



Child Care & Early Learning

in Summary

September quarter 2013

This publication provides information on children using approved child care services across Australia.

Key findings for the September quarter 2013:

- More than one million children (1,111,100) attended approved child care during the quarter, an increase of 7.8 per cent since the September quarter 2012.
- 773,070 families had at least one child in approved child care, an increase of 6.5 per cent since the September quarter 2012.
- 15,907 approved child care services operated in Australia, an increase of 5.0 per cent since the September quarter 2012.
- The total estimated Child Care Benefit and Child Care Rebate entitlement was \$1,369.6 million, up 16.5 per cent since the September quarter 2012.



Introduction

This report presents information on the numbers of children and families using approved child care, the costs of care and the numbers and types of child care services in Australia. It includes data from the Child Care Management System (CCMS), MyChild website, Department of Human Services and Australian Bureau of Statistics.

During the September quarter 2013, 773,070 families used approved child care services for their 1,111,100 children.

- In terms of affordability, more than 90 per cent of these families are estimated to have received Child Care Rebate (CCR), with 50 per cent of their out-of-pocket costs covered by the Australian Government.
- In terms of availability, in the September quarter 2013, there were 15,907 services providing approved child care services across Australia with more than one third (5,403 or 34.0 per cent) of these located in New South Wales.

Table 1: Child care children, families, services and estimated entitlements by state and territory, September quarter 2013

State and territory	Number of children using approved child care ¹	Number of families using approved child care ¹	Number of approved child care services	Estimated Child Care Benefit (CCB) entitlement ('000)	Estimated Child Care Rebate (CCR) entitlement ('000)	Estimated number of families receiving CCR ¹
NSW	358,690	256,220	5,403	\$212,469	\$238,569	230,990
Vic.	268,010	181,610	3,659	\$195,016	\$169,368	167,300
Qld	265,970	182,780	3,361	\$174,052	\$142,927	166,660
SA	82,580	55,880	1,242	\$42,788	\$34,949	51,850
WA	84,600	60,970	1,358	\$43,244	\$54,158	56,210
Tas.	22,880	15,710	376	\$12,023	\$9,674	14,350
NT	8,850	6,380	173	\$3,872	\$7,444	6,180
ACT	23,160	16,310	335	\$6,002	\$23,004	15,870
Australia	1,111,100	773,070	15,907	\$689,466	\$680,094	706,850

¹As families and children may use services in more than one state or territory and due to rounding, the sum of the component parts may not equal the Total.

Source: Department of Education administrative data.

Child Care Usage

Children

During the September quarter 2013, 1,111,100 children used Child Care Benefit approved child care in Australia, up by 7.8 per cent since the September quarter 2012. For children aged 0–12 years using approved child care, this represents 28.9 per cent of the 3,808,440 children aged 0–12 years in Australia.

During the September quarter 2013, children attended various services providing approved child care, including long day care (637,590 or 57.4 per cent), outside school hours care (345,160 or 31.1 per cent), family day care and in-home care (155,430 or 14.0 per cent), and occasional care (8,260 or 0.7 per cent).

Table 2: Number of children using child care by service type, September quarter 2012 to September quarter 2013

Service type	Sept. 12	Dec. 12	Mar. 13	June 13	Sept. 13
Long day care	615,630	623,980	621,250	606,710	637,590
Family day care and In-home care	125,230	128,930	135,770	142,400	155,430
Occasional care	6,950	7,230	7,130	7,650	8,260
Outside school hours care	315,220	303,210	327,220	334,480	345,160
Total¹	1,030,970	1,033,150	1,042,280	1,057,900	1,111,100
<i>Per cent of Australian population²</i>	<i>27.4%</i>	<i>27.5%</i>	<i>27.1%</i>	<i>27.2%</i>	<i>28.9%</i>

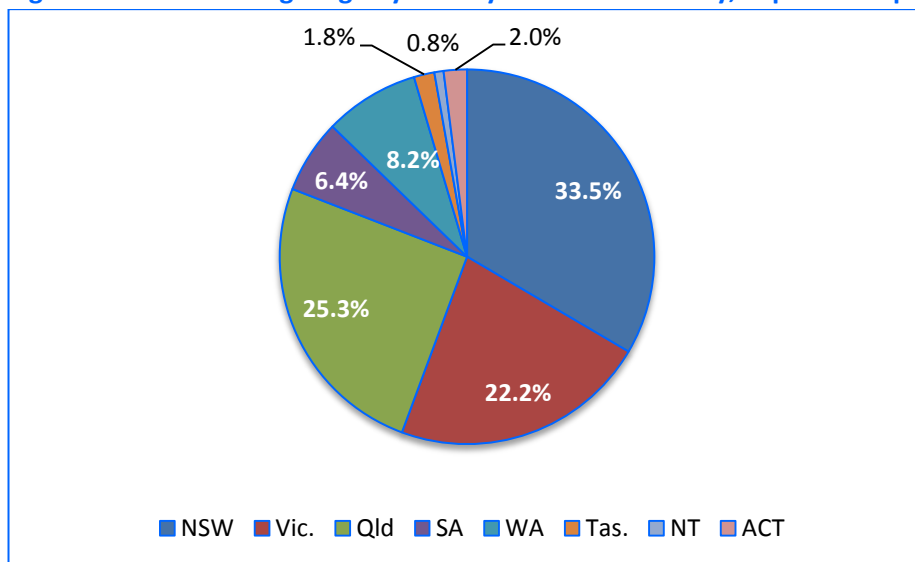
¹ As children may use more than one service type in any particular quarter and due to rounding, the sum of the component parts may not equal the Total.

