

POLICY BRIEF: Canadians' thoughts on K-12 education

Paige MacPherson | November 2020



Executive summary

The COVID-19 pandemic has sent ripples through education systems across Canada. In the spring, schools across Canada were shut down and there were significant growing pains associated with moving public schools' education online. Parents and teachers expressed anxiety. Many sought out educational alternatives outside of their local public schools for their children. As a result, those families faced several costs but found their new schooling options largely unsupported by their provincial governments.

The COVID-19 spotlight on education also raised broader questions about educational choice and the overall direction of public schools. SecondStreet.org polled Canadians to get a sense of where they stood on several big education questions in the wake of COVID-19 and beyond.

Key findings include:

- A majority (54%) of Canadians believe that parents should get to choose the public school to which they send their child, even if it's not a school close to their house or even in the same division or district (33% disagreed, 13% didn't know).
- A slight majority of decided parents with children in public schools support the government redirecting some of the tax dollars parents pay to those who have pulled their children out of public schools for various reasons. The general public is divided on this question, with 36% believing these parents should not receive financial support, 34% believing they should and 29% undecided.
- 58% of Canadians believe that public school teachers put in a high or somewhat high level of effort since COVID-19 emerged (5/5 or 4/5). However, approximately one in five Canadians (22%) gave teachers a 1/5, 2/5 or 3/5 in terms of effort.

- When it comes to the direction of the public school system over the past 20 years, 40% of Canadians believe it has generally gone in the right direction while 32% believe it has generally gone in the wrong direction. Decided Canadians give the changes an approval rating of just 56%.

Methodology

The purpose of this research was to gain a sense of where Canadians stand on education issues amidst the impact of COVID-19. The data represented in this report is from a national online survey conducted by Leger of 1,539 Canadian adults between October 9 – October 11, 2020. The respondents to this survey were drawn from Leger's research panel, a representative sample of the broader Canadian population. Were this a probability sample, the margin of error of a survey of this size would be +/- 2.5 %, 19 times out of 20. The numbers have been rounded to the nearest whole number and as a result, may not add up to 100. Please see appendix for polling data.



Background

As a result of the COVID-19 school shutdowns this past spring, CBC News reported that schools are scrambling to fill the gaps of students' lost learning.¹ This fall, education ministries across the country provided additional resources

to schools to segment children into cohorts and reduce class sizes, and schools eliminated activities such as singing in music class or contact sports in phys-ed. Many parents became concerned about traditional public schools for a number of reasons – crowded classrooms, compromised immunity of students or family members, mental health impacts of new rules such as full-day mask-wearing, educational interruptions and education quality. As a result, some are opting for alternative schooling such as homeschooling, independent schooling, virtual learning or establishing small groups of students learning together outside of public schools, often called “pandemic learning pods.”

Learning pods typically range from two to 10 students, and take place at home, virtually, outdoors or in a rented classroom, taught by educators, tutors or parents.

Learning Pods – Canada, an organization that was set up this past July to help connect parents and educators in response to COVID-19, has grown immensely; their Facebook group already has over 11,800 members.

Many school boards across Canada are offering virtual learning, and the increase in some places is significant. For example, the Toronto District School Board delayed the start of its virtual learning program after being overwhelmed by sign-ups.²

There is evidence across Canada that the demand for educational alternatives has grown rapidly.

The owner of British Columbia-based Homeschool Canada, a business that provides resources to homeschool families, told CBC News that she could barely keep up with the demand from parents over the past few months.³ The same report quotes a B.C.-based homeschooling author who saw a 1000% increase on her Facebook page and a 267% increase in traffic on her blog. CTV News reported in August that some of the distributed learning programs offered in B.C., through which students can learn at home and remotely access a teacher, were already full, with hundreds of students on waitlists.⁴

In Alberta, The Centre for Learning at Home told The Canadian Press that their phone rang off the hook when schools began shutting down, and the Alberta Homeschooling Association told Global News that a “tsunami” of new parents contacted them for homeschooling support.⁵ CTV News reported increased interest in Calgary private schools as well.⁶

In Saskatchewan, community newspapers have reported decreased enrolment in public schools.⁷ The Saskatchewan Ministry of Education confirmed to Global News that there has been an increase in homeschooling.⁸

The Manitoba School Boards Association told CTV News that more families are inquiring about homeschooling as an alternative to public schooling.⁹

The homeschooling group Ontario Federation of Teaching Parents told media that their membership has increased 40% since last year.¹⁰ In Ottawa, CBC News reported in June that several private schools are seeing an uptick in inquiries from parents with children in public schools.¹¹ Several smaller community newspapers have also reported an increased interest in private schools.¹²

In Quebec, the province’s homeschooling association told Global News that its membership increased this fall; school boards reported hundreds of calls from parents inquiring about homeschooling over the span of two weeks, and in August, Quebec’s Education Ministry said 1,400 new students were homeschooling this year.¹³

Similarly, the Nova Scotia Home Education Association reported a 500% increase in inquiries from parents this year, according to Global News.¹⁴

While public schools continue to educate the majority of students in Canada, the increase in educational alternatives and parental choice has brought policies supporting or restricting educational diversity across Canada into focus.

