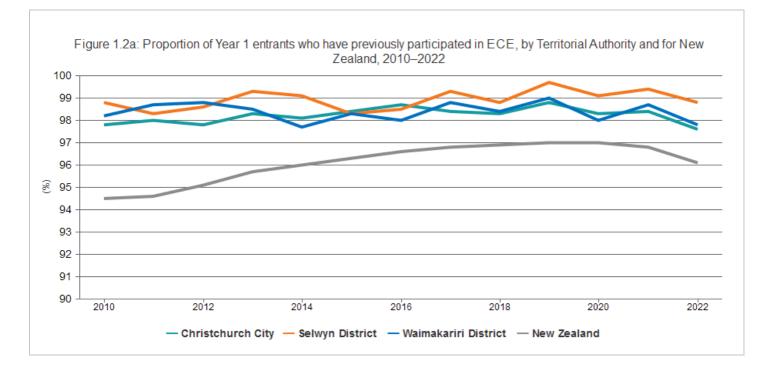
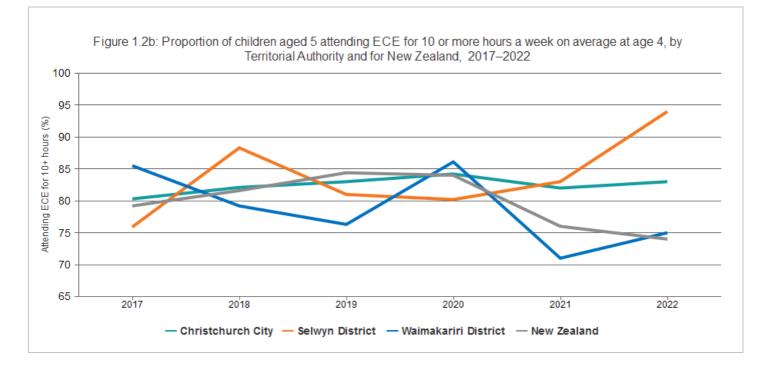


Prior ECE participation and ECE Intensity: Breakdown by Territorial Authority

Downloaded from https://www.canterburywellbeing.org.nz/our-wellbeing/education/prior-ece-participation-and-ece-intensity/#link-breakdown-by-territorial-authority on 20/05/2024 8:07 AM



The figure shows participation in ECE for each of the three Territorial Authorities in greater Christchurch. Participation in ECE for each of the three Territorial Authorities appears similar, with rates in Selwyn District and Waimakariri District being within one percentage point of Christchurch City for most years. Selwyn District and Waimakariri District show greater variability in ECE participation rates (due to smaller absolute numbers) but no other differences are evident.



The figure shows similar proportions of children reaching 10 hours of ECE attendance a week on average for each of the three Territorial Authorities in greater Christchurch and for New Zealand overall, for the period 2017-2020. ECE intensity shows greater variability for the period 2020-2022, as these results are unadjusted for the impact of the COVID-19 lockdowns and may mostly reflect the impact of COVID-19 on ECE participation.

Data Sources for Prior ECE participation and ECE Intensity

Source: Ministry of Education.

Survey/data set: Ministry of Education ENROL Database [for ECE participation] and Early Learning Information (ELI) System [for ECE Intensity]. Access publicly available data from the Education Counts website www.educationcounts.govt.nz Source data frequency: Annually.

Metadata for the Prior ECE participation and ECE Intensity indicator is available at https://www.canterburywellbeing.org.nz/index-data

This is the full reference list for Education.

- 1 Feinstein L, Sabates R, Anderson TM, Sorhaindo A, Hammond C (2006) What are the effects of education on health? Copenhagen Symposium: Measuring the Effects of Education on Health and Civic Engagement. Copenhagen.
- 2 Public Health England (2015) Local action on health inequalities: Improving health literacy to reduce health inequalities. London: Public Health England.
- 3 Hughes D, Lauder H, Robinson T, Simiyu I, Watson S, et al. (1999) *Do Schools Make a Difference?: Hierarchical Linear Modelling of School Certificate Results in 23 Schools: The Smithfield Project, Phase Three: Eighth Report to the Ministry of Education.* Wellington.
- 4 CSDH (2008) Closing the gap in a generation: health equity through action on the social determinants of health. Final Report of the Commission on Social Determinants of Health. Geneva: World Health Organization.
- 5 Marmot M (2004) Social Causes of Social Inequalities in Health In: Anand S, Peter F, Sen. AK, editors. Public health, ethics, and equity. Oxford: Oxford University Press on Demand.
- 6 Marmot M, Bell R (2012) Fair society, healthy lives. Public Health 126: S4-10.
- 7 Mitchell L, Wylie C, Carr M (2008) Outcomes of early childhood education: Literature review. A report by the New Zealand Council for Educational Research for the Ministry of Education. Wellington: Ministry of Education.
- 8 Ross CE, Wu C-I (1995) The Links Between Education and Health. American Sociological Review 60: 719-745.
- 9 OECD (2013) OECD Indicators: Education at a Glance 2013. Paris: OECD.
- 10 Wylie C, Hodgen E, Hipkins R, Vaughan K (2009) Competent learners on the edge of adulthood: A summary of key findings from the Competent Learners @ 16 project. Wellington: Ministry of Education and New Zealand Centre for Education Research.
- 11 OECD (2017) Education at a Glance 2017: OECD Indicators. Paris: OECD Publishing.
- 12 Allen M (2014) Local action on health inequalities: Reducing the number of young people not in employment, education or training (NEET). Nottingham: Department for Children, Schools and Families.
- 13 Statistics New Zealand (2011) Introducing the youth not in employment, education, or training indicator. Wellington: Statistics New Zealand.
- 14 International Labour Organization (2011) Manual on decent work indicators (DWIs): Methodology and progress. How can DWIs and ILO's manual be used for quality of employment work? Geneva: International Labour Organization.