

Errata

1.1. Overview changes

1.1.1. Changes on page 7 (Childcare services in Australia)

During 2022, an estimated 1.09 million children aged 5 and under and 655,000 children aged 6–13 attended a childcare service. This represented 60% of all 0–5 year old children and 25% of all 6–13 year old children in Australia.

1.2. Chapter 1 changes

1.2.1. Changes on page 20 (key points)

- Most households use childcare at some point in their lives.
 - During 2022, about 1.09 million children aged 5 and under and 655,000 children aged 6–13 attended a childcare service. This represented 60% of all 0–5 year old children and 25% of all 6–13 year old children in Australia.

1.2.2. Changes on page 21 (Section 1.2.1)

In 2022 about 60% of children aged 0–5 and 25% of children aged 6–13 used childcare services at some point during the year (figure 1.1). This represents a slight increase in the share of children attending childcare since 2019.

1.2.3. Changes on page 26 (Section 1.4.2)

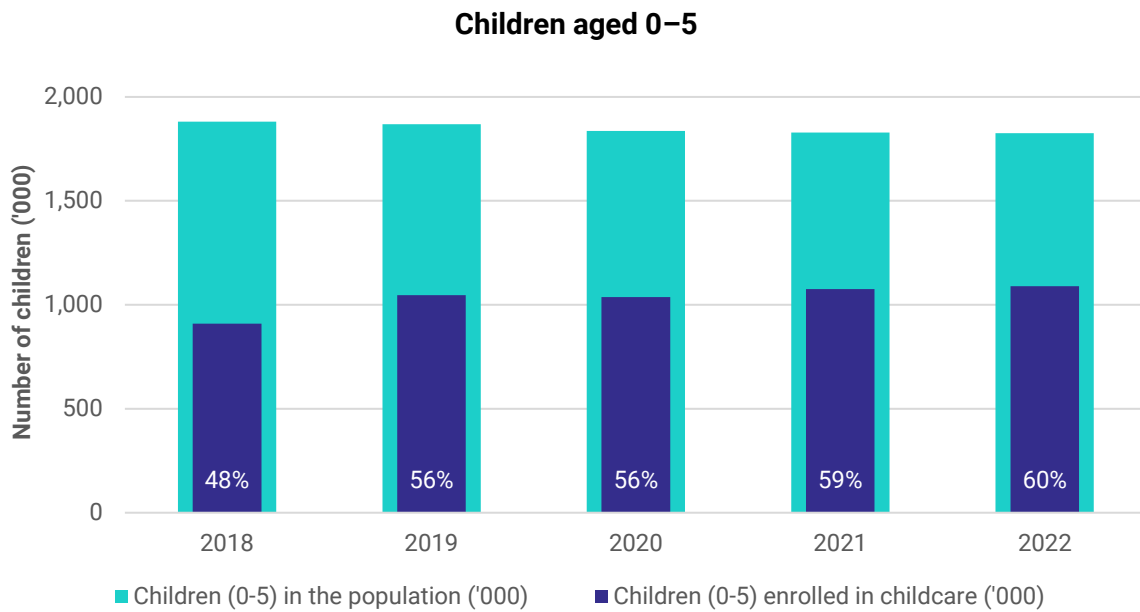
First Nations children are less likely to be enrolled in childcare than non-First Nations children. About 51% of 0–5 year old and 16% of 6–13 year old First Nations children attended childcare in 2022 (figure 1.4). This was 9 percentage points below the total Australian child population (figure 1.1).

1.2.4. Changes on page 27 (Section 1.4.2)

This likely reflects that the share of First Nations children aged 6–13 in childcare (16%) is much lower than for the total population (25%).