Findings

The following section includes the survey questions posed to Canadians, results and related information.

The first question we asked explored what Canadians think about possible financial support for parents who have pulled their children out of the public school system due to COVID-19.

Across Canada, there is evidence that many parents have placed their children in learning pods and homeschooling while many other parents have considered the option. For most parents, this would involve some level of direct costs (curriculum, materials, tutoring costs, etc.) in addition to lost income if a parent has to stay home.

Question 1

Since COVID-19 emerged, some parents have decided to pull their children out of public schools for various reasons – health concerns and education quality, to name a couple. These parents will incur expenses as a result, including: tutors, school materials and/or lost income. With that in mind, which statement best represents your view?

34%	The government should take some of the tax dollars these parents pay for the public education system and give a portion back to them. This would help offset some of their costs.
36%	The government should not take some of the tax dollars those parents pay for the public education system to provide any new financial assistance to parents who have pulled their children out of public schools.
29%	Don't know/Unsure

The large portion of respondents who are undecided indicates that there may be a lack of awareness and understanding of this issue amongst the general public. When we remove the undecideds and focus in only on poll respondents who are parents with children in public schools, the results are as follows:

- **52%** The government should take some of the tax dollars these parents pay for the public education system and give a portion back to them. This would help offset some of their costs.
- **48%** The government should not take some of the tax dollars those parents pay for the public education system to provide any new financial assistance to parents who have pulled their children out of public schools.

The cost for families who have taken their children out of public schools in the wake of COVID-19 can vary. While we did not come across any data on this issue, we reached out to relevant education organizations for some estimates.

Rachel Danzinger-Marmer, president of Learning Pods Canada, told us: “The pricing structure ... will vary greatly from learning pod to learning pod ... For example, if parents opt to share the responsibility of both hosting and teaching the pod, the cost is essentially ‘free’ aside from any supplies needed.”

Pod pricing depends on frequency and duration of gathering, the cost of a facilitator, the cost of hosting space, the cost of insurance and the cost of supplies and curricula.

Danzinger-Marmer informed us that facilitators can range from \$18 to \$65 per hour, depending on the accreditation and request of the facilitator. For a full-time facilitator, assuming school days of 8:30am to 3:30pm, Monday to Friday, the cost ranges from \$630 to \$2,100 per week, divided by the number of families involved. In-person pods are typically restricted to five students, given current regulations. If that pod takes place at home, the costs range from about \$155 to \$525 per week. Distance learning pods might have up to ten students, with facilitator costs ranging from \$63 to \$210 per week.

Learning pod families also purchase insurance, at \$1,000 per year for each pod, covering up to ten children – another cost that can be shared or covered by one family. Curriculum ranges from \$200 to \$800 per year for each pod. Rental space ranges from \$15 to \$50 per day.

Perhaps the biggest cost for many families engaging in learning pods and homeschooling is the forgone income from the parent who chooses to stay at home.

To get a sense of the costs incurred by homeschooling families, we spoke with Kimberly Charron, a homeschool coach who runs the website and popular Facebook page Homeschooling in Nova Scotia.

“Many parents homeschool completely free, using free online curricula and resources and/or free resources at the library,” Charron told us. If parents choose to purchase a commercial curriculum, the cost can be hundreds of dollars per year for one child, for a boxed curriculum, sometimes shipped from the United States and paid in USD. Others use curriculum resources from their local library. “Using an online private school [while not technically homeschooling] is also an option some parents choose, which is usually thousands of dollars a year,” she told us, and in Nova Scotia the education department offers some limited online courses “which are quite pricey.” Charron noted that homeschool families tend to spend less on incidentals such as backpacks and clothing.

Class sizes in the wake of COVID-19 have become a pressing issue. It is self-evident that every child in a learning pod or learning at home means one fewer child in a public or independent (private) school classroom.

In every province, families can choose public schools (including French schools), independent schools or homeschooling, but the level of support for the options outside of public school (i.e. the degree of educational choice) varies significantly. Educational choice policies can include allowing students to move freely between public school catchment areas, offering speciality programs within public schools, permitting educators and parents to establish public charter schools, and redirecting parents' tax dollars to the schools that best fit their child, including homeschooling, mini-schools (like learning pods) and independent schools.

In Ontario, parents have little educational choice, as no alternatives outside of public schools are funded by the provincial government.¹⁵ The funded options include traditional public, Catholic and French schools. Likewise, in Atlantic Canada, no educational alternatives are funded by provincial governments outside of traditional public schools and French programs. There is one small exception: in Nova Scotia, the Tuition Support Program provides vouchers for severely learning-disabled students to attend designated independent schools that better meet their needs.

Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and B.C. all provide a higher level of school choice, providing government support for independent schools. Alberta also funds non-profit, non-religious, independently operated, public charter schools. The Alberta government recently removed the cap on the number of charter schools and other barriers restricting charter schools' growth.¹⁶ B.C., Alberta and Saskatchewan also offer limited funding for homeschooling.¹⁷

Question 2

Do you agree or disagree with this statement? Parents with children in public schools should get to choose any public school to send their child to, even if it's not a school close to their house or even in the same division or district.

19%	Strongly agree
35%	Somewhat agree
13%	Don't know
23%	Somewhat disagree
10%	Strongly disagree

A majority (54%) of Canadians believe that parents should get to choose the public school to which they send their child, even if it's not a school close to their house or even in the same division or district.

When the undecideds are removed, 62% of Canadians believe that parents with children in public schools should get to choose any public school to which they send their child, even if it's not a school close to their house or even in the same division or district.

Support for open enrolment was highest in Atlantic Canada, Quebec and Alberta, with 60% of those regions' populations in support of the practice (unadjusted, including undecideds). Currently in Atlantic Canada, students' movement between school catchment areas is relatively restricted.

Strict school catchment areas can even impact housing prices. In 2017, a Leger poll showed that 84% of Canadian parents look at schools in the area when searching for a new house.¹⁸ Real estate website Zoocasa offers a school boundary tool in Ontario (where not all students can move freely between catchment areas), allowing parents to narrow their house search based on school catchment area.¹⁹ Global News reported in 2017 that data from the Zoocasa tool showed that top school districts in the Greater Toronto Area added up to an \$800,000 premium on the price of a house.

Some provinces currently allow students to move more freely between school catchment areas, while others make it more difficult for students to switch schools.

B.C., Alberta, Manitoba and Quebec provide models for other provinces to consider emulating. B.C. has had open enrolment in place since 2002. Alberta's Education Act affirms open enrolment for students as well.²¹ Manitoba's Schools of Choice Initiative solidifies students' right to not attend their designated local school, allowing for free movement between school districts, and choice "in selecting the public school best suited to the student's learning requirements," when space is available.²² Quebec's Education Act guarantees: "Every student, or the student's parents if the student is not of full age, shall have the right to choose, every year, the school that best reflects their preferences from among the schools that provide services to which the student is entitled."²³

Province	Open Enrolment Policy
British Columbia	Yes, province-wide open enrolment
Alberta	Yes, province-wide open enrolment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exact rules determined at board level
Saskatchewan	No provincial open enrolment policy, but students can apply to attend out-of-district schools
Manitoba	Yes, provincially authorized open enrolment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some restrictions apply
Ontario	No provincial open enrolment policy but province offers conditional open enrolment for geographic considerations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Considerations determined at the district/board level
Quebec	Yes, provincially authorized open enrolment within school districts
New Brunswick	No provincial open enrolment policy
Nova Scotia	No provincial open enrolment policy
Prince Edward Island	No provincial open enrolment policy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School placement determined by district
Newfoundland & Labrador	No provincial open enrolment policy

Source: Fraser Institute, 2014²⁰ and SecondStreet.org research, 2020

A C.D. Howe Institute analysis of B.C.'s open enrolment policy found that open enrolment contributed to the development of important academic skills, but the magnitude of this impact depended on the geographic concentration of public schools.²⁴ Dense neighbourhoods in the Lower Mainland of B.C. "generated fairly substantial improvements in academic achievement," equivalent to reducing class sizes by two or three students, but was more cost effective.

One concern about open enrolment is that it would segregate students, but the C.D. Howe analysis found “open enrolment did little to either segregate or integrate Lower Mainland students according to their cultural and ethnic backgrounds,” and found “little evidence that popular schools engaged in cream skimming high-achieving students.”

Question 3

During the COVID-19 pandemic, schools were shut down and students had to learn remotely. Now, most children are back in the classroom. Thinking about public schools since COVID-19 emerged, how would you rate the effort put in by teachers to provide a quality learning experience for children?

32%	rate public school teachers' effort 5/5
26%	rate public school teachers' effort 4/5
15%	rate public school teachers' effort 3/5
4%	rate public school teachers' effort 2/5
3%	rate public school teachers' effort 1/5
21%	don't know

About one third of Canadians believe that public school teachers have put in a high level of effort (5/5) throughout the pandemic, with another 26% grading public school teachers' level of effort somewhat high (4/5). Overall, 58% of Canadians believe that public school teachers have put in a high or somewhat high level of effort since COVID-19 emerged.

Approximately one in five Canadians (22%) gave teachers a 1/5, 2/5 or 3/5 in terms of effort. If we just focus on parents, a slightly higher number (25%) gave teachers a “1,” “2” or “3” level of effort.

