

SUPPORTING COMMUNITY: PUBLIC LIBRARIES SA

July 2017
Using the 2015 Australian Early
Development Census (AEDC) data

Today:

- About the AEDC
- Where to find AEDC data for your community
- Using AEDC data for:
 - Strategic planning
 - Identifying need
 - Service development
- Examples of practice

About the AEDC



A measure of child development across 5 domains











Physical health and wellbeing

Social competence

Emotional maturity

Language and cognitive skills (school based)

Communication skills and general knowledge

Children's physical readiness for the school day, physical independence and gross and fine motor skills.

Children's overall social competence, responsibility and respect, approach to learning and readiness to explore new things.

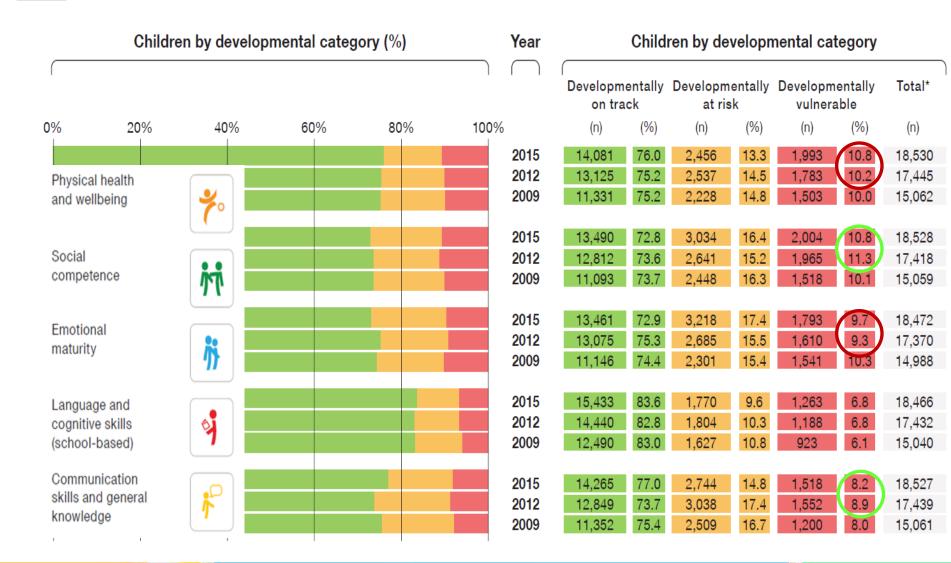
Children's prosocial and helping behaviours, and absence of anxious and fearful behaviour, aggressive behaviour and hyperactivity and inattention.

Children's basic literacy, interest in literacy, numeracy and memory, advanced literacy and basic numeracy.

Children's communication skills and general knowledge based on broad developmental competencies and skills measured in the school context.



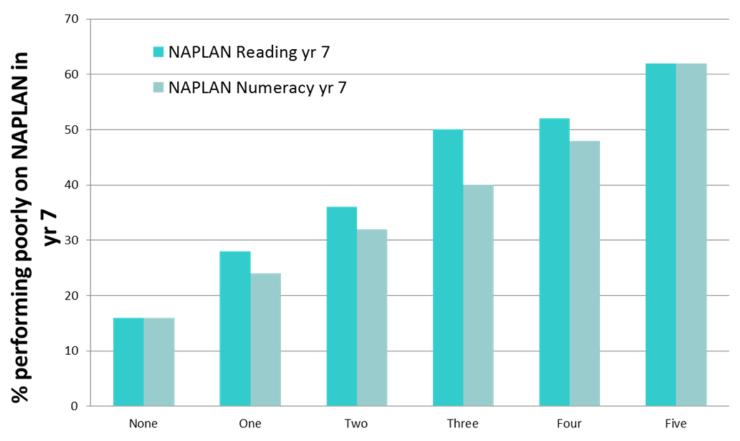
SA emerging trends (2009, 2012, 2015)



Value of the AEDC

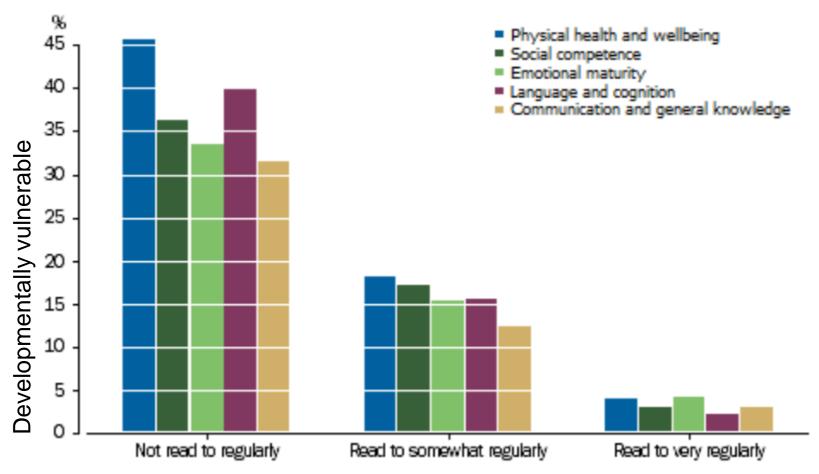
- reliable measure of child development across five domains
- predicts NAPLAN results and social and behavioural outcomes at school
- Lagging and leading indicator
- can be used for planning and quality improvement

