

Indigenous Peoples, Poverty and Development

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Lead Education Economist

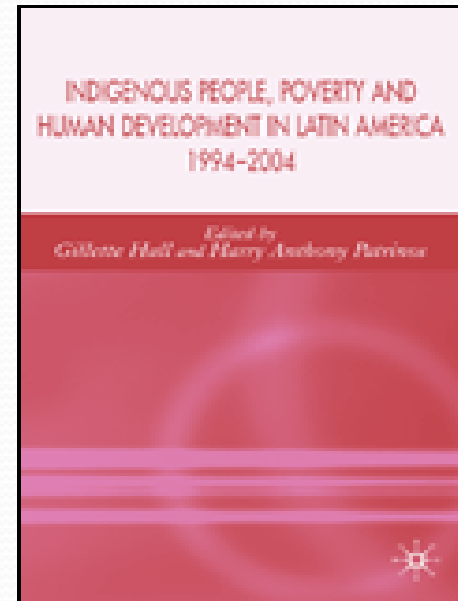
World Bank

May 2011



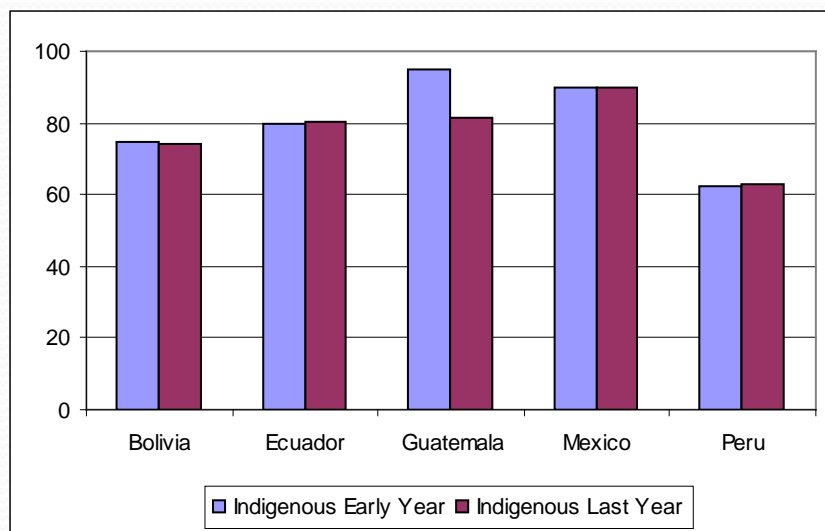
Motivation

- Early Research for Latin America 1994 – 2004:
 - *higher poverty among indigenous*
 - *little or no improvement in incomes*
 - *improved social indicators*

