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The Registered Indian Human Development Index, 1981–2001

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Introduction

One of the most important applications of quantitative social indicators is to create a picture of how overall well-being has changed over time. Most observers of Canadian politics and public life will be able to identify a number of important events relating to the social, economic, and political situations of Aboriginal peoples in Canada in the past several decades. The Oka crisis in 1990, the report of the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples, the *Delgamuuku* and *Marshall* decisions, the creation of Nunavut, and the signing of the Nis'gaa Agreement are only the most obvious. Largely in the shadow of these large events are any number of local programs and policy changes by Aboriginal, local, provincial, and federal governments; legal challenges and litigation; and private, non-governmental initiatives that can potentially affect the lives of Aboriginal peoples. As well, these must be considered against the backdrop of other social and economic changes in Canada. In this rapidly changing context it is important to have an understanding of how the overall social, economic, and health status of populations are changing, and to have some consistent indicators that can complement other information about changing conditions.

As described in Chapter 2, the Registered Indian Human Development Index (HDI) has been developed in order to measure the degree to which the health, educational attainment, and income of the Registered Indian population has changed. The Registered Indian HDI is calculated using population averages at the national and the provincial levels. As such, it provides a broad picture of how attainment on these basic indicators has changed, while leaving local conditions, programs, and situations to other measures, such as the CWB, and to other research strategies. This chapter presents the results of our use of the HDI to answer three basic questions; how has the overall level of well-being of Registered Indians changed in recent decades, how does this compare to the patterns seen in the general Canadian population, and what are the regional differences in these indicators?

Methodology: The Registered Indian Human Development Index

As described more completely in Chapter 2, the HDI consists of three sub-indices; life expectancy at birth, educational attainment, and income. Each of the

individual indicators reflects the population's distance from theoretical minimum and maximum scores, so that an indicator score of 1.0 reflects the theoretical maximum. These are combined with equal weights to form a single composite measure between 0 and 1.0 (UNDP, 2003: 340).

To construct an index for the Canadian context, we use Census education and income measures, rather than the literacy and enrolment rates and national product used by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to compare countries. The two Census education measures are the proportion of the population aged 15 and older with grade 9 or higher, and the proportion of the population aged 20 and older with high school, some technical school or post-secondary educational attainment. These are given a two-thirds and a one-third weight, respectively, within an Educational Attainment Index. The Census income measure is the annual total income, averaged over the entire population with and without income. This is discounted according to the log formula in Chapter 2 (see page 29). These measures are combined with life expectancy estimates from Canadian vital statistics (Statistics Canada 1984, 1990, 1995, 1998, 2005a) and the Indian Register (Nault et al. 1993; Norris, Kerr, and Nault; Rowe and Norris 1995; 1996; Verma, Michalowski, and Gauvin 2003) to form the Registered Indian HDI.¹

In the following sections, we will present the changes in the indicator values for Registered Indians living on- and off-reserve and other Canadians, between 1981 and 2001, as well as provincial and regional scores. It should be noted that one of the important dimensions upon which all of these indicators can be expected to differ is gender, with women and men having different incomes, educational attainment, and life expectancy. However, gender differences in these scores are discussed in Chapter 4 in this volume, and so in this chapter we present only figures for men and women combined. Although our main purpose is to understand the trends in the Canadian context, in the final section we also place the HDI scores for the Canadian populations in international context, by comparing them to the countries in the UNDP's *Human Development Report 2003* (UNDP, 2003).

Human Development Index Scores, 1981–2001

Overall, the Human Development Index scores for Registered Indians improved over the 1981–2001 period, and did so at a faster rate than did the general Canadian population. **Table 3.1** presents the scores on the HDI and components for Registered Indians and the reference population, defined as the Canadian population that is not registered under the *Indian Act*. The HDI score for Registered Indians improved from 0.626 in 1981 to 0.765 in 2001. Although the HDI scores for the reference population also improved, the gap between reference population and Registered Indian HDI scores fell from 0.18 in 1981 to 0.12 by 2001.

Despite this overall improvement, when we examine the indicators separately we see that not all have contributed equally to this overall improvement in well-being. Life expectancy at birth increased relatively steadily for both

Table 3.1: HDI and Component Measure Scores, Registered Indian and Reference Population, 1981–2001

Indicator	Population	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001
Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	Registered Indians	65.7	67.5	70.6	72.2	72.9
	reference population	75.6	76.2	77.9	78.5	78.7
Life Expectancy Index	Registered Indians	0.678	0.708	0.760	0.786	0.799
	reference population	0.843	0.853	0.881	0.891	0.896
Proportion completed High School or higher ¹	Registered Indians	0.330	0.341	0.456	0.514	0.567
	reference population	0.597	0.618	0.680	0.717	0.754
Proportion completed Grade 9 or higher ²	Registered Indians	0.597	0.628	0.721	0.781	0.825
	reference population	0.802	0.829	0.863	0.881	0.903
Educational Attainment Index	Registered Indians	0.508	0.533	0.633	0.692	0.739
	reference population	0.733	0.759	0.802	0.826	0.853
Average Annual Income (2000\$) ³	Registered Indians	6,840	6,795	8,243	8,887	10,094
	reference population	16,554	18,132	20,072	19,979	22,489
Income Index	Registered Indians	0.694	0.693	0.725	0.737	0.759
	reference population	0.841	0.856	0.873	0.873	0.892
HDI Score	Registered Indians	0.626	0.644	0.706	0.739	0.765
	reference population	0.806	0.823	0.852	0.863	0.880

