## Formal and Informal Learning at a Glance



Learning consists of two large categories: formal and informal learning. Use this guide as a reference for understanding each approach and its advantages.

Formal Learning	Informal Learning
Formal learning is planned and derives from activities within a structured learning setting.	Informal learning occurs outside a structured program, plan, or class.
There is a curriculum, agenda, and objectives that occur within a pre-established timeframe.	Informal learning occurs naturally in everyday life and on the job through observing others, trial and error, and talking and collaborating with others.
Examples of formal learning include:	Examples of informal learning include:
Instructor-led classroom	Multidevice learning
Instructor-led online training	Coaching and mentoring
Certification programs	Stretch assignments or rotational assignments
Workshops, webinars, and college courses	Reading books and blogs
	Watching online videos
	Listening to podcasts
	Searching for digital content through search engines
Advantages:	Advantages:
Consistent delivery of content to large	They can occur in the workplace at the time of need.
groups in a synchronous format.	They can be more effective in building proficiency
<ul> <li>If properly designed, the content will be accurate and up to date.</li> </ul>	than formal learning.
·	They offer a natural way to learn.
Employees can quickly learn skills for a new job.	They are highly relevant and occur in small steps.
<ul> <li>A variety of methods will appeal to all learning preferences and conform to adult learning principles.</li> </ul>	They can be less costly to deliver and more efficient given the ubiquity of social media and mobile devices.
They can be less costly to design.	They can incur less resistance than with formal training.