

Toward a Lifelong Learning Strategy

Analysis of learning indicators for the City of Vancouver

September, 2008

Version 3



Vancouver Lifelong Learning Strategy - OVERVIEW -

The following report is an initial analysis of a series of potential indicators and measures that can be used to measure the success of the ***Vancouver Lifelong Learning Strategy***. The framework for this strategy is outlined in Figure 1 on page 3.

Where possible, each indicator and measure in this report is analyzed across 22 neighbourhoods within the City of Vancouver (see Figure 2 on page 4). Due to data limitations, however, some measures have only one overall statistic for the city, or sometimes even for the city and the surrounding area (or Census Metropolitan Area - CMA).

The Vancouver Lifelong Learning Strategy framework has fourteen ***Learning Objectives*** organized into four ***Learning Dimensions***: Learning to KNOW; Learning to DO; Learning to LIVE TOGETHER; and Learning to BE. Together, these learning objectives will contribute to the achievement of the eight ***Broad Desired Outcomes*** that reflect the social, economic and environmental health of the city.

This organizational framework is built upon the conceptual framework of the Canadian Council on Learning's Composite Learning Index (CLI). The adoption of this framework enables the future development of composite indices for each of the four learning dimensions and for the overall strategy itself, which will allow for an effective approach to measuring the progress of Vancouver's Lifelong Learning Strategy.

Figure 1: Vancouver Lifelong Learning Strategy – Framework

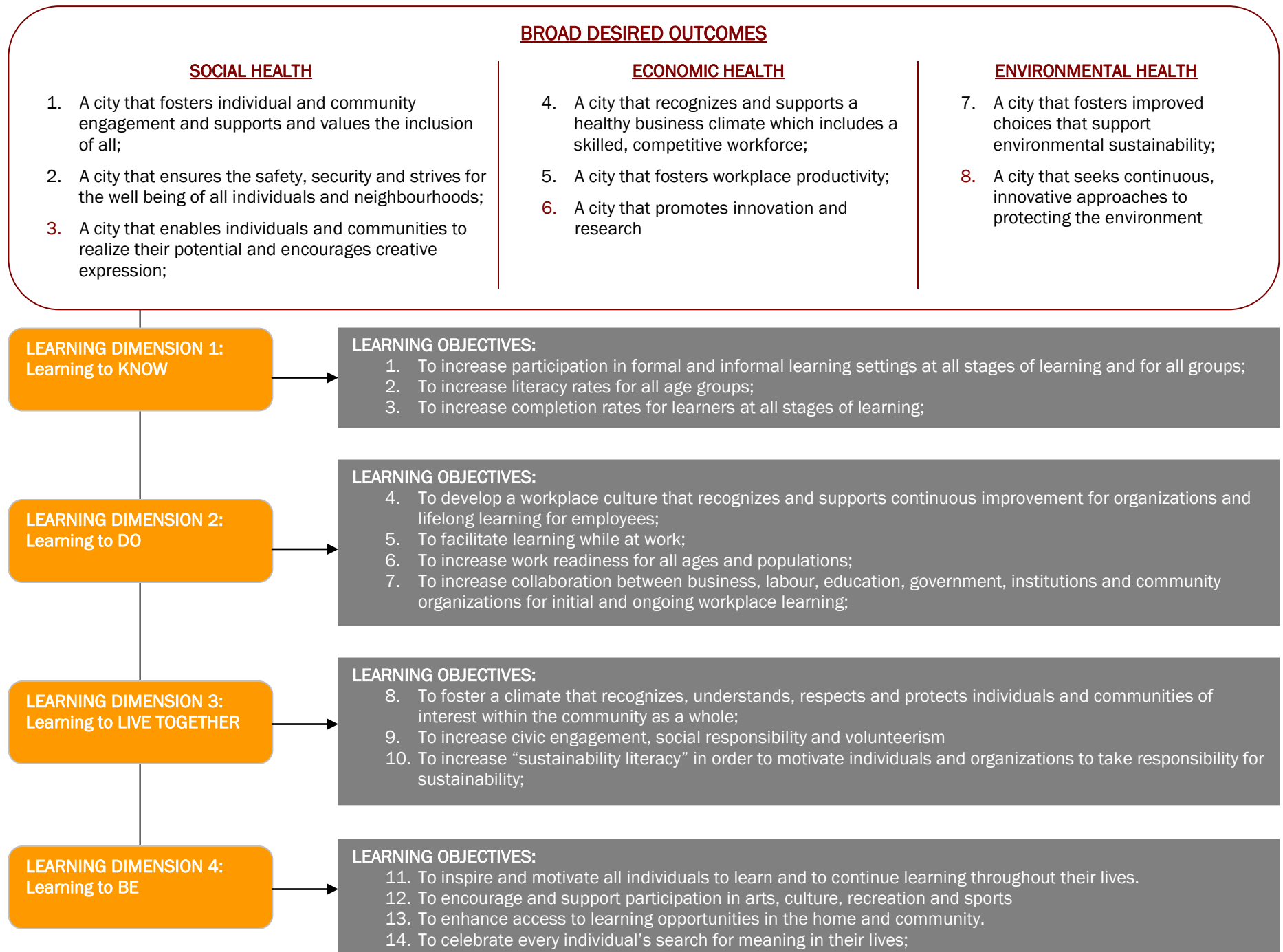
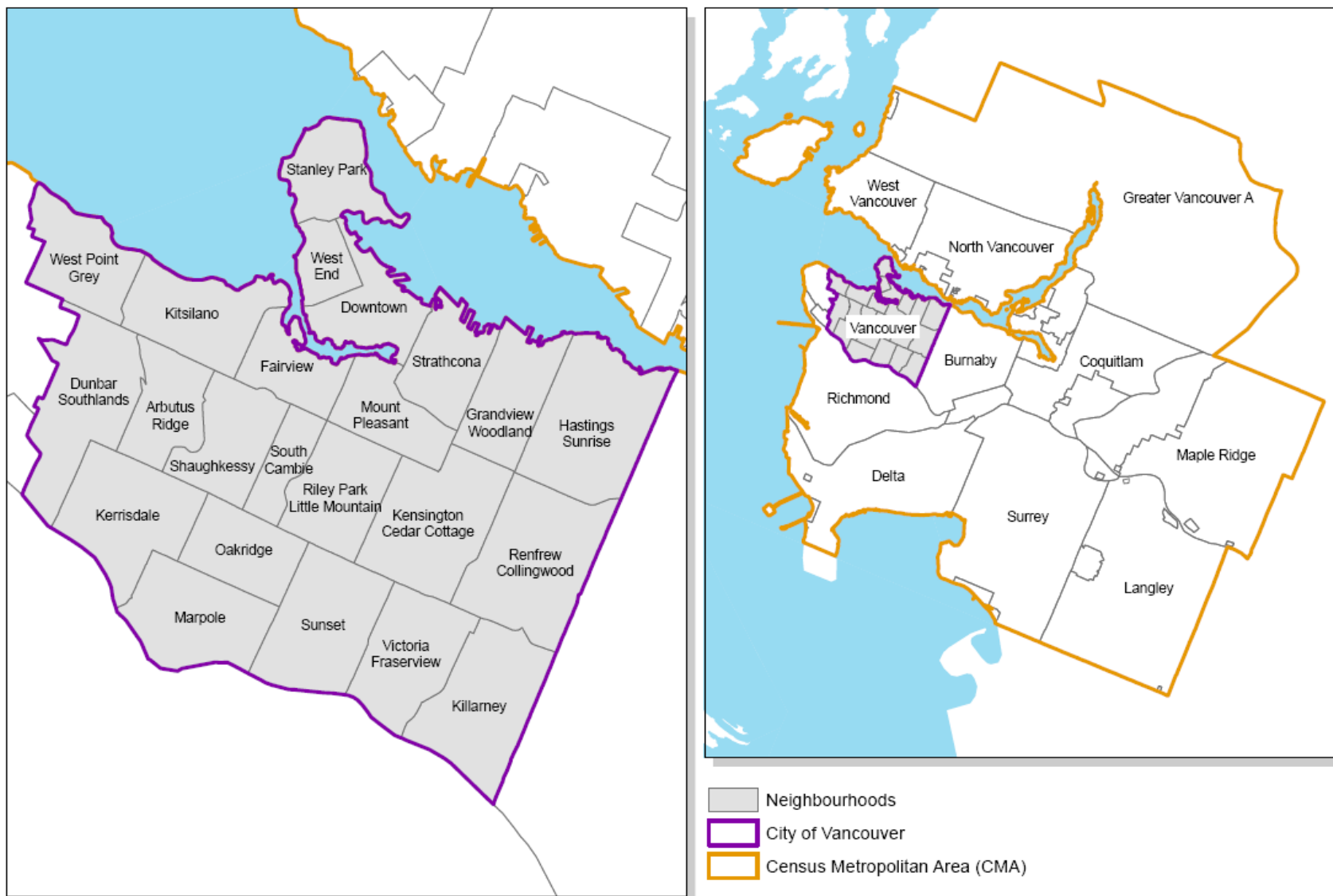