Respondents in Quebec were the most likely to rate public school teachers' effort high or somewhat high. Respondents in Ontario and the Prairie provinces were more likely to rate public school teachers' effort during COVID-19 as low (1/5) or somewhat low (2/5) and were less likely to rate public school teachers' effort during COVID-19 somewhat high or high.

Question 4

Setting aside COVID-19 and thinking about the public school system over the last 20 years, curricula and teaching methods have changed, as have some of the content in the lessons. In your opinion, is the public school system moving in the right direction to equip students with the skills they need to succeed and compete in life, work and post-secondary education?

40%	The public school system is generally moving in the right direction
32%	The public school system is generally moving in the wrong direction
28%	Don't know

While Canadians are more likely to believe the public school system has generally moved in the right direction over the past 20 years (40%), a large segment (32%) does not. When undecideds are removed, only 56% of Canadians believe that public schools are moving in the right direction. Depending on the grading system preferred by respondents, decided Canadians give the direction of public schools anywhere from a “C” to a “D” grade.

Quebecers were the most likely to say their public school system is moving in the right direction (45%, unadjusted and including undecideds) while Atlantic Canadians were the least likely to say their public school system is moving in the right direction (34%, unadjusted and including undecideds).

Ontarians followed closely behind Atlantic Canada, with only 37% of respondents saying public schools are moving in the right direction. Ontarians were also the most likely to say public schools are moving in the wrong direction (34%). When undecideds are removed, Ontarians had the narrowest divide between right direction and wrong direction, with an almost-even split.

While we don't know what is causing the dissatisfaction, a number of changes in education have been controversial over the past 20 years – “no-zero” policies which prevent students

from failing assignments or grades, and the adoption of inquiry-based learning in math (termed “discovery math”) being two examples.

Policy Options

A number of policy options exist which could address some of the concerns raised in the public opinion research:

Supporting Educational Diversity: Throughout the COVID-19 pandemic, interest in educational alternatives outside of traditional public schools has increased. Provincial governments can support this interest by allowing some of the tax dollars that parents pay to follow their children to the school options of their choice, including homeschooling, learning pods and independent schools. According to Charron of Homeschooling in Nova Scotia, there is concern amongst homeschooling families that government funding would come with increased regulations. The Alberta government recently shifted its limited support for homeschooling into two tiers: one funded with more oversight, and one unsupervised but without funding, requiring homeschooling families to submit a plan to achieve educational outcomes. Similarly, several provinces also offer tiered funding to independent schools. This middle ground funding policy, making funding available but not enforced, is a policy option for governments to explore.

Cut the Red Tape: There are also regulatory changes governments can make to increase access to educational alternatives. According to Danzinger-Marmer of Learning Pods Canada, learning pod families in Ontario are restricted from establishing an in-person pod of more than five students, because any more runs the risk of being considered a private school under provincial regulations. If the Ontario government removed this regulatory barrier by treating learning pods like homeschool collectives rather than private schools, a learning pod could welcome two families of three kids rather than just one, effectively splitting the cost for those families in half.

Clearly Permit Open Enrolment: One way to increase educational choice for parents is for provinces with strict catchment areas to loosen the enforcement and clearly declare provincial authorization for open enrolment, allowing students to attend the public school of their choice, in any area. Our poll results show Canadians support this idea. The provincially authorized open enrolment policies in B.C., Alberta, Manitoba and Quebec offer models for other provincial governments to emulate.

Enhance Public Awareness of School Options: Should governments seek to increase educational choice for students, the high level of undecided respondents to our poll questions suggest that increasing awareness of educational alternatives amongst the general public should go hand-in-hand with such a policy change.

During the COVID-19 pandemic, class sizes are in focus. Supporting students who opt out of public schools would increase accessibility to these options for more families, thereby reducing class sizes in public schools. Allowing students to move freely between public schools outside of their district, to less crowded schools, could also reduce class sizes in public schools overall by shifting students around if they chose.

Empowering students and parents to make their own decisions about their education, be it choosing their schools, teachers and the overarching educational focus and approach and direction, would give Canadian families concrete options if they were dissatisfied with their local public schools.

Conclusion

SecondStreet.org polling finds that a majority of Canadians support some level of increased educational choice for parents and students in Canada, allowing students to move freely between catchment areas. Canadians are split on whether those parents who have taken their children out of public schools in the wake of COVID-19 should have tax dollars redirected to support them, but a majority of decided parents support this redirection of funds. Just under 60% of Canadians believe public school teachers have put in a high or somewhat high level of effort during the COVID-19 pandemic. Thinking more generally, four in 10 Canadians believe that public schools are heading in the right direction.