Notes:

1 The proportion completed high school or higher is estimated by the ratio of the population with a secondary school graduation certificate, some post-secondary or trades education, or some university with or without degree, to the population aged 19 years and over.

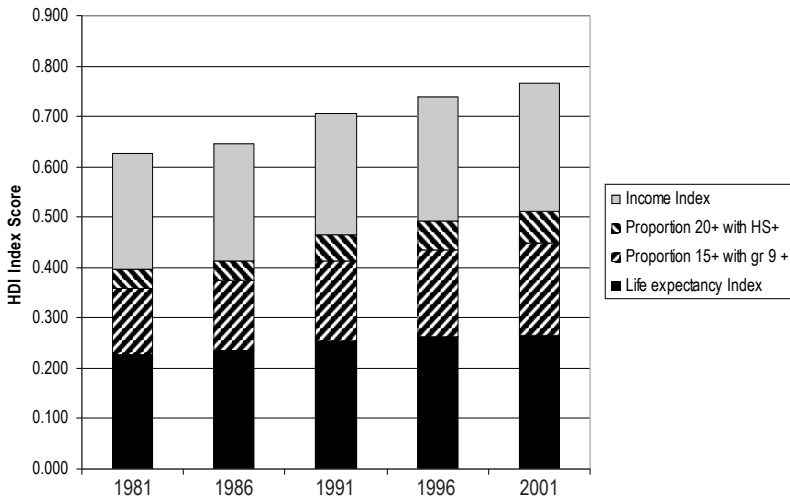
2 The proportion completed grade nine is the population aged 15 years and over completed grade 9 or higher, divided by the total population aged 15 years and over.

3 The average annual income is the average income from all sources, for the total population with or without income, for the year before the Census enumeration, adjusted by the Statistics Canada Consumer Price Index to year 2000 constant Dollars (Statistics Canada, 2005b).

Sources: Statistics Canada, custom tabulation, unpublished data (Statistics Canada), 1984, 1990, 1995, 1998, 2005a; Rowe and Norris 1995; Nault et al. 1993; Norris, Kerr, and Nault 1996; DIAND, 1998; Verma, Michalowski, and Gauvin, 2003; authors' calculations.

populations between 1981 and 2001, and resulted in a narrowing of the life expectancy gap. Registered Indian life expectancy improved from 65.7 years in 1981 to 72.9 years in 2001, an increase of 7.2 years, compared with an increase of 3.1 years for the Reference Population, as shown in **Table 3.1**. However, improvement in educational attainment was not as consistent. Despite an overall improvement in the total Educational Attainment Index score, from 0.508 in 1981 to 0.739 in 2001, reducing the gap between Registered Indians and other Canadians from 0.23 to 0.11, there was little improvement in this gap during the first five years of the period (**Table 3.1**).

There was much less improvement in the average annual incomes of Registered Indians between 1981 and 2001. Although the average income for Registered Indians improved, from \$6,840 to \$10,094 over the period, incomes fell slightly between the 1981 and 1986 censuses. Overall, the income gap between Registered Indians and other Canadians grew over the entire period, from \$9,714 in 1981 to \$12,395 in 2001. This difference did decline somewhat between 1991

Figure 3.1: Contribution of the HDI Components to Registered Indian HDI, 1981-2001

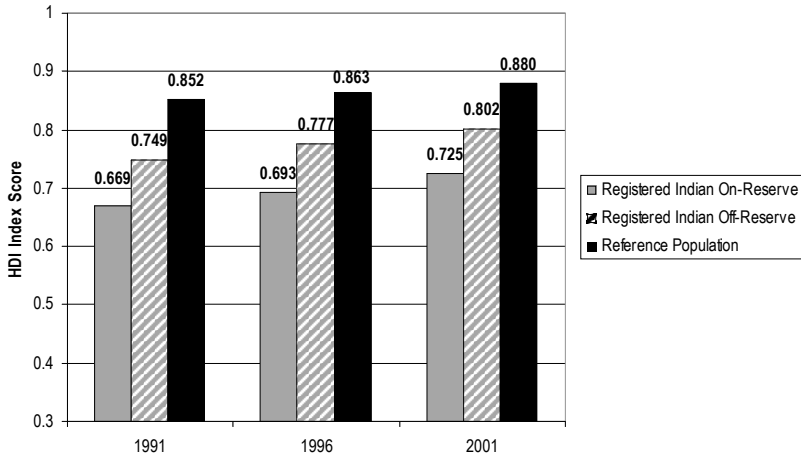
and 1996, but this was due to the falling average income for the reference population rather than to increases among Registered Indians (**Table 3.1**— page 53).