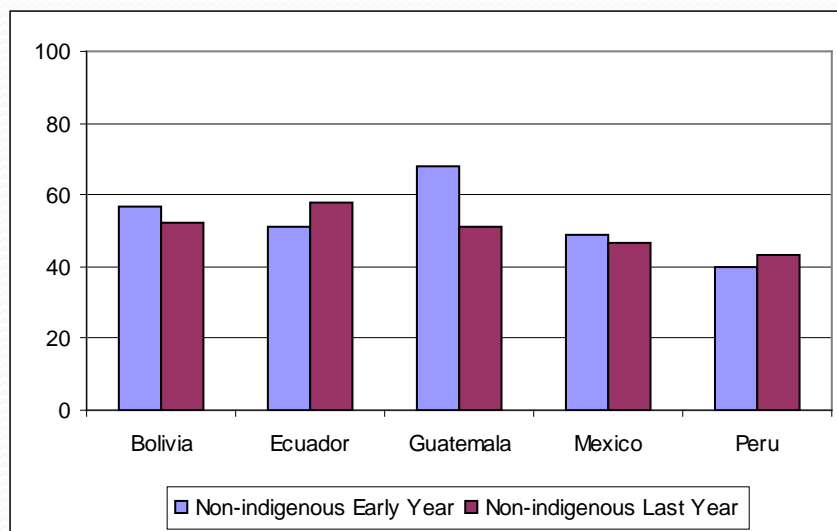


Poverty was 'sticky' in Latin America

Indigenous



Non-Indigenous



Source: Hall and Patrinos 2005

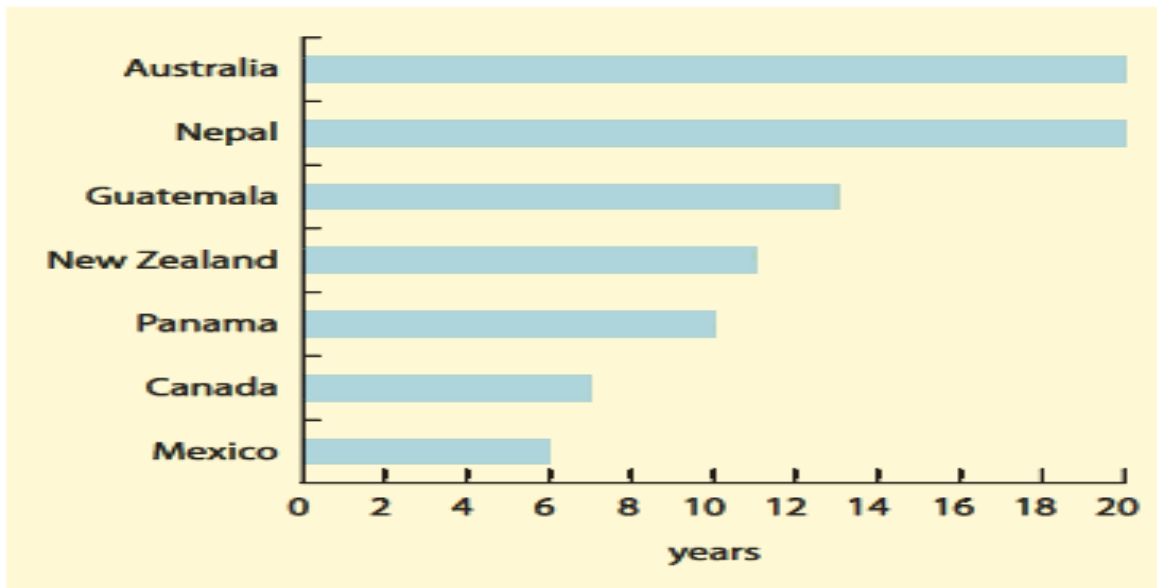
Source: Hall and Patrinos 2006



MDG Indicators Reveal Large Gaps

- Gap (in years) in life expectancy between indigenous and non indigenous groups

FIGURE 4.4 Both poor and rich countries show gaps in life expectancy



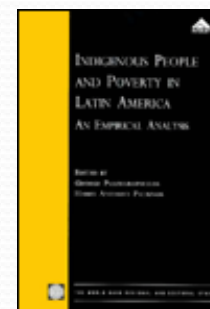
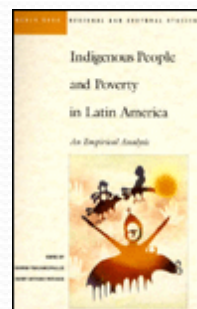
Source: UN 2009, p. 159.

Note: The figure shows the difference in years of life expectancy between indigenous and nonindigenous groups in each country.



Research Questions

- What has happened in other developing regions (Asia, Africa?), and
- Has anything changed in Latin America?



