

# ENDURING PEOPLES:

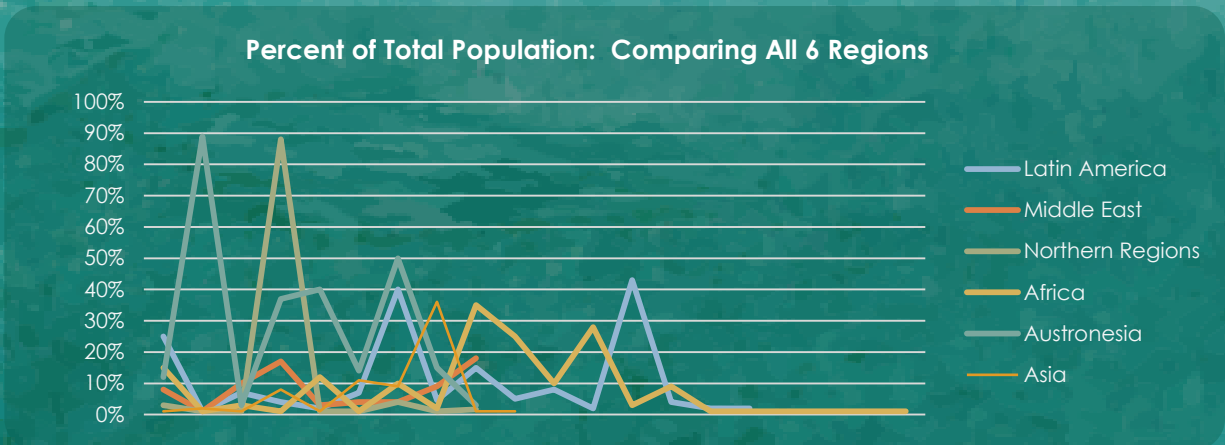
## Societies that have stood the test of time

### Who are Indigenous Peoples?

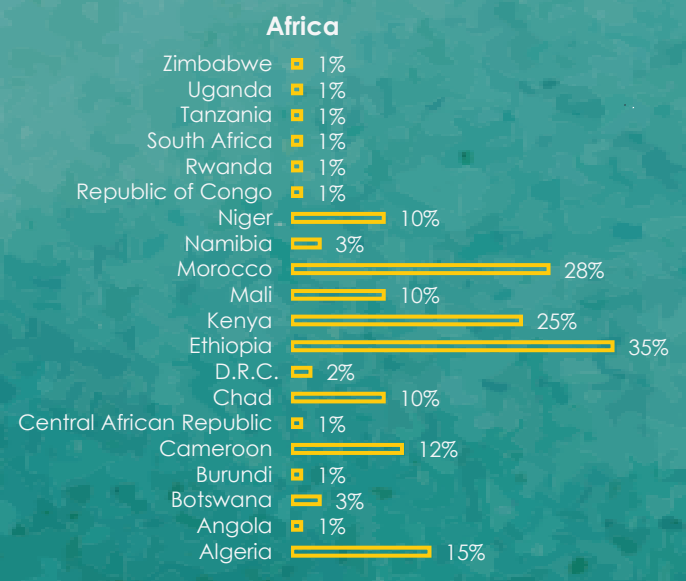
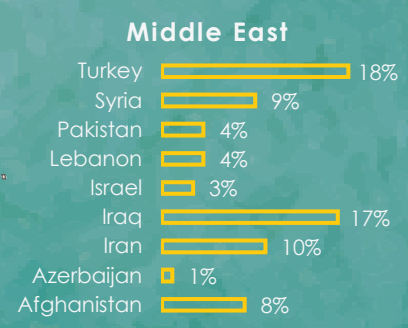
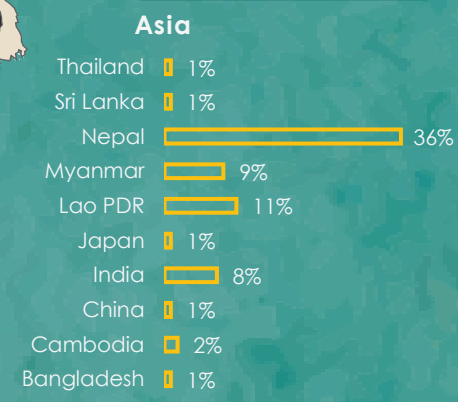
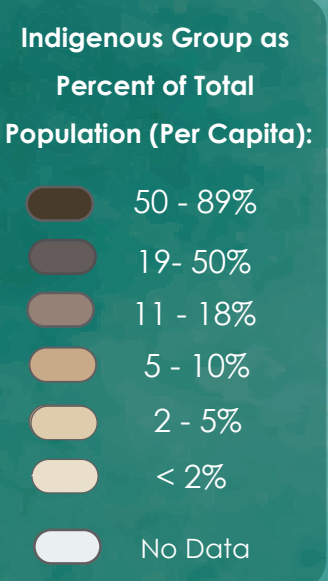
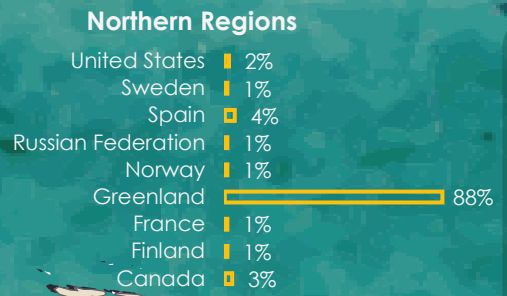
According to International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA), "indigenous" has many definitions, but generally refers to any group of people who meet the following criteria:

- Group is native to the land of habitation prior to colonization or formation of the present state.
- Group maintains unique set of cultural practices without outside influences.
- Group has common ancestry with the original inhabitants of the land.
- Group has unique language.
- Group is autonomus from the state.
- Group typically found only in certain parts of the world.

The countries depicted are hosts for a native people recognised by the IWGIA. Data shown reflects the percentage of the **single largest indigenous group** as a proportion of their respective countries' per capita population.



No Data?  
Europe has a low number of indigenous peoples who still live in a culture unchanged by socio-politiicl factors. The rise of Christianity homogenized many tribal cultures in Europe, much as Islam did in North Africa and the Middle East.



Some of the most wide-spread populations of indigenous peoples include the San Bushmen of Africa, the Inuits of the arctic, the Kurds of central Asia and the Middle East, and the Adivisi or "Scheduled Tribes" of India, Pakistan, and Nepal. The Adivisi are also thought to be the indigenous group with the highest population total, although they make up a comparatively small 8% of India's billion-strong population.