These results indicate that, despite the overall improvement in HDI scores, the differences between the Registered Indian population and other Canadians in the measures of overall health and educational attainment fell while the differences in income grew. However, the calculation of the index, with the different weights assigned to each of the education indicators and a discounting formula for income, mean that changes on the raw scores of these indicators do not equally contribute to the overall HDI. **Figure 3.1** shows the total HDI scores for the Registered Indian population, decomposed into each of the components. This figure makes clear that most of the growth in the Registered Indian HDI scores over the period has been due to improvements in the educational attainment index, especially after 1986. Within this index the adult literacy proxy, the proportion of individuals 15 years and over with grade 9 or higher, receives two-thirds weight, meaning that the increase in this indicator from 0.618 to 0.754 between 1986 and 2001 contributed heavily to the overall HDI improvement. Although the proportion individuals aged 20 and older with high school or higher contributes less to the overall index, its improvement also contributed to the increased HDI score. Overall, increases in educational attainment accounted for 55% of the observed improvement in the HDI, compared to 29% due to the steady increase in life expectancy, and 16% to improvements in average annual income.

Differences by On- and Off-reserve Residence (1981–2001)

In general, improvements in the HDI scores of the Registered Indian population reflect improvements in average levels of well-being among those living in

Figure 3.2: HDI Index Scores, Registered Indian On- and Off-reserve and Reference Population, 1991–2001



reserve or First Nations communities, as well as those living in other areas, urban and rural. However, those living on-reserve continued to have lower scores on the HDI and its components in 2001. **Figure 3.2** presents the HDI scores for the on- and off-reserve Registered Indian populations and the reference population for 1991–2001.² Over the 1991–2001 period, the gap between the on- and off-reserve population fell from 0.080 to 0.077, although it widened slightly between 1991 and 1996. Note that the relative contributions of improvements in well-being of on- and off-reserve populations to the overall HDI are effectively weighted by their share of the total Registered Indian population. As the proportion of Registered Indians living off-reserve has grown over the period, conditions off-reserve have had a greater impact on the overall Registered Indian HDI.

Figure 3.3 (page 56) shows the change in the educational attainment index scores for the on and off-reserve Registered Indian populations and the reference populations, between 1981 and 2001. Although those living on-reserve had lower average educational attainment over the whole period, this difference declined between 1991 and 2001, while they had remained basically constant from 1981 to 1991. By the end of the period, off-reserve educational attainment index score was 0.802, compared to 0.853 for the reference population and 0.668 for the on-reserve population.

As was the case with the overall HDI scores, much of the improvement in the educational attainment index was due to increases in the proportion of the population with elementary-level education. Only 53% of the Registered Indian population living on-reserve had grade 9 or higher in 1981 and this had risen to 76% by 2001 (**Figure 3.4**). Among those living off-reserve, values on this indicator improved from 69% to 89%, approaching the reference population value of 90% in 2001. The difference in elementary educational attainment between the on- and

Figure 3.3: Educational Attainment Index Score, Registered Indians On- and Off-reserve and Reference Population, 1981–2001