The AEDC predicts NAPLAN



Number of AEDC domains vulnerable on in first year of school

Proportion of children developmentally vulnerable in each domain, by whether child is regularly read to, or encouraged in their reading, at home

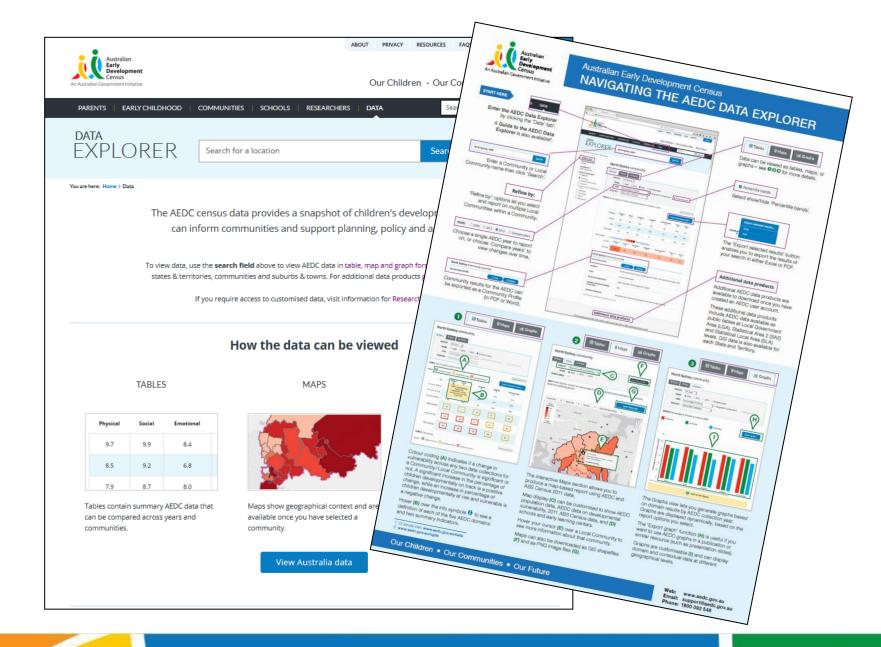


Source: Integrated Tasmanian Education and ABS Census Dataset

Emerging trends

- Children from a low socio-economic status (SES) background are more likely to be developmentally vulnerable
- Boys are nearly twice as developmentally vulnerable as girls on at least one domain
- Children living in remote areas (distance from major city) are more developmentally vulnerable than their counterparts from non-remote areas
- Not being proficient in English is associated with a significant increase in being developmentally vulnerable

Where to find AEDC data





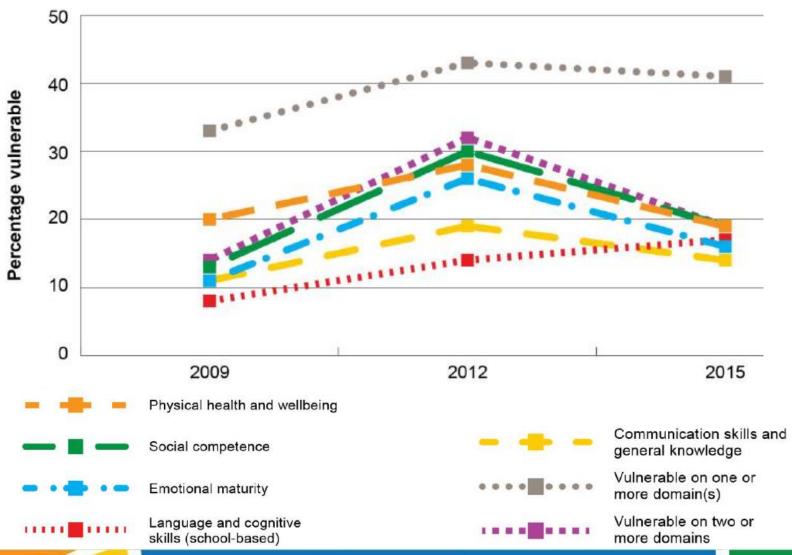
Inside an AEDC Community Profile....