² Number of children aged 0–12 years using approved child care as a proportion of all Australian children aged 0–12 years.

Source: Department of Education administrative data, ABS Cat. No. 3101.0 *Australian Demographic Statistics, Dec. 2012 and 2013.*

In the September quarter 2013, the largest proportion of children attending long day care was in New South Wales (33.5 per cent), followed by Queensland (25.3 per cent) and Victoria (22.2 per cent).

Figure 1: Children using long day care by state and territory, September quarter 2013



Source: Department of Education administrative data.

Table 3: Number of children using child care by service type and state and territory, September quarter 2013

Service type	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Australia ¹
Long day care	213,660	141,790	161,190	40,520	52,320	11,320	5,060	12,820	637,590
Family day care and In-home care	48,370	50,890	29,960	10,100	10,300	5,430	510	1,490	155,430
Occasional care	2,780	2,960	830	150	1,130	160	0	260	8,260
Outside school hours care	104,420	79,640	81,660	35,070	24,710	7,450	3,410	9,030	345,160
Total¹	358,690	268,010	265,970	82,580	84,600	22,880	8,850	23,160	1,111,100

¹ As children may use more than one service type in more than one state or territory in any particular quarter and due to rounding, the sum of the component parts may not equal the Total.

Source: Department of Education administrative data.

While most children who used child care, used services located in major cities (844,950 children), one in four (272,080 or 24.5 per cent) children used child care services located in regional and remote areas.

Table 4: Number of children using child care by region, September quarter 2013

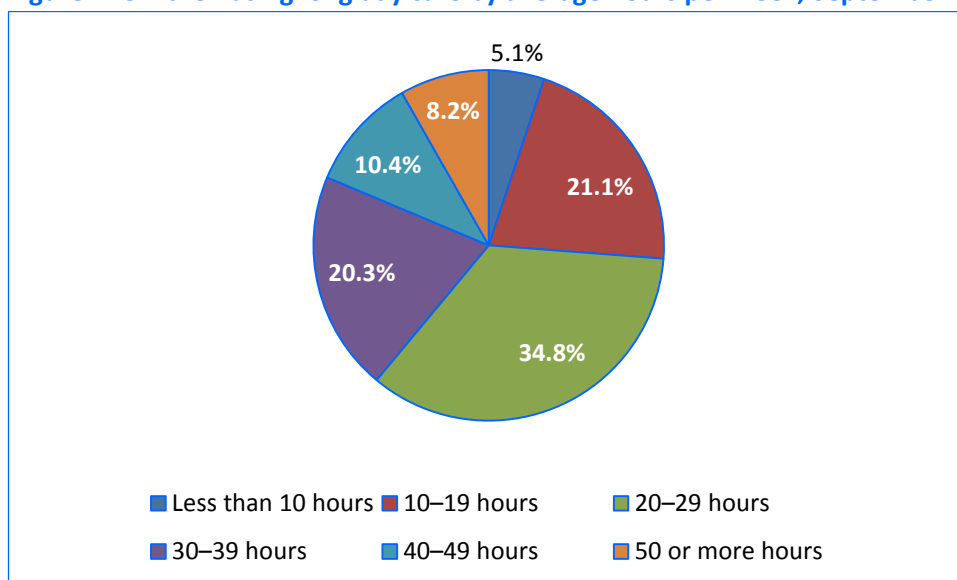
Service type	Major cities of Australia	Regional and Remote Australia	Total ¹
Long day care	475,400	164,190	637,590
Family day care and In-home care	110,400	45,550	155,430
Occasional care	5,090	3,170	8,260
Outside school hours care	277,090	69,100	345,160
Total¹	844,950	272,080	1,111,100

¹ As children may use more than one service type in more than one region in any particular quarter and due to rounding, the sum of the component parts may not equal the Total.

Source: Department of Education administrative data.

During the September quarter 2013, for all types of child care, the average time that a child spent in approved child care was 24.2 hours per week. This compares with children who used long day care who attended for an average of 27.7 hours per week.

Figure 2: Children using long day care by average hours per week, September quarter 2013



Source: Department of Education administrative data.

