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## Community Service and Service Learning in Canada: A Profile of Programming Across the Country\*

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## A. Introduction

Over the past two decades, support has grown for the idea that schools should play a more active role in promoting the civic development of young people. A substantial body of literature has documented the benefits to be had from introducing school-based initiatives such as community service and service learning programs (Billig, 2004).—MAND many school jurisdictions in both the developed and developing worlds have responded to this impulse by introducing a wide variety of high school programs involving some combination of these twocommunity service and service learning.—Indeed, in the United States, as of 2004, fully 83% of public high schools were offering community service programs of one kind or another, and 44% of all schools were mounting service learning programs (Scales & Roehlkepartain, 2004). As Arenas, Bosworth, and Kwandayi (2006) demonstrate, this is truly a global trend.—TWhile there are similar initiatives in all of the developed countries, and school-related civic engagement programs are also found in developing countries such as varied as Botswana, Nigeria, Columbia, Trinidad and Tobago, China, Nicaragua (in the 1980s) [If this example was limited only to the 1980s, it should not be included here as this clause is in the present tense, i.e., these programs are found in these countries.], Tanzania-, Mozambique, and Cuba.

It is not clear how Canadian school programming on this front compares to that developments elsewhere.—This is partly because responsibility for education in Canada rests with the ten provinces and three territories, producing thirteen distinct program regimes.—And, unlike the U.S. where there have been several nation-wide school-based initiatives such as *Learn and Serve America* and the *Corporation for National and Community Service*, there has been no comparable effort in Canada to coordinate facilitate programs co-ordination or to assess the overall picture.—As a consequence, we have had only a vague and fragmentary idea of community service and or service learning programming as it is practiced in high schools across the country.

The research reported here is a first attempt to <u>fill this information gapaddress this</u> question.—<u>This report Specifically, it</u>-provides a snapshot of <u>the</u> approaches <u>that have been</u> adopted in each Canadian province and territory with respect to school-based community service and service learning.