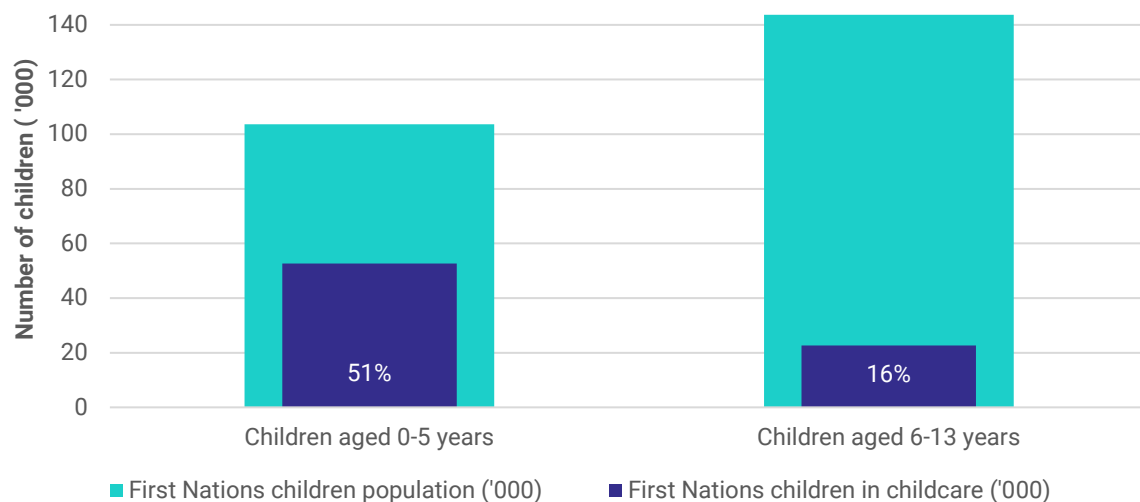
1.2.5. Changes on page 22 (Figure 1.1)

Figure 1.1: Children enrolled in childcare throughout the year – number and share of population



1.2.6. Changes on page 27 (Figure 1.4)

Figure 1.4: First Nations children enrolled in childcare – number and share of population, 2022



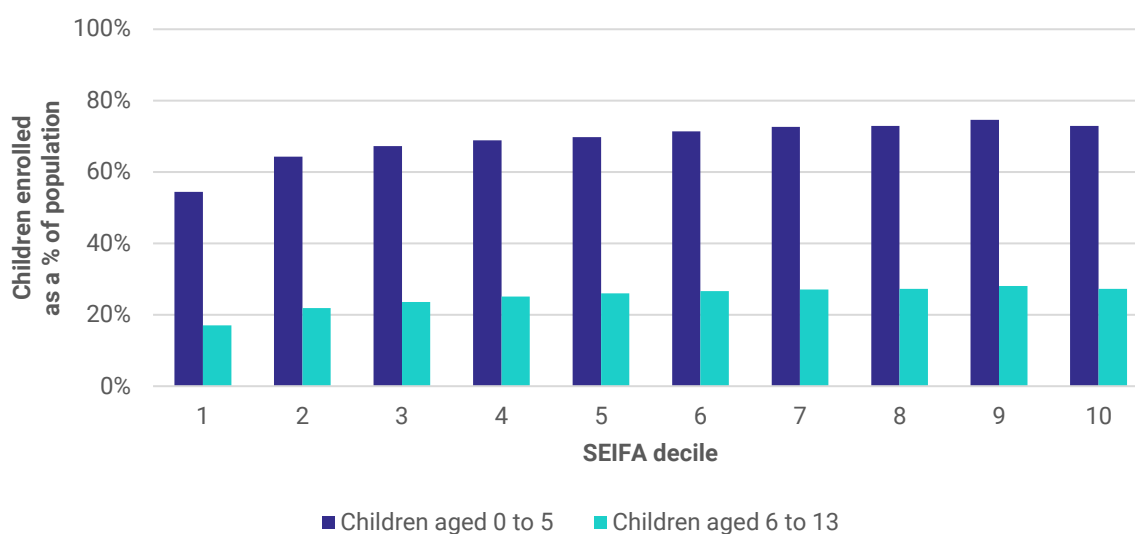
1.3. Chapter 2 changes

1.3.1. Changes on page 46 (Footnote 23)

SEIFA is a product developed by the Australian Bureau of Statistics that ranks areas in Australia according to relative socio-economic advantage and disadvantage. Our analysis uses the Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage (IRSD). This index summarises a range of information about the economic and social conditions of people and households within an area. IRSD only includes measures of relative disadvantage. A low score indicates relatively greater disadvantage. A high score indicates a relative lack of disadvantage. Where references are made in this report to areas that are more or less advantaged or disadvantaged, this is within the context of the IRSD index – for example we refer to an area as being “more advantaged” this means it is an area with a higher IRSD score and has less disadvantaged relative to an area with a lower IRSD score. However these areas may not necessarily exhibit positive signs of advantage. For more information, see appendix B.