Figure 2: Vancouver Neighbourhoods and Surrounding Area used in analysis



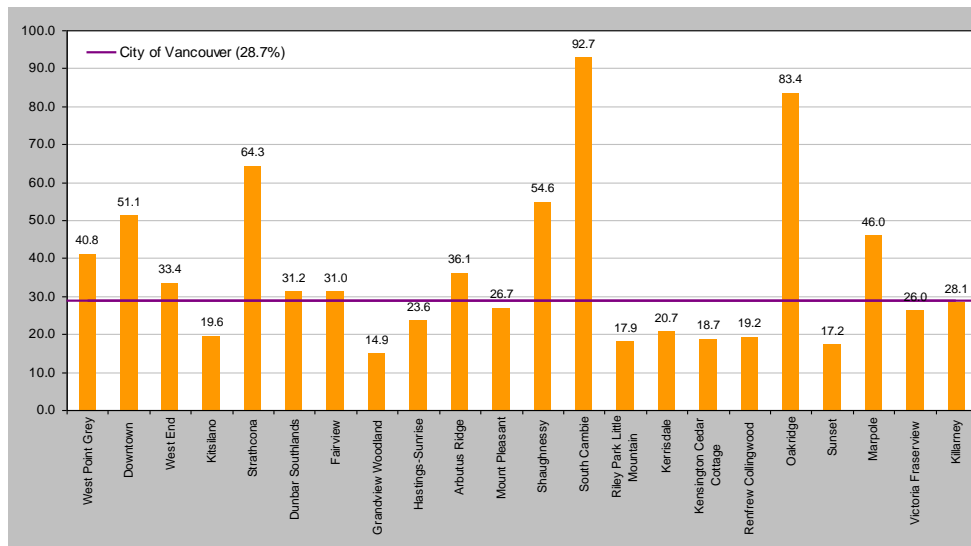
LEARNING OBJECTIVE 1:

To increase participation in formal and informal learning settings at all stages of learning and for all groups.

INDICATOR 1.1: Access to Preschool

MEASURE 1.1.1: CHILD CARE CAPACITY

Figure 3: Proportion of childcare spaces* per early childhood population**, aged 0-4, 2008



- In 2008, Vancouver has enough childcare spaces for 29% of preschool-aged children.
- Neighbourhoods of South Cambie (93%) and Oakridge (83%) have the highest proportion of spaces.
- Neighbourhoods of Grandview Woodland (15%) and Sunset (17%) have the lowest proportion of spaces.

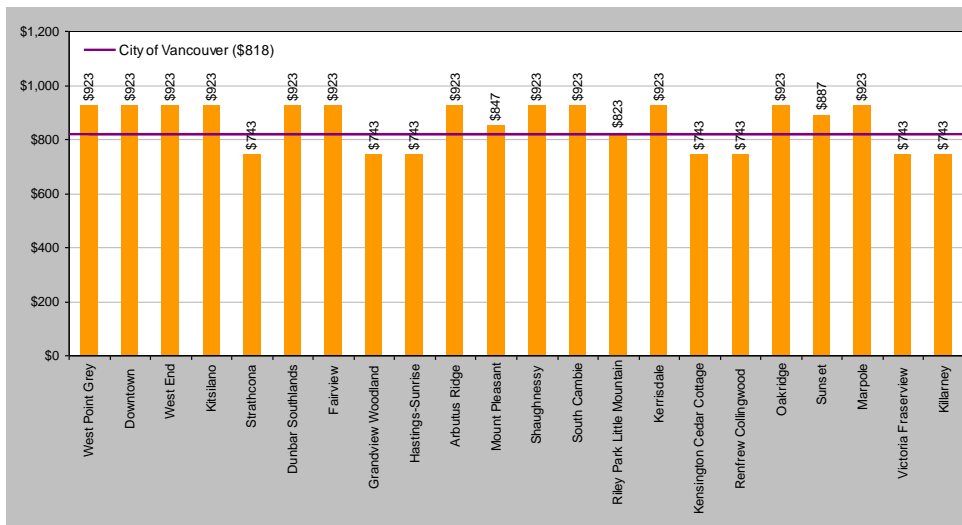
* Childcare spaces include licensed, non-licensed and group day care as well as preschool.

** 2001 Census figures were used as population figures.

Source: City of Vancouver, 2008

MEASURE 1.1.2: COST OF CHILDCARE

Figure 4: Average monthly cost of childcare*, 2007



- In 2007, the average cost of childcare in Vancouver was \$818.
- Neighbourhoods in the western part of the city (\$943) had the highest costs.
- Neighbourhoods in the eastern part of the city (\$743) had the lowest costs.

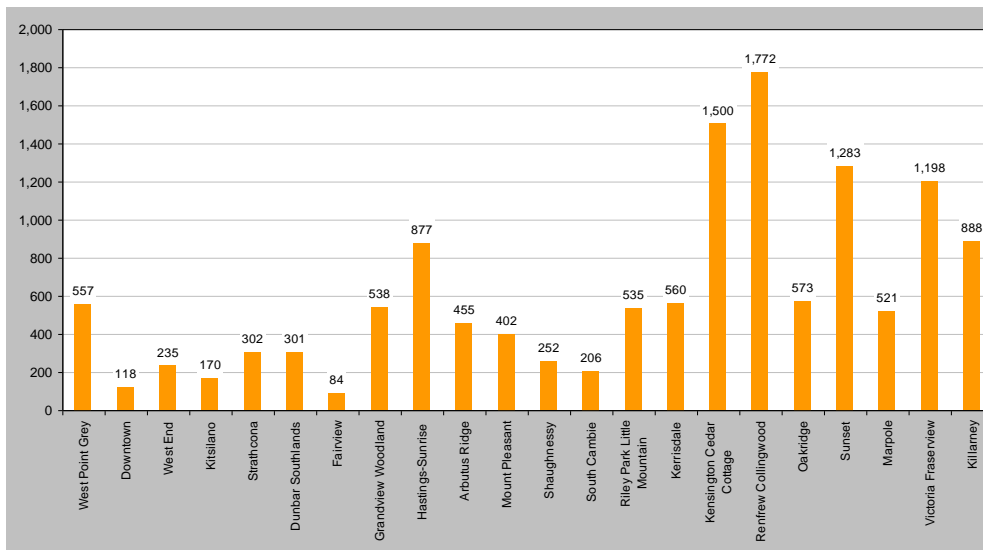
* Childcare spaces include licensed, non-licensed and group daycares as well as preschool.

Source: Westcoast Childcare Resource Centre, 2007

INDICATOR 1.2: Participation in English as a Second Language (ESL) programs

MEASURE 1.2.1: Enrolment in ESL program

Figure 5: Count of students enrolled in school-based ESL program, 2008



• In 2008, Vancouver had 13,400 students enrolled in an English as a Second Language (ESL) program.

This measure will more accurately reflect the progress of the objective if it could be presented as a proportion of the total student population who require ESL programming.

