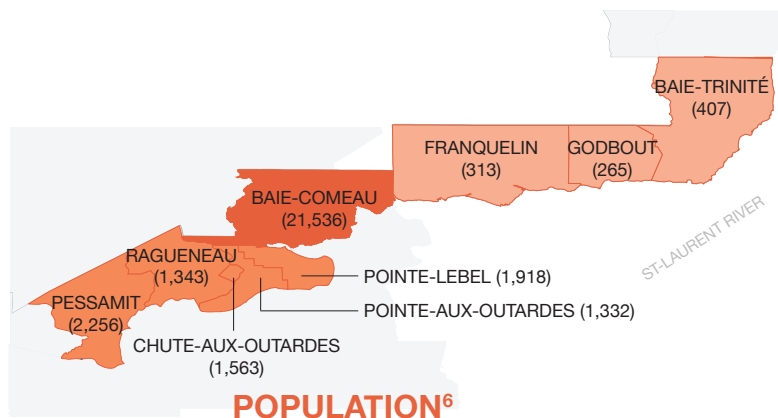


PORTRAIT

MANICOUAGAN RCM

HIGHLIGHTS

- Half of families have children at home, one third are single-parent families and one person in three is under the age of 30 in the Regional County Municipality (RCM).
- The First Nation communities represent the twentieth of the RCM population, and only one person in five can converse in English.
- Children are more often considered vulnerable in cognitive and language development in the Côte-Nord region.
- Reading to children is less common in the Côte-Nord region, and there is a significant number of reporting to the Director of Youth Protection.
- The high school graduation rate of boys is rather low, and their dropout rate is slightly higher than in the rest of the province.
- Boys access more often to vocational training, but much less to college education than girls.
- Student employment is much more common in the region than in Quebec and girls work more.
- The lifestyles of high school students in the Côte-Nord region are generally not as good: more overweight, more alcohol and drug use. Compared to girls, boys eat more junk food and are more often sedentary.
- The economic vitality of the RCM seems to be slow: several devitalized municipalities, population decline, rather low average income and a large proportion of adults without a high school diploma.