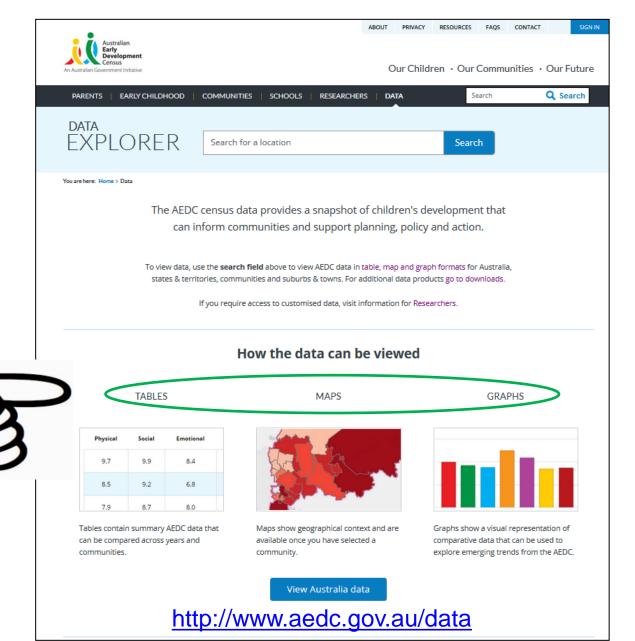
Table 2.2 – Further demographic information about this community (Number and Percentage, 2009–2015).								
Demographics	2009 (Number of children)	2009 (Percentage of children - %)	2012 (Number of children)	2012 (Percentage of children - %)	2015 (Number of children)	2015 (Percentage of children - %)		
Sex - Male children	190	49.6	255	48.9	266	53.8		
Sex - Female children	193	50.4	266	51.1	228	46.2		
Indigenous children	≤3	≤0.8	10	1.9	7	1.4		
Children born in another country	57	14.9	84	16.1	71	14.4		
Children with English as a second language	81	21.1	135	25.9	154	31.2		
Children who speak a language other than English at home (LBOTE ⁷) and who ARE proficient in English	107	27.9	145	27.8	163	33.0		
Children who speak a language other than English at home (LBOTE) and who are NOT proficient in English	11	2.9	18	3.5	31	6.3		
Children with a primary care giver who reported they completed some form of post-school qualification ⁸	-	-	-	-	328	87.9		
Note: Percentage values have been rounded. Figures may not add up to 100% due to rounding.								

http://www.aedc.gov.au/data

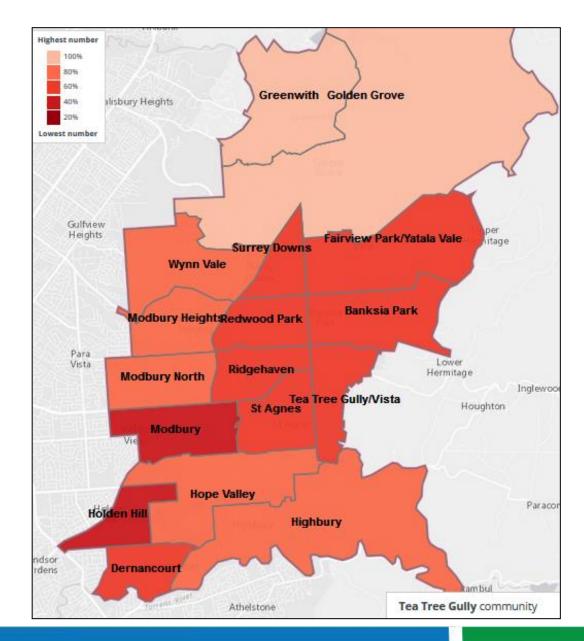
(West Torrens Community Profile)

Emerging trends- Mid Murray

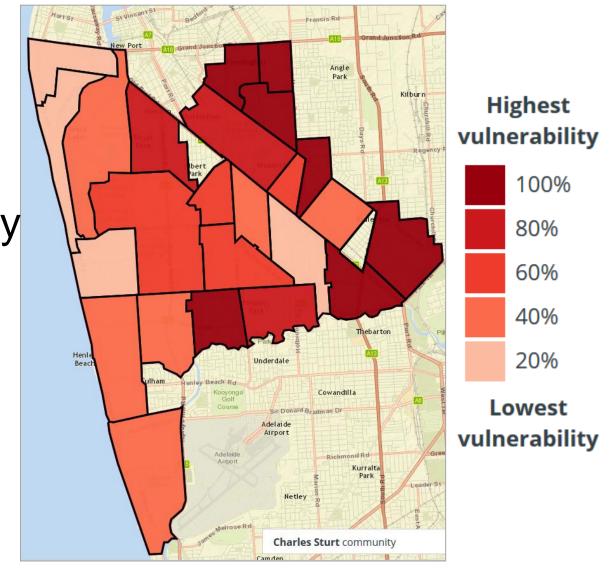




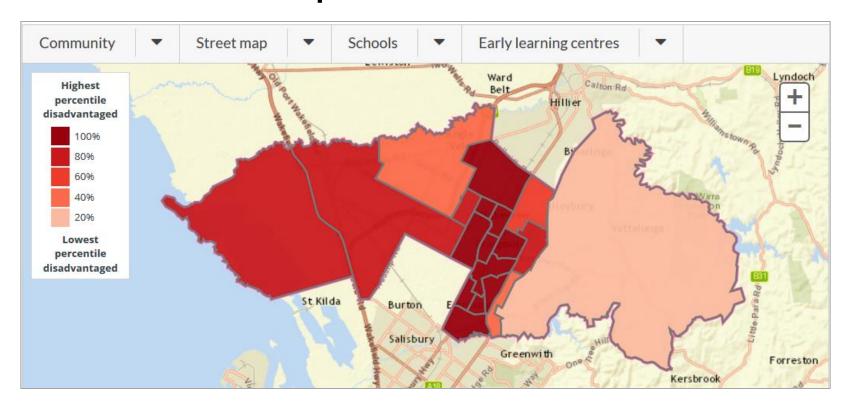
Tea Tree Gully: number of children included, 2015 AEDC data



Number and Percentage of children developmentally vulnerable on one or more domains: **Charles Sturt** Community