Table 5: Average weekly hours in child care, September quarter 2012 to September quarter 2013

Service type	Sept. 12	Dec. 12	Mar. 13	June 13	Sept. 13
Long day care	27.5	27.4	27.4	27.2	27.7
Family day care and In-home care	24.5	25.3	26.7	27.0	28.2
Occasional care	12.2	11.7	11.2	10.9	11.2
Outside school hours care	11.5	10.6	12.2	10.8	11.3
Total	23.8	23.7	24.1	23.5	24.2

Source: Department of Education administrative data.

Families

During the September quarter 2013, there were 773,070 families using some form of approved child care for their children, an increase of 6.5 per cent since the September quarter 2012.

Table 6: Number of families using child care, September quarter 2012 to September quarter 2013

Service type	Sept. 12	Dec. 12	Mar. 13	June 13	Sept. 13
Long day care	499,470	504,240	500,180	498,010	519,130
Family day care and In-home care	80,890	82,230	84,930	88,130	94,880
Occasional care	5,710	5,910	5,930	6,400	6,830
Outside school hours care	225,780	217,880	231,970	238,600	246,510
Total¹	726,130	727,030	729,780	742,690	773,070

¹ As families may use more than one service type in any particular quarter and due to rounding, the sum of the component parts may not equal the Total.

Source: Department of Education administrative data.

In the September quarter 2013, 256,220 families (33.1 per cent) had children attending approved child care in New South Wales, followed by Queensland (182,780 families or 23.6 per cent) and Victoria (181,610 families or 23.5 per cent). Across Australia, more than two-thirds (519,130 or 67.2 per cent) of all families had children in long day care and around one-third of families had children in outside school hours care (246,510 or 31.9 per cent).

Table 7: Number of families using child care by service type and state and territory, September quarter 2013

Service type	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Australia ¹
Long day care	177,170	116,090	126,560	33,440	42,780	9,180	4,270	10,560	519,130
Family day care and In-home care	32,440	26,810	19,140	5,890	6,410	3,670	410	1,080	94,880
Occasional care	2,330	2,430	680	120	930	130	0	220	6,830
Outside school hours care	75,450	57,680	57,490	24,340	17,380	5,240	2,480	6,630	246,510
Total¹	256,220	181,610	182,780	55,880	60,970	15,710	6,380	16,310	773,070

¹ As families may use more than one service type in more than one state or territory in any particular quarter and due to rounding, the sum of the component parts may not equal the Total.

Source: Department of Education administrative data.

Indigenous children and families

During the September quarter 2013, 28,350 Indigenous children (2.6 per cent of all children) used approved child care in Australia. The number of Indigenous children using approved child care has decreased slightly since the September quarter 2012 (down by 0.3 per cent).

Table 8: Number of Indigenous children using child care, September quarter 2012 to September quarter 2013

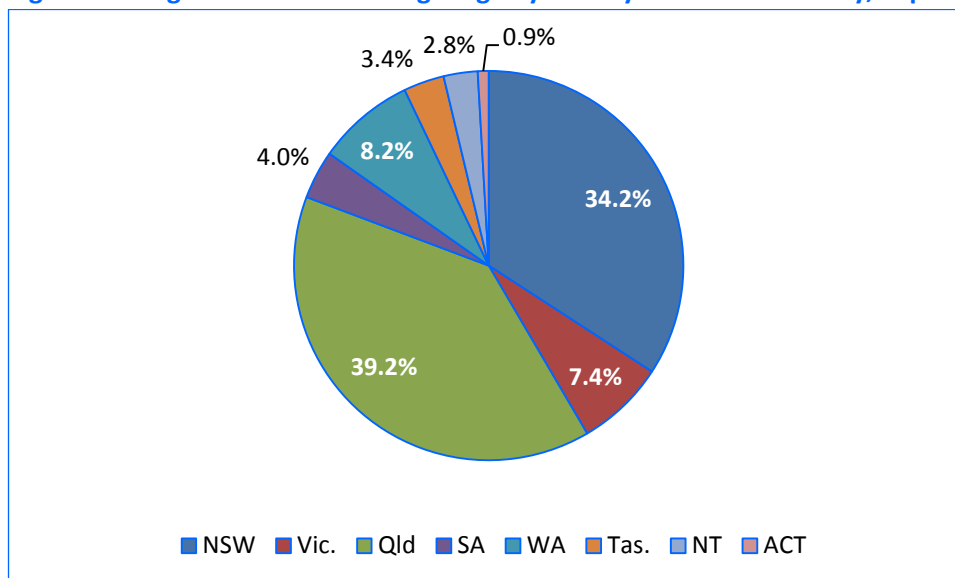
Service type	Sept. 12	Dec. 12	Mar. 13	June 13	Sept. 13
Long day care	18,730	18,910	18,100	17,640	18,230
Family day care and In-home care	3,500	3,580	3,600	3,550	3,660
Occasional care	210	210	200	210	210
Outside school hours care	6,820	6,370	6,810	6,990	7,090
Total¹	28,420	28,300	27,600	27,570	28,350

¹As children may use more than one service type in any particular quarter and due to rounding, the sum of the component parts may not equal the Total.

