



## Summary of the Survey

Early childhood is a pivotal period in development. The experiences of children—positive and negative—affect the development of motor, cognitive, social, and language skills. Studies have shown that vulnerability in kindergarten is associated with past social adjustment and school success.¹ Indeed, nearly half of the vulnerable children in kindergarten will have lower-than-average school performance in the fourth grade.

The Québec Survey of Child Development in Kindergarten (QSCDK)<sup>2</sup>—conducted in 2012, 2017, and 2022 by the Institut de la statistique du Québec (ISQ) in all English- and French-language public and private schools in the province (excluding students with special needs or learning difficulties)—measures the development of groups of children. As part of this study, teachers filled out a questionnaire consisting of 103 questions that had been validated and used in other provinces and countries for each of their students.<sup>3</sup> It should be pointed out that this questionnaire was based on observable behaviours related to developmental norms and was not designed to evaluate the educational program or teacher or school performance.



### **Domains Assessed**

The questionnaire made it possible to assess the proportion of vulnerable children in the following five domains:

Domain	Topics of Interest
Physical health and well-being	General physical development, motor skills, diet and dress, cleanliness, punctuality, alertness
Social competence	Social skills; self-confidence; sense of responsibility; respect of peers, adults, rules, and routines; work habits and autonomy; curiosity
Emotional maturity	Prosocial behaviour and mutual help, fear and anxiety, aggressive behaviour, hyperactivity and inattention, expression of emotions
Cognitive and language development	Interest and skills in reading, writing, and mathematics; adequate language use
Communication skills and general knowledge	Ability to communicate so as to make themselves understood, capacity to understand others, clear articulation, general knowledge

Children are considered vulnerable when their score in an domain of development is equal to or lower than the threshold established in Quebec in 2012 (10<sup>th</sup> percentile of the distribution of results in the first cycle of the survey).

### These children are:

- → facing a challenge because their mastery of certain aptitudes or skills falls short.
- → less well equipped to take full advantage of what school can offer.
- → more likely to experience difficulties in school.



We should keep in mind that not all children considered vulnerable in kindergarten will present difficulties throughout primary school.



## Findings for the LSN of Val Saint-François



In the Estrie health and social services region, **316 kindergarten teachers** completed a questionnaire for **4,676 children** in **146 schools** between February and May 2022,. That's a **94.5%** response rate. The following table shows the proportion of vulnerable children in kindergarten for 5 year olds by developmental area in at least one developmental area within the local services network (RLS).

In 2022 in RLS de Val Saint-François, **30.3%** of children (**out of a total of nearly 100**) in kindergarten for 5 year olds were at risk in at least one developmental area. That proportion is similar to the rest of Quebec for the 2022 collection period of the survey.

Children in the RLS are especially vulnerable in the areas of *social competence* - 14.3% compared to 10.6% for the rest of Québec. That difference is statistically significant. Conversely, in the areas of *communication skills and general knowledge*, the scores are statistically lower than the rest of Québec (7.8% compared to 11.5% for the rest of the province).

## Proportion of Vulnerable Children by Developmental Domain

Damain	LSN OF VAL SAINT-FRANÇOIS				ESTRIE			QUEBEC				
Domain	2012	2017	2022	Évolution	2012	2017	2022	Change	2012	2017	2022	Change
Physical health and well-being	9,2*	10,1*	13,2	<b>↑</b> (n.s.)	9,8	11,4	11,6 (+)	<b>↑</b> (n.s.)	9,5	10,6	10,3	<b>↓</b> (n.s.)
Emotional maturity	8,6*	18 (+)	14,1	<b>↓</b> (n.s.)	10,1	13,3 (+)	12,9 (+)	$oldsymbol{\psi}$ (n.s.)	9,7	11,5	11,7	<b>↑</b> (n.s.)
Social skills	13,2 (+)	15,7 (+)	14,3 (+)	<b>↓</b> (n.s.)	9,7	12,6 (+)	11,8 (+)	$oldsymbol{\downarrow}$ (n.s.)	9	10,2	10,6	<b>1</b> (s)
Cognitive and language development	8,2*	13,7	12,8	<b>↓</b> (n.s.)	10,7	13,2 (+)	13,3 (+)	<b>↑</b> (n.s.)	10	11,1	12,1	<b>1</b> (s)
Communication skills and general knowledge	9,5*	13,7	7,8* (-)	<b>↓</b> (s)	10	11,4	9,8 (-)	<b>↓</b> (s)	10,8	11,1	11,5	<b>1</b> (s)
At least 1 domain	24,3	34,6 <mark>(+)</mark>	30,3	$oldsymbol{\downarrow}$ (n.s.)	26,8	29,4 (+)	30,2 (+)	<b>↑</b> (n.s.)	25,6	27,7	28,7	<b>1</b> (s)