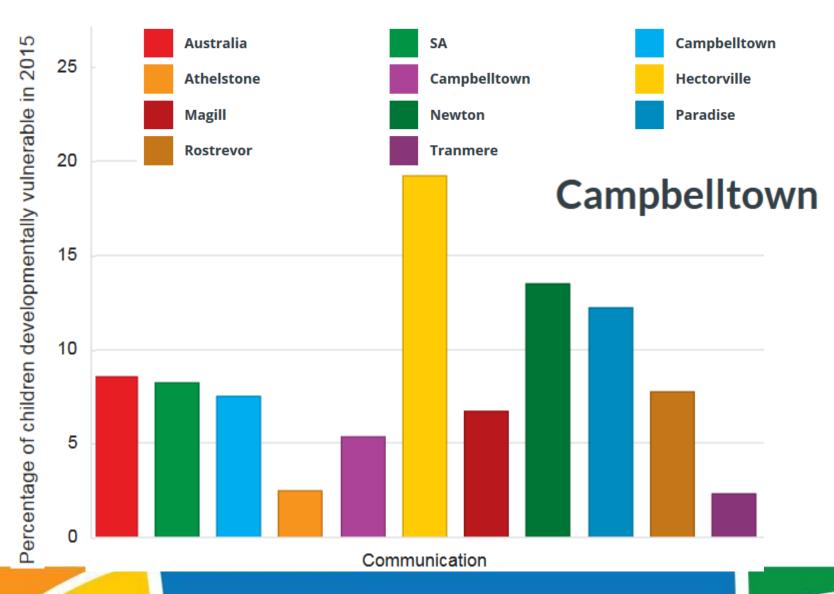
Playford: SEIFA Score 2011 (Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage) - Total Population, ABS data



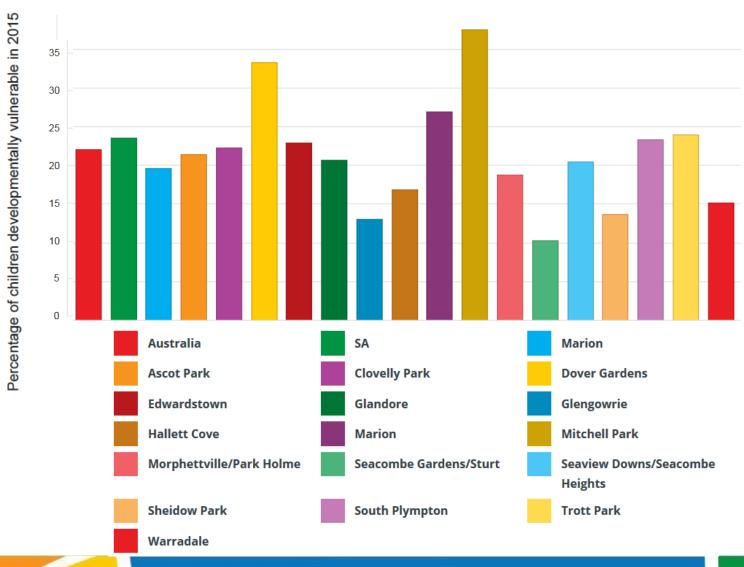
Onkaparinga community

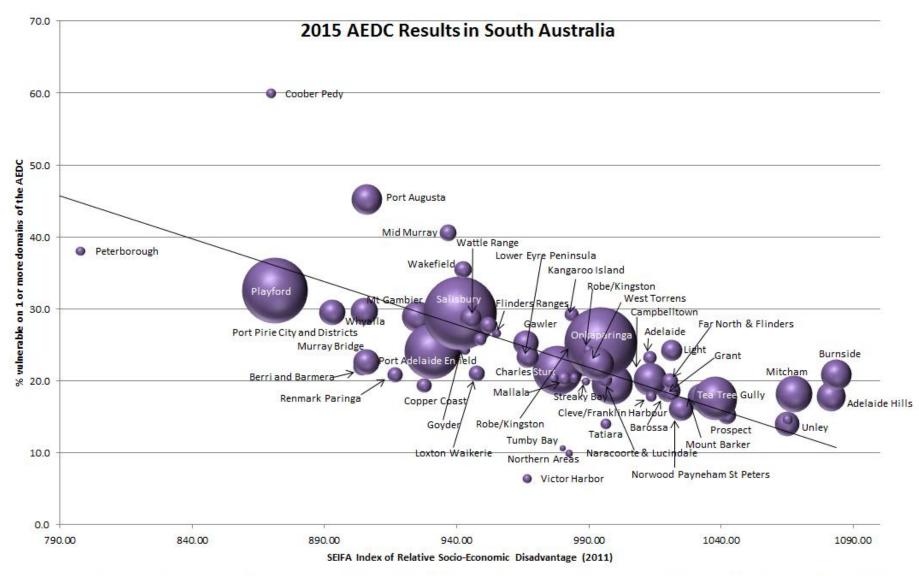
Geography	Physical	Social 1	Emotional 1	Language ①	Communication (1)	Vuln 1	Vuln 2
Australia	27,711	28,351	23,866	18,533	24,475	62,960	31,754
	(9.7)	(9.9)	(8.4)	(6.5)	(8.5)	(22.0)	(11.1)
SA	1,993	2,004	1,793	1,263	1,518	4,338	2,259
	(10.8)	(10.8)	(9.7)	(6.8)	(8.2)	(23.5)	(12.2)
Onkaparinga	254	234	242	122	153	508	267
	(12.5)	(11.5)	(12.0)	(6.1)	(7.5)	(25.3)	(13.1)
Hackham	4	11	8	7	3	19	8
	(7.5)	(20.8)	(15.1)	(13.2)	(5.7)	(35.8)	(15.1)
McLaren Vale and surrounds	6	5	4	3	3	6	5
	(12.0)	(10.0)	(8.0)	(6.0)	(6.0)	(12.0)	(10.0)
Noarlunga Downs	1	4	6	1	0	7	5
	(2.6)	(10.5)	(15.8)	(2.6)	(0.0)	(18.4)	(13.2)
O'Sullivan Beach	6	7	6	5	5	13	8
	(24.0)	(28.0)	(24.0)	(20.0)	(20.0)	(52.0)	(32.0)
Woodcroft	11	12	17	4	14	30	16
	(8.0)	(8.8)	(12.4)	(2.9)	(10.2)	(21.9)	(11.7)

