in the March quarter. 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) Excludes in home care. In home care carers employed by family day care services have been excluded from the fees calculation.

(c) Family day care costs includes the parent levy.

Source: Australian Government Department of Education and Training unpublished, administrative data collection.

TABLE 3A.40

Table 3A.40 **Median weekly cost of 50 hours of Australian Government CCB approved long day care services, by remoteness area (2014-15 dollars) (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (d)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (e)</i>	<i>ACT (f)</i>	<i>NT (g)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2014										
Median costs										
Major cities and inner regional Australia	\$/week	412	402	352	376	373	392	483	..	387
Outer regional and remote areas (h)	\$/week	343	376	344	422	356	341	..	381	356
All areas	\$/week	408	402	351	378	371	387	483	381	381
2015										
Median costs										
Major cities and inner regional Australia	\$/week	426	420	365	400	383	400	493	..	400
Outer regional and remote areas (h)	\$/week	360	392	358	442	375	333	..	400	373
All areas	\$/week	425	420	363	405	383	395	493	400	400

(a) Median costs are based on 50 hours of care in the March quarter. 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) Based on fee information for children aged 0–12 years old.

(c) Remoteness area is based upon the ABS ASGS 2011.

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

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

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

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

(h) Includes ASGS classifications of outer regional Australia, remote Australia and very remote Australia.

.. Not applicable.

Source: Australian Government Department of Education and Training unpublished, administrative data collection.

TABLE 3A.41

Table 3A.41 **Median hourly cost of a preschool program (after subsidies) per child enrolled aged 4 and 5 years, by sector (\$/hour) (2014-15 dollars) (a), (b)**

	NSW (c)	Vic	Qld (d)	WA (d)	SA	Tas	ACT (e)	NT	Aust (d)
2012									
Preschool									
Government	np	1.67	np	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-government	4.86	1.88	np	1.63	2.14	1.94	na	–	2.34
Total preschool (f)	4.86	1.82	np	–	–	–	–	–	1.29
Preschool program within a long day care centre (g)	2.84	3.95	np	1.81	0.69	1.81	4.20	0.67	3.04
Total with a preschool program	3.58	2.01	np	–	–	–	–	–	1.88
2013									
Preschool									
Government	1.73	1.53	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-government	4.07	1.93	4.17	2.14	1.42	2.03	10.68	–	2.54
Total preschool (f)	3.76	1.73	4.07	–	–	–	–	–	1.63
Preschool program within a long day care centre (g)	2.95	3.76	2.03	3.46	2.24	3.46	4.58	2.64	2.64
Total with a preschool program	3.26	2.14	2.24	–	–	–	–	–	2.14
2014									
Preschool									
Government	2.50	1.60	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-government	4.70	1.90	2.00	2.80	1.50	2.20	10.20	–	2.30
Total preschool (g)	4.40	1.70	2.00	–	–	–	–	–	1.70
Preschool program within a long day care centre (g)	3.30	4.20	1.80	3.60	2.80	3.80	4.80	3.10	3.00
Total with a preschool program	3.60	2.20	1.90	–	–	–	–	–	2.20

(a) Median costs were 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 as at 1 July.

Table 3A.41 **Median hourly cost of a preschool program (after subsidies) per child enrolled aged 4 and 5 years, by sector (\$/hour) (2014-15 dollars) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i> (c)	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i> (d)	<i>WA</i> (d)	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i> (e)	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i> (d)
(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 and 2014 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.								

Source: ABS unpublished, *Microdata: Preschool Education, Australia, 2012, 2013 and 2014*, Cat. no. 4240.0.55.003.

TABLE 3A.42

Table 3A.42 **Median hourly cost of a preschool program (after subsidies) per child enrolled aged 4 and 5 years, by remoteness area (\$/hour) (2014-15 dollars) (a), (b), (c)**

	NSW (d)	Vic	Qld (e)	WA (e)	SA	Tas	ACT (f)	NT	Aust (e)
2012									
Major cities of Australia	4.01	2.20	np	–	–	..	–	..	2.34
Inner/outer regional Australia	2.92	1.37	np	–	–	–	–	np	1.61
Remote/very remote Australia	1.72	2.06	np	–	–	–	..	–	–
2013									
Major cities of Australia	3.76	2.24	2.44	–	–	..	–	..	2.44
Inner/outer regional Australia	2.24	1.42	2.14	–	–	–	3.46	–	1.63
Remote/very remote Australia	0.92	1.73	0.81	–	–	–	..	–	–
2014									
Major cities of Australia	4.00	2.30	2.00	–	–	..	–	..	2.50
Inner/outer regional Australia	2.80	1.60	1.70	–	–	–	4.10	–	1.70
Remote/very remote Australia	1.20	1.30	0.40	–	–	–	..	–	–

- (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 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 and 2014 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 were not published and were 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, *Microdata: Preschool Education, Australia, 2012, 2013 and 2014*, Cat. no. 4240.0.55.003, Canberra.

TABLE 3A.43

Table 3A.43 **Hourly cost of a preschool program after subsidies per child enrolled aged 4 and 5 years, 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
2014										

TABLE 3A.43

Table 3A.43 **Hourly cost of a preschool program after subsidies per child enrolled aged 4 and 5 years, 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>
Number of children aged 4 and 5 years enrolled in a preschool program, by cost range										
No cost	no.	2 628	19 094	15 638	23 056	15 298	4 780	3 733	2 815	87 042
\$1–4	no.	55 268	47 332	47 858	9 393	4 354	1 634	1 100	585	167 532
\$5–9	no.	24 898	9 187	4 314	1 621	654	234	1 150	11	42 079
\$10–14	no.	411	6 453	48	331	491	57	276	–	8 077
\$15–19	no.	77	2 333	–	36	322	–	25	–	2 791
\$20 or more	no.	–	1 133	–	38	408	–	–	–	1 572
Not stated	no.	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	91	93
Total	no.	83 286	85 534	67 864	34 471	21 531	6 709	6 287	3 510	309 185
Proportion of children aged 4 and 5 years enrolled in a preschool program, by cost range										
No cost	%	3.2	22.3	23.0	66.9	71.1	71.2	59.4	80.2	28.2
\$1–4	%	66.4	55.3	70.5	27.2	20.2	24.4	17.5	16.7	54.2
\$5–9	%	29.9	10.7	6.4	4.7	3.0	3.5	18.3	0.3	13.6
\$10–14	%	0.5	7.5	0.1	1.0	2.3	0.8	4.4	–	2.6
\$15–19	%	0.1	2.7	–	0.1	1.5	–	0.4	–	0.9
\$20 or more	%	–	1.3	–	0.1	1.9	–	–	–	0.5
Not stated	%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2.6	–
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.

(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 and to 2012 data for other jurisdictions. Care should also be taken when interpreting 2013 and 2014 data for Queensland and WA as there may be some duplication of children. This is due to the inclusion of child aggregate data from some service providers. 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, 2014 and 2015, *Preschool Education, Australia, 2012, 2013 and 2014*, Cat. no. 4240.0, Canberra.

TABLE 3A.44

Table 3A.44 **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	no.	1 360	340	220	160	140	30	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	no.	451	165	154	98	32	2	16	7	926

Table 3A.44 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	no.	325	114	102	31	51	11	12	3	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 22–28 March 2008. The weeks in which vacation care attendance were measured varied for these years due to different vacation care periods across Australia. The reference week for 2010 data except vacation care was 31 May to 6 June 2010 (except for Tasmania where the reference week was 21–27 June). The reference week for vacation care was 5–11 July 2010 (except Tasmania, where the reference week was 7–13 June 2010). 2013 data were collected from 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).
- (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.

Source: Australian Government Department of Education and Training (unpublished) *National Early Childhood Education and Care Workforce Census, 2010 and 2013*; *Australian Government Child Care Provider Survey 2008-09*; *Australian Government Census of Child Care Services 2006 and Australian Government Census of Child Care Services 2004*.

TABLE 3A.45

Table 3A.45 **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

TABLE 3A.45

Table 3A.45 **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.	25 093	18 860	21 901	6 122	6 833	1 807	2 400	1 102	84 117
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.45

Table 3A.45 **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 (i)										
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

TABLE 3A.45

Table 3A.45 **Paid primary contact staff employed by Australian Government CCB approved child care services, by qualification (a), (c), (b), (d), (e)**

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
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
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 22–28 March 2008. The weeks in which vacation care attendance were measured varied for these years due to different vacation care periods across Australia. The reference week for 2010 data except vacation care was 31 May to 6 June 2010 (except for Tasmania where the reference week was 21–27 June). The reference week for vacation care was 5–11 July 2010 (except Tasmania, where the reference week was 7–13 June 2010). 2013 data were collected from 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) 2004 and 2008-09 data exclude in home care.
- (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.

Table 3A.45 **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>
(i) 2010 and 2013 data exclude family day care and in home care.										

Source: Australian Government Department of Education and Training unpublished, *National Early Childhood Education and Care Workforce Census, 2010 and 2013*; *Australian Government Child Care Provider Survey 2008-09*; *Australian Government Census of Child Care Services 2006* and *Australian Government Census of Child Care Services 2004*.

TABLE 3A.46

Table 3A.46 **Qualified paid primary contact staff employed by Australian Government CCB approved child care services, by level of qualification, by 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

TABLE 3A.46

Table 3A.46 **Qualified paid primary contact staff employed by Australian Government CCB approved child care services, by level of qualification, by 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>
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

- (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) 2013 data were collected from 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 childrens services related fields of tertiary education.

Source: Australian Government Department of Education and Training unpublished, *National Early Childhood Education and Care Workforce Census, 2013*.

Table 3A.47 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 (f)										
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 (g)										
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 (g)										
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*. The weighted estimates should be used with caution.

Table 3A.47 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>
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(d) Data on staff were collected for all services except vacation care during the weeks 22–28 March 2004, 8–14 May 2006 and 22–28 March 2008. The weeks in which vacation care attendance were measured varied for these years due to different vacation care periods across Australia. The reference week for 2010 data except vacation care was 31 May to 6 June 2010 (except for Tasmania where the reference week was 21–27 June). The reference week for vacation care was 5–11 July 2010 (except Tasmania, where the reference week was 7–13 June 2010). 2013 data were collected from 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 playgroups and enrichment programs and mobile and toy library services, for which data were not available.

(f) 2004 and 2008-09 data exclude in home care.

(g) 2010 and 2013 data exclude family day care and in home care.

Source: Australian Government Department of Education and Training unpublished, *National Early Childhood Education and Care Workforce Census, 2010 and 2013*; *Australian Government Child Care Provider Survey 2008-09*; *Australian Government Census of Child Care Services 2006 and Australian Government Census of Child Care Services 2004*.

TABLE 3A.48

Table 3A.48 **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

TABLE 3A.48

Table 3A.48 **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>
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
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

TABLE 3A.48

Table 3A.48 **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>
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
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

TABLE 3A.48

Table 3A.48 **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>
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
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.

Table 3A.48 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>
(b)	Data are weighted data drawn from the <i>National Early Childhood Education and Care Workforce Census 2013</i> .									
(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 and Training unpublished, *National Early Childhood Education and Care Workforce Census, 2013*.

TABLE 3A.49

Table 3A.49 **Staff employed by State and Territory government funded ECEC services (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (d)</i>	<i>Vic (e)</i>	<i>Qld (f)</i>	<i>WA (g)</i>	<i>SA (h)</i>	<i>Tas (i)</i>	<i>ACT (j)</i>	<i>NT (k)</i>	<i>Total (l)</i>
2011										
Staff in State and Territory government funded child care services										
Full time equivalent staff										
Primary contact staff	FTE	5 514	na	57	na	na	29	..	na	5 600
Administrative staff	FTE	614	na	2	na	na	2	..	na	618
Other staff	FTE	473	na	6	na	na	1	..	na	480
All FTE staff	FTE	6 601	na	65	na	na	32	..	na	6 698
Family day carers										
Employed as employees	FTE	na	na	na	..	na	na	..	na	na
Employed as contractors	FTE	na	na	na	..	na	na	..	na	na
All family day carers	FTE	na	na	na	na	na	na	..	na	na
Total paid staff										
Primary contact staff	no.	6 317	na	101	na	na	68	..	na	6 486
Administrative staff	no.	1 136	na	5	na	na	8	..	na	1 149
Other staff	no.	1 074	na	11	na	na	5	..	na	1 090
All paid staff	no.	8 527	na	117	na	na	81	..	na	8 725
Total unpaid staff										
All unpaid staff	no.	na	na	1	na	na	na	..	na	1
Staff in State and Territory government funded preschool services										
Full time equivalent staff										
Primary contact staff	FTE	3 757	3 438	1 076	1 390	1 050	226	na	223	11 160
Administrative staff	FTE	498	na	45	na	na	22	na	12	577
Other staff	FTE	197	na	73	na	na	na	na	na	270
All FTE staff	FTE	4 452	3 438	1 194	1 390	1 050	248	na	235	12 007
Total paid staff (full-time and part time)										

TABLE 3A.49

Table 3A.49 Staff employed by State and Territory government funded ECEC services (a), (b), (c)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (d)</i>	<i>Vic (e)</i>	<i>Qld (f)</i>	<i>WA (g)</i>	<i>SA (h)</i>	<i>Tas (i)</i>	<i>ACT (j)</i>	<i>NT (k)</i>	<i>Total (l)</i>
Primary contact staff	no.	6 298	5 601	1 421	1 764	1 670	na	na	264	17 018
Administrative staff	no.	797	na	147	na	na	na	na	120	1 064
Other staff	no.	316	na	147	na	na	na	na	na	463
All paid staff	no.	7 411	5 601	1 715	1 764	1 670	na	na	384	18 545

2012

Staff in State and Territory government funded child care services

Full time equivalent staff

Primary contact staff	FTE	na	na	75	na	na	12	..	na	87
Administrative staff	FTE	614	na	2	na	na	2	..	na	618
Other staff	FTE	na	na	8	na	na	1	..	na	9
All FTE staff	FTE	na	na	87	na	na	14	..	na	101

Family day carers

Employed as employees	FTE	na	na	na	..	na	na	..	na	na
Employed as contractors	FTE	na	na	na	..	na	na	..	na	na
All family day carers	FTE	na	na	na	na	na	na	..	na	na

Total paid staff

Primary contact staff	no.	na	na	132	na	na	48	..	na	180
Administrative staff	no.	na	na	7	na	na	7	..	na	14
Other staff	no.	na	na	1	na	na	3	..	na	4
All paid staff	no.	na	na	140	na	na	58	..	na	198

Total unpaid staff

All unpaid staff	no.	na	na	9	na	na	na	..	na	9
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Staff in State and Territory government funded preschool services

Full time equivalent staff

Primary contact staff	FTE	3 757	3 438	1 076	1 390	1 050	226	na	223	11 160
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TABLE 3A.49

Table 3A.49 **Staff employed by State and Territory government funded ECEC services (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (d)</i>	<i>Vic (e)</i>	<i>Qld (f)</i>	<i>WA (g)</i>	<i>SA (h)</i>	<i>Tas (i)</i>	<i>ACT (j)</i>	<i>NT (k)</i>	<i>Total (l)</i>
Administrative staff	FTE	498	na	45	na	na	22	na	12	577
Other staff	FTE	197	na	73	na	na	na	na	na	270
All FTE staff	FTE	4 452	3 438	1 194	1 390	1 050	248	na	235	12 007
Total paid staff (full-time and part time)										
Primary contact staff	no.	6 298	5 601	1 421	1 764	1 670	na	na	264	17 018
Administrative staff	no.	797	na	147	na	na	na	na	120	1 064
Other staff	no.	316	na	147	na	na	na	na	na	463
All paid staff	no.	7 411	5 601	1 715	1 764	1 670	na	na	384	18 545
2013										
Staff in State and Territory government funded child care services										
Full time equivalent staff										
Primary contact staff	FTE	na	na	72	na	na	12	..	na	84
Administrative staff	FTE	na	na	5	na	na	1	..	na	6
Other staff	FTE	na	na	5	na	na	–	..	na	5
All FTE staff	FTE	na	na	82	na	na	13	..	na	95
Family day carers										
Employed as employees	FTE	na	na	na	..	na	na	..	na	na
Employed as contractors	FTE	na	na	na	..	na	na	..	na	na
All family day carers	FTE	na	na	na	na	na	na	..	na	na
Total paid staff										
Primary contact staff	no.	na	na	124	na	na	45	..	na	169
Administrative staff	no.	na	na	7	na	na	7	..	na	14
Other staff	no.	na	na	8	na	na	3	..	na	11
All paid staff	no.	na	na	139	na	na	55	..	na	194
Total unpaid staff										

TABLE 3A.49

Table 3A.49 **Staff employed by State and Territory government funded ECEC services (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (d)</i>	<i>Vic (e)</i>	<i>Qld (f)</i>	<i>WA (g)</i>	<i>SA (h)</i>	<i>Tas (i)</i>	<i>ACT (j)</i>	<i>NT (k)</i>	<i>Total (l)</i>
All unpaid staff	no.	na	na	8	na	na	na	..	na	8
Staff in State and Territory government funded preschool services										
Full time equivalent staff										
Primary contact staff	FTE	3 757	3 438	1 076	1 390	1 050	226	na	223	11 160
Administrative staff	FTE	498	na	45	na	na	22	na	12	577
Other staff	FTE	197	na	73	na	na	na	na	na	270
All FTE staff	FTE	4 452	3 438	1 194	1 390	1 050	248	na	235	12 007
Total paid staff (full-time and part time)										
Primary contact staff	no.	6 298	5 601	1 421	1 764	1 670	na	na	264	17 018
Administrative staff	no.	797	na	147	na	na	na	na	120	1 064
Other staff	no.	316	na	147	na	na	na	na	na	463
All paid staff	no.	7 411	5 601	1 715	1 764	1 670	na	na	384	18 545
2014										
Staff in State and Territory government funded child care services										
Full time equivalent staff										
Primary contact staff	FTE	na	na	103	na	na	12	..	na	115
Administrative staff	FTE	na	na	6	na	na	1	..	na	7
Other staff	FTE	na	na	2	na	na	–	..	na	2
All FTE staff	FTE	na	na	111	na	na	13	..	na	124
Family day carers										
Employed as employees	FTE	na	na	na	..	na	..	..	na	na
Employed as contractors	FTE	na	na	na	..	na	..	..	na	na
All family day carers	FTE	na	na	na	na	na	..	..	na	na
Total paid staff										
Primary contact staff	no.	na	na	173	na	na	31	..	na	204

TABLE 3A.49

Table 3A.49 **Staff employed by State and Territory government funded ECEC services (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (d)</i>	<i>Vic (e)</i>	<i>Qld (f)</i>	<i>WA (g)</i>	<i>SA (h)</i>	<i>Tas (i)</i>	<i>ACT (j)</i>	<i>NT (k)</i>	<i>Total (l)</i>
Administrative staff	no.	na	na	9	na	na	6	..	na	15
Other staff	no.	na	na	4	na	na	3	..	na	7
All paid staff	no.	na	na	186	na	na	40	..	na	226
Total unpaid staff										
All unpaid staff	no.	na	na	13	na	na	na	..	na	13
Staff in State and Territory government funded preschool services										
Full time equivalent staff										
Primary contact staff	FTE	3 909	4 863	8 955	1 842	1 220	na	na	246	21 035
Administrative staff	FTE	na	na	1 057	na	na	na	na	12	1 069
Other staff	FTE	na	na	242	na	na	na	na	na	242
All FTE staff	FTE	3 909	4 863	10 254	1 842	1 220	na	na	258	22 346
Total paid staff (full-time and part time)										
Primary contact staff	no.	6 326	6 802	14 460	2 352	1 880	1 125	na	306	33 251
Administrative staff	no.	779	na	1 420	na	na	na	na	121	2 320
Other staff	no.	279	na	433	na	na	na	na	na	712
All paid staff	no.	7 384	6 802	16 313	2 352	1 880	1 125	na	427	36 283
2015										
Staff in State and Territory government funded child care services										
Full time equivalent staff										
Primary contact staff	FTE	na	na	102	na	na	12	..	na	114
Administrative staff	FTE	na	na	5	na	na	1	..	na	6
Other staff	FTE	na	na	2	na	na	..	..	na	2
All FTE staff	FTE	na	na	109	na	na	13	..	na	122
Family day carers										
Employed as employees	FTE	na	na	na	..	na	..	..	na	na

TABLE 3A.49

Table 3A.49 **Staff employed by State and Territory government funded ECEC services (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (d)</i>	<i>Vic (e)</i>	<i>Qld (f)</i>	<i>WA (g)</i>	<i>SA (h)</i>	<i>Tas (i)</i>	<i>ACT (j)</i>	<i>NT (k)</i>	<i>Total (l)</i>
Employed as contractors	FTE	na	na	na	..	na	..	..	na	na
All family day carers	FTE	na	na	na	na	na	..	..	na	na
Total paid staff										
Primary contact staff	no.	na	na	181	na	na	44	..	na	225
Administrative staff	no.	na	na	8	na	na	10	..	na	18
Other staff	no.	na	na	4	na	na	3	..	na	7
All paid staff	no.	na	na	193	na	na	57	..	na	250
Total unpaid staff										
All unpaid staff	no.	na	na	20	na	na	na	..	na	20
Staff in State and Territory government funded preschool services										
Full time equivalent staff										
Primary contact staff	FTE	3 928	5 334	10 983	1 938	1 260	na	na	221	23 664
Administrative staff	FTE	na	na	1 335	na	na	na	na	12	1 347
Other staff	FTE	na	na	305	na	na	na	na	na	305
All FTE staff	FTE	3 928	5 334	12 623	1 938	1 260	na	na	233	25 316
Total paid staff (full-time and part time)										
Primary contact staff	no.	6 341	7 658	19 594	2 492	1 880	1 092	na	272	39 329
Administrative staff	no.	788	na	1 751	na	na	na	na	120	2 659
Other staff	no.	293	na	616	na	na	na	na	na	909
All paid staff	no.	7 422	7 658	21 961	2 352	1 880	1 092	na	392	42 757

FTE = Full time equivalent.