By emulating the funding models or affirmed provincial support for open enrolment in some provinces, and reducing specific regulations, provinces with little to no educational choice for parents can open access to various public schools and increase access to alternatives such as learning pods, homeschooling and independent schools. Policies that expand and support educational choice may help empower parents to choose the educational approach, teachers and overall direction of the schools their children attend, and help students find the best educational fit for them. These policies may also help reduce class sizes and address concerns related to COVID-19.

About the Author

Paige MacPherson is a policy professional and writer based in Halifax, Nova Scotia. Paige earned her Master of Public Policy from the University of Calgary School of Public Policy, where her Capstone project on Alberta charter schools was awarded Capstone Project of the Year. She was formerly the Canadian Taxpayers Federation director for Alberta and the Atlantic region, respectively, and a reporter for Sun Media.

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Report

SecondStreet.org: Public Education Poll Canadian Omni Results



DATE 2020-11-20 PROJECT NUMBER 45915-003

Leger

We know Canadians

CONTEXT & METHODOLOGY

Context and Methodology

Context

The COVID-19 pandemic has had far reaching effects on the life of Canadians. Among other things, it has also impacted the traditional public school system. Through this project, the SecondStreet.org team wants to understand Canadians' opinion of the public education system in general and how the pandemic has effected the system across Canada.

Study Population

- Canadian residents, aged 18 and older.

Data Collection

- A total of n=1539 online surveys were conducted via Leger's online LEO panel.
- Interviews were conducted from October 9 to 11, 2020.

Statistical Analysis

- As a non-probability online survey, a margin of error is technically not to be reported.
- If the data were collected through a probability sample, the margin of error would be (n=1539) $\pm 2.5\%$, 19 times out of 20.
- Using data from the 2016 Census, results were weighted according to age, gender, and region in order to ensure a representative sample of the population.
- The numbers presented have been rounded to the nearest whole number. However, raw values were used to calculate the sums presented and therefore may not correspond to the manual addition of these numbers.

Key Findings

Key Findings

Public School System:

- **Enrollment:** About 2 in 10 (18%) of Canadians overall have a child enrolled in public school system currently, while another 4% had a child enrolled in public school within past 10 year.
- **Public School Performance:** Views are mixed. 40% Canadians think that the public education system is moving in right direction, while 32% believe it is going in wrong direction.
 - Quebec residents are most optimistic about the direction taken by public schooling system in last 20 years (45% said 'right direction').
- **Schools of Choice:** Over half of Canadians (54%) agree that parents should get to choose the public school to send their child to, even if it's not a school close to their house or even in the same division or district.
 - Support for schools of choice is highest in Atlantic Canada, Quebec and Alberta with 60% of those region's populations supporting the practice.

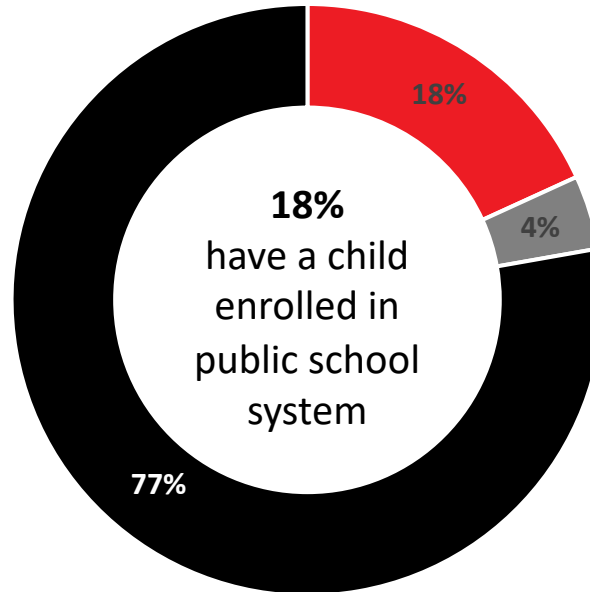
Public School During the Pandemic:

- Canadians have a polarized opinion about government's usage of tax dollars of those parents who pull their children out of public school due to pandemic. While 34% believe that the government should give part of tax money paid for public education back to parents who home school, 36% say that government should not take some of the tax dollars paid for the public education system to provide new financial assistance to parents home school. A sizeable portion of the population is undecided on this matter.
 - Giving part of tax dollars to home school parents has stronger support in Manitoba/Saskatchewan (38% favour), and less support in Quebec (29% favour).
- The majority of Canadians rate teachers efforts in providing quality learning experience during pandemic as high (57% said 'high' efforts). Quebecers are most satisfied by teachers' efforts, where 67% rated their efforts positively.
 - Parents with children currently in the public school system are even more positive toward teachers efforts, with 68% rating the level of effort as high.