GRAPH: Percentage of children developmentally vulnerable in 2015



Vulnerable on one or more

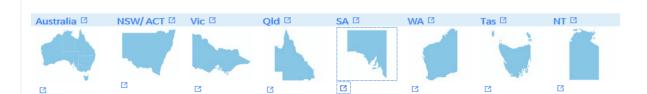




SEIFA scores will vary across different areas of a community. The community SEIFA score is a broad measure combining these different areas and as such may not accurately reflect the level of disadvantage experienced in all sections of the community.

Using the AEDC

- Consider the AEDC data and other data
- Does the data reflect your experience of the children in your community?
- Do the characteristics of the community, including environmental / socioeconomic factors and cultural / linguistic diversity help to understand the data?
- Start a conversation



The Local Government Area (LGA) data include totals for either the (1) Greater Capital City Statistical Areas/ Rest of States/NT; or the (2) Capital cities/ Non-metropolitan areas - and the States/ Territories and Australia.

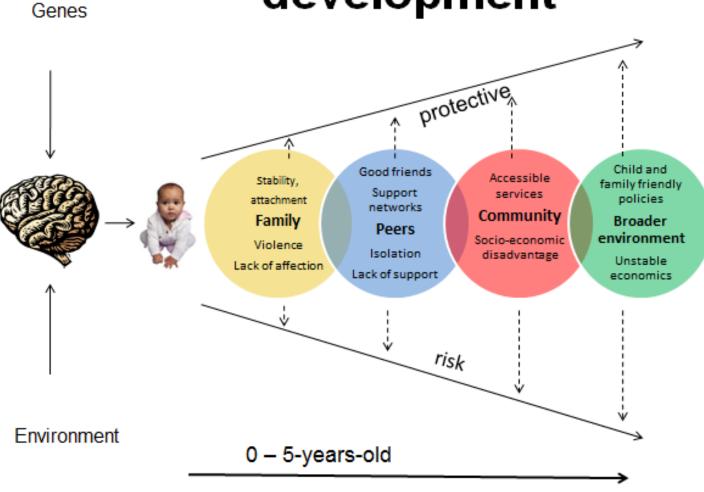
- Social Health Atlas of Australia: Primary Health Networks
- Social Health Atlases of Australia: Quintiles of Socioeconomic Disadvantage of Area
- Social Health Atlas of Australia: Remoteness Areas

PHIDU

Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander Social Health Atlas of Australia

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BACK TO CONTENTS	Link to Notes on the data	Early childhood development: AEDC,			Early childhood development: AEDC,			Early childhood development: AEDC, Physical		
Link to Key		Developmentally vulnerable on one or more domains			Developmentally vulnerable on two or more domains			health and wellbeing - developmentally vulnerable		
	Link to Australian and State/ Territory totals	2015			2015			2015		
Code	Name	Children developmentally vulnerable on one or more domains	Children assessed in AEDC (first year of school)	% Children developmentally vulnerable on one or more domains	Children developmentally vulnerable on two or more domains	Children assessed in AEDC (first year of school)	% Children developmentally vulnerable on two or more domains	Children developmentally vulnerable in physical domain	Physical domain	% Children developmentally vulnerable in physical domain
40070	Adelaide (C)	17	73	23.3	9	73	12.3	priysical domain	valid Scores	physical domain
40120	Adelaide Hills (DC)	81	458	17.7	35	461	7.6	42	461	9.1
40220	Alexandrina (DC)	54	245	22.0	27	248	10.9	29	248	11.7
40250	Anangu Pitjantjatjara (AC)	29	38	76.3	28	38	73.7	24	38	63.2
40310	Barossa (DC)	44	244	18.0	21	244	8.6	23	245	9.4
40430	Barunga West (DC)	8	29	27.6	#			#		
40520	Berri and Barmera (DC)	28	127	22.0	17	127	13.4	11	127	8.7
40700	Burnside (C)	94	462	20.3	50	461	10.8	41	462	8.9
40910	Campbelltown (C)	104	496	21.0	39	497	7.8	49	498	9.8
41010	Ceduna (DC)	13	51	25.5	10	51	19.6	9	51	17.6
41060	Charles Sturt (C)	235	1,090	21.6	117	1,093	10.7	76	1,094	6.9

Key outcomes of early brain development



What are the risk factors and needs in your community?