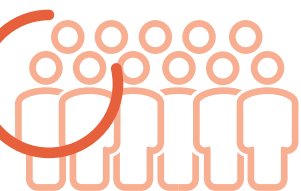


POPULATION⁶



ZOOM ON THE RCM POPULATION⁶

8.4 %
FIRST NATIONS



31,025 INHABITANTS

52.7 %
FAMILIES



WITH AT LEAST ONE CHILD AT HOME

1,500
CHILDREN UNDER THE AGE OF 4

1,635
5 TO 9 YEAR-OLD CHILDREN

1,590
10 TO 14 YEAR-OLD CHILDREN

1,695
15 TO 19 YEAR-OLD TEENAGERS

16.6 %



SINGLE-PARENT FAMILIES

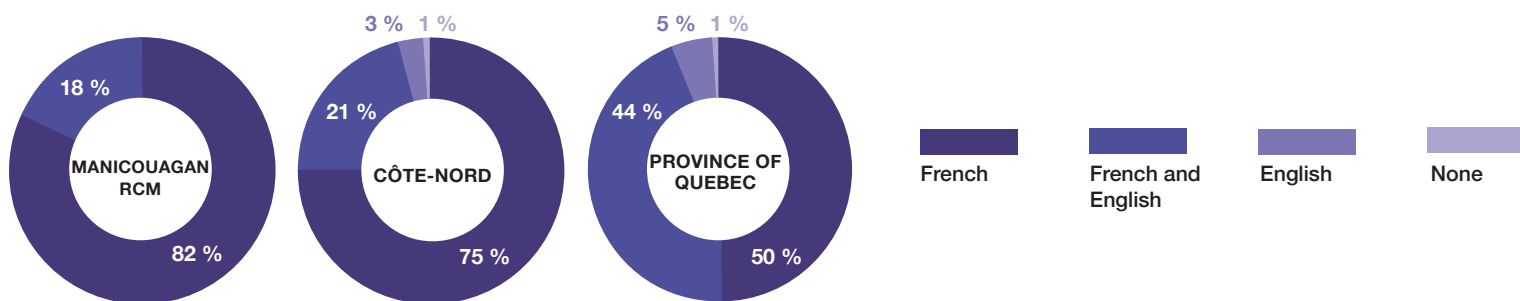
33.8 %

UNDER 30 YEARS OLD IN QUEBEC

30.9 %

(9,585) UNDER 30 YEARS OLD IN THE RCM

OFFICIAL LANGUAGES KNOWLEDGE⁶





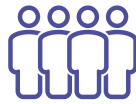
CHILD DEVELOPMENT AT KINDERGARDEN

	CÔTE-NORD	PROVINCE OF QUEBEC
Physical health and well-being: the proportion of kindergarten age children who are considered vulnerable as for fine motor skills, cleanliness, clothing, stimulation and development, nutrition, etc. ¹ .	10.0 %	10.6 %
Social skills: the proportion of kindergarten age children who are considered vulnerable as for social interaction skills, respect for rules and peers, autonomy, etc. ¹ .	10.8 %	10.2 %
Emotional maturity: the proportion of kindergarten age children who are considered vulnerable as for skills for self-help, regulate emotions and articulate feelings, etc. ¹ .	11.8 %	11.5 %
Language and cognitive development: the proportion of kindergarten age children who are considered vulnerable as for reading, writing and math skills, etc. ¹ .	15.6 % (+)	11.1 %
Communication skills and general knowledge: the proportion of kindergarten age children who are considered vulnerable as for the ability to understand and be understood ¹ .	10.2 %	11.1 %
Vulnerability in at least one of the five domains of development: the proportion of kindergarten children that are considered vulnerable in at least one of the five domains of child development ¹ .	28.6 %	27.7 %

(+)(-) Proportion significantly higher (+) or lower (-) compared to the rest of Quebec.

AVAILABLE SCHOOLS AND EDUCATIONAL DAYCARE IN THE RCM

- 821 places for reduced-cost educational daycare (367 daycare centres and 454 family daycare)²;
- 1 kindergarden for four-years-olds (Monseigneur Bélanger school)³;
- 13 elementary schools⁴;
- 3 elementary and high schools⁴;
- 2 high schools⁴;
- 1 vocational centre⁴;
- 1 adult educational schools⁴;
- 1 college (Cégep de Baie-Comeau)⁴;
- In addition to distance learning programs, people from the Côte-Nord region can pursue university studies at the Centre d'études universitaires de l'Est de la Côte-Nord (Sept-Îles) and at the Corporation des services universitaires in the western North Shore (Baie-Comeau)⁴.



RCM YOUTH TRAVEL AN AVERAGE OF **20 KM** TO GO TO THE NEAREST COLLEGE⁵.



Greater vulnerability is observed among students who did not attend daycare, disadvantaged environments, and boys¹.



FAMILY AND YOUTH PROTECTION

	CÔTE-NORD	PROVINCE OF QUEBEC
Reading to children: the proportion of parents who have read or told stories to their children aged 0 to 5 at least once a day, two weeks prior to the survey. ⁸	32 % (-)	41 %
Reports to the Director of Youth Protection: the number of reports processed by the Director of Youth Protection per 1,000 aged 0 to 17. ⁹	177	59
Placements by the Director of Youth Protection: the number of children whose situation is handled by the Director of Youth Protection by 1,000 aged 0 to 17. ⁹	56	21

(+) (-) Proportion significantly higher (+) or lower (-) compared to the rest of Quebec.

The statistics treated by the Director of Youth Protection concern all youth between the ages of 0 to 17.

No statistical test is required to show a difference.



EDUCATIONAL PATHWAYS OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

(PUBLIC AND PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS, COMBINING 2008 AND 2009 COHORT, MEASURED IN 2015 AND 2016)

High school graduation and qualification after 7 years: the proportion of students who have obtained a high school diploma or a qualification after 7 years of entering high school⁷.

Access to vocational training after 7 years: the proportion of students who have entered vocational training after 7 years of entering high school⁷.

Access to adult education after 7 years: the proportion of students who have accessed adult education after 7 years of entering high school⁷.

Access to college education after 7 years: the proportion of students who have gone to college after 7 years of entering high school⁷.