1.3.2. Changes on page 47 (Figure 2.7)

Figure 2.7: Share of children enrolled in childcare services by age and area SEIFA decile, 2020–21



1.4. Appendix B changes

1.4.1. Changes on page 137

The ACCC has used the Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage (IRSD) in this inquiry. Where references are made in this report to relative advantage or disadvantage this is within the context of the IRSD. We have also undertaken analysis of prices from the perspective of the Index of Relative Socio-economic Advantage and Disadvantage (IRSAD) and find there are no significant differences in pricing trends when using IRSAD versus IRSD.

1.4.2. Changes on pages 138 to 142 (Figures B.1 to B.9)

Figure B.1: Map of SA2 SEIFA IRSD deciles, Australia, 2021

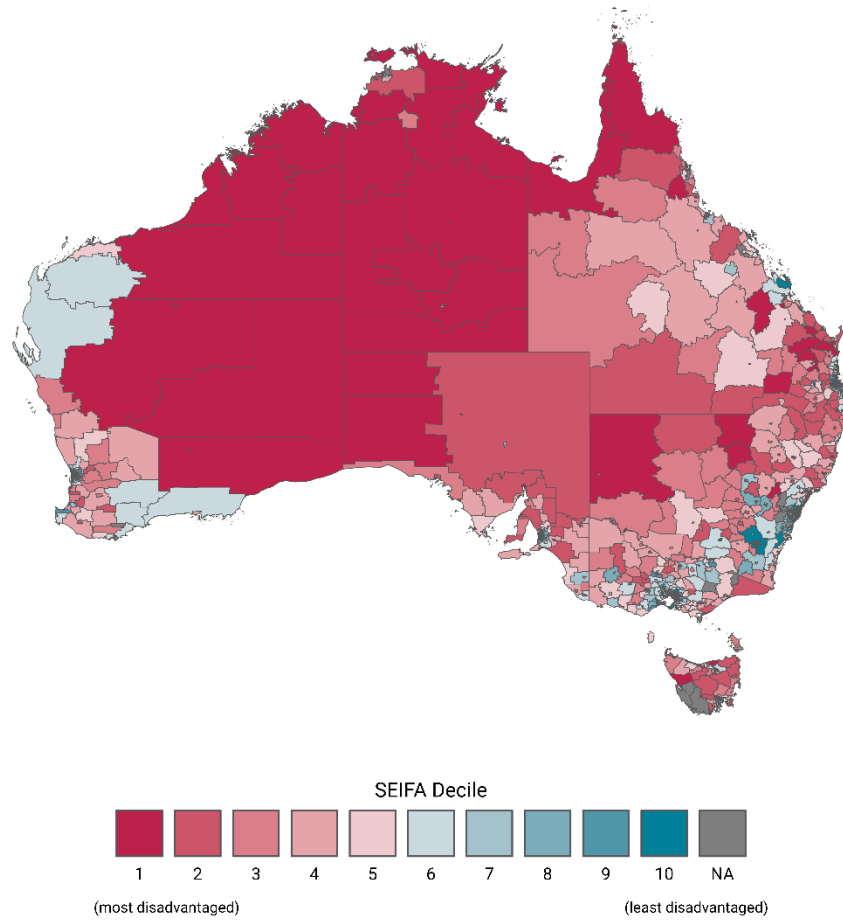