Source: British Columbia Ministry of Education, 2008

OTHER POTENTIAL INDICATORS & MEASURES TO ASSESS THIS OBJECTIVE

- **Enrolment in preschool program**
 - Proportion of children enrolled in a childcare program
- **Access to post-secondary education**
 - Proportion of adults participating in post-secondary education
- **Participation rates during incarceration**
 - Proportion of incarcerated people participating in education

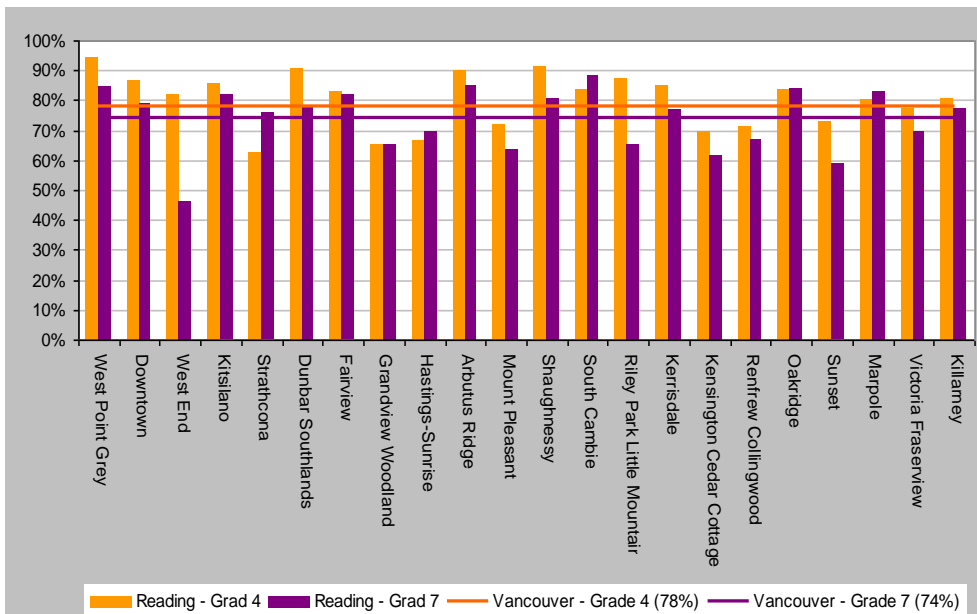
LEARNING OBJECTIVE 2:

To increase literacy rates for all age groups.

INDICATOR 2.1: Youth Reading Comprehension

MEASURE 2.1.1: Proportion of students meeting expectations in reading comprehension

Figure 6: Proportion of Grade 4 and Grade 7 students who met or exceeded expectations in reading, 2006-07



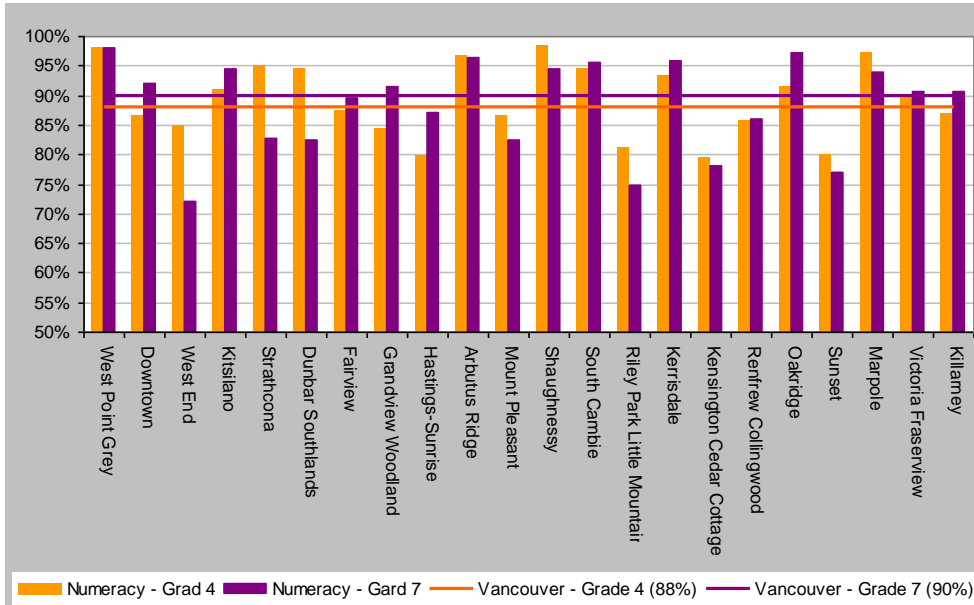
- In 2006-07, 78% of grade 4 students and 74% of grade 7 students in Vancouver met or exceeded expectations in reading comprehension.
- In Strathcona (63%), the proportion was the lowest for grade 4 students, while in West Point Grey (94%) it was the highest.
- In West End (46%), the proportion was the lowest for grade 7 students, while in South Cambie (89%) it was the highest.

Source: British Columbia Ministry of Education, 2006-2007

INDICATOR 2.2: Youth Numeracy Comprehension

MEASURE 2.2.1: Proportion of students meeting expectations in numeracy comprehension

Figure 7: Proportion of Grade 4 and Grade 7 students who met or exceeded expectations in numeracy, 2006-07



- In 2006-07, 88% of grade 4 students and 90% of grade 7 students in Vancouver met or exceeded expectations in numeracy.
- In Kensington Cedar Cottage (79%), the proportion was the lowest for grade 4 students, while in Shaughnessy (98%) it was the highest.
- In West End (72%), the proportion was the lowest for grade 7 students, while West Point Grey (98%) it was the highest.

Source: British Columbia Ministry of Education, 2006-2007

OTHER POTENTIAL INDICATORS & MEASURES TO ASSESS THIS OBJECTIVE

- **Adult literacy rates**
 - Mean score of problem solving
 - Mean score of prose literacy
 - Mean score of document literacy
 - Mean score of numeracy
 - Mean score of health literacy

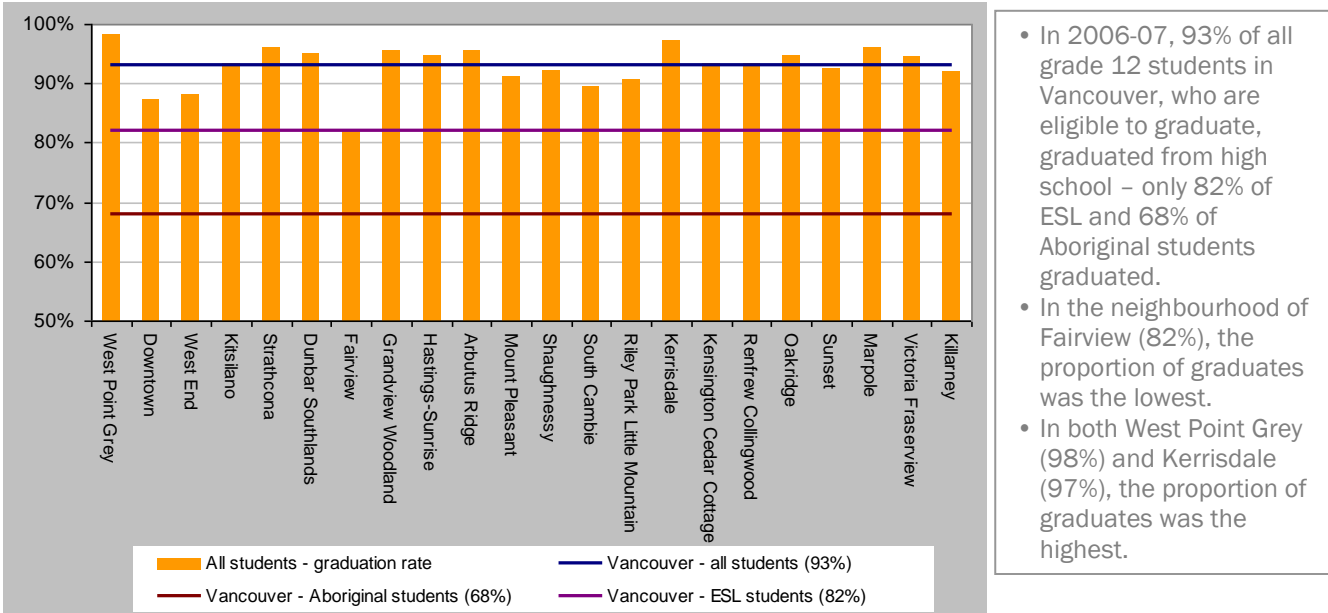
LEARNING OBJECTIVE 3:

To increase completion rates for learners at all stages of learning.