Source: Department of Education administrative data.

The largest proportion of Indigenous children attending long day care was in Queensland (39.2 per cent) and New South Wales (34.2 per cent). Compared with all children, a smaller proportion of Indigenous children aged 0–12 years attended approved child care, in each state and territory (16.4 per cent of Indigenous children aged 0–12 years, 28.9 per cent all children aged 0–12 years, nationally).

Figure 3: Indigenous children using long day care by state and territory, September quarter 2013



Source: Department of Education administrative data.

Table 9: Number of Indigenous children using child care by state and territory, September quarter 2013

Service type	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Australia ¹
Long day care	6,240	1,350	7,160	740	1,490	620	520	170	18,230
Family day care and In-home care	1,680	290	920	160	190	360	40	20	3,660
Occasional care	120	40	20	<10	20	10	0	10	210
Outside school hours care	2,000	530	2,640	540	480	380	400	120	7,090
Total Indigenous children using approved child care¹	9,720	2,160	10,500	1,380	2,110	1,290	950	300	28,350
<i>Per cent of Indigenous population²</i>	17.8%	18.5%	20.3%	14.9%	9.8%	21.4%	5.7%	20.5%	16.4%

¹As children may use more than one service type and use services in more than one state or territory in any particular quarter and due to rounding, the sum of the component parts may not equal the Total.

²Number of Indigenous children aged 0–12 years using approved child care as a proportion of all Indigenous children aged 0–12 years.

Source: Department of Education administrative data and ABS Cat. No. 2002.0 *Census 2011*.

More than half of all Indigenous children who attended child care did so in regional or remote Australia (15,360 children or 54.2 per cent).

Table 10: Number of Indigenous children using child care by region, September quarter 2013

Service type	Major cities of Australia	Regional and Remote Australia	Total ¹
Long day care	8,500	9,830	18,230
Family day care and In-home care	1,300	2,380	3,660
Occasional care	100	110	210
Outside school hours care	3,630	3,480	7,090
Total¹	13,190	15,360	28,350

¹As children may use more than one service type and use services in more than one region and due to rounding, the sum of the component parts may not equal the Total.

Source: Department of Education administrative data.

During the September quarter 2013, 19,300 Indigenous families used approved child care, a small reduction (380 families or 1.9 per cent) since the September quarter 2012.

Table 11: Number of Indigenous families using child care, September quarter 2012 to September quarter 2013

Service type	Sept. 12	Dec. 12	Mar. 13	June 13	Sept. 13
Long day care	14,510	14,570	13,830	13,680	13,990
Family day care and In-home care	2,360	2,390	2,360	2,330	2,390
Occasional care	160	160	160	160	170
Outside school hours care	4,590	4,360	4,530	4,680	4,750
Total¹	19,680	19,640	18,880	19,000	19,300

¹As families may use more than one service type in any particular quarter and due to rounding, the sum of the component parts may not equal the Total.

Source: Department of Education administrative data.

Around one third (6,930 or 35.9 per cent) of Indigenous families had children in approved child care located in Queensland; another third (6,870 or 35.6 per cent) had children in approved child care located in New South Wales.

Table 12: Number of Indigenous families using child care by state and territory, September quarter 2013

Service type	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Australia ¹
Long day care	4,960	1,070	5,260	570	1,120	480	440	130	13,990
Family day care and In-home care	1,120	180	590	80	120	250	30	20	2,390
Occasional care	90	30	20	<10	20	10	0	10	170
Outside school hours care	1,390	400	1,690	370	310	250	280	80	4,750
Total¹	6,870	1,510	6,930	910	1,430	840	670	200	19,300

¹As families may use more than one service type and use services in more than one state or territory in any particular quarter and due to rounding, the sum of the component parts may not equal the Total.

Source: Department of Education administrative data.

Availability

Services

During the September quarter 2013, 15,907 approved child care services operated in Australia, an increase of 5.0 per cent (760 services) since the September quarter 2012.

In the September quarter 2013, there were 8,796 outside school hours care services which accounted for 55.3 per cent of all services and 6,360 long day care services which accounted for 40.0 per cent of all services.