(a) The Australian Government funds the majority of child care services in Australia and data on these services are reported in other tables in this Report. State and Territory Government funded child care services refers to the relatively small number of child care services which are not Australian Government funded but are funded by State and Territory government. Data are requested as close to 30 June as possible. Preschool services data are now collected in August each year for all jurisdictions i.e. 2015 data refer to data collected in August 2014.

Table 3A.49 **Staff employed by State and Territory government funded ECEC services (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (d)</i>	<i>Vic (e)</i>	<i>Qld (f)</i>	<i>WA (g)</i>	<i>SA (h)</i>	<i>Tas (i)</i>	<i>ACT (j)</i>	<i>NT (k)</i>	<i>Total (l)</i>
(b)	Primary contact staff are staff whose primary function is to provide care and/or preschool services to children. Preschool teachers aides are included in counts of preschool services primary contact staff. Administrative staff are staff whose primary function is to provide administrative support to the service. Other staff are staff not involved in caring for children or providing administrative support (for example, cooks, cleaners, gardeners).									
(c)	FTE calculated using 38 hours as the standard working week, except for ACT which uses 36.45 hours per week for staff preschool services. Queensland derives FTE by calculating the number of full time staff plus part time staff. Part time staff assumed to equal 0.5 FTE.									
(d)	NSW data refer to the number of licensed services operating during the survey week in August the year before i.e. 2015 data were collected in August 2014. NSW data on State funded child care services are unavailable from 2012. FTE staff in preschool services includes both NSW Government preschools and NSW Government funded preschool services.									
(e)	Victorian data for 2012 preschool services are reported as at 30 June 2012. Due to a change in collection timing the best available data to represent 2013 are also from 30 June 2012. Data on staff in State Government funded preschool services relate to paid primary contact staff in stand-alone kindergartens and includes primary contact staff in long day care services and non-government schools responsible for the planning and delivery of the State funded kindergarten program.									
(f)	Queensland data for staff in State Government funded and/or provided child care services 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'. The count of all paid staff in child care services refers to Limited Hours Care (LHC) (known as occasional care in this Report) and Vacation Access Care (VAC) services (known as vacation care in this Report). Staff in Child Care Hubs are not included. The count of all paid staff in State Government funded and/or provided preschool services refers to funded kindergarten services.									
(g)	WA data for staff in State Government funded preschool services 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). Public sector staffing ratios are apportioned to estimate primary contact staff in private sector preschools. WA data refer to the staff in August of the year before i.e. 2015 data were collected in August 2014.									
(h)	SA data on staff in preschool services are as at 30 June 2014.									
(i)	Tasmania data refer to August/September reference period of the year before, e.g. 2015 data refer to data collected in August/September 2014. Since 2013, data include government and non-government funded preschools. Prior to 2013, data only include government staff.									
(j)	ACT administrative preschool staff are employed through ACT Government primary schools.									

Table 3A.49 **Staff employed by State and Territory government funded ECEC services (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (d)</i>	<i>Vic (e)</i>	<i>Qld (f)</i>	<i>WA (g)</i>	<i>SA (h)</i>	<i>Tas (i)</i>	<i>ACT (j)</i>	<i>NT (k)</i>	<i>Total (l)</i>
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(k) NT data for staff in Territory Government funded preschool services include remote Catholic preschools funded by the NT Government. All other non-government preschools are excluded. Preschool primary contact staff includes preschool teachers, preschool teacher aides and preschool assistant teachers. Preschool administrative staff 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).

(l) The total is the sum of available data and should not be interpreted as national data.

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

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

TABLE 3A.50

Table 3A.50 **Paid staff employed by State and Territory government funded ECEC services, by qualification, by experience (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (d)</i>	<i>Vic (e)</i>	<i>Qld (f)</i>	<i>WA (g)</i>	<i>SA (h)</i>	<i>Tas (i)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (j)</i>	<i>Total (k)</i>
2011										
Primary contact staff in child care services										
Primary contact staff by qualification and experience										
With a formal qualification	no.	5 326	na	79	na	na	35	..	na	5 440
Without a formal qualification										
Three years or more relevant experience	no.	852	na	11	na	na	22	..	na	885
Fewer than 3 years relevant experience	no.	568	na	11	na	na	11	..	na	590
All staff without formal qualification	no.	1 420	na	22	na	na	33	..	na	1 475
All primary contact staff	no.	6 746	na	101	na	na	68	..	na	6 915
Proportion of primary contact staff by qualification and experience										
With a formal qualification	%	79.0	na	78.2	na	na	51.5	na	na	78.7
Without a formal qualification										
Three years or more relevant experience	%	12.6	na	10.9	na	na	32.4	na	na	12.8
Fewer than 3 years relevant experience	%	8.4	na	10.9	na	na	16.2	na	na	8.5
All staff without formal qualification	%	21.0	na	21.8	na	na	48.5	na	na	21.3
All primary contact staff	%	100.0	na	100.0	na	na	100.0	na	na	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.	4 359	na	75	na	na	60	..	na	4 494
Proportion of primary contact staff	%	64.6	na	74.3	na	na	88.2	na	na	65.0
All paid staff in child care services	no.	8 527	na	117	na	na	81	..	na	8 725
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.	4 747	4 415	1 144	na	na	na	na	na	10 306
Proportion of primary contact staff	%	75.4	78.8	80.5	na	na	na	na	na	60.6
All paid staff in preschool services	no.	7 411	5 601	1 715	1 764	1 670	na	na	384	18 545

TABLE 3A.50

Table 3A.50 **Paid staff employed by State and Territory government funded ECEC services, by qualification, by experience (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (d)</i>	<i>Vic (e)</i>	<i>Qld (f)</i>	<i>WA (g)</i>	<i>SA (h)</i>	<i>Tas (i)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (j)</i>	<i>Total (k)</i>
2012										
Primary contact staff in child care services										
Primary contact staff by qualification and experience										
With a formal qualification	no.	na	na	98	na	na	38	..	na	136
Without a formal qualification										
Three years or more relevant experience	no.	na	na	7	na	na	12	..	na	19
Fewer than 3 years relevant experience	no.	na	na	20	na	na	4	..	na	24
All staff without formal qualification	no.	na	na	27	na	na	16	..	na	43
All primary contact staff	no.	na	na	125	na	na	54	..	na	179
Proportion of primary contact staff by qualification and experience										
With a formal qualification	%	na	na	78.4	na	na	70.4	na	na	76.0
Without a formal qualification										
Three years or more relevant experience	%	na	na	5.6	na	na	22.2	na	na	10.6
Fewer than 3 years relevant experience	%	na	na	16.0	na	na	7.4	na	na	13.4
All staff without formal qualification	%	na	na	21.6	na	na	29.6	na	na	24.0
All primary contact staff	%	na	na	100.0	na	na	100.0	na	na	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.	na	na	91	na	na	40	..	na	131
Proportion of primary contact staff	%	na	na	72.8	na	na	74.1	na	na	73.2
All paid staff in child care services	no.	na	na	140	na	na	58	..	na	198
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.	5 088	5 310	3 873	na	na	na	na	na	14 271
Proportion of primary contact staff	%	84.6	86.0	82.4	na	na	na	na	na	67.6
All paid staff in preschool services	no.	6 946	6 174	5 285	2 240	1 690	na	na	415	22 750

TABLE 3A.50

Table 3A.50 **Paid staff employed by State and Territory government funded ECEC services, by qualification, by experience (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (d)</i>	<i>Vic (e)</i>	<i>Qld (f)</i>	<i>WA (g)</i>	<i>SA (h)</i>	<i>Tas (i)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (j)</i>	<i>Total (k)</i>
2013										
Primary contact staff in child care services										
Primary contact staff by qualification and experience										
With a formal qualification	no.	na	na	98	na	na	30	..	na	128
Without a formal qualification										
Three years or more relevant experience	no.	na	na	10	na	na	14	..	na	24
Fewer than 3 years relevant experience	no.	na	na	16	na	na	1	..	na	17
All staff without formal qualification	no.	na	na	26	na	na	15	..	na	41
All primary contact staff	no.	na	na	124	na	na	45	..	na	169
Proportion of primary contact staff by qualification and experience										
With a formal qualification	%	na	na	79.0	na	na	66.7	na	na	75.7
Without a formal qualification										
Three years or more relevant experience	%	na	na	8.1	na	na	31.1	na	na	14.2
Fewer than 3 years relevant experience	%	na	na	12.9	na	na	2.2	na	na	10.1
All staff without formal qualification	%	na	na	21.0	na	na	33.3	na	na	24.3
All primary contact staff	%	na	na	100.0	na	na	100.0	na	na	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.	na	na	77	na	na	39	..	na	116
Proportion of primary contact staff	%	na	na	62.1	na	na	86.7	na	na	68.6
All paid staff in child care services	no.	na	na	139	na	na	55	..	na	194
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.	5 226	5 310	7 353	na	na	na	na	na	17 889
Proportion of primary contact staff	%	87.0	86.0	83.3	na	na	na	na	na	67.6
All paid staff in preschool services	no.	7 140	6 174	9 907	2 368	1 840	921	na	466	28 816

TABLE 3A.50

Table 3A.50 **Paid staff employed by State and Territory government funded ECEC services, by qualification, by experience (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (d)</i>	<i>Vic (e)</i>	<i>Qld (f)</i>	<i>WA (g)</i>	<i>SA (h)</i>	<i>Tas (i)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (j)</i>	<i>Total (k)</i>
2014										
Primary contact staff in child care services										
Primary contact staff by qualification and experience										
With a formal qualification	no.	na	na	117	na	na	31	..	na	148
Without a formal qualification										
Three years or more relevant experience	no.	na	na	23	na	na	6	..	na	29
Fewer than 3 years relevant experience	no.	na	na	33	na	na	3	..	na	36
All staff without formal qualification	no.	na	na	56	na	na	9	..	na	65
All primary contact staff	no.	na	na	173	na	na	40	..	na	213
Proportion of primary contact staff by qualification and experience										
With a formal qualification	%	na	na	67.6	na	na	77.5	na	na	69.5
Without a formal qualification										
Three years or more relevant experience	%	na	na	13.3	na	na	15.0	na	na	13.6
Fewer than 3 years relevant experience	%	na	na	19.1	na	na	7.5	na	na	16.9
All staff without formal qualification	%	na	na	32.4	na	na	22.5	na	na	30.5
All primary contact staff	%	na	na	100.0	na	na	100.0	na	na	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.	na	na	115	na	na	32	..	na	147
Proportion of primary contact staff	%	na	na	66.5	na	na	80.0	na	na	69.0
All paid staff in child care services	no.	na	na	186	na	na	40	..	na	226
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.	5 336	5 374	13 674	na	203	na	na	na	24 587
Proportion of primary contact staff	%	84.4	79.0	94.6	na	10.8	na	na	na	73.9
All paid staff in preschool services	no.	7 384	6 802	16 313	2 352	1 880	1 125	na	427	36 283

TABLE 3A.50

Table 3A.50 **Paid staff employed by State and Territory government funded ECEC services, by qualification, by experience (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (d)</i>	<i>Vic (e)</i>	<i>Qld (f)</i>	<i>WA (g)</i>	<i>SA (h)</i>	<i>Tas (i)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (j)</i>	<i>Total (k)</i>
2015										
Primary contact staff in child care services										
Primary contact staff by qualification and experience										
With a formal qualification	no.	na	na	121	na	na	32	..	na	153
Without a formal qualification										
Three years or more relevant experience	no.	na	na	29	na	na	7	..	na	36
Fewer than 3 years relevant experience	no.	na	na	31	na	na	5	..	na	36
All staff without formal qualification	no.	na	na	60	na	na	12	..	na	72
All primary contact staff	no.	na	na	181	na	na	44	..	na	225
Proportion of primary contact staff by qualification and experience										
With a formal qualification	%	na	na	66.9	na	na	72.7	na	na	68.0
Without a formal qualification										
Three years or more relevant experience	%	na	na	16.0	na	na	15.9	na	na	16.0
Fewer than 3 years relevant experience	%	na	na	17.1	na	na	11.4	na	na	16.0
All staff without formal qualification	%	na	na	33.1	na	na	27.3	na	na	32.0
All primary contact staff	%	na	na	100.0	na	na	100.0	na	na	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.	na	na	121	na	na	30	..	na	151
Proportion of primary contact staff	%	na	na	66.9	na	na	68.2	na	na	67.1
All paid staff in child care services	no.	na	na	193	na	na	57	..	na	250
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.	5 359	4 149	18 680	na	na	na	na	na	28 188
Proportion of primary contact staff	%	84.5	54.2	95.3	na	na	na	na	na	71.7
All paid staff in preschool services	no.	7 422	7 658	21 961	2 352	1 880	1 092	na	392	42 757

Table 3A.50 **Paid staff employed by State and Territory government funded ECEC services, by qualification, by experience (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (d)</i>	<i>Vic (e)</i>	<i>Qld (f)</i>	<i>WA (g)</i>	<i>SA (h)</i>	<i>Tas (i)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (j)</i>	<i>Total (k)</i>
(a)	The Australian Government funds the majority of child care services in Australia and data on these services are reported in other tables in this Report. State and Territory Government funded child care services refers to the relatively small number of child care services which are not Australian Government funded but are funded by State and Territory government. Data are requested as close to 30 June as possible. Preschool services data are now collected in August each year for all jurisdictions i.e. 2015 data refer to data collected in August 2014.									
(b)	Primary contact staff are staff whose primary function is to provide care and/or preschool services to children. Preschool teachers aides are included in counts of preschool services primary contact staff.									
(c)	Formal qualifications include an early childhood related teaching degree (bachelor degree or above); a child care certificate (AQF Certificate III or above) or associated diploma (2 years) or other relevant qualifications (for example, a diploma or degree in child care of three years). Qualifications in a field other than early childhood are not included.									
(d)	NSW data refer to the number of licensed services operating during the survey week in August the year before i.e. 2015 data were collected in August 2014. NSW data on State funded child care services are unavailable from 2012. Data on staff in preschool services who have undertaken training are based only on community funded preschools.									
(e)	Victorian data for 2012 preschool services are reported as at 30 June 2012. Due to a change in collection timing the best available data to represent 2013 are also from 30 June 2012. Data on staff in State Government funded preschool services relate to primary contact staff in stand-alone kindergartens and includes primary contact staff in long day care services and non-government schools responsible for the planning and delivery of the State funded kindergarten program.									
(f)	Queensland data for staff in child care services 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'. Primary contact staff include staff in Limited Hours Care (LHC) (known as occasional care in this Report) and Vacation Access Care (VAC) services (known as vacation care in this Report). Staff in Child Care Hubs are not included.									
(g)	WA data refer to the staff in August of the year before i.e. 2015 data were collected in August 2014.									
(h)	SA data on staff in preschool services are as at 30 June 2014. SA Government introduced a new program of preschool service training in 2014.									
(i)	Tasmania data refer to August/September reference period of the year before, e.g. 2015 data refer to data collected in August/September 2014.									
(j)	The NT is not able to disaggregate data by qualifications or experience.									
(k)	The total is the sum of available data and should not be interpreted as national data.									
	na Not available. .. Not applicable.									

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished).

TABLE 3A.51

Table 3A.51 **Workers delivering preschool programs, by level of qualification, by field of early childhood qualification, 2014 (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (d)</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.	13 973	9 328	8 246	4 975	4 135	1 481	651	340	43 120
Workers delivering preschool programs who are at least early childhood certificate, diploma or advanced diploma level qualified (f)										
Field of early childhood qualification										
Teaching (early childhood related)	no.	5 465	4 382	2 971	1 685	1 663	242	391	117	16 913
Teaching (primary)	no.	225	132	496	532	40	534	38	44	2 039
Teaching (other)	no.	149	33	276	583	38	157	3	12	1 257
Other early childhood related	no.	2 940	3 875	3 081	1 769	1 219	264	49	89	13 284
Total	no.	8 773	8 422	6 829	4 567	2 963	1 194	482	267	33 498
Field of early childhood qualification										
Teaching (early childhood related)	%	39.1	47.0	36.0	33.9	40.2	16.3	60.1	34.4	39.2
Teaching (primary)	%	1.6	1.4	6.0	10.7	1.0	36.1	5.8	12.9	4.7
Teaching (other)	%	1.1	0.4	3.3	11.7	0.9	10.6	0.5	3.5	2.9
Other early childhood related	%	21.0	41.5	37.4	35.6	29.5	17.8	7.5	26.2	30.8
Total	%	62.8	90.3	82.8	91.8	71.7	80.6	74.0	78.5	77.7
Workers delivering preschool programs who are at least three year university trained and early childhood qualified (g)										
Field of early childhood qualification										
Teaching (early childhood related)	no.	3 647	4 348	2 785	1 562	1 616	237	362	106	14 670
Teaching (primary)	no.	182	128	426	481	36	530	33	43	1 861
Teaching (other)	no.	87	29	255	97	31	151	5	7	660
Other early childhood related	no.	98	19	73	36	17	8	4	7	270
Total	no.	4 019	4 524	3 541	2 182	1 700	930	403	159	17 456
Field of early childhood qualification										
Teaching (early childhood related)	%	26.1	46.6	33.8	31.4	39.1	16.0	55.6	31.2	34.0

TABLE 3A.51

Table 3A.51 **Workers delivering preschool programs, by level of qualification, by field of early childhood qualification, 2014 (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (d)</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)	%	1.3	1.4	5.2	9.7	0.9	35.8	5.1	12.6	4.3
Teaching (other)	%	0.6	0.3	3.1	1.9	0.7	10.2	0.8	2.1	1.5
Other early childhood related	%	0.7	0.2	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.6	2.1	0.6
Total	%	28.8	48.5	42.9	43.9	41.1	62.8	61.9	46.8	40.5

Workers delivering preschool programs who are four year university trained or above and early childhood qualified (h)

Field of early childhood qualification

Teaching (early childhood related)	no.	1 936	2 916	2 308	1 318	819	232	343	105	9 975
Teaching (primary)	no.	115	44	358	382	20	527	27	44	1 515
Teaching (other)	no.	58	21	53	84	16	152	5	7	393
Other early childhood related	no.	23	6	25	29	3	6	5	–	96
Total	no.	2 131	2 987	2 740	1 817	861	917	372	153	11 983

Field of early childhood qualification

Teaching (early childhood related)	%	13.9	31.3	28.0	26.5	19.8	15.7	52.7	30.9	23.1
Teaching (primary)	%	0.8	0.5	4.3	7.7	0.5	35.6	4.1	12.9	3.5
Teaching (other)	%	0.4	0.2	0.6	1.7	0.4	10.3	0.8	2.1	0.9
Other early childhood related	%	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.8	–	0.2
Total	%	15.3	32.0	33.2	36.5	20.8	61.9	57.1	45.0	27.8

(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. Also, 2013 *National Early Childhood Education and Care Workforce Census* data were used for imputation of worker data for 2014 CCMS input to the NECECC, therefore impacting the reliability and validity of worker estimates.