Detailed Results

Accessing Public School System

Across Canada, about 2 in 10 households (18%) have children enrolled in public school system



- Yes, I have a child currently enrolled in the public school system
- No, but I've had a child enrolled in the public school system within the past 10 years
- No, I do not have an enrolled child in the public school system

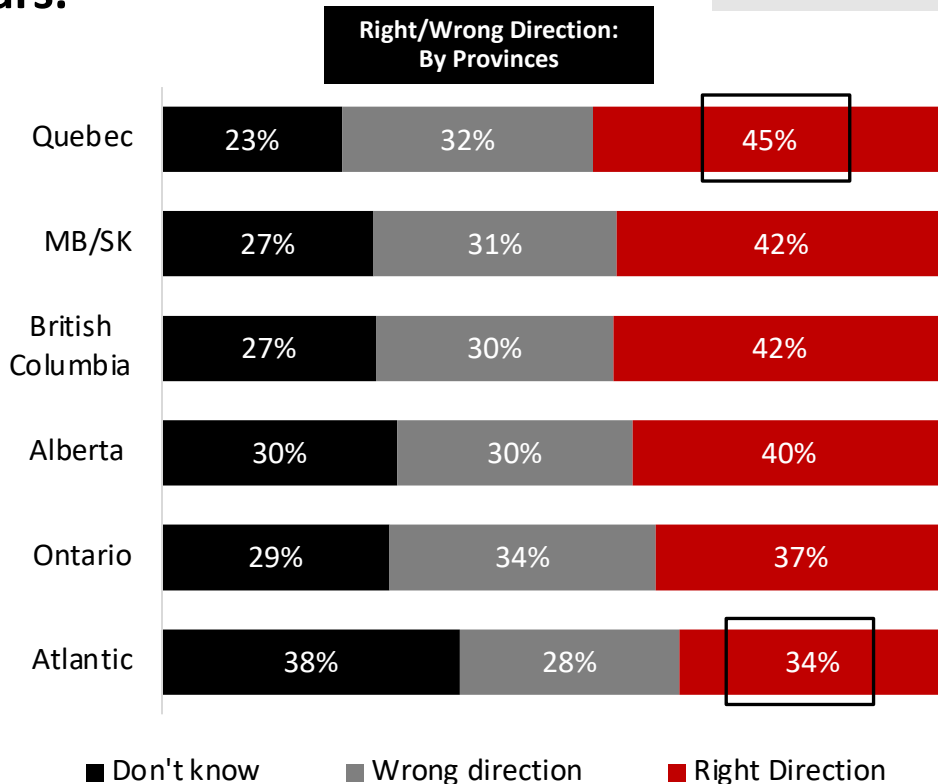
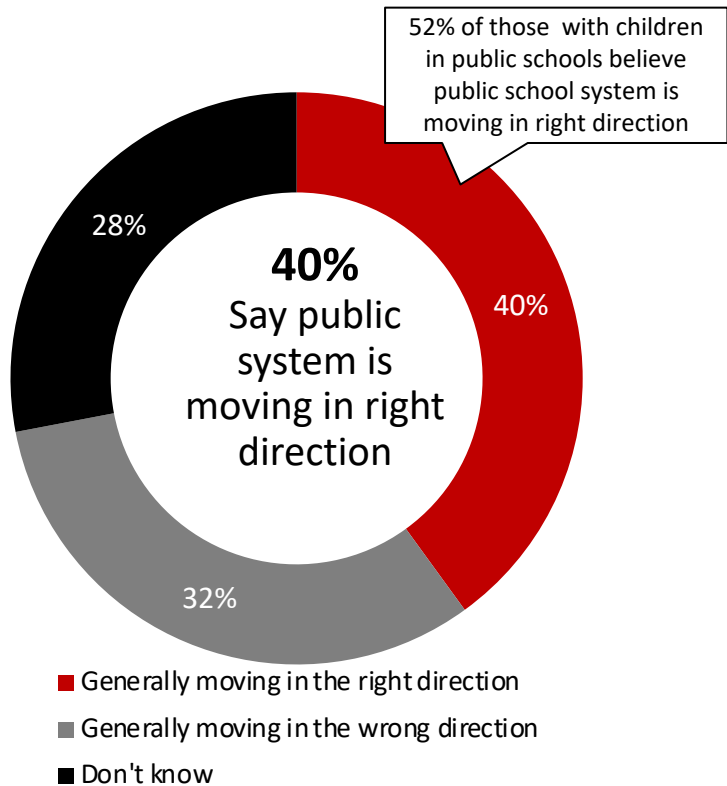
CSS1: Do you have a child enrolled in the public school system?