- limited services, supports & waiting lists
- barriers to access
- parents are isolated and not well connected
- lack of awareness around the importance of early childhood
- additional community challenges
- service mix may not suit family/child needs



Every chance for every child



Creating a vibrant city

An affordable place to live

Every chance for every child

Growing advanced manufacturing

Safe communities, healthy neighbourhoods

Realising the benefits of the mining boom for all

Premium food and wine from our clean environment







- greater community connectedness, social cohesion and participation;
- improved literacy and enhanced love of reading;
- the best first start for our children and opportunities for all to learn throughout life;
- digitally savvy and innovative citizens, and
- libraries working together with other partners to deliver greater value with joined up services.





Date:

Repeats every week every Tuesday and every Thursday.

Tuesday, 10 February 2015 - 10:30am

Event type: Baby Time

Suitable for: 0 to 2 years

Location: Hamra Centre Library

1 Brooker st Hilton, SA 5033 Phone: 08 8416 6228

Website Address:

City of West Torrens Library

Weekly during school terms.







Babytime for 0-2 year olds

Move & Groove

6/07/2017 — 10:30 AM - 11:00 AM ▼ Mount Gambier Library — Kids Cave

Thursdays At 10:30- 11am

Move & Groove

Children over 18months are best suited to Move and Groove. Move & Groove allows children to enjoy their innate energy and movement in the library as well as helping to develop physical skills for life long health and wellbeing.

All children are welcome to Move and Groove; if you would like to know more about Move & Groove, suggest an activity or share an experience- we would love to hear form you.

Event Type(s): Children's Event Age Group(s): 2 - 5 years, 0 - 2 years



sports libraries



www.onkaparingacity.com/libraries













COMMUNITY SERVICES

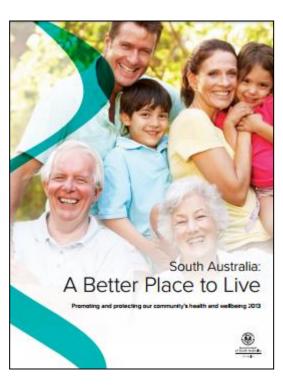
CHILDREN & FAMILIES

PLAYGROUPS



Examples of practice

SA Public Health Plan Key priorities for action:



- stronger and healthier communities and neighbourhoods for all generations
- increasing opportunities for healthy living, healthy eating and being active
- preparing for climate change
 - sustaining and improving public and environmental health protection



Developed under the provisions of Section 51 of the South Australian Public Health Act 2011

Housing:

- The proportion of low income households experiencing rental stress in Mount Gambier was 27.6%, the only Local Government Association (LGA) above the nonmetropolitan average in the SELGA group.
- Houses rented from Housing SA at the 2011 Census in Mount Gambier was 10.3%, again the only LGA above the non-metropolitan average in the SELGA group.
- The highest proportion of residents in receipt of rent relief in the SELGA Group was Mount Gambier with 17.4% receiving financial assistance.

Access to Services:

- In the SELGA group a third of the population is estimated to face difficulties accessing services such as telecommunications, doctors, commonwealth income support, health and related services.
- Community health services offer a wide range of services for their local communities; relatively fewer people in the SELGA group were clients of community health services, with a rate 11% below the non-metropolitan area. None of the local LGAs had a rate above the non-metropolitan average. This not only reflects the demand for these services, but also their availability locally.
- The Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services in Mount Gambier services has approximately 58% more clients than in other non-metropolitan areas. This high rate indicates the important role these services provide the local community.
- Mount Gambier has 47% above the nonmetropolitan average of adults accessing the government-funded community mental health services. This not only reflects demand for these important services, but

also their availability locally and in Adelaide where residents would travel for support.

Early Life and Childhood

- The rate of immunisation of infants at one year of age in the SELGA area is 94.4%, and fully immunised children at 5 years of age drops to a rate of 89.8%. The drop off in immunisation rates of children as they grow up places the Limestone Coast below the national average.
- Over a quarter of all children under the age of 16 years old in Mount Gambier live in low income families receiving welfare payments from Centrelink in June 2011.
- In 2009 15.4% of children in their first year of school were considered to be 'developmentally vulnerable' on one or more of the Australian Early Development Census (AEDC), as a proportion of all children assessed.

Mortality:

- The median lifespan for males and females in the SELGA group is 77 and 83.2 years respectively. These are both comparable to the non-metropolitan averages.
- Premature mortality at the ages of 15-24 years were 34% higher than the level in non-metropolitan areas overall. The highest rates in the SELGA group were observed in Wattle Range, Naracoorte and Mount Gambier.