Figure B.2: Map of SA2 SEIFA IRSD deciles, Greater Sydney, 2021

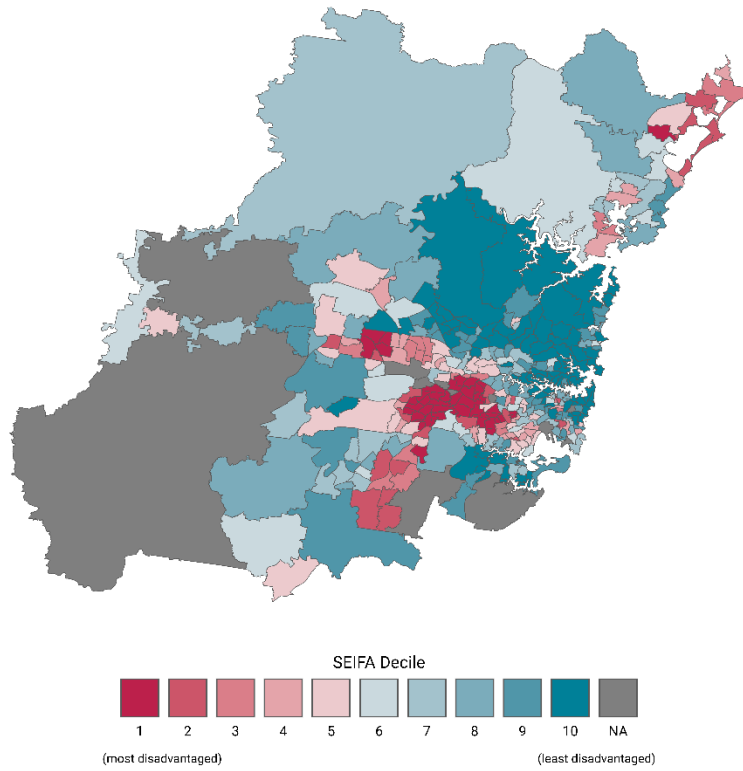


Figure B.3: Map of SA2 SEIFA IRSD deciles, Greater Melbourne, 2021

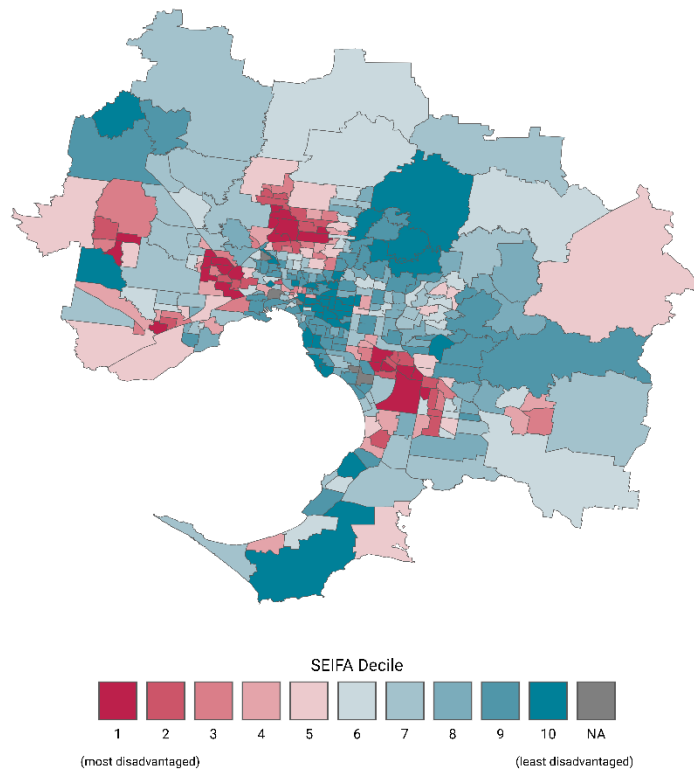


Figure B.4: Map of SA2 SEIFA IRSD deciles, Greater Brisbane, 2021

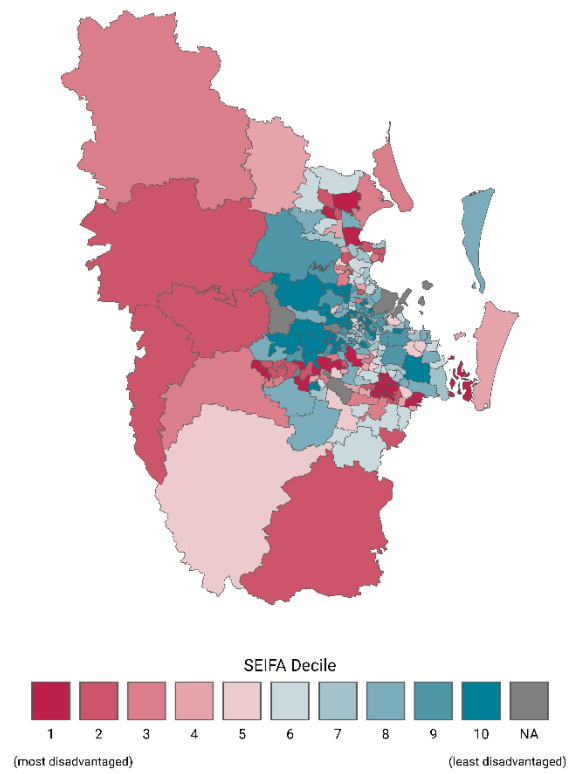


Figure B.5: Map of SA2 SEIFA IRSD deciles, Greater Perth, 2021

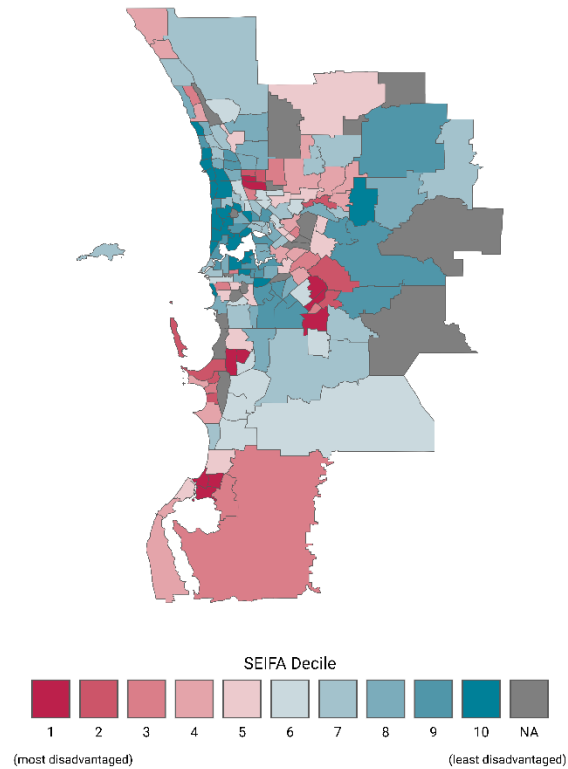