(b) Workers delivering preschool programs include the following worker roles: principal/director/coordinator/teacher in charge, group leader/teacher, assistant/aide and other contact worker. Only contact workers are included i.e. non-contact workers are not included.

Table 3A.51 **Workers delivering preschool programs, by level of qualification, by field of early childhood qualification, 2014**
(a), (b), (c)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (d)</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>
(c)	Workers are counted as early childhood qualified with the following 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.									
(d)	In comparison to other jurisdictions, the composition of workers in NSW includes a higher proportion of workers classified as 'other contact workers'. This may affect comparability of data by qualification level across jurisdictions as 'other contact workers' are less likely to be at least 3 year university qualified.									
(e)	The total number of workers delivering preschool programs is the total of all episodes of contact workers delivering preschool programs in scope of the NECECC, irrespective of workers' qualifications.									
(f)	At least certificate, diploma or advanced diploma level includes 'Certificate level', 'Advanced diploma/diploma level', 'Bachelor degree (3 years or equivalent)', 'Bachelor degree (4 years pass and honours)', 'Graduate diploma/certificate and above'.									
(g)	At least three year university trained includes 'Bachelor degree (3 years or equivalent)', 'Bachelor degree (4 years pass and honours)', 'Graduate diploma/certificate and above'.									
(h)	Four year university trained or above includes 'Bachelor degree (4 years pass and honours)' and 'Graduate diploma/certificate and above'.									
	– Nil or rounded to zero.									

Source: ABS unpublished, *Microdata: Preschool Education, Australia, 2014*, Cat. no. 4240.0.55.003, Canberra.

TABLE 3A.52

Table 3A.52 **Teachers delivering preschool programs, by level of qualification, by field of early childhood qualification, 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>
Teachers delivering preschool programs (e)										
Total	no.	5 244	4 449	3 974	2 286	1 674	875	331	161	18 993
Teachers delivering preschool programs who are at least three year university trained and early childhood qualified (d)										
Field of early childhood qualification										
Teaching (early childhood related)	no.	3 565	4 224	2 773	1 535	1 559	231	258	105	14 251
Teaching (primary)	no.	152	54	425	465	18	511	28	43	1 692
Teaching (other)	no.	84	29	255	82	11	129	5	7	600
Other early childhood related	no.	89	19	71	18	3	4	3	3	204
Total	no.	3 886	4 330	3 520	2 095	1 593	875	295	152	16 747
Field of early childhood qualification										
Teaching (early childhood related)	%	68.0	94.9	69.8	67.1	93.1	26.4	77.9	65.2	75.0
Teaching (primary)	%	2.9	1.2	10.7	20.3	1.1	58.4	8.5	26.7	8.9
Teaching (other)	%	1.6	0.7	6.4	3.6	0.7	14.7	1.5	4.3	3.2
Other early childhood related	%	1.7	0.4	1.8	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.9	1.9	1.1
Total	%	74.1	97.3	88.6	91.6	95.2	100.0	89.1	94.4	88.2
Teachers delivering preschool programs who are four year university trained or above and early childhood qualified (e)										
Field of early childhood qualification										
Teaching (early childhood related)	no.	1 908	2 916	2 292	1 306	776	228	238	103	9 770
Teaching (primary)	no.	95	44	357	370	14	511	25	43	1 455
Teaching (other)	no.	53	21	53	74	3	133	5	7	345
Other early childhood related	no.	19	6	25	9	–	–	5	–	62
Total	no.	2 076	2 987	2 727	1 758	793	868	269	151	11 632
Field of early childhood qualification										
Teaching (early childhood related)	%	36.4	65.5	57.7	57.1	46.4	26.1	71.9	64.0	51.4

TABLE 3A.52

Table 3A.52 **Teachers delivering preschool programs, by level of qualification, by field of early childhood qualification, 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>
Teaching (primary)	%	1.8	1.0	9.0	16.2	0.8	58.4	7.6	26.7	7.7
Teaching (other)	%	1.0	0.5	1.3	3.2	0.2	15.2	1.5	4.3	1.8
Other early childhood related	%	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.4	–	–	1.5	–	0.3
Total	%	39.6	67.1	68.6	76.9	47.4	99.2	81.3	93.8	61.2

- (a) Teacher level data in the NECECC do not include a unique identifier and as a consequence they can only be reported as episodes of teachers delivering preschool programs. These data should be used with caution as there is a high likelihood of duplication across and within source data files, due to the same teacher delivering preschool programs at multiple service providers during the reference period. Also, 2013 *National Early Childhood Education and Care Workforce Census* data were used for imputation of worker data for 2014 CCMS input to the NECECC, therefore impacting the reliability and validity of worker and teacher estimates.
- (b) Teachers are defined using a subset of contact worker roles in the NECECC. The worker roles defined as teachers are: principal/director/coordinator/teacher-in-charge and group leader/teacher. All contact workers are reported in 3.
- (c) Teachers who are early childhood qualified include the fields of qualification: teaching (early childhood related), teaching (primary), teaching (other) and other early childhood related
- (d) At least three year university trained includes 'Bachelor degree (3 years or equivalent)', 'Bachelor degree (4 years pass and honours)', 'Graduate diploma/certificate and above'.
- (e) Four year university trained or above includes 'Bachelor degree (4 years pass and honours)' and 'Graduate diploma/certificate and above'.
- Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS unpublished, *Microdata: Preschool Education, Australia, 2014*, Cat. no. 4240.0.55.003, Canberra.

TABLE 3A.53

Table 3A.53 **National Quality Framework (NQF) approved services, by service type, by quality rating, 30 June 2015 (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 NQF approved services										
Centre-based care (d)	no.	4 780	3 616	2 645	1 042	1 115	210	323	213	13 944
Family day care (e)	no.	324	361	145	62	38	12	18	6	966
Total	no.	5 104	3 977	2 790	1 104	1 153	222	341	219	14 910
Proportion of NQF approved services										
Centre-based care (d)	%	34.3	25.9	19.0	7.5	8.0	1.5	2.3	1.5	100.0
Family day care (e)	%	33.5	37.4	15.0	6.4	3.9	1.2	1.9	0.6	100.0
Total	%	34.2	26.7	18.7	7.4	7.7	1.5	2.3	1.5	100.0
Number of NQF approved services with a quality rating										
Centre-based care (d)	no.	3 242	2 725	1 759	356	381	167	219	157	9 006
Family day care (e)	no.	99	143	64	15	3	8	5	4	341
Total	no.	3 341	2 868	1 823	371	384	175	224	161	9 347
Proportion of NQF approved services with a quality rating (f)										
Centre-based care (d)	%	67.8	75.4	66.5	34.2	34.2	79.5	67.8	73.7	64.6
Family day care (e)	%	30.6	39.6	44.1	24.2	7.9	66.7	27.8	66.7	35.3
Total	%	65.5	72.1	65.3	33.6	33.3	78.8	65.7	73.5	62.7
Number of NQF approved services with a quality rating, by quality rating level										
Significant Improvement Required	no.	7	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	9
Working Towards National Quality Standard (NQS)	no.	1 421	610	500	163	110	73	119	127	3 123
Meeting NQS	no.	1 209	1 318	705	108	106	59	45	19	3 569
Exceeding NQS (g)	no.	704	940	617	100	168	43	60	14	2 646
Total	no.	3 341	2 868	1 823	371	384	175	224	161	9 347
Proportion of NQF approved services with a quality rating, by quality rating level										
Significant Improvement Required	%	0.2	–	0.1	–	–	–	–	0.6	0.1

Table 3A.53 **National Quality Framework (NQF) approved services, by service type, by quality rating, 30 June 2015 (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>
Working Towards NQS	%	42.5	21.3	27.4	43.9	28.6	41.7	53.1	78.9	33.4
Meeting NQS	%	36.2	46.0	38.7	29.1	27.6	33.7	20.1	11.8	38.2
Exceeding NQS (g)	%	21.1	32.8	33.8	27.0	43.8	24.6	26.8	8.7	28.3
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 2015 are cumulative of services with a quality rating since ratings began in June 2012. At 30 June 2015 this represents 62.7 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. Caution should also be taken when making comparisons between jurisdictions.
- (c) 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.
- (d) 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.
- (e) 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.
- (f) The proportion of services with a quality rating in Western Australia is lower than other jurisdictions due to the later commencement of the NQF.
- (g) Exceeding NQS includes services rated 'Excellent'. In contrast to the other rating levels which result from the assessment and ratings process, the 'Excellent' rating can only be awarded by ACECQA, on application by the Approved Provider. Nationally, 36 services were rated 'Excellent' by ACECQA as at 30 June 2015.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ACECQA 2015 and unpublished, *NQF Snapshot Q2 2015*, Sydney.

TABLE 3A.54

Table 3A.54 **NQF approved services with a quality rating, by rating level**
Quality Area 1: Educational program and practice, 30 June 2015 (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.	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Working Towards NQS	no.	1 057	405	383	132	87	50	109	103	2 326
Meeting NQS	no.	1 642	1 569	943	148	131	95	76	36	4 640
Exceeding NQS	no.	640	894	497	91	166	30	39	22	2 379
Total	no.	3 341	2 868	1 823	371	384	175	224	161	9 347
Proportion of NQF approved services with a quality rating for Quality Area 1										
Significant Improvement Required	%	0.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Working Towards NQS	%	31.6	14.1	21.0	35.6	22.7	28.6	48.7	64.0	24.9
Meeting NQS	%	49.1	54.7	51.7	39.9	34.1	54.3	33.9	22.4	49.6
Exceeding NQS	%	19.2	31.2	27.3	24.5	43.2	17.1	17.4	13.7	25.5
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 2015 are cumulative of services with a quality rating since ratings began in June 2012. At 30 June 2015 this represents 62.7 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. Caution should also be taken when making comparisons between jurisdictions.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ACECQA 2015 and unpublished, *NQF Snapshot Q2 2015*, Sydney.

TABLE 3A.55

Table 3A.55 **NQF approved services with a quality rating, by rating level**
Quality Area 2: Children's health and safety, 30 June 2015 (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.	6	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	8
Working Towards NQS	no.	907	305	286	93	50	44	60	97	1 842
Meeting NQS	no.	1 893	1 928	930	168	227	96	107	54	5 403
Exceeding NQS	no.	535	635	606	110	107	35	57	9	2 094
Total	no.	3 341	2 868	1 823	371	384	175	224	161	9 347
Proportion of NQF approved services with a quality rating for Quality Area 2										
Significant Improvement Required	%	0.2	–	0.1	–	–	–	–	0.6	0.1
Working Towards NQS	%	27.1	10.6	15.7	25.1	13.0	25.1	26.8	60.2	19.7
Meeting NQS	%	56.7	67.2	51.0	45.3	59.1	54.9	47.8	33.5	57.8
Exceeding NQS	%	16.0	22.1	33.2	29.6	27.9	20.0	25.4	5.6	22.4
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 2015 are cumulative of services with a quality rating since ratings began in June 2012. At 30 June 2015 this represents 62.7 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. Caution should also be taken when making comparisons between jurisdictions.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ACECQA 2014 and unpublished, *NQF Snapshot Q2 2014*, Sydney.

TABLE 3A.56

Table 3A.56 **NQF approved services with a quality rating, by rating level**
Quality Area 3: Physical environment, 30 June 2015 (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.	5	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	6
Working Towards NQS	no.	932	260	349	104	61	50	94	80	1 930
Meeting NQS	no.	1 777	1 694	980	199	186	90	82	58	5 066
Exceeding NQS	no.	627	914	493	68	137	35	48	23	2 345
Total	no.	3 341	2 868	1 823	371	384	175	224	161	9 347
Proportion of NQF approved services with a quality rating for Quality Area 3										
Significant Improvement Required	%	0.1	–	0.1	–	–	–	–	–	0.1
Working Towards NQS	%	27.9	9.1	19.1	28.0	15.9	28.6	42.0	49.7	20.6
Meeting NQS	%	53.2	59.1	53.8	53.6	48.4	51.4	36.6	36.0	54.2
Exceeding NQS	%	18.8	31.9	27.0	18.3	35.7	20.0	21.4	14.3	25.1
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 2015 are cumulative of services with a quality rating since ratings began in June 2012. At 30 June 2015 this represents 62.7 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. Caution should also be taken when making comparisons between jurisdictions.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ACECQA 2015 and unpublished, *NQF Snapshot Q2 2015*, Sydney.

TABLE 3A.57

Table 3A.57 **NQF approved services with a quality rating, by rating level**
Quality Area 4: Staffing arrangements, 30 June 2015 (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.	4	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	5
Working Towards NQS	no.	407	147	104	36	29	16	17	58	814
Meeting NQS	no.	2 076	1 883	1 055	224	213	122	120	78	5 771
Exceeding NQS	no.	854	838	663	111	142	37	87	25	2 757
Total	no.	3 341	2 868	1 823	371	384	175	224	161	9 347
Proportion of NQF approved services with a quality rating for Quality Area 4										
Significant Improvement Required	%	0.1	–	0.1	–	–	–	–	–	0.1
Working Towards NQS	%	12.2	5.1	5.7	9.7	7.6	9.1	7.6	36.0	8.7
Meeting NQS	%	62.1	65.7	57.9	60.4	55.5	69.7	53.6	48.4	61.7
Exceeding NQS	%	25.6	29.2	36.4	29.9	37.0	21.1	38.8	15.5	29.5
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 2015 are cumulative of services with a quality rating since ratings began in June 2012. At 30 June 2015 this represents 62.7 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. Caution should also be taken when making comparisons between jurisdictions.
- Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ACECQA 2015 and unpublished, *NQF Snapshot Q2 2015*, Sydney.

TABLE 3A.58

Table 3A.58 **NQF approved services with a quality rating, by rating level**
Quality Area 5: Relationships with children, 30 June 2015 (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
Working Towards NQS	no.	390	154	190	31	34	16	44	39	898
Meeting NQS	no.	1 953	1 428	858	191	114	113	87	73	4 817
Exceeding NQS	no.	997	1 286	775	149	236	46	93	49	3 631
Total	no.	3 341	2 868	1 823	371	384	175	224	161	9 347
Proportion of NQF approved services with a quality rating for Quality Area 5										
Significant Improvement Required	%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Working Towards NQS	%	11.7	5.4	10.4	8.4	8.9	9.1	19.6	24.2	9.6
Meeting NQS	%	58.5	49.8	47.1	51.5	29.7	64.6	38.8	45.3	51.5
Exceeding NQS	%	29.8	44.8	42.5	40.2	61.5	26.3	41.5	30.4	38.8
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 2015 are cumulative of services with a quality rating since ratings began in June 2012. At 30 June 2015 this represents 62.7 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. Caution should also be taken when making comparisons between jurisdictions.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ACECQA 2015 and unpublished, *NQF Snapshot Q2 2015*, Sydney.

TABLE 3A.59

Table 3A.59 **NQF approved services with a quality rating, by rating level**
Quality Area 6: Partnerships with families and communities, 30 June 2015 (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.	482	102	222	59	35	25	69	36	1 030
Meeting NQS	no.	1 903	1 576	884	189	176	85	85	89	4 987
Exceeding NQS	no.	954	1 190	717	123	173	65	70	36	3 328
Total	no.	3 341	2 868	1 823	371	384	175	224	161	9 347
Proportion of NQF approved services with a quality rating Quality Area 6										
Significant Improvement Required	%	0.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Working Towards NQS	%	14.4	3.6	12.2	15.9	9.1	14.3	30.8	22.4	11.0
Meeting NQS	%	57.0	55.0	48.5	50.9	45.8	48.6	37.9	55.3	53.4
Exceeding NQS	%	28.6	41.5	39.3	33.2	45.1	37.1	31.3	22.4	35.6
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 2015 are cumulative of services with a quality rating since ratings began in June 2012. At 30 June 2015 this represents 62.7 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. Caution should also be taken when making comparisons between jurisdictions.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ACECQA 2015 and unpublished, *NQF Snapshot Q2 2015*, Sydney.

TABLE 3A.60

Table 3A.60 **NQF approved services with a quality rating, by rating level**
Quality Area 7: Leadership and service management, 30 June 2015 (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.	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
Working Towards NQS	no.	892	358	284	82	65	45	46	87	1 859
Meeting NQS	no.	1 727	1 592	870	176	173	65	96	56	4 755
Exceeding NQS	no.	718	918	669	113	146	65	82	18	2 729
Total	no.	3 341	2 868	1 823	371	384	175	224	161	9 347
Proportion of NQF approved services with a quality rating for Quality Area 7										
Significant Improvement Required	%	0.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Working Towards NQS	%	26.7	12.5	15.6	22.1	16.9	25.7	20.5	54.0	19.9
Meeting NQS	%	51.7	55.5	47.7	47.4	45.1	37.1	42.9	34.8	50.9
Exceeding NQS	%	21.5	32.0	36.7	30.5	38.0	37.1	36.6	11.2	29.2
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 2015 are cumulative of services with a quality rating since ratings began in June 2012. At 30 June 2015 this represents 62.7 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. Caution should also be taken when making comparisons between jurisdictions.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ACECQA 2015 and unpublished, *NQF Snapshot Q2 2015*, Sydney.

