Chapter 1: A Holistic Approach to Measuring Learning

1.4: Holistic Lifelong Learning Measurement Framework				
	Domain	Indicator*	Measure*	
World of People	Self	(Insufficient data available)	(Insufficient data available)	
	Family	Family support	Strength of ties with family members	
	Family	Family involvement	Importance of parental engagement in school	
	Elders	Exposure to Elders	Amount of time spent with Elders	
	Community	Community support	Degree of support from others in the community	
Land	Natural history	(Insufficient data available)	(Insufficient data available)	
	Traditional skills	Use of traditional skills	Participation in traditional hunting, fishing or trapping	
	Land use	(Insufficient data available)	(Insufficient data available)	
Languages, Traditions and Cultures	Languages	Language vitality	Sources of support for children learning their Aboriginal language	
		Use of Aboriginal language	Degree of Aboriginal language use at home	
	Traditions and ceremonies	Participation in cultural ceremonies	Participation of children in traditional cultural activities	
	Culture	Cultural vitality	Availability of support for children to learn their culture and history	
Spirituality	Spiritual development	Practice of spiritual teachings	How Métis maintain their spiritual well-being	

Note



^{*} The indicators and measures identified in the Holistic Lifelong Learning Measurement Framework represent the most current information available to measure Aboriginal learning in Canada.

	Domain	Indicator*	Measure*
Infants and Children (0-5)	Early childhood education (ECE)	Enrolment in ECE opportunities	Type of child-care arrangement used
		Availability of Aboriginal-specific ECE programs	Does child-care arrangement promote Aboriginal values?
	Early learning in the home	Donding to shildness	Proportion of children who read or were read to daily
		Reading to children	Proportion of children who hear stories daily
	Early developmental milestones	Level of school readiness	Proportion of children who are 'not ready' for school
Youth (6–18)	Learning in school		Proportion of incomplete high-school learning
		Dropout rate	Reasons for not finishing high school
		School attendance	Degree of absenteeism from school
	Learning at home and in the community	Participation in extra-curricular activities	Participation in clubs or groups
			Participation in sports
			Participation in arts or music
		Community involvement	Youth volunteerism rates
Young Adults (19–34)	Post-secondary education		Proportion who completed a university program
		I	Proportion who completed a college program
		Completion rates	Proportion who completed a trade or apprenticeship program
	Learning at home and in the community	Distance education	Proportion enrolled in distance education courses
		Broadband access	Proportion of First Nations communities with access to broadband services
		Community involvement	Adult volunteerism rates
Adults (35–64) and Elders	Learning at home and in the community	Internet usage	Use of internet
	NA	tale value devaluita	Double in the veleted training
	Workplace learning	Job-related training	Participation in job-related training
(65+)	Literacy levels	Adult literacy levels	Level of prose literacy proficiency

Note:

^{*} The indicators and measures identified in the Holistic Lifelong Learning Measurement Framework represent the most current information available to measure Aboriginal learning in Canada.