INDICATOR 3.1: High School Graduation Rates

MEASURE 3.1.1: Proportion of Grade 12 students eligible to graduate who graduate

Figure 8: Proportion of grade 12 students who are eligible to graduate who graduate, 2006-07

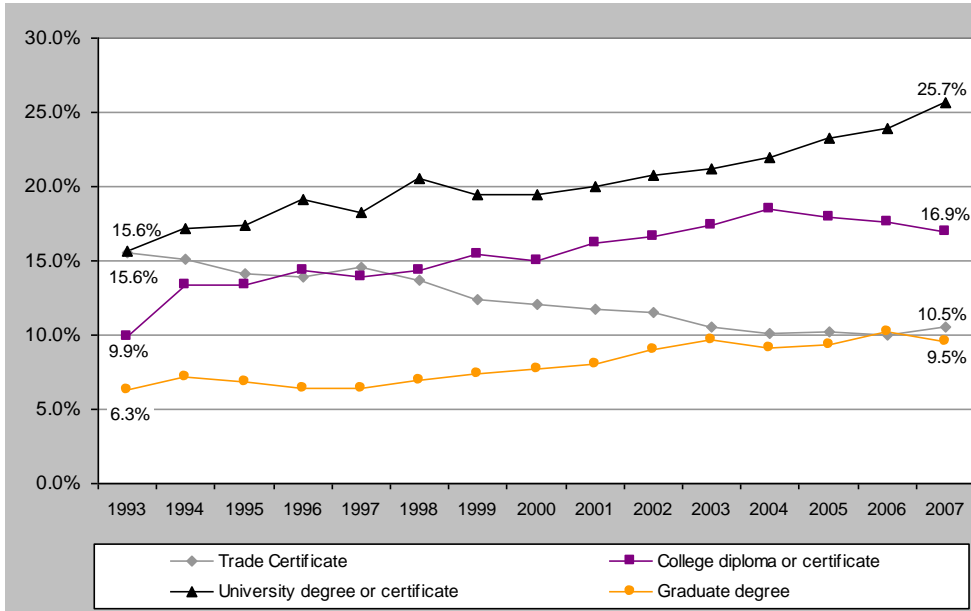


Source: British Columbia Ministry of Education, 2006-2007

INDICATOR 3.2: Post-secondary completion rates

MEASURE 3.2.1: Proportion of adults who have attained a post-secondary degree, diploma, or certificate

Figure 9: Proportion of adults, aged 25-64, who have attained a post-secondary degree, diploma, or certificate, 1993-2007



- In 2007, 10% of adults living in Vancouver and surrounding area had a graduate degree, an increase from 6% in 1993.
- In 2007, 26% of adults living in Vancouver and surrounding area had a university degree or certificate, an increase from 16% in 1993.
- In 2007, 17% of adults living in Vancouver and surrounding area had a college diploma or certificate, an increase from 10% in 1993.
- In 2007, 11% of adults living in Vancouver and surrounding area had a trade certificate, a decrease from 16% in 1993.

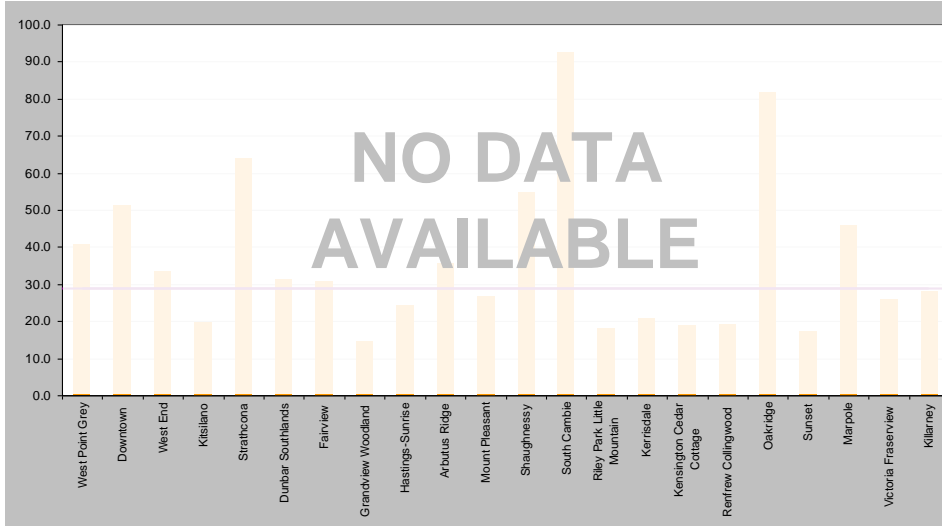
* City of Vancouver includes the entire Census Metropolitan Area (CMA).
Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, 2003-2007

OTHER POTENTIAL INDICATORS & MEASURES TO ASSESS THIS OBJECTIVE

- *No indicators or measures identified*

LEARNING OBJECTIVE 4:

To develop a workplace culture that recognizes and supports continuous improvement for organizations and lifelong learning for employees.



OTHER POTENTIAL INDICATORS & MEASURES TO ASSESS THIS OBJECTIVE

- **Employers support for workplace training**
 - *Proportion of employers budget allocated for job-related training*

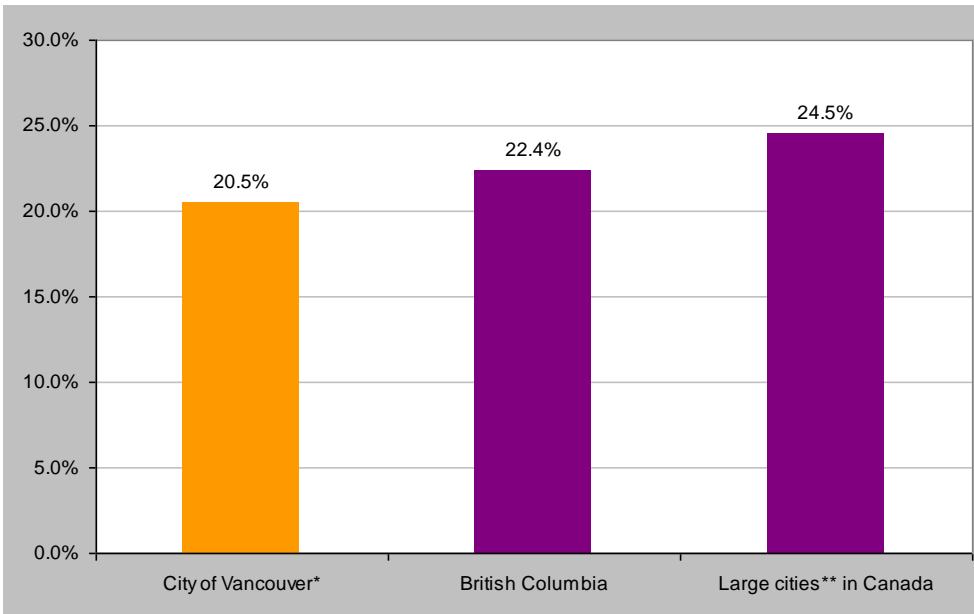
LEARNING OBJECTIVE 5:

To facilitate learning while at work.

INDICATOR 5.1: Participation in job-related training

MEASURE 5.1.1: Proportion of adults participating in any job-related training

Figure 10: Proportion of working-age adults, aged 25-64, participating in any job-related training, 2005



- In 2005, 21% of working-age adults living in Vancouver and surrounding area participated in some form of job-related training.
- This compares to 22% of adults living in communities within the province of British Columbia, and almost 1 in four (25%) adults across all large cities in Canada.

* City of Vancouver includes the entire Census Metropolitan Area (CMA).

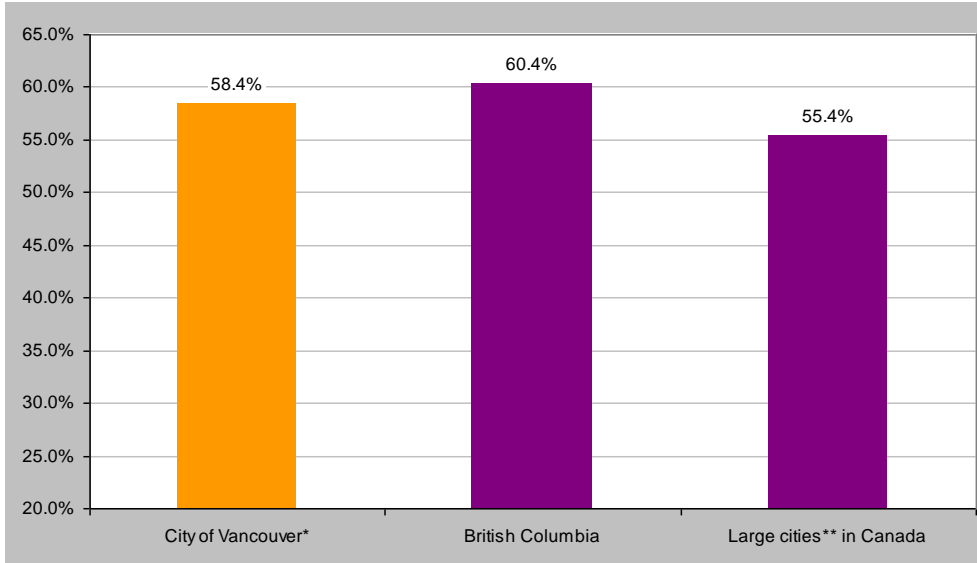
** Large cities are defined as urban centres with more than 100,000 people.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics, 2005

INDICATOR 5.2: Availability of workplace training

MEASURE 5.2.1: Proportion of employers offering workplace training for their employees

Figure 11: Proportion of employers offering any type of classroom or workplace training for their employees, 2003



- In 2003, 58% of employers located in Vancouver and surrounding area offered classroom or workplace training for their employees.
- This compares to 60% of employers located in communities within the province of British Columbia, and 55% in large cities across Canada.