TABLE 3A.61

Table 3A.61 **Substantiated breaches arising from complaints about NQF approved ECEC services, by service type, 2014-15**
(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>
Substantiated breaches arising from complaints (c)										
NQF approved services										
Long day care	no.	883	252	193	96	46	–	22	8	1 500
Family day care	no.	176	34	36	7	9	–	3	2	267
Vacation care	no.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
OSHC	no.	77	19	32	16	–	–	2	–	146
Occasional care	no.	–	–	–	..	–	..	..	..	–
Other care	no.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Preschool	no.	19	48	1	–	1	..	–	–	69
Total	no.	1 155	353	262	119	56	–	27	10	1 982
Number of services (d)										
NQF approved services										
Long day care	no.	2 777	1 259	1 420	635	322	116	129	76	6 734
Family day care	no.	324	361	145	62	38	12	18	6	966
Vacation care	no.	945	476	935	356	286	102	64	38	3 202
OSHC	no.	1 268	1 098	972	419	362	133	102	50	4 404
Occasional care	no.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other care	no.	27	148	13	24	118	–	7	2	339
Preschool	no.	864	1 246	1 145	18	437	–	95	85	3 890
Total (e)	no.	5 104	3 977	2 790	1 104	1 153	222	341	219	14 910
Substantiated breaches arising from complaints per 100 NQF approved services										
NQF approved services										
Long day care	no.	32	20	14	15	14	–	17	11	22
Family day care	no.	54	9	25	11	24	–	17	33	28

TABLE 3A.61

Table 3A.61 **Substantiated breaches arising from complaints about NQF approved ECEC services, by service type, 2014-15 (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>
Vacation care	no.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
OSHC	no.	6	2	3	4	–	–	2	–	3
Occasional care	no.	–	–	–	..	–	..	..	..	–
Other care	no.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Preschool	no.	2	4	–	–	–	..	–	–	2
Total	no.	23	9	9	11	5	–	8	5	13
Proportion of substantiated breaches arising from complaints against which action was taken										
NQF approved services										
Long day care	%	72.9	25.0	80.3	47.9	100.0	–	95.5	62.5	65.3
Family day care	%	76.7	20.6	97.2	42.9	100.0	–	100.0	–	71.9
Vacation care	%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
OSHC	%	87.0	–	100.0	37.5	–	–	100.0	–	73.3
Occasional care	%	–	–	–	..	–	..	..	..	–
Other care	%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Preschool	%	63.2	18.8	100.0	–	100.0	–	–	–	33.3
Total	%	74.3	22.4	85.1	46.2	100.0	–	96.3	50.0	65.7

- (a) In this Report a substantiated breach arising from a complaint is an expression of concern about an ECEC service, made orally, in writing or in person to the regulatory authority, which constitutes a failure by the service to abide by the state or territory legislation, regulations or conditions. This concern is investigated and subsequently considered to have substance by the regulatory body. Data in this table are sourced from the NQAITS. In NQAITS, data are referred to as confirmed breaches. Also, breaches can be identified and substantiated through various processes, of which complaints is just one. Data reflect the 2014-15 financial year.
- (b) The scope of services in this table is NQF approved services. Data on substantiated breaches arising from complaints in State and Territory government licensed or registered services are available in table 3A.62.
- (c) Substantiated breaches arising from complaints are reported only once per service type.

Table 3A.61 **Substantiated breaches arising from complaints about NQF approved ECEC services, by service type, 2014-15**
(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>
(d)	NQF approved services are reported in this table according to each service type it provides. As each individual service establishment/location may deliver more than one service type the sum of services by service type may exceed the total (individual) number of ECEC services. The number of services is as at 30 June 2015. These data are reported in 3A.10.									
(e)	Total services refers to the number of individual services.									
	.. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.									

Source: ACECQA and State and Territory governments unpublished, NQAITS.

TABLE 3A.62

Table 3A.62 **Substantiated breaches arising from complaints about State and Territory government licensed or registered ECEC services, by service type, 2014-15 (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 (d)</i>
Substantiated breaches arising from complaints (c)										
State and Territory government licensed or registered services										
Long day care	no.	–	–	na	5	–	–	..	..	5
Family day care	no.	–	..	na	..	–	..	..	..	–
Vacation care	no.	–	–	na	..	–	–	..	..	–
OSHC	no.	–	..	na	..	–	–	..	..	–
Occasional care	no.	4	3	na	..	–	–	..	..	7
Other care	no.	1	–	na	..	–	–	..	–	1
Preschool	no.	–	–	na	na	–	na	..	..	–
Total	no.	5	3	na	5	–	–	–	–	13
Number of services										
State and Territory government licensed or registered services (d)										
Long day care	no.	–	28	17	13	..	4	129	–	191
Family day care	no.	–	..	–	–	..	–	18	–	18
Vacation care	no.	–	1	11	–	..	6	na	–	18
OSHC	no.	–	..	19	–	..	2	99	–	120
Occasional care	no.	65	378	36	–	87	27	na	–	593
Other care	no.	91	25	–	–	28	2	15	–	161
Preschool	no.	–	2	13	909	3	215	95	–	1 237
Total (e)	no.	156	434	66	922	118	35	356	–	2 087
Substantiated breaches arising from complaints per 100 NQF approved services										
State and Territory government licensed or registered services										
Long day care	no.	–	–	na	39	–	–	..	..	3
Family day care	no.	–	..	na	..	–	..	..	..	–

TABLE 3A.62

Table 3A.62 **Substantiated breaches arising from complaints about State and Territory government licensed or registered ECEC services, by service type, 2014-15 (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 (d)</i>
Vacation care	no.	–	–	na	..	–	–	..	..	–
OSHC	no.	–	..	na	..	–	–	..	..	–
Occasional care	no.	6	1	na	..	–	–	..	..	1
Other care	no.	1	–	na	..	–	–	..	–	1
Preschool	no.	–	–	na	na	–	na	..	..	–
Total	no.	3	1	na	1	–	–	–	–	1
Proportion of substantiated breaches arising from complaints against which action was taken										
State and Territory government licensed or registered services										
Long day care	%	–	–	na	100.0	–	–	..	..	100.0
Family day care	%	–	..	na	na	–	..	..	..	–
Vacation care	%	–	–	na	na	–	–	..	..	–
OSHC	%	–	..	na	na	–	–	..	..	–
Occasional care	%	75.0	–	na	na	–	–	..	..	42.9
Other care	%	100.0	–	na	na	–	–	..	–	100.0
Preschool	%	–	–	na	na	–	na	..	..	–
Total	%	80.0	–	na	100.0	–	–	–	–	69.2

- (a) In this Report a substantiated breach arising from a complaint is an expression of concern about an ECEC service, made orally, in writing or in person to the regulatory authority, which constitutes a failure by the service to abide by the state or territory legislation, regulations or conditions. This concern is investigated and subsequently considered to have substance by the regulatory body. Data reflect the 2014-15 financial year.
- (b) The scope of services in this table is State and Territory government licensed or registered services. Data on substantiated breaches arising from complaints in NQF approved services are available in table 3A.61.
- (c) Substantiated breaches arising from complaints are reported only once per service type.
- (d) State and Territory government licensed or registered services are reported in this table according to each service type it provides. As each individual service establishment/location may deliver more than one service type the sum of services by service type may exceed the total (individual) number of ECEC services. The number of services is as at 30 June 2015. These data are reported in 3A.11.

Table 3A.62 **Substantiated breaches arising from complaints about State and Territory government licensed or registered ECEC services, by service type, 2014-15 (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 (d)</i>
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(e) Total services refers to the number of individual services.

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

Source: State and Territory governments unpublished.

TABLE 3A.63

Table 3A.63 **Hospital separations for external cause of injuries, persons aged 0–4 years, all hospitals, by place of occurrence (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>
2009-10										
Place of occurrence										
School (e)	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 (f)	no.	9 306	7 603	8 733	3 699	2 548	509	422	612	33 432
Proportion of separations by place of occurrence										
School (e)	%	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 (f)	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2010-11										
Place of occurrence										
School (e)	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 (f)	no.	9 048	7 992	8 558	4 120	2 557	482	436	608	33 801
Proportion of separations by place of occurrence										
School (e)	%	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 (f)	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2011-12										
Place of occurrence										
School (e)	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 (f)	no.	9 270	8 434	8 273	4 308	2 592	468	476	615	34 436
Proportion of separations by place of occurrence										
School (e)	%	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 (f)	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 3A.63

Table 3A.63 **Hospital separations for external cause of injuries, persons aged 0–4 years, all hospitals, by place of occurrence (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>
2012-13 (g)										
Place of occurrence										
School (e)	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 (f)	no.	9 758	7 544	9 070	4 433	2 615	546	512	673	35 151
Proportion of separations by place of occurrence										
School (e)	%	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 (f)	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2013-14										
Place of occurrence										
School (e)	no.	264	190	309	90	74	9	26	10	972
Home	no.	3 352	1 948	4 219	1 462	1 078	204	114	164	12 541
Other place	no.	2 908	3 332	2 393	1 248	844	174	161	164	11 224
Not specified	no.	3 481	2 725	3 164	1 609	647	162	204	385	12 377
Total (f)	no.	9 952	8 136	9 998	4 371	2 621	542	502	713	36 835
Proportion of separations by place of occurrence										
School (e)	%	2.7	2.3	3.1	2.1	2.8	1.7	5.2	1.4	2.6
Home	%	33.7	23.9	42.2	33.4	41.1	37.6	22.7	23.0	34.0
Other place	%	29.2	41.0	23.9	28.6	32.2	32.1	32.1	23.0	30.5
Not specified	%	35.0	33.5	31.6	36.8	24.7	29.9	40.6	54.0	33.6
Total (f)	%	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) Due to the high levels of non-reporting for place of occurrence, all hospital separations data need to be interpreted with care.
- (c) 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.
- (d) 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.
- (e) The definition of school will include a range of different formal ECEC services settings including kindergarten, preschool and child care services.

Table 3A.63 Hospital separations for external cause of injuries, persons aged 0–4 years, all hospitals, by place of occurrence (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>
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(f) As more than one external cause can be reported for each separation, the totals are not the sums of the rows of the table.

(g) 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.

Source: AIHW unpublished, *Australian Hospital Statistics*.

Table 3A.64 **Australian Government real recurrent expenditure on child care services per child aged 0–12 years (\$/child) (2014-15 dollars) (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>
2005-06	637	601	1 043	577	757	669	594	968	721
2006-07	725	678	1 160	626	884	807	613	1 072	812
2007-08	796	749	1 233	635	947	866	673	1 198	878
2008-09	1 229	1 099	1 504	864	1 207	1 124	905	1 319	1 209
2009-10	1 095	1 108	1 382	807	1 351	1 404	1 323	1 494	1 161
2010-11	1 196	1 185	1 450	860	1 390	1 435	1 524	1 885	1 244
2011-12	1 337	1 269	1 544	935	1 464	1 423	1 649	1 533	1 339
2012-13	1 497	1 410	1 656	1 033	1 606	1 479	1 813	1 459	1 470
2013-14 (d)	1 685	1 644	1 820	1 126	1 759	1 571	2 044	1 571	1 648
2014-15 (e)	1 876	1 810	2 010	1 240	1 945	1 755	2 243	1 729	1 824

- (a) ABS ERP as at 31 December is used as the denominator. The Australian total includes children in other territories.
- (b) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2014-15 dollars using the GGFCE chain price deflator (2014-15 = 100) (table 3A.77). See table 2A.48 and chapter 2 (section 2.5-6) for more information.
- (c) See source tables for further footnotes.
- (d) For 2013-14, due to machinery of Government changes, only 9.5 months of Department of Education expenses are included in recurrent expenditure. Departmental expenses are a small component of recurrent expenditure.
- (e) For 2014-15, due to Machinery of Government changes, there has been a change to the calculation of Australian Government expenditure by jurisdiction.

Source: Tables 3A.2 and 3A.4.

Table 3A.65 State and Territory government real recurrent expenditure on ECEC per child aged 0–12 years (\$/child) (2014-15 dollars) (a), (b), (c), (d)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i> (e)	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2005-06	174	177	344	221	440	338	472	731	249
2006-07	173	194	229	220	476	351	488	766	233
2007-08	170	212	111	227	484	361	510	753	213
2008-09	179	206	113	362	475	383	513	750	229
2009-10	203	222	116	436	501	386	511	837	252
2010-11	199	233	143	549	516	423	504	1 026	275
2011-12	210	241	186	655	556	491	547	1 124	307
2012-13	217	288	227	684	611	534	557	1 200	338
2013-14	197	341	259	641	606	571	570	1 171	347
2014-15	202	347	288	683	644	598	608	1 133	365

- (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) ABS ERP as at 31 December is used as the denominator. The Australian total includes children in other territories.
- (c) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2014-15 dollars using the GGFCE chain price deflator (2014-15 = 100) (table 3A.77). See table 2A.48 and chapter 2 (section 2.5-6) for more information.
- (d) See source tables for other footnotes.
- (e) 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.66 Total government real recurrent expenditure on ECEC per child aged 0–12 years (\$/child) (2014-15 dollars) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	<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>
2005-06	811	778	1 388	797	1 198	1 007	1 066	1 699	970
2006-07	898	872	1 389	846	1 361	1 158	1 101	1 838	1 045
2007-08	966	960	1 344	862	1 431	1 227	1 183	1 951	1 091
2008-09	1 409	1 305	1 617	1 226	1 682	1 507	1 418	2 069	1 438
2009-10	1 298	1 330	1 497	1 243	1 852	1 790	1 834	2 331	1 413
2010-11	1 395	1 418	1 594	1 410	1 905	1 858	2 028	2 911	1 518
2011-12	1 547	1 510	1 729	1 590	2 020	1 914	2 196	2 657	1 646
2012-13	1 713	1 698	1 882	1 717	2 217	2 013	2 369	2 659	1 808
2013-14	1 882	1 985	2 078	1 767	2 365	2 142	2 614	2 742	1 996
2014-15	2 078	2 157	2 298	1 922	2 590	2 353	2 851	2 862	2 188

- (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) ABS ERP as at 31 December is used as the denominator. The Australian total includes children in other territories.
- (c) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2014-15 dollars using the GGFCE chain price deflator (2014-15 = 100) (table 3A.77). See table 2A.48 and chapter 2 (section 2.5-6) for more information.
- (d) For 2014-15, due to Machinery of Government changes, there has been a change to the calculation of Australian Government expenditure by jurisdiction.
- (e) See source tables for other footnotes.

Source: Tables 3A.2, 3A.3 and 3A.4.

Table 3A.67 Australian Government recurrent expenditure per child aged 0–12 years attending CCB approved child care services (\$/child) (2014-15 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									
2010-11	4 662	4 844	4 717	4 766	4 806	5 117	4 544	10 888	4 806
2011-12	5 099	5 071	5 018	5 079	5 087	5 186	4 916	8 744	5 107
2012-13	5 398	5 310	5 240	5 301	5 299	5 402	5 086	8 237	5 354
2013-14 (e)	5 702	5 657	5 549	5 621	5 625	5 704	5 410	8 588	5 685
2014-15 (f)	5 830	5 787	6 050	5 784	6 070	6 344	5 515	8 987	5 951

- (a) Recurrent expenditure data include administration expenditure, other expenditure on service provision and financial support to families. These data include payments to families receiving child care benefit for formal services. For years 2010-11 to 2013-14, these categories of expenditure were pro-rated across states and territories, based on numbers of children attending care, except for specific purpose payments (which includes Budget Based Funded services) which were included for each state and territory. Expenditure is included 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 care type they use, but only once in the total. Also, children are included only once in the Australia total but may be captured attending services in more than one jurisdiction.
- (c) Attendance data relate to the March quarter.
- (d) Time series financial data are adjusted to 2014-15 dollars using the GGFCE chain price deflator (2014-15 = 100) (table 3A.77). See table 2A.48 and chapter 2 (section 2.5-6) for more information.
- (e) Due to machinery of Government changes, only 9.5 months of Department of Education and Training expenses are included in 2013-14 recurrent expenditure. Departmental expenses are a small component of recurrent expenditure.
- (f) For 2014-15, due to Machinery of Government changes, there has been a change to the calculation of Australian Government expenditure by jurisdiction.

na Not available.

Source: Tables 3A.4 and 3A.19.

TABLE 3A.68

Table 3A.68 **Children for whom additional formal child care was currently required for mainly work-related reasons (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>
2011										
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
2014										
Number of children aged 0–12 years										
Children for whom additional formal child care was currently required for mainly work-related reasons	'000	49.6	25.3	24.8	13.0	8.9	4.1	np	1.6	137.5
All children	'000	1234.7	932.5	811.5	431.6	257.4	81.9	63.3	33.9	3843.8
Proportion of children aged 0–12 years for whom additional formal child care was currently required for mainly work-related reasons	%	4.0 ± 1.2	2.7 ± 0.9	3.1 ± 1.5	3.0 ± 1.3	3.5 ± 1.6	5.0 ± 2.9	np	4.7 ± 3.1	3.6 ± 0.6

- (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'. These ABS data do not identify children whose parents state that they currently require additional formal child care but could not receive it. Also, they may not use additional care if it was available, but this is not collected in these data.
- (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 sample survey 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 that were not published due to small numbers are included in the total for Australia.

Table 3A.68 **Children for whom additional formal child care was currently required for mainly work-related reasons (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>
(e) The 2014 CEaCS was conducted in both urban and rural areas in all states and territories but excluded people living in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Communities. This exclusion is unlikely to impact on state and territory estimates, except in the NT where they account for approximately 15 per cent of the population aged 15–74 years. In comparison, the 2011 CEaCS excluded people living in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Communities or in very remote parts of Australia.										
np Not published.										

Source: ABS unpublished, *Microdata: Childhood Education and Care, Australia, June 2011 and 2014*, Cat. no. 4402.0.55.001.

TABLE 3A.69

Table 3A.69 **Persons aged 15 years and over not in the labour force due to caring for children, by main reason not working due to caring for children, 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 persons aged 15 years and over not in the labour force due to caring for children, by main reason										
Child care service related reasons										
Cost or too expensive	'000	29.2	20.1	15.7	10.8	6.2	2.0	0.9**	1.3	86.2
No child care in locality	'000	5.9	1.9	1.9**	1.6	0.8**	np	–	np	12.4
No child care available at all	'000	2.6**	2.1	2.4**	np	–	np	–	np	8.4
Booked out or no places at all	'000	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	5.1
Quality of child care unsuitable	'000	np	np	np	np	np	–	np	np	3.0
Other child care reasons	'000	8.2	4.4	6.1	1.7	0.8**	np	np	–	22.2
Total child care service related reasons (d)	'000	48.8	30.8	26.9	15.7	8.4	na	na	2.0	137.4
Non-child care service related reasons										
Prefers to look after children	'000	32.9	20.7	16.5	12.2	5.4	2.2	2.5	0.7	93.1
Children too young or too old	'000	22.4	10.9	5.7	7.7	2.2	np	np	0.6	49.8
Total (d)	'000	104.1	62.4	49.1	35.6	16.0	5.7	4.0	3.3	280.3
Proportion of persons aged 15 years and over not in the labour force due to caring for children, by main reason										
Child care service related reasons										
Cost or too expensive	%	28.0 ± 5.9	32.2 ± 5.9	32.0 ± 10.7	30.3 ± 7.6	38.8 ± 12.2	35.1 ± 13.1	22.5 ± 21.9	39.4 ± 13.0	30.8 ± 3.4
No child care in locality	%	5.7 ± 3.6	3.0 ± 2.5	3.9** ± 5.0	4.5 ± 4.2	5.0** ± 6.0	np	–	np	4.4 ± 1.9
No child care available at all	%	2.5** ± 2.5	3.4 ± 2.6	4.9** ± 5.6	np	–	np	–	np	3.0 ± 1.6
Booked out or no places at all	%	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	1.8 ± 1.3
Quality of child care unsuitable	%	np	np	np	np	np	–	np	np	1.1 ± 1.0
Other child care reasons	%	7.9 ± 4.1	7.1 ± 3.7	12.4 ± 8.3	4.8 ± 4.3	5.0** ± 6.0	np	np	–	7.9 ± 2.4
Total child care service related reasons (d)	%	46.9 ± 6.0	49.4 ± 6.0	54.8 ± 10.5	44.1 ± 7.8	52.5 ± 11.9	na	na	60.6 ± 12.9	49.0 ± 3.6
Non-child care service related reasons										

Table 3A.69 **Persons aged 15 years and over not in the labour force due to caring for children, by main reason not working due to caring for children, 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>
Prefers to look after children	%	31.6 ± 5.9	33.2 ± 5.9	33.6 ± 10.7	34.3 ± 7.7	33.8 ± 11.9	38.6 ± 12.7	62.5 ± 22.1	21.2 ± 10.6	33.2 ± 3.4
Children too young or too old	%	21.5 ± 5.6	17.5 ± 5.1	11.6 ± 8.1	21.6 ± 7.4	13.8 ± 9.3	np	np	18.2 ± 9.9	17.8 ± 3.0
Total (d)	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

- (a) Data are from the ABS' Persons Not in the Labour Force survey. Data include persons aged 15 years and over. The survey is conducted in both urban and rural areas in all states and territories, but excludes people living in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities in very remote parts of Australia.
- (b) As data are from a survey they are subject to error. Data in italics have relative standard errors between 25 per cent and 50 per cent, and need to be used with caution. Data with relative standard errors greater than 50 per cent are identified by '***' and are considered too unreliable for general use. Data which are not published ('np') are not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise stated. 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) There are a number of factors which affect the labour force participation decisions of people responsible for caring for children, of which child care service related reasons are only some. Also, due to the subjective nature of self-reporting, care should be taken when interpreting the data, particularly for child care service related reasons.
- (d) The sum of components may not equal the total due to not published data.