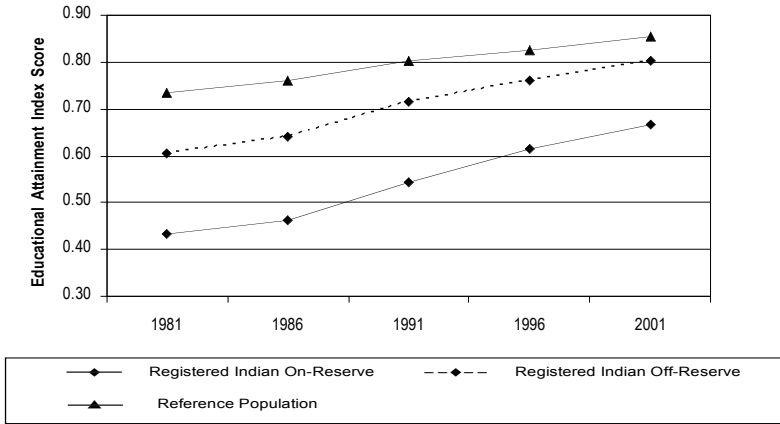
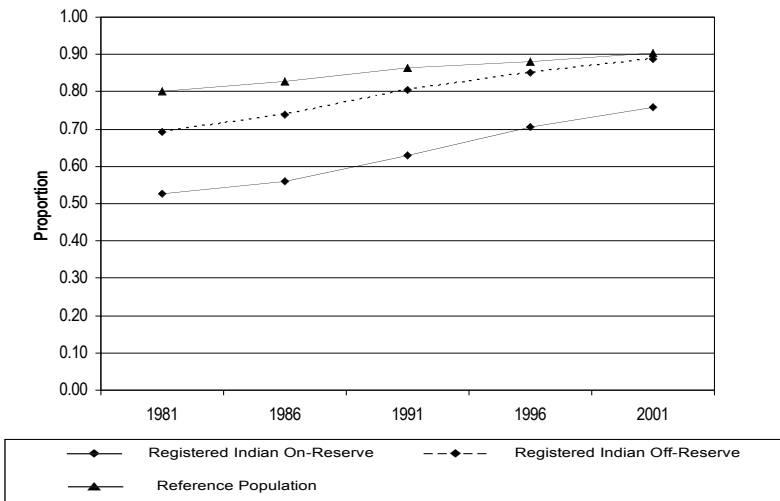
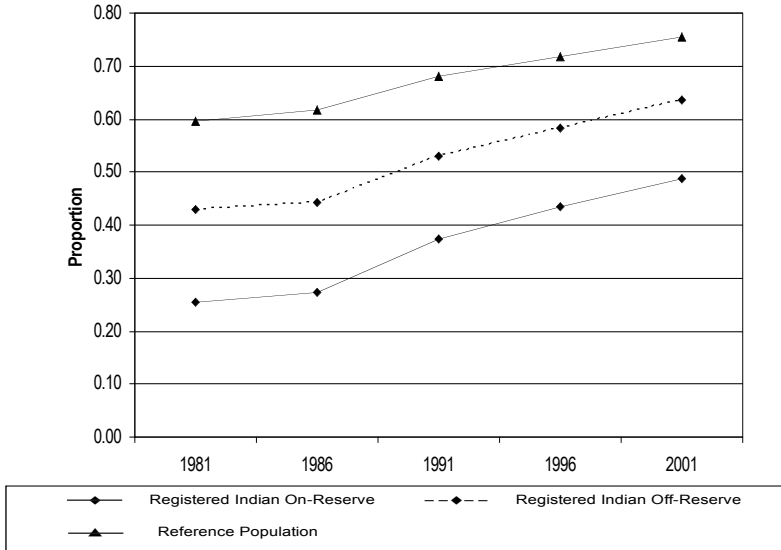


Figure 3.4: Proportion Aged 15 and Older With Grade 9+, Registered Indians On- and Off-reserve and Reference Population, 1981–2001



off-reserve populations also declined after 1991, although they widened between 1981 and 1991. Much of this may be due to the addition of Bill C-31 registrations to the off-reserve population³ (Clatworthy, 2003).

The improvement in secondary and post-secondary educational attainment has been much stronger since 1986, as shown in **Figure 3.5**. The fact that this is observed in the reference population as well as the Registered Indian population suggests that this is not mainly due to Bill C-31 registrations. The proportion of those aged 20 or older with high school or higher educational attainment increased from 0.25 of those living on-reserve and 0.43 of those living off-reserve in 1981,

Figure 3.5: Proportion Aged 20 and Older With High School+, Registered Indians On- and Off-reserve and Reference Population, 1981–2001

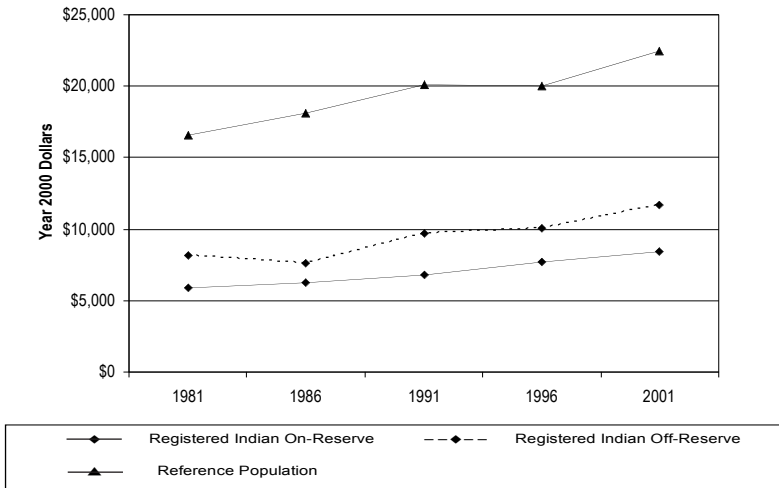
to 0.49 and 0.64 in 2001 (**Figure 3.6** – page 58). However, unlike our measure of elementary educational attainment, the gap between the on- and off-reserve Registered Indian populations declined in the beginning of the period, from 1981 to 1991, but increased slightly between 1996 and 2001. Although the difference between the off-reserve population and other Canadians declined between 1996 and 2001, on-reserve scores improved more slowly and diverged slightly from the other two populations.