* City of Vancouver includes the entire Census Metropolitan Area (CMA).

** Large cities are defined as urban centres with more than 100,000 people.

Source: Statistics Canada, Workplace Employee Survey, 2003

OTHER POTENTIAL INDICATORS & MEASURES TO ASSESS THIS OBJECTIVE

- **Participation in job-related training**
 - **Participation in apprenticeship programs leading to ITA credentials**
(Source: Industry Training Authority)

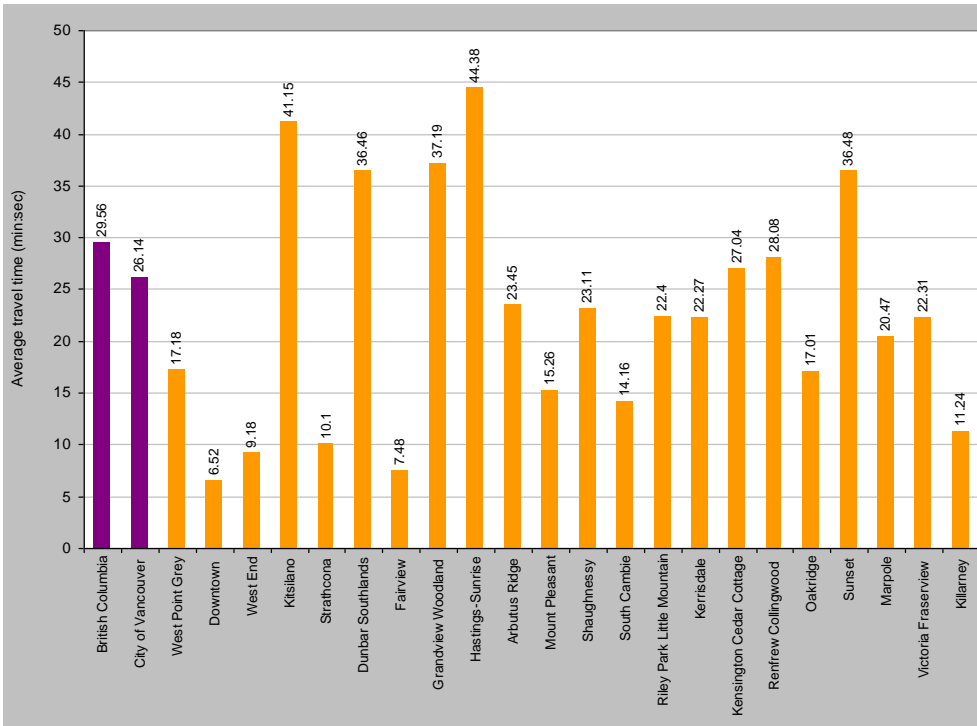
LEARNING OBJECTIVE 6:

To increase work readiness for all ages and populations.

INDICATOR 6.1: Access to vocational and business schools

MEASURE 6.1.1: Average travel time to vocational, business, or secretarial schools

Figure 12: Average travel time (min:sec) to vocational, business, or secretarial schools, 2008



- In 2008, residents of Vancouver were, on average, 26 minutes away (by car) to nearby vocational, business, or secretarial schools.
- Residents living in Hastings-Sunrise (44 minutes) were furthest from these learning opportunities, while those living in the Downtown (7 minutes) neighbourhood were closest.

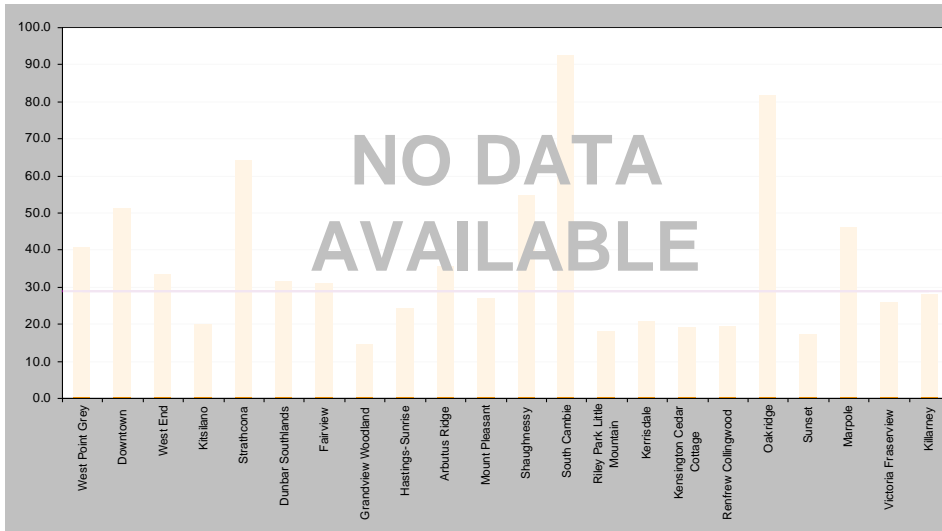
* Calculation of access uses locations of learning institutions in 2007, obtained from DMTI Spatial.
 Source: Canadian Council on Learning, Composite Learning Index, 2008

OTHER POTENTIAL INDICATORS & MEASURES TO ASSESS THIS OBJECTIVE

- **Industry support for learning**
 - Number of programs available to retain displaced workers
 - Number of professions requiring Continuing Education Units (CEU)
- **Availability of workplace programs**
 - Number of job-related programs targeting the immigrant population

LEARNING OBJECTIVE 7:

To increase collaboration between business, labour, education, government, institutions and community organizations for initial and ongoing workplace learning.



OTHER POTENTIAL INDICATORS & MEASURES TO ASSESS THIS OBJECTIVE

- **Collaboration**
 - Number of cross-organizational initiatives

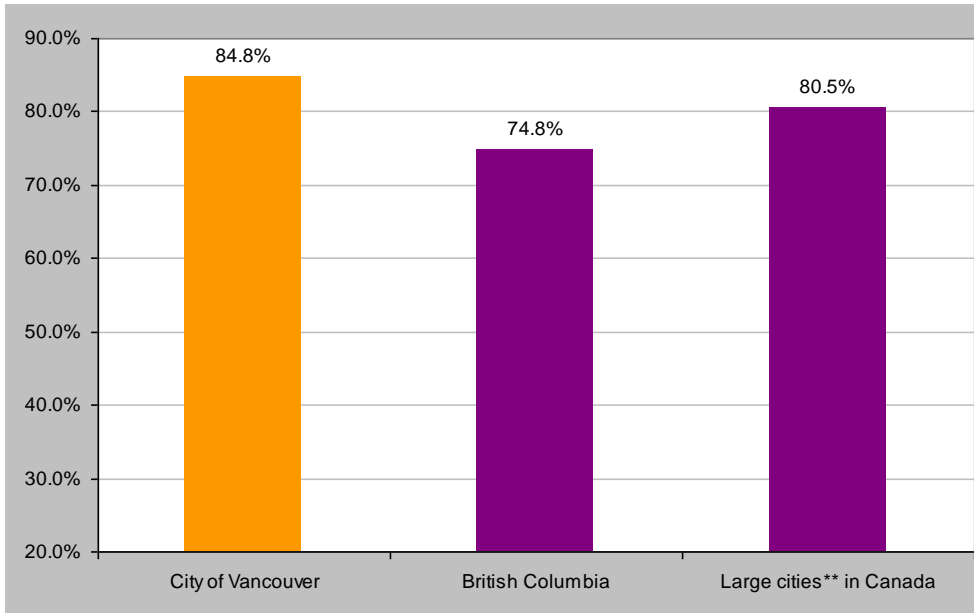
LEARNING OBJECTIVE 8:

To foster a climate that recognizes, understands, respects and protects individuals and communities of interest within the community as a whole.

INDICATOR 8.1: Learning from other cultures

MEASURE 8.1.1: Proportion of residents who socialize with other cultures

Figure 13: Proportion of residents who socialize with people from other cultures on a regular basis, 2007



- In 2007, 85% of residents in Vancouver socialize with people from other cultures on a regular basis.
- This compares to three in four residents living in communities within the province of British Columbia, and 81% of residents living in large cities across Canada.