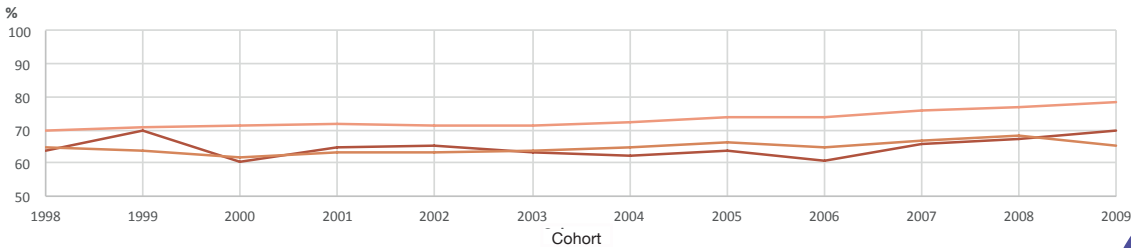
School dropouts: the proportion of students who left without a high school diploma or a qualification, and who did not enroll in the Quebec school system the following year, among those who left general education June 2014⁷.

	MANICOUAGAN RCM			CÔTE-NORD	PROVINCE OF QUEBEC
High school graduation and qualification after 7 years	61.3 %	75.1 %	68.6 %	66.6 %	77.5 %
Access to vocational training after 7 years	26.1 %	9.6 %	17.3 %	19.7 %	14.0 %
Access to adult education after 7 years	42.0 %	40.7 %	41.3 %	38.2 %	26.4 %
Access to college education after 7 years	45.1 %	71.7 %	59.1 %	52.7 %	62.7 %
School dropouts	20.4 %	15.8 %	17.8 %	23.1 %	14.1 %

Data from the general population. No statistical test is required to show a difference.

HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA AND QUALIFICATION RATE AFTER 7 YEARS

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS, BOTH GENDERS, COHORT FROM 1998 TO 2009⁷



Manicouagan MRC
 Côte-Nord
 Province of Québec

Every year, approximately **85,000** Quebecers begin high school. They are **1,100** in the Côte-Nord region and **345** in the RCM.



Higher is the time spent on employment, harder is the study-work conciliation¹².



HIGH SCHOOL STUDENT LIFESTYLE AND EMPLOYMENT

Paid employment: the proportion of high school students who have paid employment during the school year¹⁰.

Junk food consumption: the proportion of high school students who have consumed junk food at the restaurant or at a snack bar at least three times a week during the previous week¹⁰.

Excess weight: the proportion of high school students who are overweight (overweight or obese)¹⁰.

Sedentary: the proportion of high school students who engage in physical activities less than once a week for recreation during the school year¹⁰.

Regular alcohol drinking: the proportion of high school students who drink regularly (once a week or more for at least one month)¹⁰.

Regular drug use: the proportion of high school students who have used drugs regularly (once a week or more for at least one month)¹⁰.

	CÔTE-NORD			PROVINCE OF QUEBEC		
Paid employment	59.5 % (+)	69.4 % (+)	64.5 % (+)	49.0 %	56.2 %	52.6 %
Junk food consumption	27.3 %	18.4 %	22.8 %	26.2 %	22.0 %	24.2 %
Excess weight	28.2 % (+)	24.5 % (+)	26.4 % (+)	22.9 %	18.6 %	20.8 %
Sedentary	34.9 % (+)	32.8 % (-)	33.8 %	31.1 %	36.2 %	33.6 %
Regular alcohol drinking	18.5 % (+)	12.6 % (+)	15.5 % (+)	9.3 %	6.7 %	8.0 %
Regular drug use	13.7 % (+)	9.8 % (+)	11.7 % (+)	8.4 %	6.8 %	7.6 %

(+)(-) Proportion significantly higher (+) or lower (-) compared to the rest of Quebec.