Base : Canada Residents (n=1539)

Detailed Results

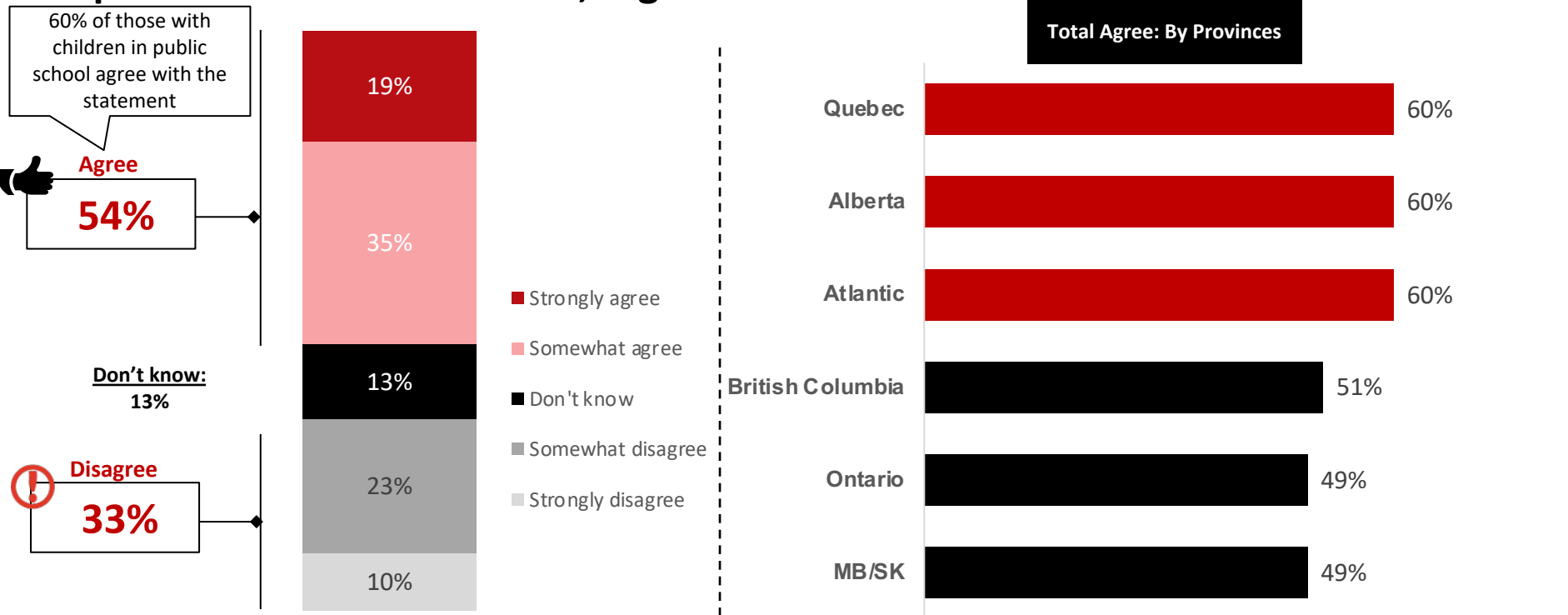
Public School System-General

4 in 10 Canadians believe the public school system has been heading in right direction over the past 20 years.



CSS4: Setting aside COVID-19 and thinking about the public school system over the last 20 years, in your opinion, is the public school system moving in the right direction to equip students with the skills they need to succeed and compete in life, work and post-secondary education? Base : Canada Residents (n=1539)

Over half of Canadians agree that parents should get to choose the public school for their kids, regardless of location.