Average annual income scores are shown in **Figure 3.6**, which illustrates the continuing large gaps between Registered Indians and other Canadians on this measure. Average incomes of both on- and off-reserve populations increased over the 1981–2001 period. However, while incomes on-reserve grew at a fairly steady pace, off-reserve incomes were less consistent, likely reflecting the increased importance of market income and greater vulnerability to the effects of economic downturns. Among Registered Indians living off-reserve, average income fell between 1981 and 1996, from \$8,168 to \$7,607, rising again to \$11,729 by 2001. The 1981–1986 decline in off-reserve incomes meant that the gap between those living on- and off-reserve narrowed during that period. However, over the whole 1981–2001 period, the gap in average annual income between those living on- and off-reserve increased, from \$2,285 to \$3,327.

Provincial and Regional Differences (2001)

The Census and life expectancy data allow HDI and component index scores to be calculated separately for provinces or regions in 2001. As shown in **Figure 3.7**,

Figure 3.6: Average Annual Income, Registered Indians On- and Off-reserve and Reference Population, 1981–2001 (Year 2000 \$)



there was considerable regional variation in HDI scores. Registered Indian HDI scores were highest in Ontario, at 0.847 for the off-reserve population and 0.757 for the on-reserve population. The lowest HDI scores were for the Registered Indian population in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, where off-reserve scores were 0.758 and 0.757 and on-reserve HDI scores were 0.674 and 0.687 (**Figure 3.4** – page 56). Despite having relatively low reference population HDI scores as well, the gaps between Registered Indians and other Canadian were also the largest in the Prairie provinces. The smallest differences between the reference and Registered Indian populations were found in the Atlantic and the North, followed by Quebec and Ontario.

Provinces also varied with respect to the gaps between the on- and off-reserve Registered Indian populations. The largest gap in HDI scores between those living on- and off-reserve was found in Quebec and Alberta, while the smallest gaps between on- and off-reserve were in the Atlantic region, British Columbia, and the North (**Figure 3.7**).

The regional differences on the individual components of the HDI are more striking. **Figure 3.8** presents the 2001 Educational Attainment Index scores for on- and off-reserve Registered Indian populations and the reference population. Among Registered Indians living in reserve communities, the lowest average levels of educational attainment were found in Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and the North, while the highest levels were in the Atlantic Region, British Columbia, and Ontario (**Figure 3.8**). Quebec and the North also had the largest gaps between Registered Indians living on- and off-reserve. Educational attainment index scores for those on-reserve were 0.574 and 0.633 for Quebec and the North, respectively, compared to off-reserve scores of 0.756 and 0.834. The gap

Figure 3.7: Human Development Index Scores, Registered Indians On- and Off-reserve and Reference Population, Canada, Provinces and Regions, 2001

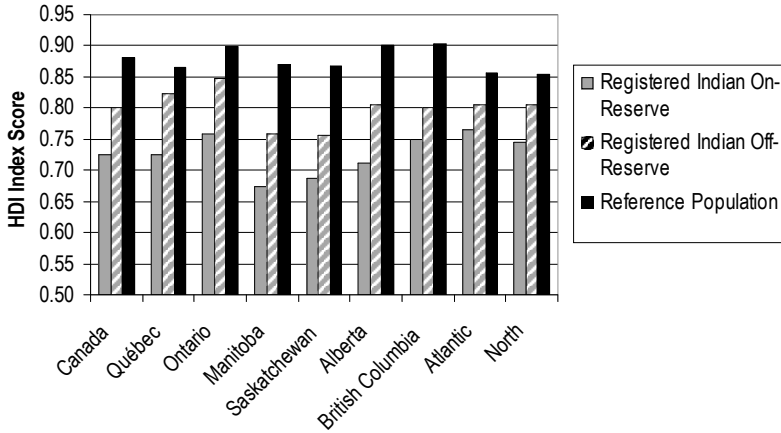
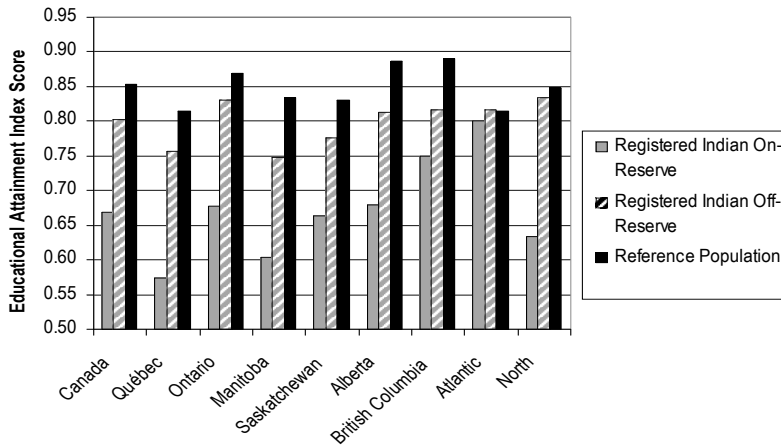


Figure 3.8: Educational Attainment Index Scores, Registered Indians On- and Off-reserve and Reference Population, Canada, Provinces and Regions, 2001



between the Registered Indian and reference population was the lowest in the Atlantic Region, where Registered Indians off-reserve had a slight advantage in educational attainment over the reference population.