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

Source: Derived from ABS 2015, *Persons Not in the Labour Force, Underemployed Workers and Job Search Experience, Australia, February 2014*, Cat. no. 6226.0.55.001, Canberra.

TABLE 3A.70

Table 3A.70 **Children aged 0–5 and 0–12 years by whether additional formal child care or preschool was currently required, by current use (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>
2011										
Number of children aged 0–5 years										
Children for whom additional formal child care was currently required (e)	'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 (f)	'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 (g)	'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 0–5 year old children	'000	550.8	428.0	371.7	181.3	118.0	41.4	29.3	15.2	1735.2
Proportion of all 0–5 year old 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 (h)	%	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 (i)	%	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 (j)	%	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 (h)	%	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 (i)	%	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

TABLE 3A.70

Table 3A.70 **Children aged 0–5 and 0–12 years by whether additional formal child care or preschool was currently required, by current use (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>
Children who used preschool (j)	%	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
All 0–5 year old 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 (e)	'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 (f)	'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 (g)	'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 0–12 year old children	'000	1176.9	888.4	773.5	380.7	251.2	86.3	58.1	33.2	3647.6
Proportion of all 0–12 year old 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 (h)	%	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 (i)	%	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 (j)	%	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

TABLE 3A.70

Table 3A.70 **Children aged 0–5 and 0–12 years by whether additional formal child care or preschool was currently required, by current use (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>
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 (h)	%	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 (i)	%	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 (j)	%	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
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 0–12 year old children	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2014										
Number of children aged 0–5 years										
Children for whom additional formal child care was currently required (e)	'000	67.5	39.8	34.3	15.2	8.9	4.7	3.6	1.9	178.8
Children for whom additional preschool was currently required (f)	'000	61.3	43.2	26.9	22.0	16.5	3.7	4.0	1.8	175.5
All children for whom additional formal child care or preschool was currently required (g)	'000	108.8	76.0	55.2	34.3	23.3	7.7	6.7	3.5	316.2
All children for whom additional formal child care or preschool was not currently required	'000	479.2	371.2	327.3	175.8	98.5	30.2	22.8	13.4	1517.5
All 0–5 year old children	'000	589.5	448.6	379.9	209.1	120.1	37.1	29.7	16.9	1833.7
Proportion of all 0–5 year old children										
Children for whom additional formal child care or preschool was currently required	%	18.5 ± 3.2	16.9 ± 3.0	14.5 ± 3.5	16.4 ± 3.6	19.4 ± 4.6	20.8 ± 5.9	22.6 ± 7.2	20.7 ± 7.7	17.2 ± 1.4

TABLE 3A.70

Table 3A.70 **Children aged 0–5 and 0–12 years by whether additional formal child care or preschool was currently required, by current use (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>
Children who used formal child care (h)	%	9.9 ± 2.2	3.9 ± 1.4	6.3 ± 2.2	3.3 ± 2.1	4.6 ± 2.6	4.6 ± 2.6	4.7 ± 4.5	8.9 ± 6.0	6.3 ± 0.8
Children who used informal care only (i)	%	3.3 ± 1.3	4.1 ± 1.9	1.6 ± 1.2	1.7 ± 1.6	3.9 ± 2.1	6.5 ± 3.7	8.4 ± 7.0	np	2.9 ± 0.7
Children who used preschool (j)	%	3.4 ± 1.3	5.9 ± 1.9	3.1 ± 1.6	8.1 ± 2.5	8.2 ± 3.6	7.8 ± 3.3	15.2 ± 6.0	3.6 ± 3.2	5.0 ± 0.7
Children who did not use any child care or preschool	%	3.4 ± 1.6	5.4 ± 1.9	5.6 ± 2.0	3.8 ± 2.0	4.7 ± 2.3	5.7 ± 4.4	np	5.9 ± 4.5	4.5 ± 0.8
Children for whom additional formal child care or preschool was not currently required	%	81.3 ± 3.1	82.7 ± 2.9	86.2 ± 3.4	84.1 ± 3.9	82.0 ± 4.5	81.4 ± 5.8	76.8 ± 8.2	79.3 ± 7.4	82.8 ± 1.4
Children who used formal child care (h)	%	28.8 ± 3.2	26.1 ± 2.9	30.9 ± 4.4	20.2 ± 4.3	21.7 ± 5.2	21.6 ± 6.3	32.3 ± 8.7	30.2 ± 10.2	27.1 ± 1.4
Children who used informal care only (i)	%	17.4 ± 2.7	14.6 ± 3.0	12.6 ± 3.5	16.6 ± 4.1	19.1 ± 6.1	15.6 ± 5.4	9.1 ± 8.0	10.7 ± 8.4	15.8 ± 1.3
Children who used preschool (j)	%	7.5 ± 1.7	14.8 ± 2.5	8.7 ± 2.1	10.0 ± 2.6	9.5 ± 3.2	18.3 ± 5.5	np	5.9 ± 5.1	10.1 ± 1.1
Children who did not use any child care or preschool	%	35.6 ± 3.8	32.3 ± 3.2	40.5 ± 3.4	45.2 ± 4.6	37.4 ± 5.0	35.0 ± 7.0	36.4 ± 8.6	41.4 ± 8.3	36.9 ± 1.8
All 0–5 year old 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 (e)	'000	94.4	54.6	48.2	22.2	14.1	6.4	4.4	2.7	248.6
Children for whom additional preschool was currently required (f)	'000	61.3	43.2	26.9	22.0	16.5	3.7	4.0	1.8	175.5
All children for whom additional formal child care or preschool was currently required (g)	'000	134.9	88.9	67.8	43.7	26.9	9.0	8.5	4.0	384.4
All children for whom additional formal child care or preschool was not currently required	'000	1097.7	843.0	744.4	387.9	230.5	72.9	55.8	29.9	3461.1
All 0–12 year old children	'000	1234.7	932.5	811.5	431.6	257.4	81.9	63.3	33.9	3843.8

TABLE 3A.70

Table 3A.70 **Children aged 0–5 and 0–12 years by whether additional formal child care or preschool was currently required, by current use (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>
Proportion of all 0–12 year old children										
Children for whom additional formal child care or preschool was currently required	%	10.9 ± 1.7	9.5 ± 1.6	8.4 ± 2.0	10.1 ± 2.4	10.5 ± 2.5	11.0 ± 3.6	13.4 ± 3.4	11.8 ± 4.4	10.0 ± 0.8
Children who used formal child care (h)	%	5.1 ± 1.0	1.9 ± 0.7	2.6 ± 1.1	2.0 ± 1.1	2.6 ± 1.3	2.1 ± 1.2	3.5 ± 2.0	4.1 ± 3.0	3.2 ± 0.4
Children who used informal care only (i)	%	2.4 ± 0.8	2.6 ± 1.2	1.4 ± 1.0	2.4 ± 1.0	2.1 ± 1.3	4.0 ± 2.9	np	np	2.3 ± 0.4
Children who used preschool (j)	%	1.6 ± 0.6	2.9 ± 0.9	1.4 ± 0.8	3.9 ± 1.2	3.8 ± 1.7	3.5 ± 1.5	7.1 ± 2.8	1.8 ± 1.6	2.4 ± 0.4
Children who did not use any child care or preschool	%	2.5 ± 1.0	3.4 ± 1.1	3.2 ± 1.1	3.4 ± 1.5	3.0 ± 1.4	4.5 ± 2.2	np	4.4 ± 2.9	3.1 ± 0.5
Children for whom additional formal child care or preschool was not currently required	%	88.9 ± 1.7	90.4 ± 1.6	91.7 ± 2.0	89.9 ± 2.3	89.5 ± 2.5	89.0 ± 3.5	88.2 ± 3.2	88.2 ± 4.3	90.0 ± 0.8
Children who used formal child care (h)	%	21.0 ± 2.6	19.4 ± 2.0	21.6 ± 3.1	13.6 ± 2.6	15.9 ± 3.4	14.8 ± 2.7	26.9 ± 4.3	18.0 ± 5.5	19.6 ± 1.1
Children who used informal care only (i)	%	24.4 ± 2.4	22.5 ± 3.0	19.1 ± 3.0	23.1 ± 3.1	26.8 ± 4.1	26.7 ± 4.8	17.1 ± 6.3	23.9 ± 6.7	22.8 ± 1.3
Children who used preschool (j)	%	3.6 ± 0.8	7.4 ± 1.3	4.1 ± 1.0	4.8 ± 1.3	4.4 ± 1.5	9.0 ± 2.6	np	2.9 ± 2.5	4.9 ± 0.5
Children who did not use any child care or preschool	%	49.8 ± 3.0	50.1 ± 2.7	55.5 ± 3.2	57.4 ± 3.6	52.5 ± 4.7	50.5 ± 4.9	48.2 ± 6.7	54.0 ± 5.6	52.2 ± 1.3
All 0–12 year old 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 between 25 per cent and 50 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.

Table 3A.70 **Children aged 0–5 and 0–12 years by whether additional formal child care or preschool was currently required, by current use (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>
(c)	The 2014 CEaCS was conducted in both urban and rural areas in all states and territories but excluded people living in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Communities. This exclusion is unlikely to impact on state and territory estimates, except in the NT where they account for approximately 15 per cent of the population aged 15–74 years. In comparison, the 2011 CEaCS excluded people living in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Communities or in very remote parts of Australia.									
(d)	Data that were not published due to small numbers are included in the total for Australia.									
(e)	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.									
(f)	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.									
(g)	Components do not add to total as a child may require both additional formal child care and preschool services.									
(h)	Includes children who used formal care and those who used both formal and informal care.									
(i)	Only includes children who used informal care and did not use formal care or preschool.									
(j)	Includes children who used preschool, including those who also used formal child care, informal care or both.									
	np Not published.									

Source: ABS unpublished, *Microdata: Childhood Education and Care, Australia, June 2011 and 2014*, Cat. no. 4402.0.55.001.

TABLE 3A.71

Table 3A.71 **Main reason additional formal child care or preschool was currently required, availability and whether would use it if it became available (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										
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
2014										
Main reason additional formal child care or preschool was currently required										
Work-related reason (d)	'000	57.9	28.8	27.4	15.2	11.0	3.9	3.2	1.9	150.4
Personal reason (e)	'000	8.1	8.4	4.7	np	np	1.2	–	0.5	27.7
Child-related reason (f)	'000	65.6	53.0	30.0	23.6	14.3	3.9	4.2	1.7	196.1
All reasons (g)	'000	134.9	88.9	67.8	43.7	26.9	9.0	8.5	4.0	384.4
Main reason additional formal child care or preschool was currently required										
Work-related reason (d)	%	42.9 ± 9.0	32.4 ± 9.1	40.4 ± 17.1	34.8 ± 10.5	40.9 ± 13.1	43.3 ± 22.5	37.6 ± 31.0	47.5 ± 18.7	39.1 ± 4.9
Personal reason (e)	%	6.0 ± 4.7	9.4 ± 9.1	6.9 ± 5.9	np	np	13.3 ± 11.3	np	12.5 ± 10.6	7.2 ± 2.5
Child-related reason (f)	%	48.6 ± 7.1	59.6 ± 12.8	44.2 ± 8.4	54.0 ± 9.1	53.2 ± 12.4	43.3 ± 12.0	49.4 ± 21.5	42.5 ± 17.6	51.0 ± 3.7
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 (h)										

TABLE 3A.71

Table 3A.71 **Main reason additional formal child care or preschool was currently required, availability and whether would use it if it became available (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>
Additional formal child care or preschool was available upon application	%	13.1 ± 6.5	15.9 ± 7.5	11.7 ± 5.1	11.4 ± 9.1	19.0 ± 10.4	24.4 ± 15.3	np	15.0 ± 13.5	12.9 ± 3.0
Additional formal child care or preschool was not available upon application	%	25.9 ± 7.3	19.9 ± 8.5	9.6 ± 7.9	10.3 ± 6.9	13.4 ± 8.2	np	32.9 ± 26.6	32.5 ± 19.4	18.9 ± 3.1
Did not apply for additional formal child care or preschool	%	48.3 ± 7.0	42.4 ± 9.9	59.3 ± 12.1	44.6 ± 15.3	46.1 ± 14.9	60.0 ± 14.4	np	52.5 ± 13.3	49.2 ± 5.3
Not applicable because stated currently required additional preschool but already using maximum amount of preschool (15 hours per week)	%	14.2 ± 5.5	21.0 ± 8.4	11.9 ± 7.3	27.0 ± 8.0	21.2 ± 11.3	np	38.8 ± 24.1	np	18.9 ± 2.6
Total (i)	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Whether would use additional formal child care or preschool currently required if became available within the next 4 weeks (h)										
Would use additional formal care or preschool if it became available	%	42.0 ± 8.5	34.9 ± 11.4	29.5 ± 11.4	31.4 ± 10.6	24.2 ± 10.1	43.3 ± 15.2	29.4 ± 22.5	37.5 ± 21.8	36.3 ± 4.9
Would not use additional formal care or preschool if it became available	%	27.1 ± 6.7	22.3 ± 7.8	37.0 ± 16.6	15.8 ± 11.7	18.6 ± 11.5	26.7 ± 12.2	np	20.0 ± 17.1	25.4 ± 5.1

TABLE 3A.71

Table 3A.71 **Main reason additional formal child care or preschool was currently required, availability and whether would use it if it became available (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>
Not applicable because stated currently required additional preschool but already using maximum amount of preschool (15 hours per week)	%	27.7 ± 7.0	37.0 ± 9.2	24.6 ± 7.1	38.9 ± 9.7	45.0 ± 13.4	27.8 ± 15.6	47.1 ± 22.0	30.0 ± 15.0	31.5 ± 3.6
Total (j)	%	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 between 25 per cent and 50 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 2014 CEaCS was conducted in both urban and rural areas in all states and territories but excluded people living in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Communities. This exclusion is unlikely to impact on state and territory estimates, except in the NT where they account for approximately 15 per cent of the population aged 15–74 years. In comparison, the 2011 CEaCS excluded people living in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Communities or in very remote parts of Australia.

(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', '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) Does not equal the sum of components because includes 'other' reason.

(h) This item is only included for 2014 because data are not comparable to 2011.

(i) May not equal the sum of components due to rounding.

(j) Does not equal the sum of components because includes 'could not be determined'.

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

Source: ABS unpublished, *Microdata: Childhood Education and Care, Australia, June 2011 and 2014*, Cat. no. 4402.0.55.001.

TABLE 3A.72

Table 3A.72 Out-of-pocket costs of child care for families with one child in 50 hours long day care, as a proportion of weekly disposable income, by gross annual family income, 2015 (per cent) (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>
Before child subsidies									
One child in care									
\$35 000	46.1	45.9	38.0	45.1	41.3	40.6	53.2	43.1	43.7
\$55 000	39.9	39.8	32.9	39.0	35.7	35.2	46.0	37.3	37.8
\$75 000	33.4	33.3	27.6	32.7	29.9	29.5	38.6	31.2	31.7
\$95 000	27.9	27.7	23.0	27.2	24.9	24.6	32.1	26.0	26.4
\$115 000	24.6	24.5	20.3	24.0	22.0	21.7	28.4	23.0	23.3
\$135 000	21.6	21.5	17.8	21.1	19.3	19.0	24.9	20.2	20.5
\$155 000	19.3	19.2	15.9	18.9	17.3	17.0	22.3	18.0	18.3
\$175 000	17.5	17.4	14.4	17.1	15.6	15.4	20.1	16.3	16.5
\$195 000	15.9	15.9	13.1	15.6	14.3	14.0	18.4	14.9	15.1
\$215 000	14.7	14.6	12.1	14.3	13.1	12.9	16.9	13.7	13.9
After child subsidies									
One child in care									
\$35 000	12.3	12.2	8.2	11.8	9.9	9.5	15.8	10.7	11.1
\$55 000	11.7	11.6	8.2	11.2	9.6	9.3	14.8	10.4	10.7
\$75 000	11.2	11.1	8.3	10.8	9.5	9.2	13.8	10.2	10.4
\$95 000	10.6	10.6	8.1	10.3	9.2	8.9	12.7	9.7	9.9
\$115 000	10.5	10.4	8.3	10.2	9.2	9.0	12.3	9.6	9.8
\$135 000	10.1	10.1	8.2	9.9	9.0	8.8	11.7	9.4	9.6
\$155 000	9.7	9.6	8.0	9.4	8.6	8.5	11.2	9.0	9.2
\$175 000	8.7	8.7	7.2	8.5	7.8	7.7	10.1	8.2	8.3
\$195 000	8.0	7.9	6.6	7.8	7.1	7.0	9.2	7.5	7.6
\$215 000	7.3	7.3	6.1	7.2	6.6	6.5	8.5	6.9	7.0

(a) Data relate to the March quarter 2015.

(b) These data are based on the scenario of 50 hours (i.e. full time) long day care per week and a specific family income level. The data are intended to show the different out-of-pocket costs based on the various income scenarios. The data do not necessarily reflect the reality for a large proportion of families who use less than 50 hours of long day care per week. In the March quarter 2015 the national average was 27.9 hours attendance per week per child in long day care (see attachment table 3A.23). Nationally in the March quarter 2015, only 7.9 per cent of children attended long day care for 50 hours or more. See table 3A.74 for out-of-pocket costs on the basis of 30 hours of care per week.

Source: Australian Government Department of Education and Training unpublished, administrative data collection.

TABLE 3A.73

Table 3A.73 Out-of-pocket costs of child care for families with one child in 50 hours family day care, as a proportion of weekly disposable income, by gross annual family income, 2015 (per cent) (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>
Before child subsidies									
One child in care									
\$35 000	39.8	41.8	38.2	42.2	40.5	43.3	42.0	48.6	40.7
\$55 000	34.5	36.2	33.1	36.6	35.1	37.5	36.4	42.1	35.3
\$75 000	28.9	30.3	27.7	30.6	29.4	31.4	30.5	35.3	29.6
\$95 000	24.0	25.3	23.1	25.5	24.5	26.1	25.4	29.4	24.6
\$115 000	21.2	22.3	20.4	22.5	21.6	23.1	22.4	26.0	21.7
\$135 000	18.6	19.6	17.9	19.8	19.0	20.3	19.7	22.8	19.1
\$155 000	16.7	17.5	16.0	17.7	17.0	18.1	17.6	20.4	17.1
\$175 000	15.1	15.8	14.5	16.0	15.4	16.4	15.9	18.4	15.4
\$195 000	13.7	14.4	13.2	14.6	14.0	14.9	14.5	16.8	14.1
\$215 000	12.7	13.3	12.2	13.4	12.9	13.8	13.4	15.5	13.0
After child subsidies									
One child in care									
\$35 000	9.1	10.1	8.3	10.3	9.5	10.8	10.2	13.5	9.6
\$55 000	8.9	9.8	8.2	9.9	9.3	10.4	9.9	12.8	9.4
\$75 000	8.9	9.7	8.4	9.9	9.2	10.2	9.8	12.1	9.3
\$95 000	8.7	9.3	8.2	9.4	8.9	9.7	9.4	11.3	9.0
\$115 000	8.7	9.3	8.3	9.4	8.9	9.7	9.3	11.1	9.0
\$135 000	8.6	9.1	8.2	9.2	8.8	9.4	9.2	10.7	8.9
\$155 000	8.3	8.7	8.0	8.8	8.5	9.0	8.8	10.2	8.6
\$175 000	7.5	7.9	7.2	8.0	7.7	8.2	8.0	9.2	7.7
\$195 000	6.9	7.2	6.6	7.3	7.0	7.5	7.3	8.4	7.1
\$215 000	6.3	6.6	6.1	6.7	6.5	6.9	6.7	7.7	6.5

(a) Data relate to the March quarter 2015.