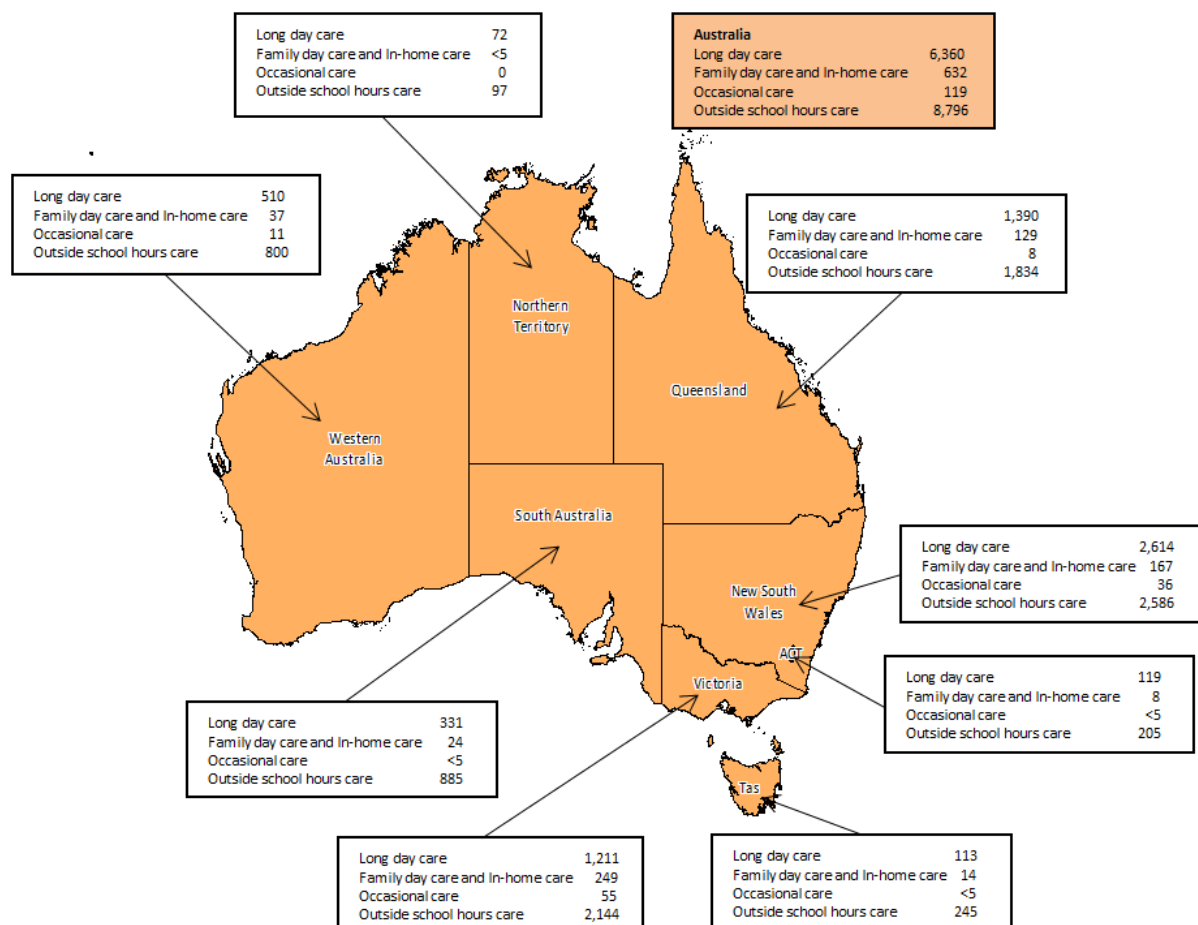
Table 13: Number of child care services by service type, September quarter 2012 to September quarter 2013

Service type	Sept. 12	Dec. 12	Mar. 13	June 13	Sept. 13
Long day care	6,192	6,271	6,268	6,310	6,360
Family day care and In-home care	460	486	517	570	632
Occasional care	82	94	118	119	119
Outside school hours care	8,413	8,405	8,551	8,718	8,796
Total	15,147	15,256	15,454	15,717	15,907

Source: Department of Education administrative data.

A mix of approved child care services are located in all states and territories. In the September quarter 2013, around one third of services were located in New South Wales (34.0 per cent), with 23.0 per cent in Victoria and 21.1 per cent in Queensland.

Figure 4: Number of approved services by service type and state and territory, September quarter 2013



Source: Department of Education administrative data.

Affordability

Costs of care

The child care out-of-pocket costs for families are determined by a combination of the fees services charge, the type of child care used, the amount of care used by families for their children and the amount of Australian Government subsidies that families are entitled to.

The average hourly child care fee for all service types in the September quarter 2013 was \$7.50, an increase of 5.9 per cent since the September quarter 2012. Fees varied across service types from a high of \$9.05 per hour for occasional care services to a low of \$6.10 per hour for outside school hours care services.