** Large cities are defined as urban centres with more than 100,000 people.

Source: Canadian Council on Learning, Survey of Canadian's Attitude Toward Learning, 2007

OTHER POTENTIAL INDICATORS & MEASURES TO ASSESS THIS OBJECTIVE

- **Acceptance of different cultures**
 - Number of organizations funded to provide cultural festivals, celebrations or parades (Source: City of Vancouver)
 - Proportion of people who participate in cultural festivals or celebrations

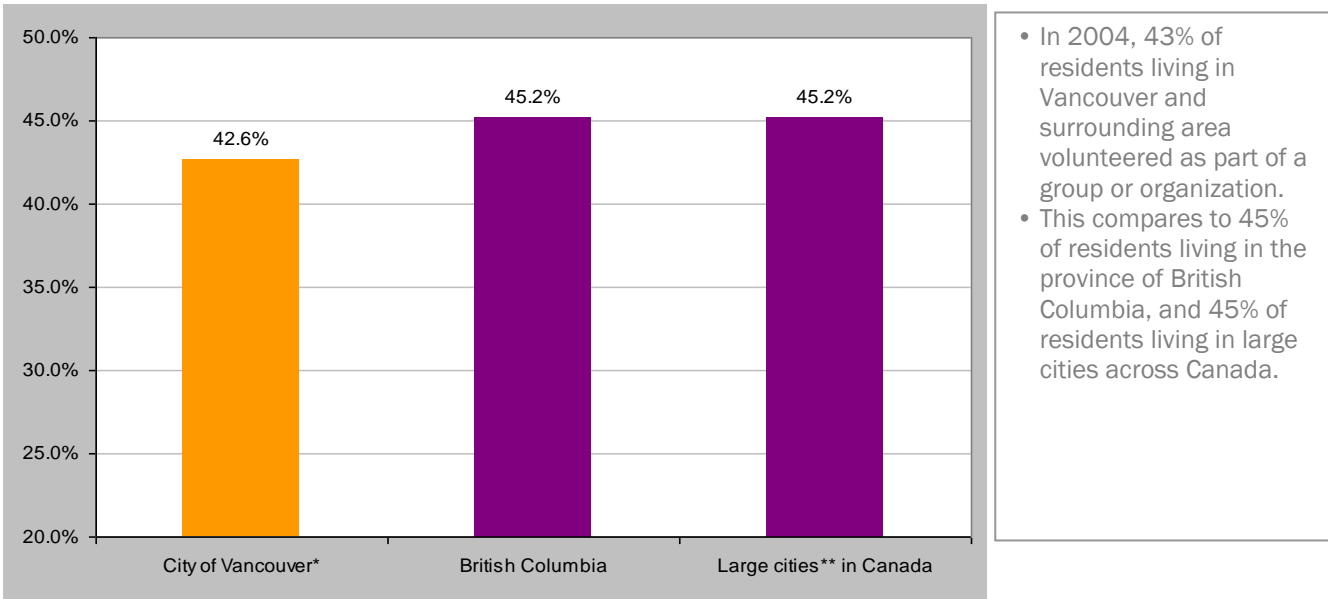
LEARNING OBJECTIVE 9:

To increase civic engagement, social responsibility and volunteerism.

INDICATOR 9.1: Volunteering

MEASURE 9.1.1: Proportion of residents engaged in unpaid volunteer activities

Figure 14: Proportion of residents engaged in unpaid volunteer activities as part of a group or organization, 2004



* City of Vancouver includes the entire Census Metropolitan Area (CMA).

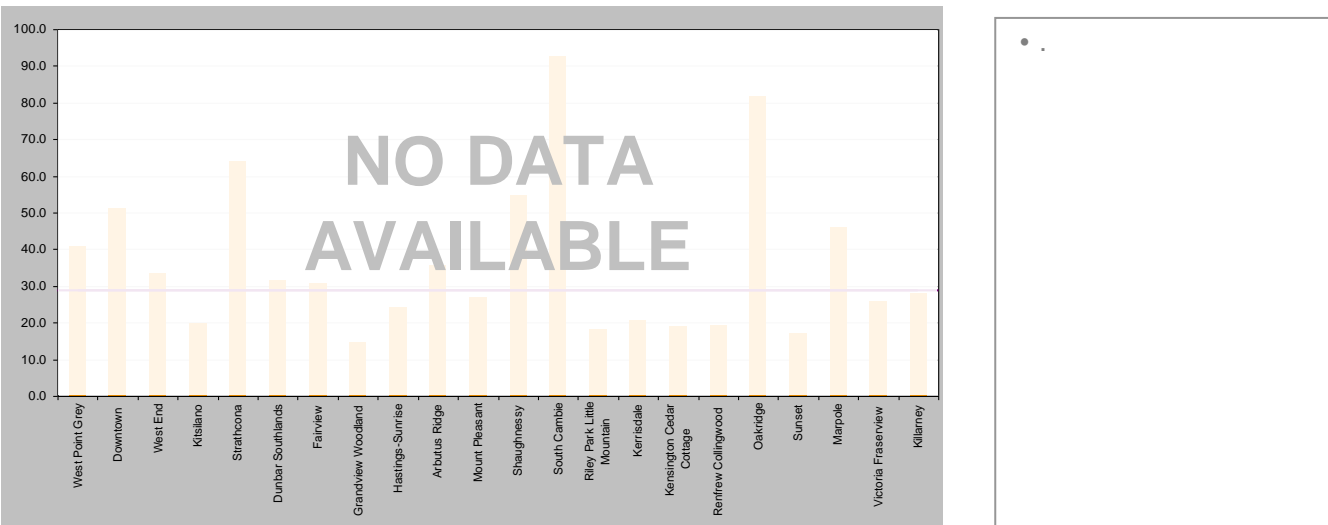
** Large cities are defined as urban centres with more than 100,000 people.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Survey of Giving, Volunteering and Participating, 2004

INDICATOR 9.2: Voter Participation

MEASURE 9.2.1: Voter participation in municipal election

Figure 15: Proportion of people who voted in municipal election, 2008

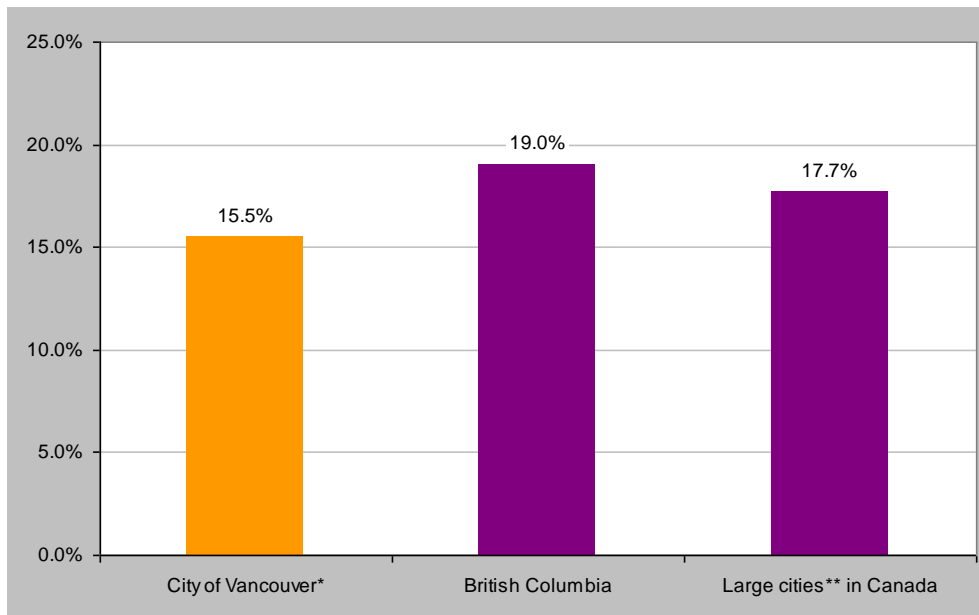


Source: City of Vancouver, 2008

INDICATOR 9.3: Participation in social activities

MEASURE 9.3.1: Proportion of households spending on social clubs and organizations

Figure 16: Proportion of households spending money on social clubs and organizations, 2006



- In 2006, 16% of households located in Vancouver and surrounding area spent money on social clubs or organizations.
- This compares to 19% of residents living in the province of British Columbia, and 18% of residents living in large cities across Canada.

* City of Vancouver includes the entire Census Metropolitan Area (CMA).