(b) These data are based on the scenario of 50 hours (i.e. full time) family day care per week and a specific family income level. The data are intended to show the different out-of-pocket costs based on the various income scenarios. The data do not necessarily reflect the reality for a large proportion of families who use less than 50 hours of family day care per week. In the March quarter 2015 the national average was 30.9 hours per week attendance per child in family day care (see table 3A.23). Nationally in the March quarter 2015, only 10.3 per cent of children attended family day care for 50 hours or more. See table 3A.75 for out-of-pocket costs on the basis of 30 hours of care per week.

Source: Australian Government Department of Education and Training unpublished, administrative data collection.

TABLE 3A.74

Table 3A.74 Out-of-pocket costs of child care for families with one child in 30 hours long day care, as a proportion of weekly disposable income, by gross annual family income, 2015 (per cent) (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>
Before child subsidies									
One child in care									
\$35 000	27.7	27.5	22.7	27.1	24.7	24.4	31.9	25.8	26.2
\$55 000	24.0	23.8	19.7	23.4	21.4	21.2	27.6	22.3	22.7
\$75 000	20.1	19.9	16.5	19.6	17.9	17.7	23.1	18.7	19.0
\$95 000	16.7	16.6	13.7	16.4	15.0	14.8	19.3	15.6	15.8
\$115 000	14.8	14.7	12.1	14.4	13.2	13.0	17.0	13.8	14.0
\$135 000	13.0	12.9	10.6	12.7	11.6	11.4	14.9	12.1	12.3
\$155 000	11.6	11.5	9.5	11.3	10.4	10.2	13.4	10.8	11.0
\$175 000	10.5	10.4	8.6	10.2	9.4	9.3	12.1	9.8	9.9
\$195 000	9.6	9.5	7.9	9.3	8.5	8.4	11.0	8.9	9.1
\$215 000	8.8	8.7	7.2	8.6	7.9	7.8	10.1	8.2	8.3
After child subsidies									
One child in care									
\$35 000	6.7	6.6	4.2	6.4	5.3	5.1	8.8	5.8	6.0
\$55 000	6.6	6.4	4.4	6.3	5.3	5.1	8.3	5.7	5.9
\$75 000	6.4	6.3	4.6	6.2	5.3	5.3	7.9	5.7	5.9
\$95 000	6.2	6.1	4.6	6.0	5.3	5.2	7.4	5.6	5.7
\$115 000	6.2	6.1	4.8	6.0	5.4	5.3	7.3	5.6	5.8
\$135 000	6.0	6.0	4.9	5.9	5.3	5.3	7.0	5.6	5.7
\$155 000	5.8	5.7	4.8	5.7	5.2	5.1	6.7	5.4	5.5
\$175 000	5.3	5.2	4.3	5.1	4.7	4.6	6.1	4.9	5.0
\$195 000	4.8	4.7	3.9	4.7	4.3	4.2	5.5	4.4	4.5
\$215 000	4.4	4.4	3.6	4.3	4.0	3.9	5.1	4.1	4.2

(a) Data relate to the March quarter 2015.

(b) These data are based on the scenario of 30 hours long day care per week and a specific family income level. The data are intended to show the different out-of-pocket costs based on the various income scenarios. 30 hours of long day care per week more closely reflects the average use per week than 50 hours (i.e. full time care). In the March quarter 2015 the national average was 27.9 hours attendance per week per child in long day care (see attachment table 3A.23). Data on the basis of 50 hours long day care (i.e. full time) are available in table 3A.72.

Source: Australian Government Department of Education and Training unpublished, administrative data col

TABLE 3A.75

Table 3A.75 Out-of-pocket costs of child care for families with one child in 30 hours family day care, as a proportion of weekly disposable income, by gross annual family income, 2015 (per cent) (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>
Before child subsidies									
One child in care									
\$35 000	23.9	25.1	22.9	25.4	24.3	26.0	25.2	29.2	24.4
\$55 000	20.7	21.7	19.9	22.0	21.1	22.5	21.8	25.3	21.2
\$75 000	17.3	18.2	16.6	18.4	17.6	18.9	18.3	21.2	17.7
\$95 000	14.4	15.1	13.9	15.3	14.7	15.7	15.2	17.6	14.8
\$115 000	12.8	13.4	12.2	13.5	13.0	13.9	13.4	15.6	13.0
\$135 000	11.2	11.7	10.7	11.9	11.4	12.2	11.8	13.7	11.4
\$155 000	10.0	10.5	9.6	10.6	10.2	10.9	10.5	12.2	10.2
\$175 000	9.1	9.5	8.7	9.6	9.2	9.8	9.5	11.0	9.3
\$195 000	8.3	8.7	7.9	8.8	8.4	9.0	8.7	10.1	8.4
\$215 000	7.6	8.0	7.3	8.1	7.7	8.3	8.0	9.3	7.8
After child subsidies									
One child in care									
\$35 000	3.3	3.9	2.8	4.1	3.6	4.4	3.9	5.9	3.6
\$55 000	3.7	4.2	3.3	4.4	3.9	4.7	4.3	6.0	3.9
\$75 000	4.3	4.7	4.0	4.8	4.4	5.0	4.7	6.2	4.5
\$95 000	4.5	4.9	4.3	5.0	4.7	5.2	4.9	6.1	4.7
\$115 000	4.9	5.2	4.6	5.3	5.0	5.5	5.2	6.3	5.0
\$135 000	5.0	5.3	4.8	5.4	5.1	5.5	5.3	6.3	5.2
\$155 000	5.0	5.2	4.8	5.3	5.1	5.5	5.2	6.1	5.1
\$175 000	4.5	4.7	4.3	4.8	4.6	4.9	4.7	5.5	4.6
\$195 000	4.1	4.3	4.0	4.4	4.2	4.5	4.3	5.0	4.2
\$215 000	3.8	4.0	3.7	4.1	3.9	4.2	4.0	4.6	3.9

(a) Data relate to the March quarter 2015.

(b) These data are based on the scenario of 30 hours family day care per week and a specific family income level. The data are intended to show the different out-of-pocket costs based on the various income scenarios. 30 hours of family day care per week reflects closer to the average use per week than 50 hours (i.e. full time care). In the March quarter 2015 the national average was 30.9 hours attendance per week per child in family day care (see attachment table 3A.24). Data on the basis of 50 hours family day care (i.e. full time) are available in attachment table 3A.73.

Source: Australian Government Department of Education and Training unpublished, administrative data col

TABLE 3A.76

Table 3A.76 **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 and Training unpublished, *Australian Early Development Census 2012*.

TABLE 3A.77

Table 3A.77 **General Government Final Consumption Expenditure, chain price index**

Years	2014-15 = 100
2005-06	77.8
2006-07	80.7
2007-08	83.9
2008-09	87.2
2009-10	89.6
2010-11	94.2
2011-12	95.7
2012-13	97.0
2013-14	98.3
2014-15	100.0

Source: Review calculations based on ABS 2015, *Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product, Jun 2015*, Cat. no. 5206.0, Canberra; table 2A.48.

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.

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 child care

The proportion of children aged 0–5, 6–12 and 0–12 years attending Australian Government Child Care Benefit (CCB) approved child care services who are from targeted special needs groups, compared with the representation of these groups in the community

Data quality information for this indicator has been developed by the Secretariat in consultation with the Australian Government Department of Education and Training, with additional Steering Committee comments.

Indicator definition and description

Element	Equity — Access
Indicator	Participation rates for special needs groups in child care
Measure/s (computation)	<p><u>Definition</u></p> <p>The proportion of children aged 0–5, 6–12 and 0–12 years attending Australian Government CCB approved child care services who are from targeted special needs groups, compared with the representation of these groups in the community.</p> <p><u>Numerator:</u></p> <p>Total children aged 0-5, 6-12 and 0-12 attending Australian Government CCB approved child care services for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Children from non-English speaking backgrounds (NESB)• Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children• Children from low-income families• Children with disability• Children from regional areas• Children from remote areas <p><u>Denominator:</u></p> <p>Number of children aged 0–5, 6–12 and 0–12 years attending a CCB approved child care service.</p> <p><u>Computation:</u></p> <p>The number of children (by special need group) aged 0–5, 6–12 and 0–12 years attending a CCB approved child care service divided by the number of children aged 0–5, 6–12 and 0–12 attending a CCB approved child care service. These data are compared to the representation of children from each age group by each special needs group in the community.</p>
Data source/s	<p>Australian Government Department of Education and Training (unpublished).</p> <p>Various ABS sources for representation of the special needs groups in the community.</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 and Training.</p> <p>Data on attendance in child care services by children from NESB and children with disability are not available by the CCMS. Rather, they are from the National Early Childhood Education and Care (ECEC) Workforce Census. These data are also reported by the Department of Education and Training.</p>
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	<p>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.</p> <p>Data on children from NESB and children with disability sourced from the National ECEC Workforce Census are only available every three years.</p>
Accuracy	<p>Australian Government CCB approved child care services data are collected through an electronic administrative system and all approved services are represented.</p>
Coherence	<p>Australian Government CCB approved child care services have been measured consistently since the introduction of the CCMS. The definitions remain unchanged.</p> <p>Data for this indicator are provided from two different Australian Government sources: CCMS and National ECEC Workforce Census. Data for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children, children from low-income families, children from regional areas and children from remote areas are sourced from the CCMS. Data on children from NESB and children with disability are sourced from the National ECEC Workforce Census. As a result caution should be used if comparing across special needs groups.</p> <p>Definitions of special needs groups are applied consistently within each special needs group.</p>
Accessibility	<p>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.</p>
Interpretability	<p>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.</p>

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

Key data gaps /issues	<p>The Steering Committee notes the following issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the data for special needs groups are provided from two different Australian Government sources (CCMS and National ECEC Workforce Census)• data sourced from the National ECEC Workforce Census i.e. for children from NESB and children with disability are only available every three years.
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Participation rates for special needs groups in preschool

The proportion of children aged 3–5 years enrolled in a preschool program – Non-English speaking backgrounds; Disability, compared with the representation of these groups in the community

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 Non-English speaking backgrounds and children with 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 aged 3–5 years enrolled in a preschool program who are from non-English speaking backgrounds and children with disability divided by the number of children aged 3–5 years enrolled in a preschool program.</p> <p>This proportion is reported against the proportion of children in the community by special needs group.</p>
Data source/s	<p>Numerator/denominator:</p> <p>State and Territory governments (unpublished).</p> <p>Various ABS sources for representation of the special needs groups in the community.</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 (DoE) 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 DoE also collects data on children who are enrolled in 100 DoE 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 Training (DET) during the August Census Data Collection reported for the census week 28 July – 2 August 2014. Completion of this data collection was compulsory for all funded service providers as part of their service agreement with DET. In 2014, DET collected data from 1067 funded service providers which offered a kindergarten program at 2168 kindergarten services. Funded kindergarten services in Victoria include sessional kindergarten services and long day care services which offer an integrated kindergarten program. 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
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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 is mandatory.

- WA – The organisation responsible is the WA Department of Education (DoE).
- SA – Data collected by the Department for 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 213 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 collection.
- NT – Data are collected by the NT 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 DET 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 DET.
- Queensland – Data collected from the Census enable Queensland Department of Education and Training (DET) 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 government and non-government preschool programs.

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 2014 the collection period was 28 July to 8 August. The Government

School Mid-Year Census is conducted annually in August.

- Victoria – The August Census Data Collection was undertaken for the reference period 28 July – 2 August 2014.
- Queensland – The Census is an annual collection, with the most current year data census commencing in the week beginning 28 July 2014.
- WA – The collection was undertaken at 1 August 2014 with a reference period of 28 July to 1 August.
- SA – Data were collected in late July/August 2014.
- Tasmania – Data are collected annually, for a two week reference period in late July to early August 2014.
- ACT – The ECEC collection is conducted annually over a representative fortnight. In 2014 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 1 August 2014. Additional preschool data are collected for the one week reference period 28 July – 1 August 2014.

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 DoE. 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. DET 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.
- WA – Data are collected via a system that includes data validation at both the time of submission and is subject to further validation when received.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tasmania – All kindergartens reported enrolment data for the reference period in 2014. Duplicate students attending more than one kindergarten are identified and allocated the same statistical linkage key. • 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 are collected through the annual Age/Grade Census and validated by all schools. The NT is able to report the number of children in preschool programs and enrolled in preschool in the year before full time school within government and non-government schools.
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. • WA – Limited data are collected for national and state reporting requirements. • 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. • Tasmania – Limited data are collected for funding purposes and national and state reporting requirements. • 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 DET website and on the web-based data collection and funding system. Help text was also available in the system, to provide clarification of terminology and explanations of 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>DET provides information on funding criteria and data collection responsibilities in the publication ‘The Kindergarten Guide 2014’, which is available on the DET 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 DET website. • WA – Comprehensive assistance is provided via the census collection site as well as accompanying user guides and help text popping up during the on line submission

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
- 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 NSW DoE.

The proportion of children aged 3–5 years enrolled in a preschool program – Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander; Regional areas; Remote areas, compared with the representation of these groups in the community

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, compared with the representation of these groups in the community.</p> <p><u>Numerator:</u></p> <p>Number of children aged 3–5 years enrolled in preschool who are Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children; children from regional areas and children from remote areas.</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 aged 3–5 years enrolled in a preschool program who are Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children, children from regional areas and children from remote areas divided by the number of children aged 3–5 years enrolled in a preschool program.</p> <p>This proportion is reported against the proportion of children in the community by special needs group.</p>
Data source/s	<p>Numerator/denominator:</p> <p>ABS (unpublished) <i>Microdata: Preschool Education, Australia, 2014</i> (cat. no. 4240.0.55.003).</p> <p>Various ABS sources for representation of the special needs groups in the community.</p>

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	<p>Preschool Education, Australia (cat. no. 4240.0) is compiled from data from the NECECC. The NECECC is mainly derived from administrative and supplementary survey data provided by state and territory and Australian Government departments with responsibility for ECEC. A data quality statement for each jurisdiction can be found within the ABS' explanatory notes.</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 National Partnership Agreement on Early Childhood Education (NP ECE). The NECECC was conducted for the fifth time in 2014 as part of data improvement projects under the updated National Partnership Agreement on Universal Access to Early Childhood Education (NP UAECE) and the National Information Agreement on Early Childhood Education and Care (NIA ECEC). The aim of the NECECC is to provide comparable state and territory statistics on early childhood education. Preschool Education, Australia (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>

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 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 is all children who at 1 July were between 3 and 6 years of age (inclusive) and 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 2014, the collection date for all jurisdictions was Friday, 1 August 2014, with a reference period of 28 July 2014 – 3 August 2014. 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 2014 can be found within the ABS' explanatory notes.

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 fifth time in 2014 and will continue to be conducted annually. Information from the 2014 collection was released within 8 months of the August 2014 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. However, alignment with these standards has not been completely achieved by all jurisdictions and care should be taken when comparisons 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 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
- there is a level of imputation undertaken to address non-response by service providers in administrative collections and/or surveys
- 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 is 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 Preschool Education, Australia (cat. no. 4240.0) .

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 (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. Regional and remote areas are determined by the ASGS 2011.
Accessibility	The ABS publication Preschool Education, Australia (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	Preschool Education, Australia (cat. no. 4240.0) and National Early Childhood Education and Care Collection: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2013 (cat. no. 4240.0.55.001) contain detailed information on the data sources, terminology and other technical aspects associated with the NECECC data.

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 • comprehensive child unit record level data are not currently available for all jurisdictions, particularly for the non-government sector or unfunded preschools • the data may not have captured all children undertaking a preschool program in a long day care setting, particularly in NSW.
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The proportion of children aged 4 and 5 years enrolled in a preschool program in the year before full time schooling (YBFS) who are disadvantaged, compared with the representation in the community

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 4 and 5 years enrolled in a preschool program in the YBFS who are disadvantaged, compared with the representation of children who are disadvantaged in the community.</p> <p><u>Numerator:</u></p> <p>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.</p> <p><u>Denominator:</u></p> <p>Number of children aged 4 and 5 years enrolled in a preschool program in the YBFS.</p> <p><u>Computation:</u></p> <p>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.</p> <p>This proportion is reported against the proportion of children in the community who are disadvantaged</p>
Data source/s	<p>Numerator/denominator:</p> <p>ABS (2015) <i>Preschool Education, Australia, 2014</i> (cat. no. 4240.0).</p> <p>Unpublished ABS data from <i>Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia, 2014</i> (cat. no. 3235.0) are used for the representation of children who are disadvantaged in the community.</p>

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	<p>Preschool Education, Australia (cat. no. 4240.0) is compiled from data from the NECECC. The NECECC is mainly derived from administrative and supplementary survey data provided by state and territory and Australian Government departments with responsibility for ECEC. A data quality statement for each jurisdiction can be found within the ABS' explanatory notes.</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 Agreement on Early Childhood Education</i> (NP ECE). The NECECC was conducted for the fifth time in 2014 as part of data improvement projects under the updated <i>National Partnership Agreement on Universal Access to Early Childhood Education</i> (NP UAECE) 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 (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>

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 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 is all children who at 1 July were between 3 and 6 years of age (inclusive) and 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 2014, the collection date for all jurisdictions was Friday, 1 August 2014, with a reference period of 28 July 2014 – 3 August 2014. 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 2014 can be found within the ABS' explanatory notes.

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.

Timeliness The NECECC was conducted for the fifth time in 2014 and will continue to be conducted annually. Information from the 2014 collection was released within 8 months of the August 2014 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. However, alignment with these standards has not been completely achieved by all jurisdictions and care should be taken when comparisons 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 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
- there is a level of imputation undertaken to address non-response by service providers in administrative collections and/or surveys
- 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 is 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 Preschool Education, Australia (cat. no. 4240.0) .

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 (cat. no. 4240.0) may not be directly comparable across all jurisdictions.

Accessibility The ABS publication Preschool Education, Australia (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 Preschool Education, Australia (cat. no. 4240.0) and National Early Childhood Education and Care Collection: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2013 (cat. no. 4240.0.55.001) contain 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:

- 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
- the data may not have captured all children undertaking a preschool program in a long day care setting, particularly in 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 who are attending Australian Government CCB approved child care services by age group

Data quality information for this indicator has been developed by the Secretariat in consultation with the Australian Government Department of Education and Training, 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 by age group (0–5, 6–12 and 0-12 years) who are attending Australian Government CCB approved child care services.</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 group (0–5, 6–12, 0–12 years).</p> <p><u>Denominator:</u></p> <p>Estimated resident population (ERP) as at 31 December by age group (0–5, 6–12, 0–12 years).</p> <p><u>Computation:</u></p> <p>The number of children attending Australian Government CCB approved child care services divided by the total ERP, by age group (0–5, 6–12, 0–12 years).</p>
Data source/s	<p><u>Numerator/s:</u></p> <p>Australian Government Department of Education and Training (unpublished)</p> <p><u>Denominator/s:</u></p> <p>ABS (unpublished) <i>Australian Demographic Statistics, Dec 2014</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 DSS under the Family Assistance (Administration) Act. These data are compiled for this Report by the Department of Education and Training.</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>Australian Government CCB approved child care services data are collected at the service level and geocoded and boundary tagged, so all geographies are available.</p> <p>Rates of the population are based on as a proportion of the ERP collected by the ABS.</p>
Timeliness	<p>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.</p> <p>ABS population estimates used for the denominator of population rates are available each year.</p>
Accuracy	<p>Australian Government CCB approved child care services data are collected through an electronic administrative system and all approved services are represented.</p> <p>In addition, the proportion of children attending child care in the population is based on</p>

	an ERP denominator at 31 December,
Coherence	Australian Government CCB approved child care services have been measured consistently since the introduction of the CCMS. The definitions remain unchanged. 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.
Interpretability	A higher or increasing proportion of children using services can indicate a higher level of service availability.