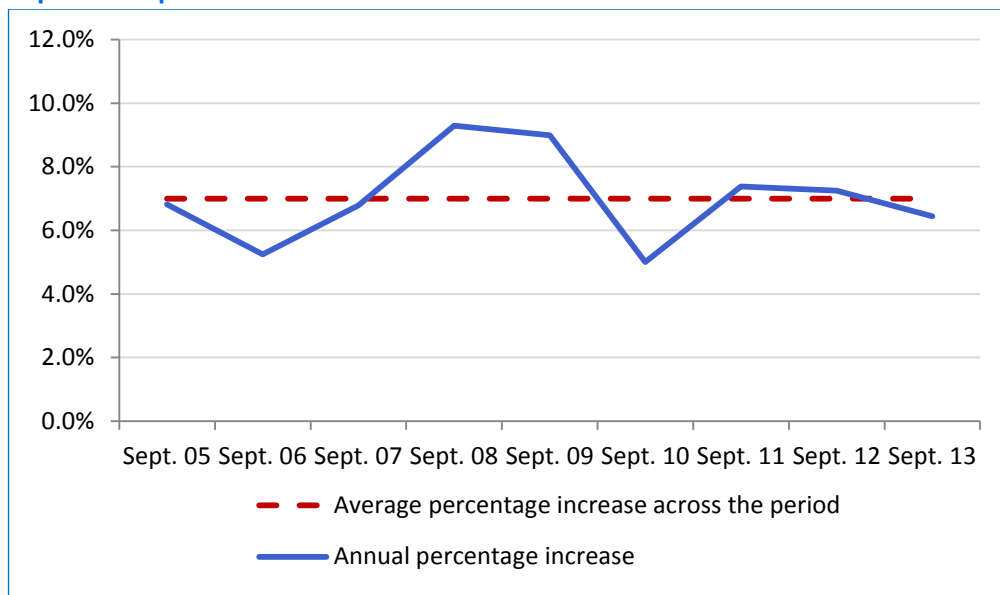
Table 14: Average hourly fee by service type, September quarter 2012 to September quarter 2013

Service type	Sept. 12	Dec. 12	Mar. 13	June 13	Sept. 13
Long day care	\$7.20	\$7.20	\$7.40	\$7.50	\$7.65
Family day care and In-home care	\$7.65	\$7.60	\$7.45	\$7.55	\$7.75
Occasional care	\$8.60	\$8.60	\$8.75	\$8.85	\$9.05
Outside school hours care	\$5.75	\$5.85	\$5.85	\$6.05	\$6.10
Total¹	\$7.10	\$7.10	\$7.25	\$7.35	\$7.50

¹ Hourly fees for each service type are calculated by dividing the sum of all fee amounts by the sum of all hours for each service type.
Source: Department of Education administrative data.

The average hourly fee for long day care increased by 6.4 per cent from the September quarter 2012 to the September quarter 2013. This increase compares with the average annual percentage increase of 7.0 per cent for the period from the September quarter 2005 to the September quarter 2013.

Figure 5: Average and annual percentage change to long day care hourly fees, September quarter 2005 to September quarter 2013



Source: Department of Education administrative data.

The Australian Government subsidises the cost of child care for eligible families through the Child Care Benefit and the Child Care Rebate to help parents with the cost of approved child care. During the September quarter 2013, the total estimated expenditure on Child Care Benefit and Child Care Rebate was \$1,369.6 million. The majority (\$983.6 million or 71.8 per cent) of this was paid on behalf of families using long day care services.

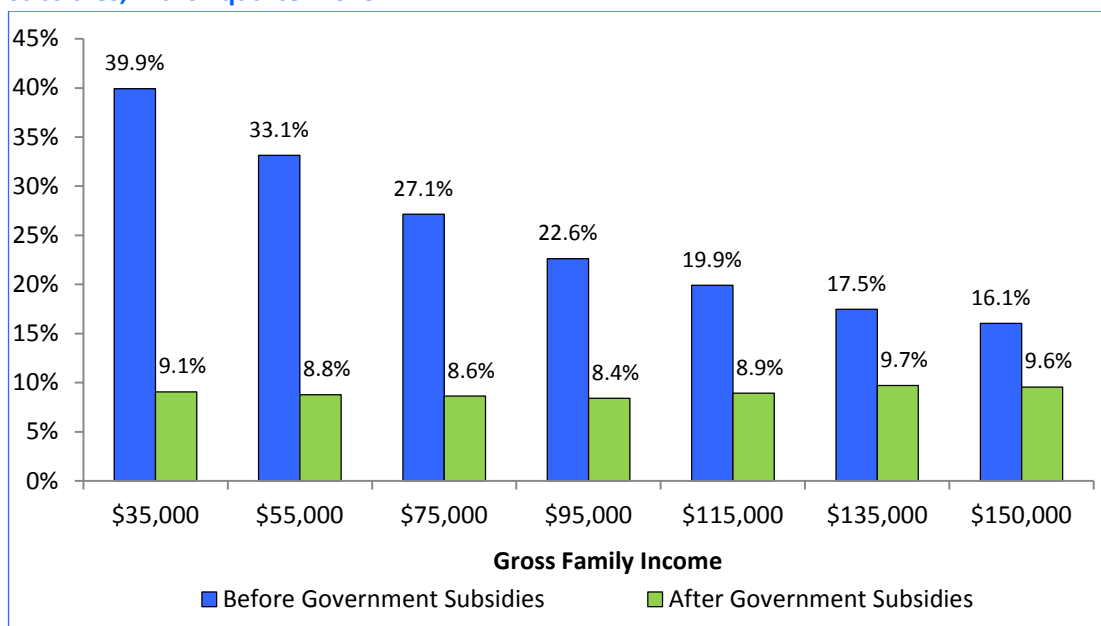
Table 15: Total estimated Child Care Benefit and Child Care Rebate entitlements by service type, September quarter 2013