** Large cities are defined as urban centres with more than 100,000 people.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey of Household Spending, 2006

OTHER POTENTIAL INDICATORS & MEASURES TO ASSESS THIS OBJECTIVE

- *No indicators or measures identified*

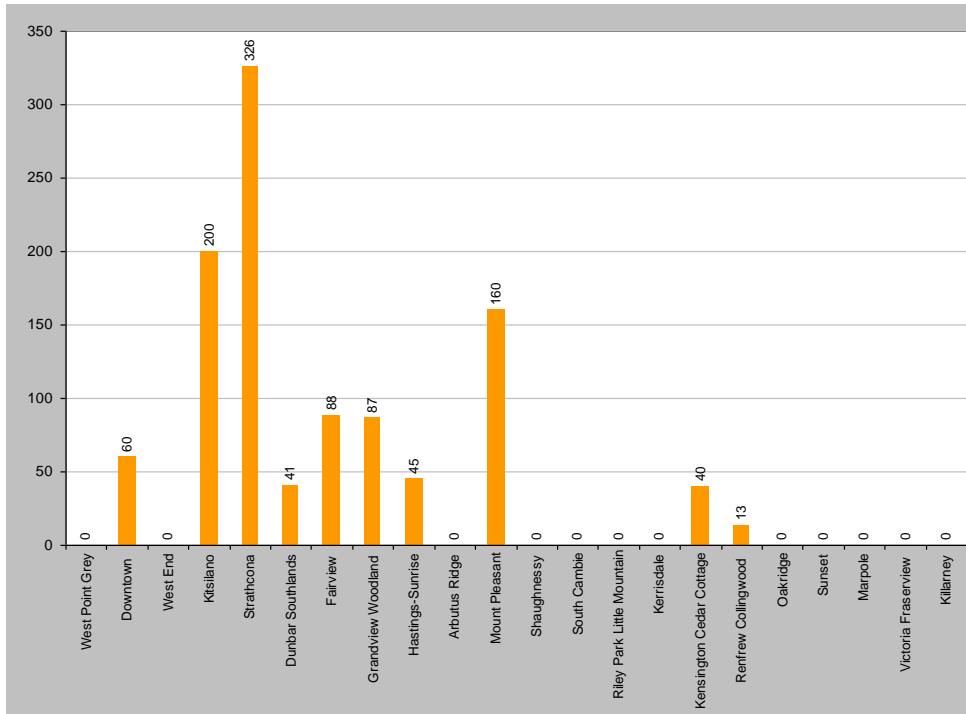
LEARNING OBJECTIVE 10:

To increase “sustainable literacy” in order to motivate individuals and organizations to take responsibility for sustainability.

INDICATOR 10.1: Individual sustainable efforts

MEASURE 10.1.1: Number of community gardens

Figure 19: Number of community garden plots, 200?



- In 2008, there were 1,060 community garden plots in Vancouver (this does not include Stanley Park or the university grounds).
- Over half of these plots were located in the three neighbourhoods of Strathcona (326), Kitsilano (200) and Mount Pleasant (160).

Source: City of Vancouver, 200?

OTHER POTENTIAL INDICATORS & MEASURES TO ASSESS THIS OBJECTIVE

- **Individual sustainable efforts**
 - Percentage of people reporting individual action to promote sustainability

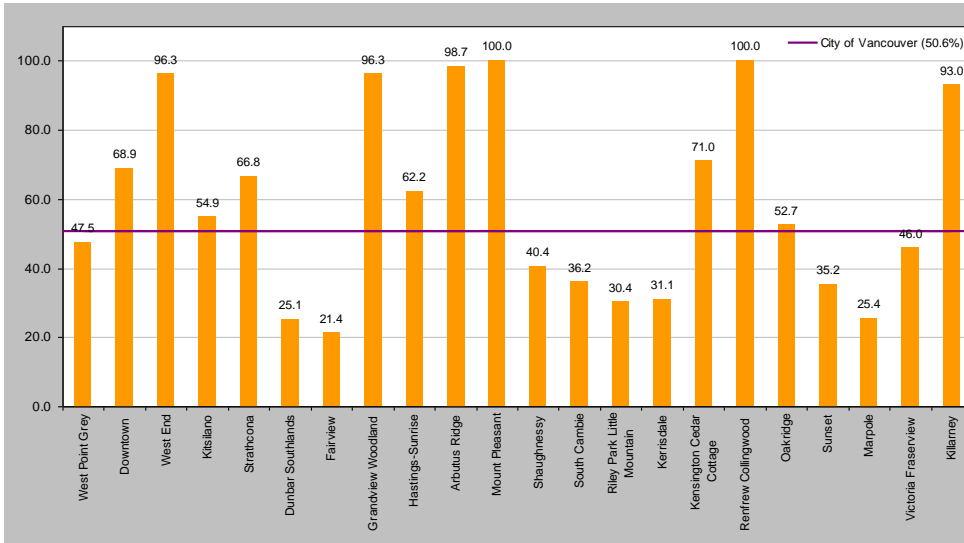
LEARNING OBJECTIVE 11:

To inspire and motivate all individuals to learn and to continue learning throughout their lives.

INDICATOR 11.1: Reading at home

MEASURE 11.1.1: Proportion of residents using a library card

Figure 20: Proportion of residents using their library card over the last three years, 2008



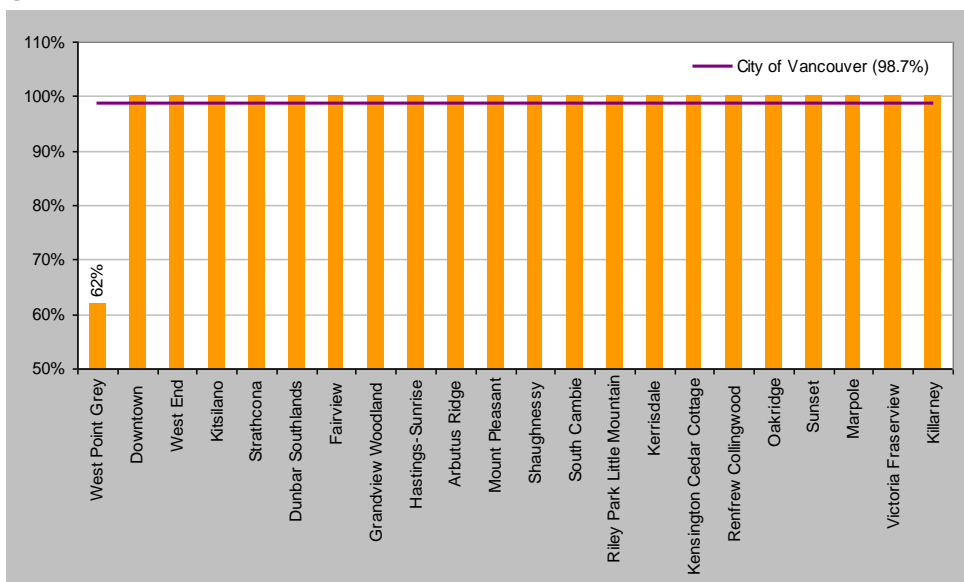
- In 2008, over half (51%) of residents living in Vancouver used their library card over the last three years.
- Usage rates were lowest for the neighbourhood of Fairview (21%).
- Usage rates were highest for the neighbourhoods of Mount Pleasant (100%) and Renfrew Collingwood (100%).

Source: City of Vancouver, 2008

INDICATOR 11.2: Learning through the Internet

MEASURE 11.2.1: Proportion of households with broadband internet access

Figure 21: Proportion households with access to broadband internet services*, 2007



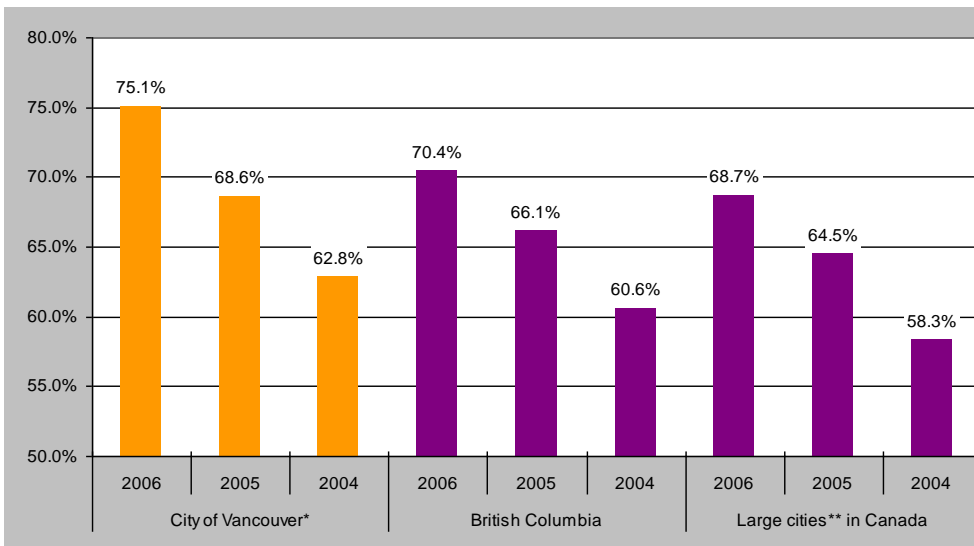
- In 2007, almost all households within Vancouver (99%) had access to broadband internet.
- West Point Gray (62%) was the only neighbourhood where all households did not have broadband access.