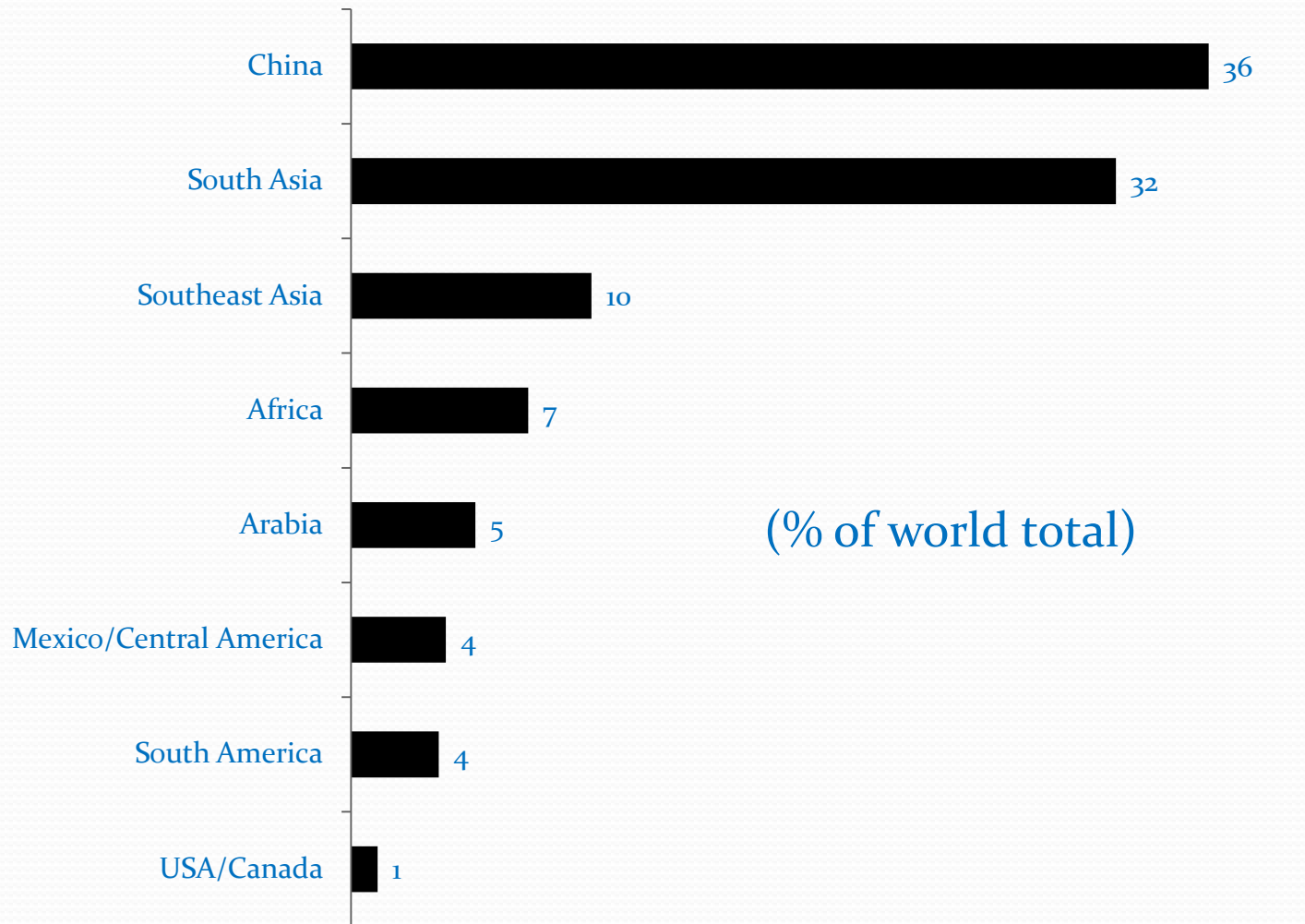


Context

- 2nd International Decade of World's Indigenous Peoples (2005-2014)
- Globalization and Inequality debate
- Millennium Development Goals (2000 – 2015)



Indigenous by Country/Region



Main Finding: Income Poverty Consistently High



TABLE 4.1 Poverty rates, latest year available

Country/data year	Poverty head count (% poor)	
	Indigenous	Nonindigenous
Democratic Republic of Congo/2005	84.8	71.7
Mexico/2008	80.6	45.3
Ecuador/2006	78.0	46.6
Guatemala/2006	74.8	36.2
Gabon/2003	70.1	32.7
Bolivia/2006	69.3	46.0
Peru/2005	62.3	35.0
Vietnam/2006	52.3	10.3
Lao PDR 2002	50.6	25.0
Brazil/2002	48.0 ^a	23.0 ^b
India/2004	43.8	22.7
Chile/2006	15.2	9.1
China/2002	5.4	3.5

Source: Hall and Patrinos 2011.