Figure B.6: Map of SA2 SEIFA IRSD deciles, Greater Adelaide, 2021

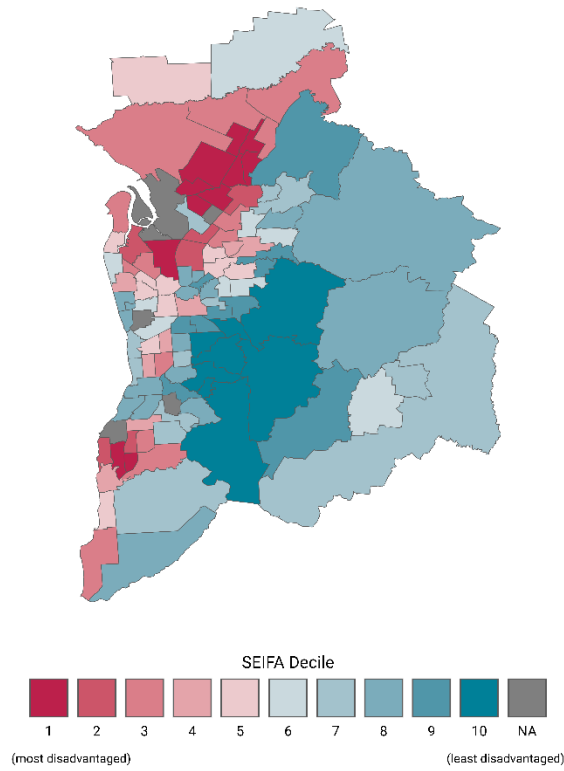


Figure B.7: Map of SA2 SEIFA IRSD deciles, Greater Hobart, 2021

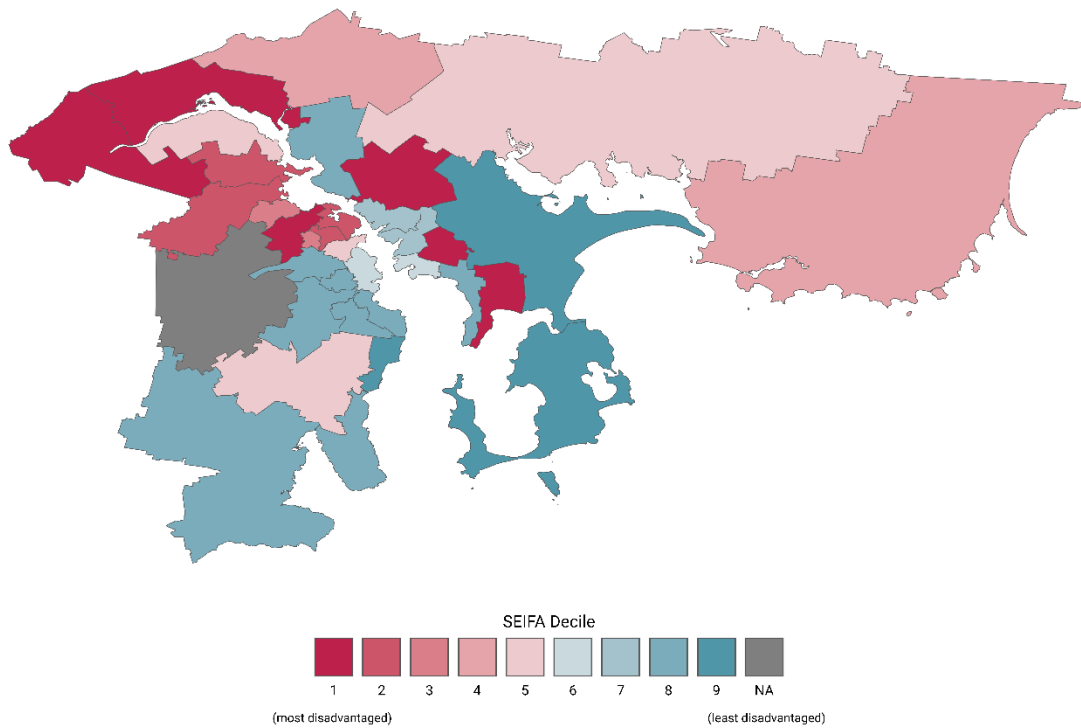


Figure B.8: Map of SA2 SEIFA IRSD deciles, Greater Darwin, 2021

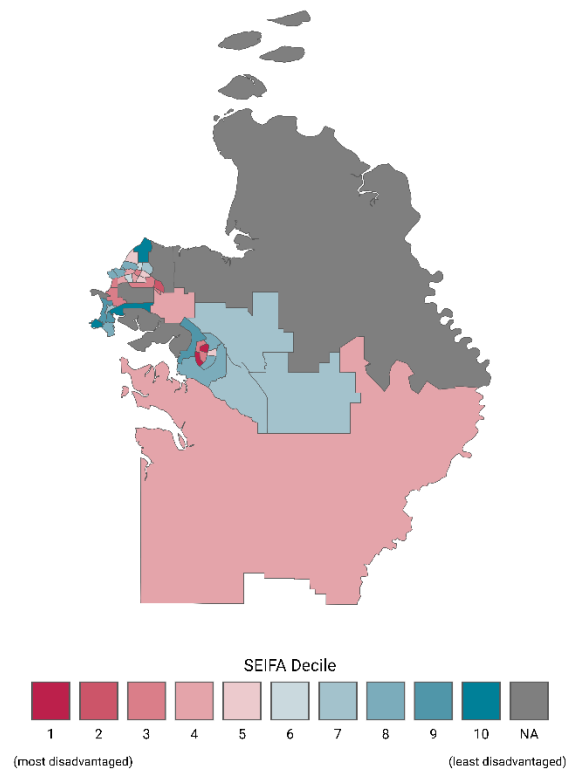


Figure B.9: Map of SA2 SEIFA IRSD deciles, Australian Capital Territory, 2021

