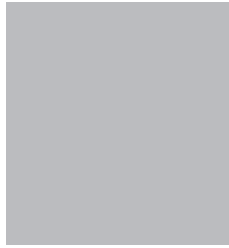


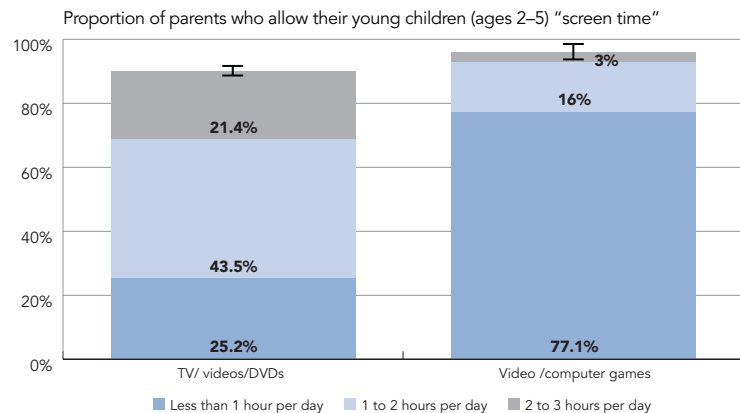
2008 Survey of Canadian Attitudes toward Learning



This fact sheet presents highlights from the 2008 Survey of Canadian Attitudes toward Learning (SCAL). To read the full report, visit www.ccl-cca.ca.

Early childhood learning and child care

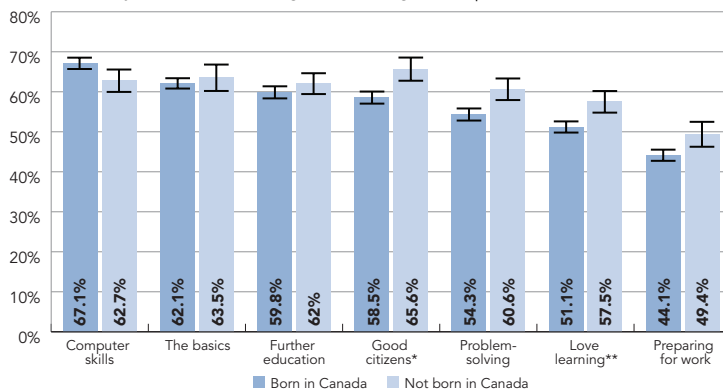
- **Use of public facilities:** Parents whose children have not attended any form of child care (55%) are more likely to use libraries, museums and parks than parents whose children regularly attend child-care services (45%).
- **Children's "screen time":** Parents are more likely to permit significantly more time for their children aged 2–5 to watch television, videos and DVDs, compared to time they allow for playing video/computer games (see graph, right).



Source: Canadian Council on Learning. Survey of Canadian Attitudes toward Learning, 2008

Structured learning at the elementary, secondary and post-secondary* levels

Proportion of respondents born in and outside of Canada, who say elementary and secondary schools are meeting or exceeding their expectations



Source: Canadian Council on Learning. Survey of Canadian Attitudes toward Learning, 2008

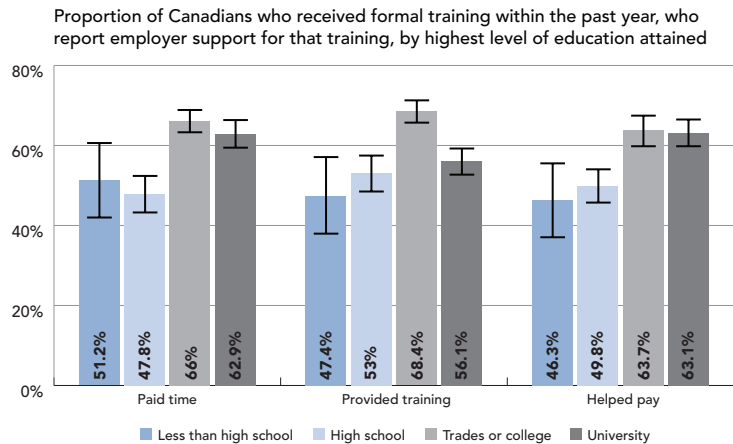
- **School satisfaction:** More than 60% of Canadians believe elementary and high schools are meeting or exceeding their expectations for teaching computer skills; teaching "the basics" (reading, writing and math); and preparing students for further (secondary or post-secondary) education. However, less than half believe schools are preparing students for the working world (see graph, left).
- **Canadian-born vs. non-Canadian-born perceptions:** Respondents born outside of Canada are generally more satisfied with elementary and high schools in Canada than those born in Canada—except regarding schools' ability to teach computer skills (see graph, left).

- **Programs with work experience:** Most Canadians (96%) agree that high-school programs that include work experience should be available to all students. However, of parent respondents whose children's schools do not offer such programs, only 36% indicated that they would encourage their children to participate if they were available.

* Post-secondary findings are available at www.ccl-cca.ca.

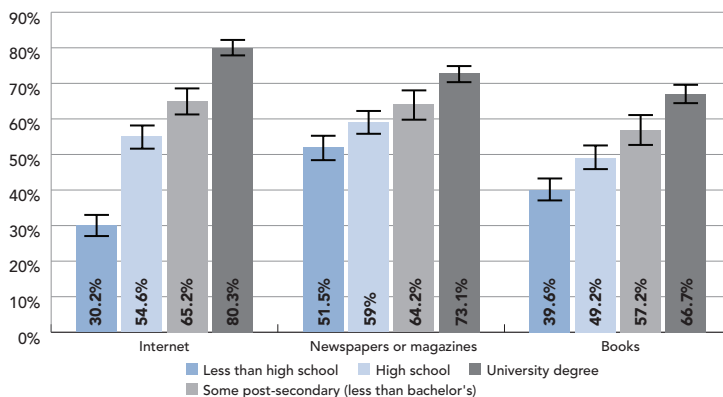
Work-related adult learning

- Formal work-related training:** Slightly more than half (51%) of non-retired Canadians reported taking formal work-related training (toward a degree, diploma or certificate related to a job/career) within the previous year of responding to the survey. Workers with a bachelor's degree or higher are more than three times as likely to participate in formal work-related training than workers without a high-school diploma.
- Desired incentives:** Of respondents who had not taken training within the past year, 60% reported that they would be more likely to participate if they could get paid time off for work-related training, and 55% would be more likely if they received financial assistance to pay for training costs.
- Employer support:** Canadians with more education are more likely to have employers who support their formal work-related training (see graph, above).



Health and learning

Percentage of respondents who report using each source of health information in the past year, by education level



- Sources:** Internet usage for finding health-related information varies significantly across education levels attained (see graph, left).
- Reliability concerns:** Canadians with more education are more skeptical of the reliability of certain sources of health information. Of Canadians with a university degree, 43% report not using media such as television and radio to learn about health issues due to concerns of reliability; while only 18% of Canadians without a high-school diploma report concerns about the reliability of those sources.

About the Survey of Canadian Attitudes toward Learning (SCAL)

This annual survey gauges Canadians' opinions and experiences about various aspects of lifelong learning.

In spring 2008, more than 5,400 adults aged 18–74 provided feedback across four domains. All respondents had previously participated in Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey. Canadians living in institutions, on reserves, or in the northern territories were not included in the sample.

Now it its third year, SCAL is designed by the Canadian Council on Learning (CCL) in consultation with—and administered by— Statistics Canada.