Regional and provincial estimates of life expectancy at birth in 2001 are presented in **Figure 3.9**. As with the Educational Attainment Index, Registered Indians in Manitoba and Saskatchewan had the lowest scores on this indicator, with total life expectancy at birth of 70.3 and 70.1 years, respectively. These provinces also had large differences between the Registered Indian population and other Canadians, at 9.4 and 9.0 years. The difference in British Columbia was also large, at 9.2 years, whereas the total Canadian difference in life expectancy between Registered Indians and other Canadians was 5.8 years. Manitoba

Figure 3.9: Life Expectancy at Birth Both Sexes Combined, Registered Indians On- and Off-reserve and Reference Population, Canada, Provinces and Regions, 2001.

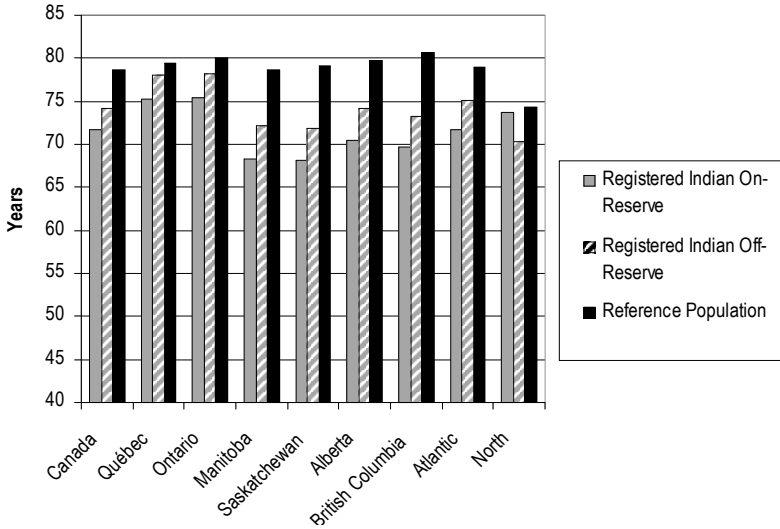
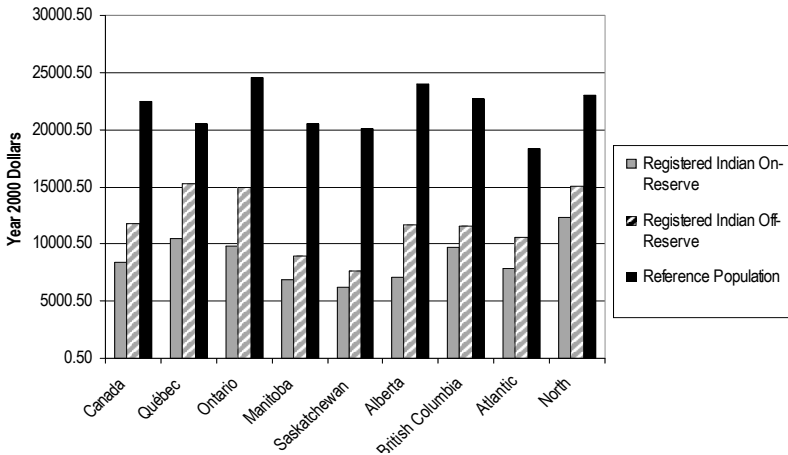


Figure 3.10: Average Annual Income, Registered Indians On- and Off-reserve and Reference Population, Canada, Provinces, and Regions, 2001 (Year 2000 \$)



and Saskatchewan also had the largest difference between those living on-reserve and those living off-reserve in 2001, at 3.9 years in Manitoba and 3.7 years in Saskatchewan (**Figure 3.9**).

Life expectancy among Registered Indians was highest in Quebec and Ontario in 2001, where life expectancy was nearly 77 years and the difference between the on- and off-reserve populations was less than 3 years. However, the difference in life expectancy between Registered Indians and other Canadians was the lowest in the North, where Registered Indians on-reserve had a higher life expectancy

than both the off-reserve Registered Indian population and the reference population (**Figure 3.9**).

The large differences in average annual income that were found at the national level can also be seen at the provincial and regional levels, and average annual incomes for the on- and off-reserve and reference populations are presented in **Figure 3.10**. Again, the provinces with the lowest levels of Registered Indian income were Manitoba and Saskatchewan. These low levels also meant that there was the smallest difference between those living on- and off-reserve in 2001. Registered Indians living on-reserve in these provinces had an average income of \$6,900 and \$6,173, respectively, compared to the Canadian on-reserve average of \$8,402. Those living off-reserve had an average income of \$8,973 in Manitoba and \$7,668 in Saskatchewan, compared to a national off-reserve average of \$11,729. Although the average reference population income in these provinces was also below the national average, there were nonetheless large gaps between Registered Indians and other residents. The difference in average income between Registered Indians and other Manitobans was \$12,691, and the difference in Saskatchewan was \$13,144. The only province with a larger income gap in 2001 was Alberta, where average reference population incomes were \$14,333 higher than the Registered Indian average.