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

Key data gaps /issues	The Steering Committee notes the following issues: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.
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The proportion of children who are attending Australian Government CCB approved and State and Territory government funded child care services by age group

Data quality information for this indicator has been developed by the Secretariat in consultation with the Australian Government Department of Education and Training 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 who are attending Australian Government CCB approved and State and Territory government funded child care services by age group (0–5, 6–12 and 0–12 years).</p> <p><u>Numerator:</u></p> <p>Number of children attending Australian Government CCB approved and State and Territory government funded child care services 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 child care services divided by the 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 and Training (unpublished); State and Territory governments (unpublished)</p> <p><u>Denominator/s:</u></p> <p>ABS (unpublished) <i>Australian Demographic Statistics, Dec 2014</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 DSS under the Family Assistance (Administration) Act. These data are compiled for this Report by the Australian Government Department of Education and Training.</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 2014, Victoria funded 94 organisations to enable access to occasional care for eligible parents enrolled in and attending Government funded education and training at an Adult, Community and Further Education Board registered Learn Local organisation. No data were collected on funded places or staff characteristics for these services in 2014.• 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 care and occasional care.
- Tasmania – Data are compiled by the Department of Education for recurrently-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 – the NT Department of Education administers an electronic reporting procedure for the collection of relevant data from services eligible for funding and approved under the *Education and Care Services (National Uniform Legislation) Act*.

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 DET 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. Data for rural care services are not in scope of RoGS because they are CCB approved and already reported by the Australian Government.
- Tasmania – Data are provided for each child care service recurrently-funded by the State Department of Education. Services provide the data for each of the children attending in the data week.
- NT – the NT Department of Education collects utilisation data at the service level from long day care, kindergarten and family day care services eligible for funding.

Rates of the population are calculated using ERP.

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 28 July 2014. 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 NT Department of Education.

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 recurrently-funded service to the Department of Education and includes all child care services recurrently-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 – Utilisation data comprising two sample weeks from each financial quarter is collected by the NT Department of Education from services eligible for the allocation of funding.

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 may exist.

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 – Does not collect data from child care services
- 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 – the collection of data from eligible services has been consistent and without definition change since funding commencement.

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 recurrently-funding agreement with these services. There are no other processes to collect these data. Currently, these data are not made available publicly apart from this Report.

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- NT – Some data are 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 DET website.

A higher or increasing proportion of children using services can indicate a higher level of service availability.

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

Key data gaps /issues The Steering Committee notes the following issues:

- Australian Government CCB approved child care services data are reported for the March quarter 2015. State and Territory government data for Queensland, SA and Tasmania data refer to July/August 2014. Due to these differences in data reference periods caution should be used when using the child care attendance totals.
- 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.

Average hours of attendance per week for 0–12 year olds at Australian Government CCB approved child care services by service type

Data quality information for this indicator has been developed by the Secretariat in consultation with the Australian Government Department of Education and Training, 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>Average hours of attendance per week for 0–12 year olds at Australian Government CCB approved child care services by service type.</p> <p><u>Numerator:</u></p> <p>Total hours attended by each service type.</p> <p><u>Denominator:</u></p> <p>Number of 0–12 year old children who attended in the reference week (excluding allowable absences) by each service type</p> <p><u>Computation:</u></p> <p>Total hours of attendance at Australian Government CCB approved child care services divided by the total number of children who attended each service type (per week during the March quarter for 0-12 year olds).</p>
Data source/s	Australian Government Department of Education and Training (unpublished)

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	Australian Government CCB approved child care services data are collected through the Child Care Management System (CCMS) by the DSS under the Family Assistance (Administration) Act. These data are compiled for this Report by the Department of Education and Training.
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	Australian Government CCB approved child care services data are collected through an electronic administrative system and all approved services are represented.
Coherence	Australian Government CCB approved child care services have been measured consistently 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	A higher or increasing average number of hours attended can indicate a higher level of service availability.

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 parental preferences for using child care, or other factors, such as school starting age, which can affect use of child care.
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Children enrolled in preschool

The proportion of 4 year old 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 4 year old 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>ERP of 4 year old children, 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 (2015) <i>Preschool Education, Australia, 2014</i> (cat. no. 4240.0).</p> <p>Denominator:</p> <p>ABS (2014) <i>Australian Demographic Statistics, Jun 2014</i> (cat. no. 3101.0).</p>

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	<p>Preschool Education, Australia (cat. no. 4240.0) is compiled from data from the NECECC. The NECECC is mainly derived from administrative and supplementary survey data provided by state and territory and Australian Government departments with responsibility for ECEC. A data quality statement for each jurisdiction can be found within the ABS' explanatory notes.</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 Agreement on Early Childhood Education</i> (NP ECE). The NECECC was conducted for the fifth time in 2014 as part of data improvement projects under the updated <i>National Partnership Agreement on Universal Access to Early Childhood Education</i> (NP UAECE) 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 (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 qualified teacher, primarily aimed at children in the</p>

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 is all children who at 1 July were between 3 and 6 years of age (inclusive) and 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 2014, the collection date for all jurisdictions was Friday, 1 August 2014, with a reference period of 28 July 2014 – 3 August 2014. 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 2014 can be found within the ABS' explanatory notes.

Rates of the population are based on the proportion of the ERP collected by the ABS

Timeliness The NECECC was conducted for the fifth time in 2014 and will continue to be conducted annually. Information from the 2014 collection was released within 8 months of the August 2014 reference period.

ABS population estimates used for the denominator are available each year.

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. However, alignment with these standards has not been completely achieved by all jurisdictions and care should be taken when comparisons 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 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
- there is a level of imputation undertaken to address non-response by service providers in administrative collections and/or surveys
- 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 is 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 Preschool Education, Australia (cat. no. 4240.0) .

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 (cat. no. 4240.0) may not be directly comparable across all jurisdictions.

The proportion of children enrolled in a preschool program in the YBFS can exceed 100 per cent because the numerator is based on the number of 4 and 5 year old children in the population, whereas the denominator is the 4 year old population.

Accessibility The ABS publication Preschool Education, Australia (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 Preschool Education, Australia (cat. no. 4240.0) and National Early Childhood Education and Care Collection: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2013 (cat. no. 4240.0.55.001) contain 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:

- 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
- the data may not have captured all children undertaking a preschool program in a long day care setting, particularly in NSW.

The proportion of 4 year old 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 4 year old 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 4 and 5 year old Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children who are enrolled in a preschool program in the YBFS.</p> <p><u>Denominator:</u></p> <p>Estimated number of 4 year old Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children, as at 30 June.</p> <p><u>Computation:</u></p> <p>The number of 4 and 5 year old Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children 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 (2015) <i>Preschool Education, Australia, 2014</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 (cat. no. 4240.0) is compiled from data from the NECECC. The NECECC is mainly derived from administrative and supplementary survey data provided by state and territory and Australian Government departments with responsibility for ECEC. A data quality statement for each jurisdiction can be found within the ABS' explanatory notes.</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 <i>National Partnership Agreement on Early Childhood Education</i> (NP ECE). The NECECC was conducted for the fifth time in 2014 as part of data improvement projects under the updated <i>National Partnership Agreement on Universal Access to Early Childhood Education</i> (NP UAECE) 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</p>

Education, Australia (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 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 is all children who at 1 July were between 3 and 6 years of age (inclusive) and 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 2014, the collection date for all jurisdictions was Friday, 1 August 2014, with a reference period of 28 July 2014 – 3 August 2014. 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 2014 can be found within the ABS' explanatory notes

Timeliness The NECECC was conducted for the fifth time in 2014 and will continue to be conducted annually. Information from the 2014 collection was released within 8 months of the August 2014 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. However, alignment with these standards has not been completely achieved by all jurisdictions and care should be taken when comparisons 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 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
- there is a level of imputation undertaken to address non-response by service providers in administrative collections and/or surveys
- 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 is 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 Preschool Education, Australia (cat. no. 4240.0) .

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 (cat. no. 4240.0) may not be directly comparable across all jurisdictions.

The proportion of children enrolled in a preschool program in the YBFS can exceed 100 per cent because the numerator is based on the number of 4 and 5 year old children in the population, whereas the denominator is the 4 year old population.

Accessibility The ABS publication *Preschool Education, Australia* (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 *Preschool Education, Australia* (cat. no. 4240.0) and *National Early Childhood Education and Care Collection: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2013* (cat. no. 4240.0.55.001) contain 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:

- 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
- the data may not have captured all children undertaking a preschool program in a long day care setting, particularly in NSW.

The proportion of 4 year old 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 4 and 5 year old 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 4 and 5 year old Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children who are enrolled in a preschool program in the YBFS by remoteness area.</p> <p><u>Denominator:</u></p> <p>Estimated number of 4 year old Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children, 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 (2015) <i>Preschool Education, Australia, 2014</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 (cat. no. 4240.0) is compiled from data from the NECECC. The NECECC is mainly derived from administrative and supplementary survey data provided by state and territory and Australian Government departments with responsibility for ECEC. A data quality statement for each jurisdiction can be found within the ABS' explanatory notes.</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 <i>National Partnership Agreement on Early Childhood Education</i> (NP ECE). The NECECC was conducted for the fifth time in 2014 as part of data improvement projects under the updated <i>National Partnership Agreement on Universal Access to Early</i></p>

Childhood Education (NP UAECE) and the *National Information Agreement on Early Childhood Education and Care* (NIA ECEC). The aim of the NECECC is to provide comparable state and territory statistics on early childhood education. *Preschool Education, Australia* (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 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 is all children who at 1 July were between 3 and 6 years of age (inclusive) and 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 2014, the collection date for all jurisdictions was Friday, 1 August 2014, with a reference period of 28 July 2014 – 3 August 2014. 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 2014 can be found within the ABS' explanatory notes.

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 fifth time in 2014 and will continue to be conducted annually. Information from the 2014 collection was released within 8 months of the August 2014 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. However, alignment with these standards has not been completely achieved by all jurisdictions and care should be taken when comparisons 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 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
- there is a level of imputation undertaken to address non-response by service providers in administrative collections and/or surveys
- 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 is 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 *Preschool Education, Australia* (cat. no. 4240.0) .

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 (cat. no. 4240.0) may not be directly comparable across all jurisdictions.

The proportion of children enrolled in a preschool program in the YBFS can exceed 100 per cent because the numerator is based on the number of 4 and 5 year old children in the population, whereas the denominator is the 4 year old population.

Accessibility The ABS publication Preschool Education, Australia (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 Preschool Education, Australia (cat. no. 4240.0) and National Early Childhood Education and Care Collection: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2013 (cat. no. 4240.0.55.001) contain detailed information on the data sources, terminology and other technical aspects associated with the NECECC data.

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 4 year old 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)	<p><u>Definition</u></p> <p>The proportion of 4 year old children who are attending a preschool program in the YBFS.</p> <p><u>Numerator:</u></p> <p>Number of 4 and 5 year old children who are attending a preschool program in the YBFS.</p> <p><u>Denominator:</u></p> <p>ERP of 4 year old children, as at 30 June.</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 estimated number of children aged 4 years.</p>
Data source/s	<p>Numerator:</p> <p>ABS (2015) <i>Preschool Education, Australia, 2014</i> (cat. no. 4240.0).</p> <p>Denominator:</p> <p>ABS (2014) <i>Australian Demographic Statistics, Jun 2014</i> (cat. no. 3101.0).</p>

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	<p>Preschool Education, Australia (cat. no. 4240.0) is compiled from data from the NECECC. The NECECC is mainly derived from administrative and supplementary survey data provided by state and territory and Australian Government departments with responsibility for ECEC. A data quality statement for each jurisdiction can be found within the ABS' explanatory notes.</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 Agreement on Early Childhood Education</i> (NP ECE). The NECECC was conducted for the fifth time in 2014 as part of data improvement projects under the updated <i>National Partnership Agreement on Universal Access to Early Childhood Education</i> (NP UAECE) 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 (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 qualified teacher, primarily aimed at children in the</p>

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 is all children who at 1 July were between 3 and 6 years of age (inclusive) and 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 2014, the collection date for all jurisdictions was Friday, 1 August 2014, with a reference period of 28 July 2014 – 3 August 2014. 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 2014 can be found within the ABS' explanatory notes.

Rates of the population are based on the proportion of the ERP collected by the ABS.

Timeliness The NECECC was conducted for the fifth time in 2014 and will continue to be conducted annually. Information from the 2014 collection was released within 8 months of the August 2014 reference period.

ABS population estimates used for the denominator are available each year.

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. However, alignment with these standards has not been completely achieved by all jurisdictions and care should be taken when comparisons 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 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
- there is a level of imputation undertaken to address non-response by service providers in administrative collections and/or surveys
- 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 is 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 *Preschool Education, Australia* (cat. no. 4240.0) .

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* (cat. no. 4240.0) may not be directly comparable across all jurisdictions.

The proportion of children attending a preschool program in the YBFS can exceed 100 per cent because the numerator is based on the number of 4 and 5 year old children in the population, whereas the denominator is the 4 year old population.

Accessibility The ABS publication *Preschool Education, Australia* (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 Preschool Education, Australia (cat. no. 4240.0) and National Early Childhood Education and Care Collection: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2013 (cat. no. 4240.0.55.001) contain 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:

- 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
- the data may not have captured all children undertaking a preschool program in a long day care setting, particularly in NSW.

The proportion of 4 year old 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 4 and 5 year old 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 4 and 5 year old Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children who are attending a preschool program in the YBFS by remoteness area.</p> <p><u>Denominator:</u></p> <p>Estimated number of 4 year old Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children, 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 (2015) <i>Preschool Education, Australia, 2014</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 (cat. no. 4240.0) is compiled from data from the NECECC. The NECECC is mainly derived from administrative and supplementary survey data provided by state and territory and Australian Government departments with responsibility for ECEC. A data quality statement for each jurisdiction can be found within the ABS' explanatory notes.</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 <i>National Partnership Agreement on Early Childhood Education</i> (NP ECE). The NECECC was conducted for the fifth time in 2014 as part of data improvement projects under the updated <i>National Partnership Agreement on Universal Access to Early</i></p>

Childhood Education (NP UAECE) and the *National Information Agreement on Early Childhood Education and Care* (NIA ECEC). The aim of the NECECC is to provide comparable state and territory statistics on early childhood education. *Preschool Education, Australia* (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 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 is all children who at 1 July were between 3 and 6 years of age (inclusive) and 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 2014, the collection date for all jurisdictions was Friday, 1 August 2014, with a reference period of 28 July 2014 – 3 August 2014. 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 2014 can be found within the ABS' explanatory notes.

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 fifth time in 2014 and will continue to be conducted annually. Information from the 2014 collection was released within 8 months of the August 2014 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. However, alignment with these standards has not been completely achieved by all jurisdictions and care should be taken when comparisons 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 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
- there is a level of imputation undertaken to address non-response by service providers in administrative collections and/or surveys
- 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 is 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 *Preschool Education, Australia* (cat. no. 4240.0).

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 (cat. no. 4240.0) may not be directly comparable across all jurisdictions.

The proportion of children attending a preschool program in the YBFS can exceed 100 per cent because the numerator is based on the number of 4 and 5 year old children in the population, whereas the denominator is the 4 year old population.

Accessibility The ABS publication Preschool Education, Australia (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 Preschool Education, Australia (cat. no. 4240.0) and National Early Childhood Education and Care Collection: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2013 (cat. no. 4240.0.55.001) contain detailed information on the data sources, terminology and other technical aspects associated with the NECECC data.

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).

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 4 and 5 year old children who are attending a preschool program in the YBFS by Indigenous status.</p> <p><u>Denominator:</u></p> <p>Number of 4 and 5 year old children 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 (unpublished) <i>Microdata: Preschool Education, Australia, 2014</i> (cat. no. 4240.0.55.003).</p>

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	<p>Preschool Education, Australia (cat. no. 4240.0) is compiled from data from the NECECC. The NECECC is mainly derived from administrative and supplementary survey data provided by state and territory and Australian Government departments with responsibility for ECEC. A data quality statement for each jurisdiction can be found within the ABS' explanatory notes.</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 Agreement on Early Childhood Education</i> (NP ECE). The NECECC was conducted for the fifth time in 2014 as part of data improvement projects under the updated <i>National Partnership Agreement on Universal Access to Early Childhood Education</i> (NP UAECE) 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 (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 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</p>

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 is all children who at 1 July were between 3 and 6 years of age (inclusive) and 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 2014, the collection date for all jurisdictions was Friday, 1 August 2014, with a reference period of 28 July 2014 – 3 August 2014. 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 2014 can be found within the ABS' explanatory notes.

Rates of the population are based on the proportion of the ERP collected by the ABS.

Timeliness The NECECC was conducted for the fifth time in 2014 and will continue to be conducted annually. Information from the 2014 collection was released within 8 months of the August 2014 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 Early Childhood Education and Care National Minimum Data Set (ECEC NMDS) in order to maximise consistency of data across the various jurisdictional collections. However, alignment with these standards has not been completely achieved by all jurisdictions and care should be taken when comparisons 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 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
- there is a level of imputation undertaken to address non-response by service providers in administrative collections and/or surveys
- 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 is 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 *Preschool Education, Australia* (cat. no. 4240.0).

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* (cat. no. 4240.0) may not be directly comparable across all jurisdictions.

Accessibility The ABS publication *Preschool Education, Australia* (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 *Preschool Education, Australia* (cat. no. 4240.0) and *National Early Childhood*

Education and Care Collection: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2013 (cat. no. 4240.0.55.001) contain 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:

- 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.

Non-standard hours of care in child care services

The proportion of Australian Government CCB approved child care services that provide non-standard hours of care by service type

Data quality information for this indicator has been developed by the Australian Government Department of Education and Training, 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 Australian Government CCB approved child care services that provide non-standard hours of care by service type.</p> <p><u>Numerator:</u></p> <p>Number of Australian Government CCB approved child care services providing non-standard hours of care by child care service type.</p> <p><u>Denominator:</u></p> <p>Number of Australian Government CCB approved child care services by child care service type.</p> <p><u>Computation:</u></p> <p>The number of Australian Government CCB approved child care services providing non-standard hours of care divided by the total number of Australian Government CCB approved services by service type.</p>
Data source/s	Australian Government Department of Education and Training (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 and Training.
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 hours 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 Australian Government CCB approved long day care and family day care

Data quality information for this indicator has been developed by the Australian Government Department of Education and Training, with additional Steering Committee comments.

Indicator definition and description

Element	Effectiveness — Access — 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 and Training.
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 hourly cost of a preschool program (after subsidies), per child enrolled aged 4 and 5 years

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 — Service affordability
Indicator	Preschool service costs
Measure/s (computation)	<u>Definition</u> The median hourly cost of a preschool program (after subsidies) per child enrolled aged 4 and 5 years.
Data source/s	ABS (unpublished) <i>Microdata: Preschool Education, Australia, 2014</i> (cat. no. 4240.0.55.003).

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment Preschool Education, Australia (cat. no. 4240.0) is compiled from data from the NECECC. The NECECC is mainly derived from administrative and supplementary survey data provided by state and territory and Australian Government departments with responsibility for ECEC. A data quality statement for each jurisdiction can be found within the ABS' explanatory notes.