Service type	Child Care Benefit ('000)	Child Care Rebate ('000)	Total ('000)
Long day care	\$441,561	\$542,024	\$983,586
Family day care and In-home care	\$194,921	\$68,333	\$263,254
Occasional care	\$1,765	\$2,328	\$4,093
Outside school hours care	\$51,219	\$67,409	\$118,627
Total	\$689,466	\$680,094	\$1,369,560

Source: Department of Education administrative data – based on estimated entitlements.

Before Australian Government child care subsidies were taken into account, out-of-pocket costs for families varied from 39.9 per cent of weekly disposable income for families earning a gross income of \$35,000 per year, to 16.1 per cent for families earning a gross income of \$150,000 per year. After Australian Government child care subsidies, out-of-pocket costs were significantly reduced to around 9.0 per cent of disposable income across all income ranges.

Figure 6: Out-of-pocket costs¹ for one child in long day care before and after Australian Government subsidies, March quarter 2013



¹ Out-of-pocket costs (before and after Australian Government subsidies) are shown for families with one child using long day care for 50 hours of care per week.

Source: Department of Education administrative data.

Vacancies

Table 16 details the national trend in child care vacancies from the September quarter 2011 to the September quarter 2013 by service type.

It appears that vacancies in long day care services peak in the March quarter of each year (approximately 69,000 in March quarter 2012 and approximately 81,000 in March quarter 2013) and that the number of vacancies then declines throughout the year.

Table 16: Child care vacancies by service type, September quarter 2011 to September quarter 2013

Service type	Sept. 11	Dec. 11	Mar. 12	June 12	Sept. 12	Dec. 12	Mar. 13	June 13	Sept. 13
Long day care									
Total number of services	6,071	6,123	6,133	6,156	6,192	6,271	6,268	6,310	6,360
Per cent of services reporting	78%	79%	77%	77%	84%	82%	83%	84%	91%
Proportion with vacancies	86%	86%	90%	87%	85%	86%	89%	89%	86%
Average number of vacancies	53,950	51,930	68,750	60,540	61,660	58,190	80,630	78,251	72,334
Family day care									
Total number of services	352	360	370	376	392	415	447	499	560
Per cent of services reporting	70%	68%	66%	63%	65%	59%	54%	50%	47%
Proportion with vacancies	89%	86%	84%	84%	83%	80%	81%	83%	80%
Average number of vacancies	6,020	5,450	6,490	5,980	6,040	6,230	6,980	6,890	7,126
Occasional care									
Total number of services	82	82	80	80	82	94	118	119	119
Per cent of services reporting	70%	62%	65%	59%	62%	56%	51%	55%	63%
Proportion with vacancies	54%	59%	63%	60%	57%	53%	55%	61%	52%
Average number of vacancies	310	280	300	240	220	220	320	376	313
Before and after school hours care									
Total number of services	5,697	5,732	5,956	6,020	6,036	6,057	6,219	6,292	6,314
Per cent of services reporting	62%	65%	63%	65%	66%	64%	63%	62%	66%
Proportion with vacancies	88%	87%	86%	85%	86%	87%	87%	87%	88%
Average number of vacancies	67,240	73,970	72,360	73,910	80,660	82,860	84,550	88,014	96,162
Vacation care									
Total number of services	2,253	2,253	2,248	2,323	2,377	2,348	2,332	2,426	2,482
Per cent of services reporting	54%	57%	53%	58%	64%	58%	57%	57%	60%
Proportion with vacancies	70%	67%	69%	67%	69%	69%	71%	69%	72%
Average number of vacancies	20,630	20,080	19,740	21,410	27,370	21,480	23,860	22,646	29,475

Source: Department of Education administrative data.

Technical Notes

General counting rules

Use of child care services is counted for each individual child using approved child care services. An instance of child care usage is defined as at least one child care attendance per child care service for the quarter irrespective of duration or frequency. For example, a single hour at an occasional care centre or 40 hours per week throughout the quarter at a long day care centre, are both counted as an instance of child care usage.

Children and families are recorded for each of the service types that they use during the quarter. Children and families using more than one service type during the quarter or financial year are counted only once within each applicable service type category and only once within the 'Total' category for the relevant time period. Note that as children and families may use more than one service type in any particular time frame the sum of the component parts may not equal the 'Total' category.