Average incomes were highest for Registered Indians living off-reserve in Quebec and Ontario, with averages of \$15,318 and \$14,986, respectively. Quebec, the Atlantic, and the North regions had the smallest differences in income between Registered Indians and other Canadians (**Figure 3.10**).

International Comparisons (2001)

Lastly, the Registered Indian HDI scores can be used to place these Canadian populations in international context. It should be stressed that it is really the changes in the Registered Indian scores in Canada that are important, rather than any international comparison. However, Canada's high ranking in the HDI had become part of political debates about the relative well-being of Aboriginal peoples, leading us to rank Registered Indians among the countries in the Human Development Report as part of our 1996 HDI calculations (Beavon and Cooke, 2003). These are updated in **Table 3.2** (pages 66–68), using the 2001 data to place the on- and off-reserve Registered Indian populations among the countries in the 2003 *Human Development Report*, which uses 2001 data (UNDP, 2003).

The differences between the indicators in the Registered Indian HDI and those used by the UNDP mean that the two are not strictly comparable. However, we approximate the UNDP measures by adjusting the Canadian index components to be equal to the Canadian figures presented by the UNDP. Each of the education, life expectancy, and income indicators are adjusted by the ratio of the UNDP's published value for Canada to the national values for the indicators used in the Registered Indian HDI. Assuming that the ratio of the adult literacy rate to the

proportion of individuals 15 and older with grade 9 or higher, for example, holds for the Registered Indian and reference populations to the same degree as for Canada generally, this provides a means by which we can roughly compare the populations described above to the countries in the *Human Development Report*.

Table 3.2 presents the ranking of the total Registered Indian population, the on- and off-reserve Registered Indian populations, and the reference population among the countries included in *Human Development Report 2003* (UNDP, 2003). It should be noted that Canada's rank on the HDI fell from 1 to 7 between 1996 and 2001. However, there is relatively little difference among the countries at the top of the international ranking, and this change in Canada's status has been due mainly to changes in the reporting of enrolment ratios.

As **Table 3.2** shows, the reference population had an HDI score that was slightly higher than the total Canadian population, indicating that Canada would rank about fourth in the world in 2001 if the HDI scores for the Registered Indian population were the same as for other Canadians. The off-reserve Registered Indian population would rank approximately 32nd, alongside Czech Republic and Malta, with an HDI score of .856. The total Registered Indian population would rank approximately 48th, below Croatia and above the United Arab Emirates, with an HDI score of .817.

Of course, changes in these international rankings are due both to the changing situation in other countries as well as to the improvement in the Registered Indian HDI scores. Note that in 1996 the Registered Indian population would have held the same position in the international HDI Rankings, although the HDI score increased between 1996 and 2001 (Beavon and Cooke, 2003: 208). In 1996, the Registered Indian population ranked among the countries considered to have "medium human development" by the UNDP, with an HDI score of .793. In the 2001 ranking, the Registered Indian population HDI of .819 was high enough to place among countries with "high human development." Despite this overall improvement, however, the on-reserve Registered Indian population continued to rank among countries with "medium" levels of human development. The HDI score for the on-reserve population was .772 in 2001, indicating a level of human development similar to Romania and Saudi Arabia. However, this represents an improvement in international ranking, from 79th to 73rd, reflecting an improvement in HDI score from .739 in 1996.

Conclusions

This chapter has presented the changes in the Registered Indian Human Development Index Scores between 1981 and 2001. By the end of this period the overall well-being of Registered Indian populations, as measured by these indicators, had improved, and the differences between Registered Indians and other Canadians in terms of life expectancy, educational attainment, and average income were reduced. The improvement in Registered Indian HDI scores was reflected in

international ranking, achieving levels comparable to countries with “high human development.”

Despite these overall improvements, we find that important gaps remain, and that similar gains have not been made on all indicators. Although higher educational attainment contributed strongly to the higher HDI scores for Registered Indians, this does not seem to be reflected in a closing of the income gap. In the last decade of this period, the difference in average income between Registered Indians and other Canadians widened, reflecting especially slow growth in income on-reserve.

The continuing difference between Registered Indians living on- and off-reserve was also seen in educational attainment, particularly secondary and post-secondary education. However, these differences varied considerably with province and region. At the end of the period, Registered Indians living on-reserve in Manitoba and Saskatchewan had the lowest scores on all of the HDI indicators. Scores for those off-reserve in these provinces were also low, and the differences in well-being between Registered Indians and other residents was wide in these provinces, which have large Aboriginal populations.