* Includes fixed wireless, digital subscriber line (DSL), or cable.

Source: Canadian Council on Learning calculation based on data from Industry Canada's Broadband Office, 2007

MEASURE 11.2.2: Proportion of households spending on internet services

Figure 22: Proportion of households spending money on internet services, 2006



- In 2006, 75% of households located in Vancouver and surrounding area spent money on internet services – a steady increase over the last three years.
- This compares to 70% of residents living in the province of British Columbia, and 69% of residents living in large cities across Canada.

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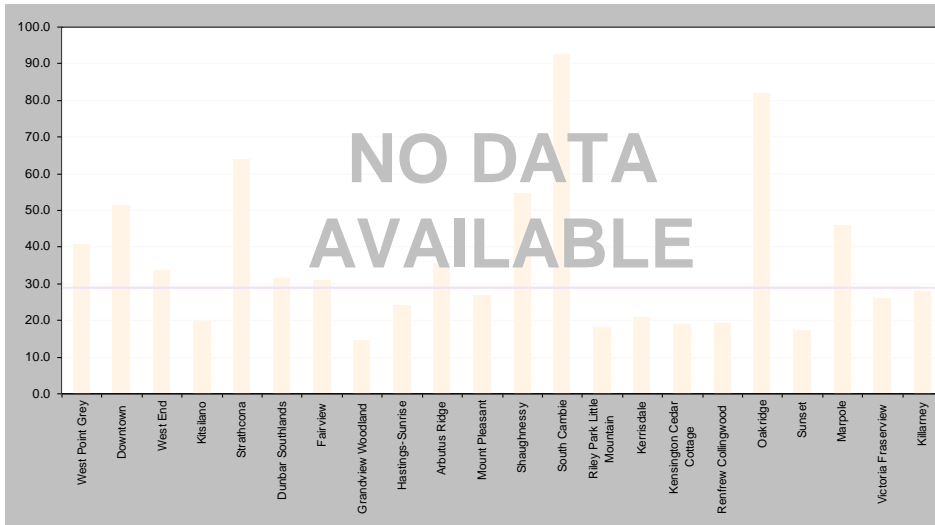
Source: Statistics Canada, Survey of Household Spending, 2006

OTHER POTENTIAL INDICATORS & MEASURES TO ASSESS THIS OBJECTIVE

- **Reading at home**
 - Total public library circulation (print and non-print material)
- **Learning through the Internet**
 - Number of public use Internet workstations
- **Parental involvement in learning**
 - Proportion of preschoolers with a library card (Source: City of Vancouver)
 - Hours parents spend assisting children with homework

LEARNING OBJECTIVE 12:

To encourage and support participation in arts, culture, recreation and sports.



OTHER POTENTIAL INDICATORS & MEASURES TO ASSESS THIS OBJECTIVE

- **Learning through arts and culture**
 - Proportion of residents attending live performing arts events
 - Proportion of residents attending museums, galleries and other activities
- **Learning through sports and recreation**
 - Proportion of residents who are physically active
 - Number of public sports and recreation facilities

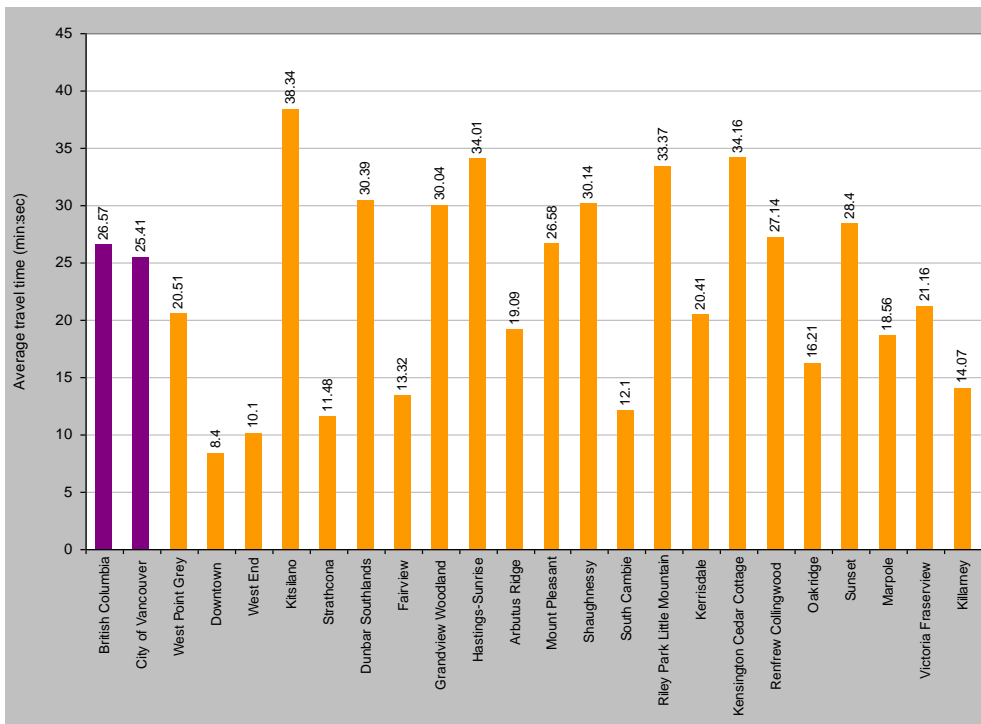
LEARNING OBJECTIVE 13:

To enhance access to learning opportunities in the home and community.

INDICATOR 13.1: Access to public cultural services and institutions

MEASURE 13.1.1: Access to museums and art galleries schools

Figure 23: Average travel time (min:sec) to museums and art galleries, 2008



- In 2008, Vancouverites were, on average, 25 minutes away (by car) to nearby museums or art galleries.
- Vancouverites living in Kitsilano (38 minutes) were furthest from these learning opportunities, while those living in the Downtown (8 minutes) neighbourhood were closest.

* Calculation of access uses locations of learning institutions in 2007, obtained from DMTI Spatial.
 Source: Canadian Council on Learning, 2008

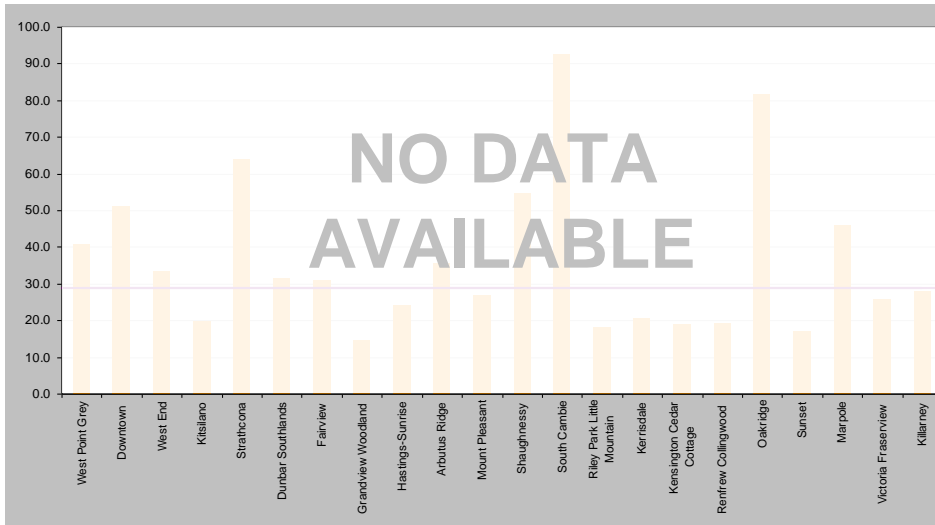
OTHER POTENTIAL INDICATORS & MEASURES TO ASSESS THIS OBJECTIVE

- *No indicators or measures identified*

LEARNING DIMENSION 4: Learning to BE

LEARNING OBJECTIVE 14:

To celebrate every individual's search for meaning in their lives.



OTHER POTENTIAL INDICATORS & MEASURES TO ASSESS THIS OBJECTIVE

- **Recognizing and rewarding achievements**
 - No measure identified