Changes in service type numbers need to be understood in the context of counting rules. Prior to the implementation of the Child Care Management System (CCMS) all services with an 'active' status were included regardless of attendance. This resulted in a small number of services being included in the data that did not actually have any children in attendance. Under CCMS a service is counted as 'active' only if it had at least one child attending at some time during the quarter, thus aligning the counting rules for children, families and services.

Data sources

Data included in this report comes from the following sources:

- From the September quarter 2011 the majority of data is extracted from the Child Care Data and Reporting System (CCDARS). CCDARS is a Department of Education based data storage system for data collected from approved child care services via the Child Care Management System.
- Supplementary data is sourced from the MyChild website and the Department of Human Services.
- Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) data is included in this report for comparison purposes.

Revisions: Due to changes in the administrative system, data may be revised to ensure the most accurate, up-to-date figures are published.

Vacancy information

All Child Care Benefit approved services are required to regularly report their anticipated vacancies according to a standard definition, to the Department of Education. For most services, a vacancy is defined as a permanent full day vacancy that the service is willing to fill.

The information contained in this report (table 16) relates to specific reference weeks. As is standard practice, a reference week is used to represent the quarter and reduce errors due to potential inconsistencies in reporting. For the September quarter 2013, vacancies for long day care, before and after school hours care, occasional care and family day care are reported for the week 26 August to 1 September 2013, while for vacation care it varies across the states and territories due to the different timing of school holidays.

Definitions

Approved care: Care provided by long day care, family day care and in-home care, outside school hours care and occasional care services approved by the Australian Government to receive Child Care Benefit on behalf of families.

Average number of vacancies: As services report vacancies for each day of the week, the number of vacancies for each service is averaged out across the weekdays, that is, it is the sum of vacancies on each weekday divided by five. The total number of vacancies in an area is the sum of the average vacancies per service.

Child Care Benefit (CCB): A payment made by the Australian Government to families to assist with the cost of child care.

Child Care Management System (CCMS): This is the electronic system used for the administration of CCB. Under CCMS, approved child care services submit attendance information to the Department of Education over the internet. Data in this report are primarily sourced from the CCMS.

Child Care Rebate (CCR): A payment made by the Australian Government to assist eligible working families with the out-of-pocket cost of child care. CCR is calculated based on the gap between the fees charged by the child care service and the CCB paid in respect of fee relief. Families who satisfy the work/training/study test requirements may be entitled to receive CCR for 50 per cent of all out-of-pocket costs up to an annual limit.

Family day care: Family Day Care educators provide flexible care and developmental activities in their own homes for other people's children on behalf of an approved Family Day Care service.

In-home care: This is a flexible form of child care where an approved educator provides care in the child's home.

Long day care: This is a centre-based form of child care service. Long day care services provide quality all day or part-time care for children of working families and the general community.

Occasional care: This is a care type mainly for non-school aged children. These services cater mainly for the needs of families who require short-term care for their children.

Outside school hours care: Services provide care for school aged children before and/or after school during the school term. Some services also provide care on 'pupil free' days. Vacation care is also included in this category. Vacation care services provide care for school children during the school holidays. Vacancies are reported separately for before and/or after school hours care and vacation care.

Reference week: For long day care, family day care, before and/or after school hours care and occasional care services, the reference week for vacancy information is selected as one of the last available weeks that is not affected by school or other holiday periods and a week that provided a consistent (with other weeks in the quarter) level of services that had reported across the quarter. The reference week includes weekdays only as most services do not operate on weekends. The reference week for vacation care is based on each state and territory's school holiday periods.

Region: Regions of Australia are classified according to the Australian Bureau of Statistics Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS), July 2011. This classification divides each state and territory into several regions on the basis of their relative access to services.

Reporting services: The services that reported their vacancy information for the reference week. This includes a small number of services that reported vacancy information and indicated they were not operational for the week.

Service: Child care services are approved by the Australian Government to receive CCB on behalf of families. Most long day care, family day care, before and after school hours care, vacation care services and some in-home care and occasional care services are approved child care services. Private operators, local councils, community organisations, employers or non-profit organisations may run these services. The total number of

services refers to the number of services that were active during the September quarter 2013, that is, they had at least one record of child care attendance in the quarter.

Vacancy: Anticipated availability that child care services are willing to fill for each week they are operational. This is an ongoing full day vacancy for long day care and family day care, full day vacancy for vacation care and occasional care services and an ongoing full session vacancy for before and/or after school hours care. Data relating to the small number of reporting services with all places not meeting the relevant vacancies definition have not been included in this report.

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Cataloguing title: Child Care & Early Learning in Summary, September quarter 2013. ISBN: 978-1-74361-544-7

Comments and suggestions regarding this publication are welcomed and should be forwarded to the Department of Education.

Published by the Department of Education

ABN 12 862 898 150

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