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 *National Partnership Agreement on Early Childhood Education* (NP ECE). The NECECC was conducted for the fifth time in 2014 as part of data improvement projects under the updated *National Partnership Agreement on Universal Access to Early Childhood Education* (NP UAECE) and the *National Information Agreement on Early Childhood Education and Care* (NIA ECEC). The aim of the NECECC is to provide comparable state and territory statistics on early childhood education. Preschool Education, Australia (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 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 is all children who at 1 July were between 3 and 6 years of age (inclusive) and 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 2014, the collection date for all jurisdictions was Friday, 1 August 2014, with a reference period of 28 July 2014 – 3 August 2014. 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 2014 can be found within the ABS' explanatory notes.
Timeliness	The NECECC was conducted for the fifth time in 2014 and will continue to be conducted annually. Information from the 2014 collection was released within 8 months of the August 2014 reference period.
Accuracy	<p>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. However, alignment with these standards has not been completely achieved by all jurisdictions and care should be taken when comparisons 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 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 • there is a level of imputation undertaken to address non-response by service providers in administrative collections and/or surveys • 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 is 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 Preschool Education, Australia (cat. no. 4240.0) .</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 (cat. no. 4240.0) may not be directly comparable across all jurisdictions.
Accessibility	<p>The ABS publication Preschool Education, Australia (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	Preschool Education, Australia (cat. no. 4240.0) and National Early Childhood Education and Care Collection: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2013 (cat. no. 4240.0.55.001) contain detailed information on the data sources, terminology and other technical aspects associated with the NECECC data.

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 — Staff
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 who are at least three year university trained (includes Bachelor degree [3 years or equivalent], Bachelor degree [4 years pass and honours] and Graduate diploma/certificate and above) and early childhood qualified (includes teaching [early childhood related], teaching [primary], teaching [other] and other early childhood related).</p> <p><u>Denominator:</u></p> <p>Number of episodes of workers (all roles) delivering a preschool program (i.e. irrespective of workers level and field of 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 (unpublished) <i>Microdata: Preschool Education, Australia, 2014</i> (cat. no. 4240.0.55.003).</p>

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	<p>Preschool Education, Australia (cat. no. 4240.0) is compiled from data from the NECECC. The NECECC is mainly derived from administrative and supplementary survey data provided by state and territory and Australian Government departments with responsibility for ECEC. A data quality statement for each jurisdiction can be found within the ABS' explanatory notes.</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 Agreement on Early Childhood Education</i> (NP ECE). The NECECC was conducted for the fifth time in 2014 as part of data improvement projects under the updated <i>National Partnership Agreement on Universal Access to Early Childhood Education</i> (NP UAECE) 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 (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</p>

	<p>program. A preschool program for the NECECC is defined as a structured, play based learning program, delivered by a 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 is all children who at 1 July were between 3 and 6 years of age (inclusive) and 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 2014, the collection date for all jurisdictions was Friday, 1 August 2014, with a reference period of 28 July 2014 – 3 August 2014. 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 2014 can be found within the ABS' explanatory notes.</p> <p>The operational collection scope of worker information for the NECECC consists of all paid contact employees who have delivered, or assisted in delivering, a preschool program at an in-scope service provider during the reference period. A uniform and consistent identifier for workers was not collected and consequently worker data are available only as episode counts.</p>
Timeliness	<p>The NECECC was conducted for the fifth time in 2014 and will continue to be conducted annually. Information from the 2014 collection was released within 8 months of the August 2014 reference period.</p>
Accuracy	<p>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. However, alignment with these standards has not been completely achieved by all jurisdictions 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 2014 collection include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>A uniform and consistent identifier for workers was not collected and consequently worker data are available only as episode counts.</p> <p>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.</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 (cat. no. 4240.0) may not be directly comparable across all jurisdictions.</p>
Accessibility	<p>The ABS publication Preschool Education, Australia, 2014 (cat. no. 4240.0) does not contain information on workers delivering preschool programs. These data are available in the ABS' TableBuilder product as part of Microdata: Preschool Education, Australia (cat.no. 4240.0.55.003).</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.</p>

Inquiries should be made to the National Information and Referral Service on 1 300 135 070.

Interpretability Preschool Education, Australia (cat. no. 4240.0) and National Early Childhood Education and Care Collection: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2013 (cat. no. 4240.0.55.001) contain detailed information on the data sources, terminology and other technical aspects associated with the NECECC data.

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

Key data gaps The Steering Committee notes the following issues:

/issues

- worker level data in the NECECC are not considered comparable across jurisdictions. Data 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.

The proportion of teachers 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 — Staff
Indicator	Staff quality in ECEC
Measure/s (computation)	<p><u>Definition</u></p> <p>The proportion of teachers 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 teachers (includes principal/director/coordinator/teacher in charge and group leader/teacher roles) delivering a preschool program who are at least three year university trained (includes Bachelor degree [3 years or equivalent], Bachelor degree [4 years pass and honours] and Graduate diploma/certificate and above) and early childhood qualified (includes teaching [early childhood related], teaching [primary], teaching [other] and other early childhood related).</p> <p><u>Denominator:</u></p> <p>Total number of episodes of teachers (includes principal/director/coordinator/teacher in charge and group leader/teacher roles) delivering a preschool program (i.e. irrespective of level and field of qualifications).</p> <p><u>Computation:</u></p> <p>The number of episodes of teachers delivering a preschool program who are at least three year university trained and early childhood qualified divided by the total number of teachers of teachers delivering a preschool program.</p>
Data source/s	<p>Numerator/denominator: ABS (unpublished) <i>Microdata: Preschool Education, Australia, 2014</i> (cat. no. 4240.0.55.003).</p>

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	<p>Preschool Education, Australia (cat. no. 4240.0) is compiled from data from the NECECC. The NECECC is mainly derived from administrative and supplementary survey data provided by state and territory and Australian Government departments with responsibility for ECEC. A data quality statement for each jurisdiction can be found within the ABS' explanatory notes.</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 National Partnership Agreement on Early Childhood Education (NP ECE). The NECECC was conducted for the fifth time in 2014 as part of data improvement projects under the updated National Partnership Agreement on Universal Access to Early Childhood Education (NP UAECE) and the National Information Agreement on Early Childhood Education and Care (NIA ECEC). The aim of the NECECC is to provide comparable state and territory statistics on early childhood education. Preschool Education, Australia (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</p>

program. A preschool program for the NECECC is defined as a structured, play based learning program, delivered by a 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 is all children who at 1 July were between 3 and 6 years of age (inclusive) and 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 2014, the collection date for all jurisdictions was Friday, 1 August 2014, with a reference period of 28 July 2014 – 3 August 2014. 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 2014 can be found within the ABS' explanatory notes.

The operational collection scope of worker information for the NECECC consists of all paid contact employees who have delivered, or assisted in delivering, a preschool program at an in-scope service provider during the reference period. A uniform and consistent identifier for workers was not collected and consequently worker data are available only as episode counts.

Timeliness The NECECC was conducted for the fifth time in 2014 and will continue to be conducted annually. Information from the 2014 collection was released within 8 months of the August 2014 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. However, alignment with these standards has not been completely achieved by all jurisdictions 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 2014 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.

A uniform and consistent identifier for workers was not collected and consequently worker data (and therefore teacher data component) are available only as episode counts.

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.

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 (cat. no. 4240.0) may not be directly comparable across all jurisdictions.

Accessibility The ABS publication Preschool Education, Australia, 2014 (cat. no. 4240.0) does not contain information on workers delivering preschool programs. These data are available in the ABS' TableBuilder product as part of Microdata: Preschool Education, Australia (cat.no. 4240.0.55.003).

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 Preschool Education, Australia (cat. no. 4240.0) and National Early Childhood Education and Care Collection: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2013 (cat. no. 4240.0.55.001) contain detailed information on the data sources, terminology and other technical aspects associated with the NECECC data.

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

Key data gaps The Steering Committee notes the following issues:

/issues

- worker (which includes teacher roles) data in the NECECC are not considered comparable across jurisdictions. Data 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 a quality rating, whose overall rating is Meeting NQS or Exceeding NQS

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 NQF approved services with a quality rating, whose overall rating is Meeting NQS or Exceeding NQS</p> <p><u>Numerator:</u></p> <p>Number of NQF approved services with an overall quality rating of Meeting NQS or Exceeding NQS</p> <p><u>Denominator:</u></p> <p>Number of NQF approved services with a quality rating.</p> <p><u>Computation:</u></p> <p>The number of NQF approved services with an overall quality rating of Meeting NQS or Exceeding NQS overall divided by all NQF approved services with a quality rating.</p>
Data source/s	ACECQA NQF Snapshot Q2 2015.

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 NQAITS.</p> <p>The data cover services with a quality rating. At 30 June 2015, 62.7 per cent of services have a quality rating. Future reports will incorporate quality ratings data for an increasing proportion of services.</p> <p>SA and WA have relatively lower proportions of quality rated services than other jurisdictions. The assessment and rating process started later in WA because the law only came into effect there in August 2012.</p>
Timeliness	<p>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</p>

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 2015). Any service that received a final quality rating within 14 days of the report cut-off data (30 June 2015) 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 2015.

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 2015). As more services are assessed reporting will become increasingly comprehensive. It is currently based on the 62.7 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

Combined Australian Government and State and Territory government recurrent expenditure on ECEC per child aged 0–12 in the community

Data quality information for this indicator has been developed by the Secretariat in consultation with the Australian Government Department of Education and Training 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>Combined 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>Combined Australian Government and State and Territory government recurrent expenditure on ECEC.</p> <p><u>Denominator:</u></p> <p>ERP of 0–12 year old children, as at 31 December</p> <p><u>Computation:</u></p> <p>Australian Government and State and Territory recurrent expenditure on ECEC divided by the ERP of 0–12 year old children.</p>
Data source/s	<p>Numerator:</p> <p>Australian Government Department of Education and Training and State and Territory governments (unpublished).</p> <p>Denominator:</p> <p>ABS (unpublished) <i>Australian Demographic Statistics, Dec 2014</i> (cat. no. 3101.0).</p>

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	<p>Australian Government child care expenditure data are collected by the Department of Education and Training.</p> <p>State and Territory child care and preschool expenditure 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 ABS ERP as at 31 December.</p> <p>State and Territory data include all expenditure on State and Territory government funded and/or provided ECEC services. For services which receive both Australian Government and State and Territory government funding, only the State and Territory's contribution is included in the State and Territory data.</p> <p>State and Territory expenditure include any expenditure funded from the National Partnership on Universal Access to Early Childhood Education (NP UAECE).</p>

Timeliness	Government recurrent expenditure is available annually on a financial year basis. ABS population estimates used for the denominator are available each year.
Accuracy	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 but only once in the total.
Coherence	Australian Government recurrent expenditure includes only child care service types (i.e. not preschool), whereas State and Territory government recurrent expenditure covers all ECEC services (child care and preschool service types). 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 includes only child care service types. All State and Territory government recurrent expenditure reported is for all ECEC services (i.e. child care and preschool service types). • government expenditure includes recurrent expenditure on ECEC 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 Australian Government 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 and Training, with additional Steering Committee comments.

Indicator definition and description

Element	Efficiency — Inputs per output unit — Dollars per child
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.</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 and Training (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 and Training.
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, but only once in the total.
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 was 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 in families for whom additional formal child care was currently required for work-related reasons</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 currently required additional 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) <i>Microdata: Childhood Education and Care, Australia, June 2014</i> (cat. no. 4402.0.55.001).</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 2014 as a supplement to the ABS monthly Labour Force Survey. Information was obtained through interviews conducted over a two-week period between 8-21 June 2014, with some additional follow up of just over 500 outstanding households to increase sample numbers conducted in September 2014.</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 child care for mainly work related reasons 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 2014 CEaCS data is June 2014 and was published in April 2015. From 1969 to 2005 the ABS conducted 12 Child Care Surveys and from 1993 the survey has been run every three years.</p>
Accuracy	<p>Approximately 83 per cent of selected households were fully responding to the CEaCS in 2014, resulting in 4635 household records and 7126 children records.</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 is conducted in both urban and rural areas in all states and territories but excluded people living in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities. The exclusion of people living in these areas is unlikely to impact on state and territory estimates, except in the NT where they account for approximately 15 per cent of the total population aged 15–74 years.

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	Both the numerator and denominator are from CEaCS. People living in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities or in very remote parts of Australia were excluded from CEACS in 2011 whereas in 2014 only people living in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities were excluded.
Accessibility	A range of national and state and territory level information are published in the CEaCS (cat. no. 4402.0) on the ABS website. The ABS also offers users a for-fee TableBuilder product which is used for compilation of RoGS data. Additional data can also be requested 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. 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. Expressed need for additional formal child care currently does not necessarily indicate whether the current additional need has been met or will be met.

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

Key data gaps /issues	The Steering Committee notes the following issues: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• these data as they are not intended to represent the 'unmet demand' for formal child care. Expressed need for additional formal child care currently does not necessarily indicate whether the current additional need has been met or will be met.• the survey excludes people living in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities. The exclusion of people living in these areas is unlikely to impact on state and territory estimates, except in the NT where they account for approximately 15 per cent of the total population aged 15–74 years.• since the estimates in this publication are based on information obtained from occupants of a sample of dwellings, they are subject to sampling variability.
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The proportion of people aged 15 years and over not in the labour force due to caring for children, by child care service 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 persons aged 15 years and over not in the labour force due to caring for children, by child care service related reasons.</p> <p><u>Numerator:</u></p> <p>Number of persons aged 15 years and over not in the labour force due to caring for children by child care service related reasons. Child care service related reasons are considered by this Report to be 'cost or too expensive'; 'no child care in locality, 'no child care available at all'; 'booked out or no places at all'; 'quality of child care unsuitable' and 'other child care reasons.</p> <p><u>Denominator:</u></p> <p>Persons aged 15 years and over not in the labour force due to caring for children.</p> <p><u>Computation:</u></p> <p>The number of persons not in the labour force due to caring for children by child care service related reasons divided by all persons not in the labour force due to caring for children.</p>
Data source/s	ABS (2015) <i>Persons Not In the Labour Force, Underemployed Workers and Job Search Experience, Australia, February 2014</i> (cat. no. 6226.0.55.001)

Data Quality Framework Dimensions

Institutional environment	<p>Data are compiled from the Persons not in the labour force (PNILF), Underemployed workers (UEW) and Job search experience (JSE) topics that were conducted throughout Australia in the February 2014 Monthly Population Survey. These topics were conducted in February 2014 as part of a transition to a new Participation, Job Search and Labour Mobility survey, to be conducted annually from February 2015.</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 scope of people captured in these data are persons aged 15 years and over who are not in the labour force because they were caring for children.</p> <p>Estimates of the number of people not in the labour force because they were caring for children include people whose youngest child was aged 12 years and under.</p>
Timeliness	<p>The reference period for this survey was February 2014. Data were published in February 2015.</p>
Accuracy	<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> <p>The sample for PNILF, UEW and JSE are a sub-sample of 33 641 private dwelling households and special dwelling units included in the ABS monthly labour force survey in February 2014. The final sample on which estimates of PNILF are based is composed of 14 389 persons aged 15 years and over.</p> <p>The survey was conducted in both urban and rural areas in all states and territories, but excluded persons living in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities in very</p>

remote parts of Australia.

The data are based on information collected in the survey month (February) and, due to seasonal factors, may not be representative of other months of the year.

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.

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 Both the numerator and denominator are from the survey.

Accessibility The ABS publishes data from this survey on its website. The release includes time series data cubes by state and territory. Additional data can also be requested from the ABS. Costs are associated with additional data and vary depending on the type of request.

Interpretability *Persons Not In the Labour Force, Underemployed Workers and Job Search Experience, Australia, February 2014* (cat. no. 6226.0.55.001) includes Explanatory notes and a Glossary available on the ABS website.

A relatively small or decreasing proportion of people not in the labour force due to caring for children who report the main reason for not being in the labour force as child care service related may indicate that services are meeting the needs of families. However, there are a number of factors which affect the labour force participation decisions of people responsible for caring for children, of which child care service related reasons are only some. Also, due to the subjective nature of self-reporting, care should be taken when interpreting the data, particularly for child care service related reasons.

Data Gaps/Issues Analysis

Key data gaps /issues The Steering Committee notes the following issues:

- there are a number of factors which affect the labour force participation decisions of people responsible for caring for children, of which child care service related reasons are only some
- due to the subjective nature of self-reporting, care should be taken when interpreting the data, particularly for child care service related reasons.

Demand for ECEC

The proportion of children aged 0–12 years for whom additional formal child care or preschool services were 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 for whom additional formal child care or preschool services were currently required</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) <i>Microdata: Childhood Education and Care, Australia, June 2014</i> (cat. no. 4402.0.55.001)</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 2014 as a supplement to the ABS monthly Labour Force Survey. Information was obtained through interviews conducted over a two-week period between 8-21 June 2014.</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 2014 CEaCS data is June 2014 and data were published in April 2015. From 1969 to 2005 the ABS conducted 12 Child Care Surveys and from 1993 the survey has been run every three years.</p>
Accuracy	<p>Approximately 83 per cent of selected households were fully responding to the CEaCS in 2014, resulting in 4635 household records and 7126 children records.</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> <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</p>

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 is conducted in both urban and rural areas in all states and territories but excluded people living in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities. The exclusion of people living in these areas is unlikely to impact on state and territory estimates, except in the NT where they account for approximately 15 per cent of the total population aged 15–74 years.

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	Both the numerator and denominator are from CEaCS. People living in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities or in very remote parts of Australia were excluded from CEACS in 2011 whereas in 2014 only people living in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities were excluded.
Accessibility	A range of national and state and territory level information are published in the CEaCS (cat. no. 4402.0) on the ABS website. The ABS also offers users a for-fee TableBuilder product which is used for compilation of RoGS data. Additional data can also be requested 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. 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 Gaps/Issues Analysis

Key data gaps /issues	The Steering Committee notes the following issues: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• these data as they are not intended to represent the 'unmet demand' for formal child care or preschool. 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• the survey excludes people living in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities. The exclusion of people living in these areas is unlikely to impact on state and territory estimates, except in the NT where they account for approximately 15 per cent of the total population aged 15–74 years• since the estimates in this publication are based on information obtained from occupants of a sample of dwellings, they are subject to sampling variability.
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Out-of-pocket costs of child care

The proportion of weekly disposable income that families spend on long day care and family day care 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 and Training, 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 long day care and family day care 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, \$155 000, \$175 000, \$195 000 and \$215 000). This proportion is reported for families with one child attending 50 hours (full time) long day care or family day care per week and for families with one child attending 30 hours per week long day care or family day care.</p> <p><u>Numerator:</u></p> <p>Average weekly amount paid</p> <p><u>Denominator:</u></p> <p>Weekly disposable income</p> <p><u>Computation:</u></p> <p>Out-of-pocket costs before child care subsidies are derived by dividing the average weekly amount paid by the weekly disposable income for each reported annual disposable income level, multiplied by 100. Out-of-pocket costs after child care subsidies are derived by deducting subsidies from the average weekly amount paid and dividing by the weekly disposable income for each reported annual disposable income level, multiplied by 100. Costs before and after subsidies are derived on the basis of 50 hours care and 30 hours care, respectively. Income is assumed to be split between 2 people on a 60:40 basis.</p>
Data source/s	Australian Government Department of Education and Training (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 and Training.
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. Also, data reflect particular scenarios of child care use and family income level so do not reflect out-of-pocket costs by families with different levels of income or care usage.

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
- data reflect particular scenarios of child care use and family income level so do not reflect out-of-pocket costs by families with different levels of income or care usage.

ECEC outcomes

The proportion of children with ECEC experience who 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 and Training, 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 with ECEC experience who 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 Department of Education and Training (unpublished) AEDC

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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