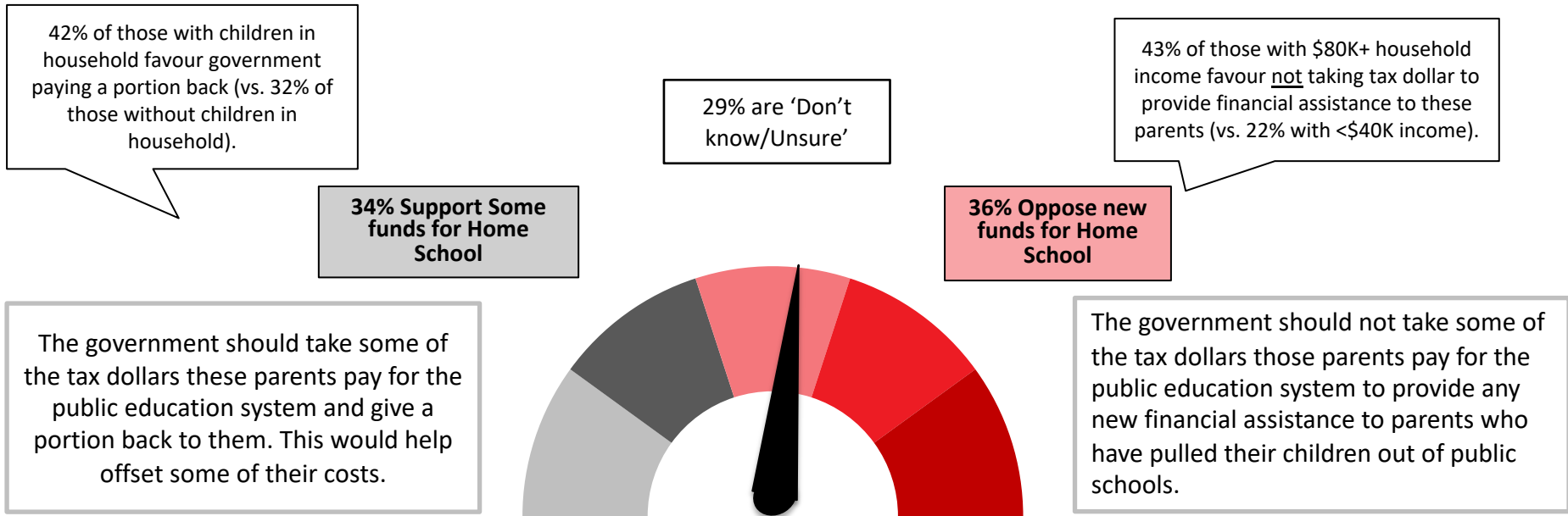


Agree/Disagree: Parents with children in public schools should get to choose any public school to send their child to, even if it's not a school close to their house or even in the same division or district.

Detailed Results

School during the pandemic

Canadians are divided on how the government should utilize tax paid by parents who have removed children from public schools



Canadians with children in public school are divided on this question. 39% of parents favour the idea of giving money back to families who have pulled their child from public school, while 38% oppose providing new financial assistance

CSS2: PREAMBLE Since COVID-19 emerged, some parents have decided to pull their children out of public schools for various reasons. These parents will incur expenses as a result. With that in mind, which statement best represents your view? Base : Canada Residents (n=1539).

Returning some tax dollars to parents who have removed kids from public school finds most support in the Prairie region, least in Quebec.



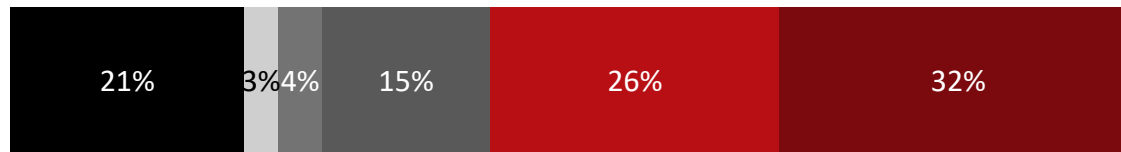
Statements	Quebec	Ontario	MB/SK	Alberta	British Columbia	Atlantic
The government should take some of the tax dollars these parents pay for the public education system and give a portion back to them. This would help offset some of their costs.	29%	36%	38%	37%	35%	35%
The government should not take some of the tax dollars those parents pay for the public education system to provide any new financial assistance to parents who have pulled their children out of public schools.	40%	36%	37%	32%	38%	25%
Don't know/Unsure	31%	27%	25%	32%	27%	40%

CSS2: Since COVID-19 emerged, some parents have decided to pull their children out of public schools for various reasons. These parents will incur expenses as a result. With that in mind, which statement best represents your view?

Base : Canada Residents (n=1539). Numbers in green are significantly higher than those in red at 95% confidence level.

Over half of Canadians believe teachers have put in a high level of effort to provide a quality learning experience during the pandemic.

Low (1,2)
6%



■ Don't know ■ 1-Low ■ 2 ■ 3 ■ 4 ■ 5-High

(4,5) High
57%

68% of those with a child enrolled in public school rates teachers' efforts high (4,5 out of 5)

Teachers' efforts during Pandemic	Quebec	Ontario	MB/SK	Alberta	British Columbia	Atlantic
High level of effort (4,5)	67%	52%	52%	62%	56%	59%
Low level of effort (1,2)	6%	8%	6%	6%	4%	4%
Don't know	14%	24%	30%	20%	23%	26%

CSS3: During the COVID-19 pandemic, schools were shut down and students had to learn remotely. Now, most children are back in the classroom. Thinking about public schools since COVID-19 emerged, how would you rate the effort put in by teachers to provide a quality learning experience for children?

Base : Canada Residents (n=1539). Numbers in green are significantly higher than those in red at 95% confidence level.

RESPONDENTS PROFILE

RESPONDENT PROFILE - *Canada*

	Weighted
n=	1539
Gender	(%)
Male	49
Female	51
Age	
18 to 34	27
35 to 54	34
55 years of age or older	39
Household Income	
Less than \$40,000	22%
\$40,000 to less than \$80,000	31%
\$80,000 to less than \$100,000	14%
\$100,000 or more	24%

	Weighted
n=	1539
Gender	(%)
British Columbia	14
Alberta	11
Saskatchewan	3
Manitoba	4
Ontario	38
Quebec	23
New Brunswick	3
Nova Scotia	2
Prince Edward Island	1
Newfoundland and Labrador	1

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