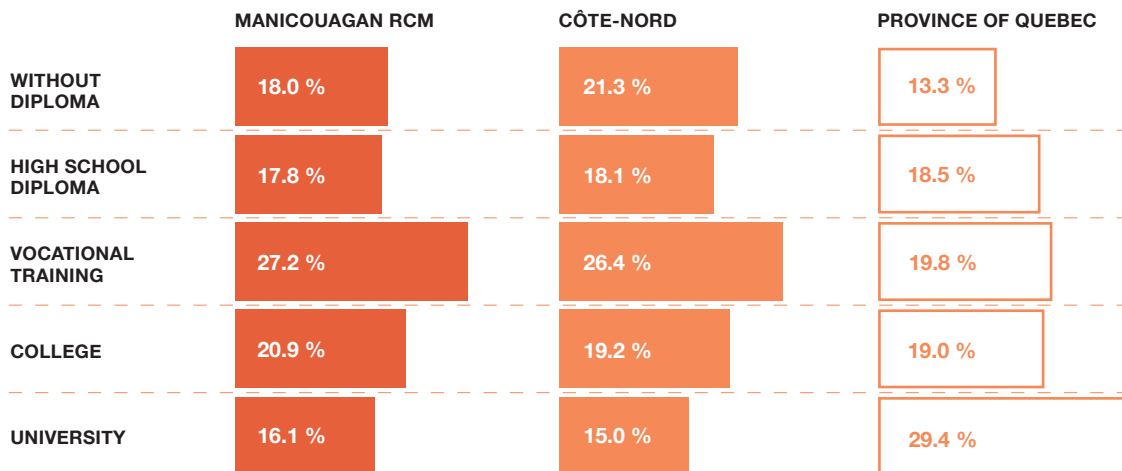
ECONOMIC VITALITY

	MANICOUAGAN RCM	CÔTE-NORD	PROVINCE OF QUEBEC
Devitalized municipalities: municipalities whose economic vitality index (based on employment, income, and population growth) is among the lowest quintile ¹¹ .	5 on 9 (56 %)	18 on 43 (42 %)	232 on 1,164 (20 %)
Population change: rates of population change (growth or decline) between 2011 and 2016 ⁶ .	- 3.1 %	- 2.4 %	3.3 %
Labour force: the proportion of individuals 15 and over who are employed or unemployed and looking for work ⁶ .	58.7 %	60.8 %	64.1 %
Family Income: the before-tax average income of economic families, that is, families of two or more living in the same roof and related by blood, marriage, common law or adoption ⁶ .	93,859 \$	97,488 \$	96,863 \$
Low-income families: the proportion of households whose after-tax income, adjusted for household size, is less than half of the median income of the Canadian population ⁶ .	9.7 %	10.3 %	14.6 %
Jobs in the primary sector: the proportion of jobs whose purpose is to exploit natural resources (agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, mining, oil, and gas extraction) ⁶ .	2.0 %	7.6 %	2.5 %

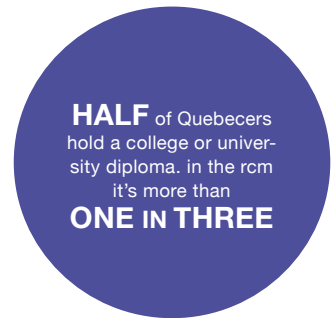
Data from the entire population. No statistical test is required to show a difference.

GRADUATION RATE OF THE ADULT POPULATION

Highest degree, qualification or certificate obtained among the adult population aged 25 to 64⁶



Data from the entire population. No statistical test is required to show a difference.



DATA SOURCES

- 1 Institut de la statistique du Québec (ISQ), Enquête québécoise sur le développement des enfants à la maternelle (EQDEM), 2017.
- 2 Regroupement des centres de la petite enfance de la Côte-Nord, 2016.
- 3 Ministère de l'Éducation et de l'Enseignement supérieur (MEES) in Maternelle 4 ans à temps plein en milieu défavorisé, 2017-2018.
- 4 Ministère de l'Éducation et de l'Enseignement supérieur (MEES) in the GDUNO system, 2018.
- 5 Ministère des Affaires municipales et de l'Occupation du territoire (MAMOT), 2015.
- 6 Statistique Canada, 2016 census at www.cartojeunes.ca, 2018.
- 7 Ministère de l'Éducation et de l'Enseignement supérieur (MEES) at www.cartojeunes.ca, 2018.
- 8 Avenir d'enfants, initiative Perspectives parents, 2015.
- 9 Ministère de la Santé et des Services sociaux (MSSS), Bilan des directeurs de la protection de la jeunesse, 2017.
- 10 Institut de la statistique du Québec (ISQ), Enquête québécoise sur la santé des jeunes au secondaire (EQSJS), in the BDSO, 2016-2017.
- 11 Institut de la statistique du Québec (ISQ), Indice de vitalité économique, 2016.
- 12 ÉCOBES, Renforcer le soutien aux étudiants et aux entreprises en matière de conciliation études-travail-famille, 2019.