Personal Health and Wellbeing:

 Mount Gambier during the 2007-2008 National Health Survey was estimated to have the highest proportion (16.8%) of residents aged 15 years and above reporting their health as 'fair or poor' in the SELGA



The Alarming Statistics for Children in Mid Murray

The Australian Early Development Census data is a nationwide survey that shows how young Australian children have developed as they start their first year of full-time education. The areas (also known as domains) which children are assessed in are:

- · Physical Health and Wellbeing
- · Social Competence
- . Emotional Maturity
- . Language and Cognitive Skills
- . Communication Skills
- · General Knowledge

Mid Murray children have shown a high level of developmental vulnerability and according to the recent statistics:

- . Almost half (44%) of our children are vulnerable in one domain
- . One in three of our children are vulnerable in two or more domains
- · Mid Murray children are the second most developmentally vulnerable in South Australia, just behind the Pitjantjatjara Lands





Our Children Our Communities Our Future

Australian Early Development Census Community story A whole village response Mount Gambier

Using AEDC results to support children's development in a whole South Austalia village approach to community development

Mount Gambier is South Australia's largest regional city with a population of 26,246 (2014). This included a new population of 26,246 (2014). This included the mount of the control of th

Mount Gambier is South Australia's largest regional citywith a population of 26;246 (2014). This included 2,061 children aged 0-5 years in 2011 (ABS 2011 Census). It is located in the south east of the State, close to the Notorian horder and in a radionwith a tradition of farming for each vandischarian. 2,001 children aged U-b years in 2011 (ABD 2011 Gensus). It is located in the south eas to the Victorian border and in a region with a tradition of farming, forestry and fisheries. In 2011, the City of Mount Gambier scored 925,0 on the SEIFA Index of Disadvantage, which is a relatively high level of disadvantage compared to other regions in South Australia

MIZULI, MIE ONY ULMUUMI SAMBER SCUTEU SZO, VULME SCIT A MUEK ULA high level of disadvantage compared to other regions in South Australia.

The Australian Early Development Census (AEDC) is a national measure of child development. It measures

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The Australian Early Development Census (AEDC) is a national measure of the domains of the child in the child The Australian Early Development Census (AEDC) is a national measure of child development. It measures five key areas or domains of a childin their first year of full-time school. The domains are: physical health five key areas or domains of a childin their first year of full-time school. The domains are: physical health five key areas or domains of a childin their first year of full-time school. The domains are: physical health five key areas or domains of a childin their first year of full-time school. The domains are: physical health five key areas or domains of a childin their first year of full-time school. The domains are: physical health five key areas or domains of a childin their first year of full-time school. The domains are: physical health five key areas or domains of a childin their first year of full-time school. The domains are: physical health five key areas or domains of a childin their first year of full-time school. The domains are: physical health five key areas or domains of a childin their first year of full-time school. The domains are: physical health five key areas or domains of a childin their first year of full-time school. The domains are the first year of full-time school in the first year of full-time school. five key areas or domains of a child in their first year of full-time school. The domains are: physical ne and wellbeing; Social competence; emotional maturity; language and cognitive skills (school-based);

The 2012 results showed that 19 per cent of children starting school in Mount Gambier were The 2012 results showed that 19 per cent of children starting school in Mount Gambier were developmentally vulnerable on one or more domains. Overall, this was a lower level of developmentally vulnerable on one or more domains. developmentally vulnerable on one or more domains. Overall, riss was a lower level of developmental vulnerability compared to the State (23.7 per cent) and national average (22 per cent). However, some of the little of the state of the little of the state of the little of the littl communication skills and general knowledge. vulnerability compared to the State (23.7 per cent) and national average (22 per cent). However, some areas in the city had much greater proportions of children with developmental vulnerability than others.

Bringing about change Singing about change
The City of Mount Gambier has "lifelong learning" as one of its strategic goals and it established a formal

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The City of Mount Gambier has "lifelong learning" as one of its strategic goals and it established a formal members of the community. The Council was fortunate to partner with Flinders University to host a Sidney Myer Rural Lecture from The Council was fortunate to partner with Flinders University to host a Sidney Myer Rushington of the Centre for Relational Learning in Santa Fe, New Mexico and Mexico and Sidney Myer Rushington of the Community about the significance of relations Dr George Otero of the Centre for Relational Learning in Santa Fe, New Mexico and who inspired the community about the significance of relationships to learning. As part of its education focus, the council and sub-committee connected with child care, preschools and parenting, and the As part of its education focus, the council and sub-committee connected with child care, preschools and Woods College shared with the council the approach of Reggio Emilia that has a focus on value. Schools Mount Gambier Children's Centre for Early Childhood Development and Parenting and the children and their perspectives as active and competent citizens. A visit by Professor Carla Rinaldi, of Tenison Woods College shared with the council the approach of Reggio Emilia that has a focus on valuir Reggio Emilia, then South Australian Government Thinker in Residence, worked with local early childhou children and their perspectives as active and competent citizens. A visit by Professor Carla Rinaldi, of services on a "perspectives of children in the city" project. Reggio Emilia, irien Soum Australian Government i nameri Services on a *perspectives of children in the city* project The Mount Gambier Children's Centre then organised a community seminar about the city's AEDC results The Mount Gambier Children's Centre then organised a community seminar about the city's AEDC results the significance of early child development in the context of community development. It challenged ith Associate Professor Sally Brinkman of the Telethon Kids Institute. This led to a greater understanding ouncil and the community to think about its vision for children, existing barriers to early child Aut the significance of early child development in the context of community development. It challs to the context of community development in the context of community development. It challs to the context of community development. a the AEDC seminar, a small group of concerned early childhood professionals formed an AEDC and the Mount Gambier the AEDC seminar, a small group of concerned early childhood professionals formed an AE tentre. They invited children teenagers narents and grandnarents to share the Mount Gambier to share the airideas and the share the share the sirideas and the share the siridea on the coordinated through the Community Development Coordinator at the Mount Gambier of Children to do in Mount Gambier. Through this combined work with children, it became entre, They invited children, teenagers, parents and grandparents to share their ideas about the information of the combined work with children, it became to explore their imagination, seek So for children to do in Mount Gambier. Through this combined work with children, it beci effort of the council, the AEDC action group and their partners, the City of Mount enort of the council, the AEUC action group and their partners, the City of Mount third-en's devaluation and engagement and is creating new Ve village' approach. It connected the efforts of the AEDC Action Group, the e village' approach. It connected the efforts of the AEDC Action Group, the e council to explicitly support the early development and citizenship of e council to explicitly support the early development and citizenship of the control of young children. poportunities to improve and value the experience or young children, the council launched its Charlet for Children in the nime shrines nine as pirational principles for children living in the city of aboration with the community, developed a list and video of 50 forether turn 13*. The list, launched inlate 2014, provides