The general picture painted by these measures is therefore one of inconsistent and uneven progress, both in terms of the temporal trends and regional variation. Although the general improvement in these measures of economic, social, and physical well-being is clearly good news, these results also show that future improvement should not be taken for granted. It remains to be seen whether some of the gaps between Registered Indians and other Canadians, some of which have recently been widening, can be narrowed in the near future.

Endnotes

- 1 The calculations, minimum and maximum values, and data issues involved in these indices are discussed in detail in Chapter 2.
- 2 Whereas the income and educational attainment indicators from the Census are available for the on- and off-reserve populations separately, life expectancy at birth is not available for the earlier years by on- and off-reserve residence. Although we have previously published HDI scores by on- and off-reserve residence in 1981 and 1986 (Cooke, Beavon, and McHardy, 2004), those figures rely on extrapolation of life expectancy trends from 1991–1996 backwards to 1981–1986, and we do not present them here.
- 3 In 1985 the federal government passed Bill C-31. Bill C-31 was intended to bring the *Indian Act* into conformity with gender equality rights provided under section 15 of the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms and section 35(4) of the Constitution Act, 1982. It changed the rules for Indian registration under the *Indian Act* and substantially increased the number of individuals eligible for registration. It also allowed First Nations to have limited control over their memberships, but only after certain individuals who had lost Indian status under the *Indian Act* prior to 1985 were granted reinstatement upon application to both Indian status and First Nation membership. This legislation gave women who had lost status when they out-married to regain that status. It has meant that many who had lived and been educated off-reserve would now be counted in educational attainment data.

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Table 3.2: Ranking of Selected Countries and Registered Indian and Reference Populations by Human Development Index, 2001

HDI Rank	Country	HDI Score
<i>Countries with High Human Development</i>		
1	Norway	.944
2	Iceland	.942
3	Sweden	.941
4	Australia	.939
	<i>Reference Population</i>	.939
5	Netherlands	.938
6	Belgium	.937
7	United States	.937
8	<i>Canada</i>	.937
9	Japan	.932
10	Switzerland	.932
13	United Kingdom	.930
16	Austria	.929
17	France	.925
19	Spain	.925
20	New Zealand	.917
23	Portugal	.896
30	Republic of Korea	.879
31	Brunei Darussalam	.872
32	Czech Republic	.861
	<i>Registered Indian off-Reserve</i>	.856
33	Malta	.856
34	Argentina	.849
35	Poland	.841
36	Seychelles	.840
37	Bahrain	.839
38	Hungary	.837
39	Slovakia	.836
40	Uruguay	.834
41	Estonia	.833
42	Costa Rica	.832
43	Chile	.831
44	Qatar	.826
45	Lithuania	.824
46	Kuwait	.820
47	Croatia	.818

Table 3.2 Continued

HDI Rank	Country	HDI Score
	Registered Indian Population	.817
48	United Arab Emirates	.816
49	Bahamas	.812
50	Latvia	.811
51	St. Kitts and Nevis	.808
52	Cuba	.806
53	Belarus	.804
54	Trinidad and Tobago	.802
55	Mexico	.800
<i>Countries with Medium Human Development</i>		
56	Antigua and Barbuda	.798
57	Bulgaria	.795
58	Malaysia	.790
59	Panama	.788
60	Macedonia, TFYR	.784
61	Libyan Arab Jamahirya	.783
62	Mauritius	.779
63	Russian Federation	.779
64	Colombia	.779
65	Brazil	.777
66	Bosnia and Herzegovina	.777
67	Belize	.776
68	Dominica	.776
69	Venezuela	.775
70	Samoa (Western)	.775
71	Saint Lucia	.775
72	Romania	.773
	Registered Indian On-Reserve	.772
73	Saudi Arabia	.769
74	Thailand	.768
75	Ukraine	.766
76	Kazakhstan	.765
77	Suriname	.762
78	Jamaica	.757
79	Oman	.755
80	St. Vincent and the Grenadines	.755
81	Fiji	.754
82	Peru	.752

Table 3.2 Continued

HDI Rank	Country	HDI Score
83	Lebanon	.752
84	Paraguay	.751
85	Philippines	.751
<i>...85–102 deleted</i>		
103	Cape Verde	.727
104	China	.721
105	El Salvador	.719
<i>...106–135 deleted</i>		
135	Lao People's Democratic Republic	.525
136	Bhutan	.511
137	Lesotho	.510
138	Sudan	.503
139	Bangladesh	.502
140	Congo	.502
141	Togo	.501
<i>Countries with Low Human Development</i>		
142	Cameroon	.499
143	Nepal	.499
144	Pakistan	.499
145	Zimbabwe	.496
146	Kenya	.489
147	Uganda	.489
148	Yemen	.470
149	Madagascar	.469
<i>...150–175 deleted</i>		
Source: Data from HDI table, p. 237-240 from "Human Development Report 2003" by UNDP (2003) by permission of Oxford University Press; Remaining data: Authors' Calculations		