<sup>(+/-):</sup> Figure significantly higher/lower than in the rest of Quebec (threshold of 0.05))

Legend: Increase ↑ Decrease ↓





### Most Vulnerable Subgroups



In the RLS, the proportion of vulnerable children in kindergarten for 5 years olds in at least one area is more significant among certain subgroups: boys, children aged less than 6 years old, children living in low-income neighbourhoods, and children who did not attend regular day care before going to school.





<sup>(</sup>s): Significant difference between the 2017 and 2022 cycles (threshold of 0.05 for Estrie and RLSs; 0.01 for Quebec)

<sup>(</sup>n.s.): Difference not significant between the 2017 and 2022 cycles (threshold of 0.05 for Estrie and RLSs; 0.01 for Quebec)

<sup>\*</sup> Coefficient of variation greater than 15% and less than or equal to 25%

# Percentage of Vulnerable Children in at least One Domain (2022)



CHARACTERISTICS	LSN OF VAL SAINT-FRANÇOIS	ESTRIE	QUEBEC					
	% of vulnerable children	% of vulnerable children	% of vulnerable children					
Population breakdown	30,3	30,2 (+)	28,7					
By sex								
Boys	37,5	36,6	35,6					
Girls	23*	23,5 (+)	21,6					
By age								
Under 6 years of age	32,7	34,4	32,7					
6 years or older	28,2	26,1	24,7					
By spoken languages								
At least French	29,9	29,2 (◊)	27,1					
English but not French	NP	44,9	37,5					
Neither French nor English	NP	51,7 <mark>(◊)</mark>	38,4					
By place of birth								
Canada	30	29, 6 (◊)	28					
Outside of Canada	NP	42,3	37,3					
According to physical and social deprivation								
Privileged	25,9*	22,8	23,8					
Average	28,9	30,7	28,8					
Underprivileged	40,7	39,4 <mark>(◊)</mark>	34,8					
Regular day-care attendance before starting school								
Yes	30,2	27	25,8					
No	39,7*	40,8	40,9					

(+): Figure significantly higher than in the rest of Quebec (threshold of 0.05).

(\$): Figure significantly higher than in Quebec overall (threshold 0.05)

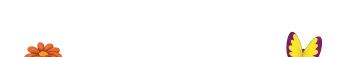
\* Coefficient of variation greater than 15% and less than or equal to 25%

NP: Due to the low number of children or to respect confidentiality, the data is not presented.

In the RLS, the proportion of vulnerable children in kindergarten for 5 year olds in at least one area is more significant among certain subgroups, although the differences are not statistically significant when compared with the rest of Québec. Slightly more than 1 out of 3 boys in the RLS is vulnerable in at least one area (37.5%). The proportion is also greater among children aged less than 6 years old (32.7% compared to 28.2% among children aged 6 years or older). That is also the case for children living in low-income areas reach greater proportions (40.7%) and children who did not attend regular day care before going to school (39.7%).



The proportions for the subgroups are statistically comparable to those for the 2017 edition of the survey.





### Redaction

Direction de santé publique

#### Revision and layout

Service des communications et des relations médias

Direction générale

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### santeestrie.qc.ca

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#### References

- 1 SIMARD, Micha, Amélie LAVOIE and Nathalie AUDET (2022). Enquête québécoise sur le développement des enfants à la maternelle 2022, Québec, Institut de la statistique du Québec.
- 2 Gouvernement du Québec.
  Enquête québécoise sur le
  développement des enfants à la
  maternelle
  http://www.eqdem.stat.gouv.
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  September 19, 2023).
- 3 Instrument de mesure du développement de la petite enfance, © 2000, McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada. http://www.eqdem.stat.gouv.qc.ca/enquete\_2017/documentation/guide-imdpe-eqdem2017.pdf/[Online.] (Accessed September 19, 2023).