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AEDC Community story - Mount Gambier

City of Mount Gambier's

Charter for Children

We listen and respond to the many voices of our children.

Our families are engaged in the care, education and development of their children.

Our children feel they belong, contribute and are valued citizens of Mount Gambier.

Our children are loved, respected, safe and free to be, dream and explore.

Our community fosters equity & access for all of our children & their families.

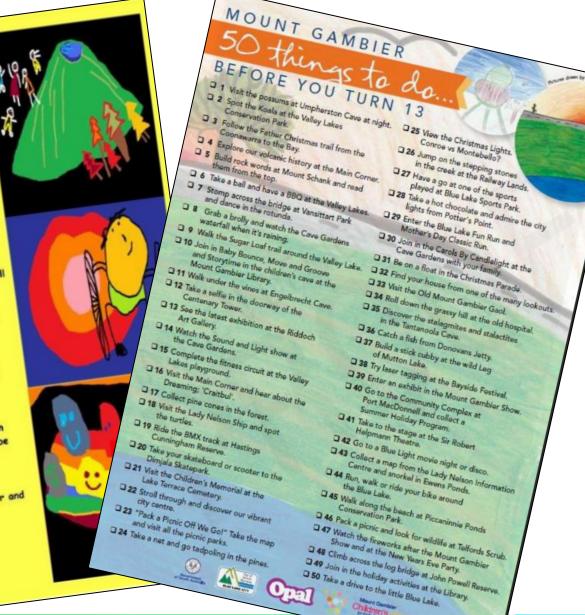
Our community is a village of many cultures that raises our children through respect, diversity, cooperation & compassion.

Our community is committed to seeing the whole child flourish; creative, physical, social, emotional and intellectual.

Our children have a right to connect with natural environments, to explore, play, be challenged and have fun.

We are bold in the planning and risk management of initiatives developed for and with our children.









The 6 community goals/conditions of wellbeing provide a way of organising all 54 articles in the Convention into priorities for action.



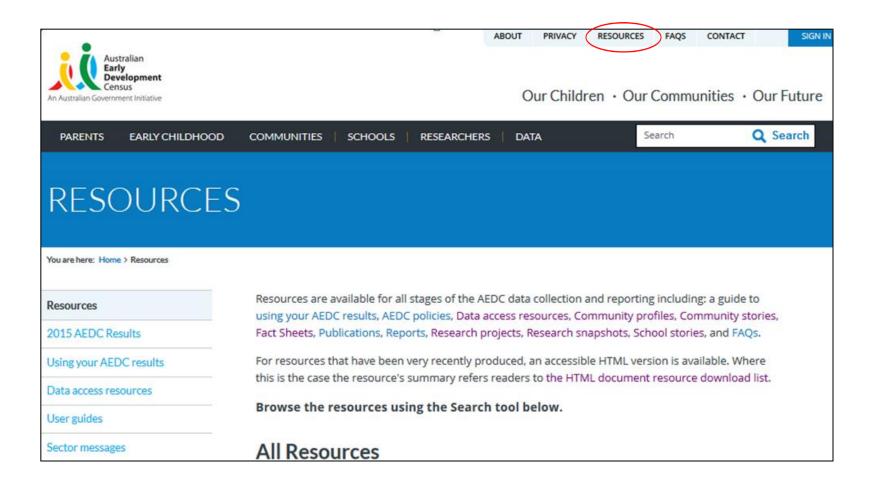


Child Friendly SA Campbelltown Community Plan

September 2015



www.aedc.gov.au/resources



Reflection questions

- Reflect on the protective and risk factors for children that may affect whether children start school developmentally 'on track'
- What are the barriers to accessing services and programs in the community / library?
- How can community / library assets and capacity best support early childhood development before children start school?
- Who are the potential partners?

Questions?

Sheree Simmons

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Australian Early Development Census
Statewide Services and Child Development
Department for Education and Child Development

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www.aedc.gov.au