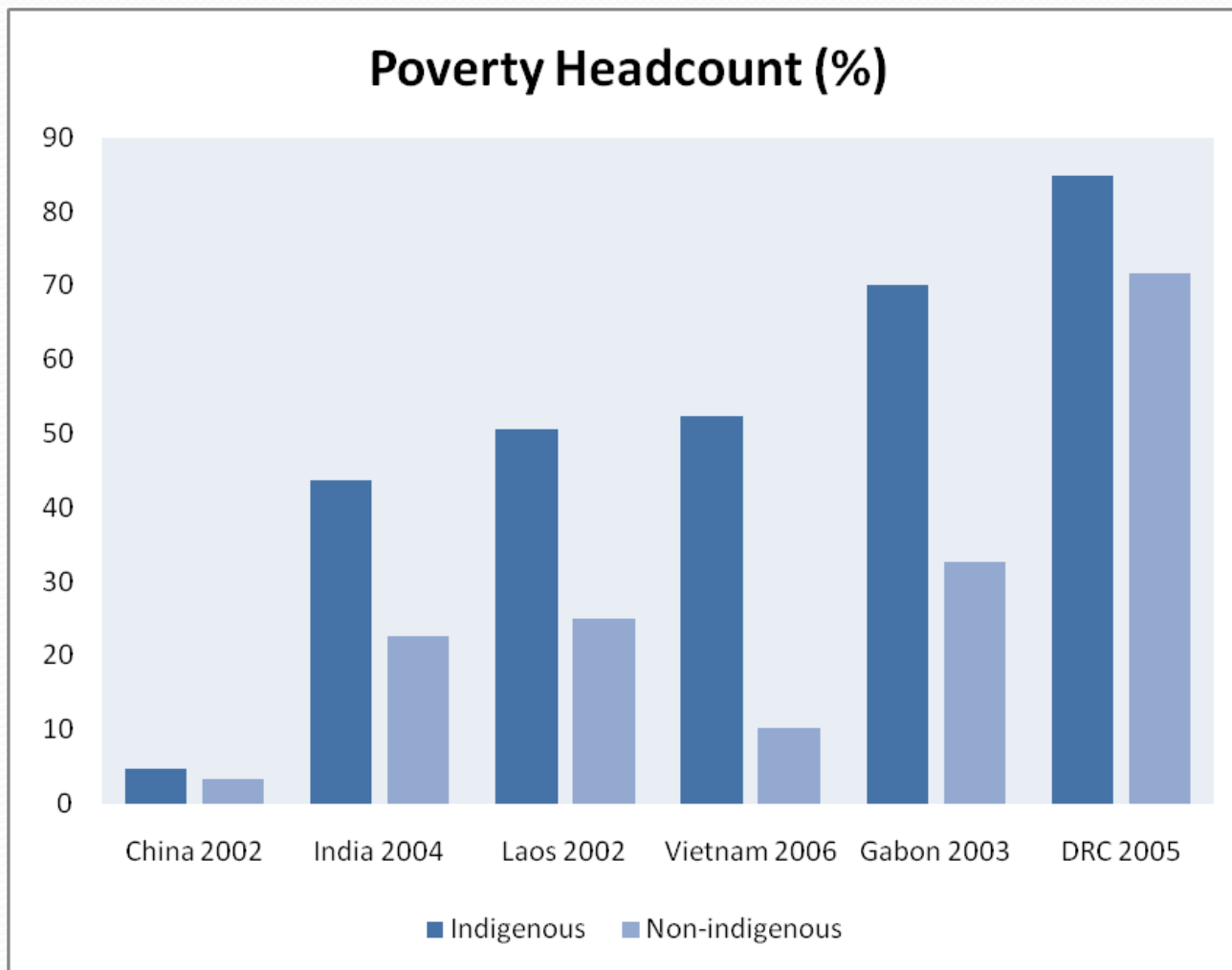
Note: Head count poverty rates are national.

a. Refers to whites and "black/brown" (African origin).

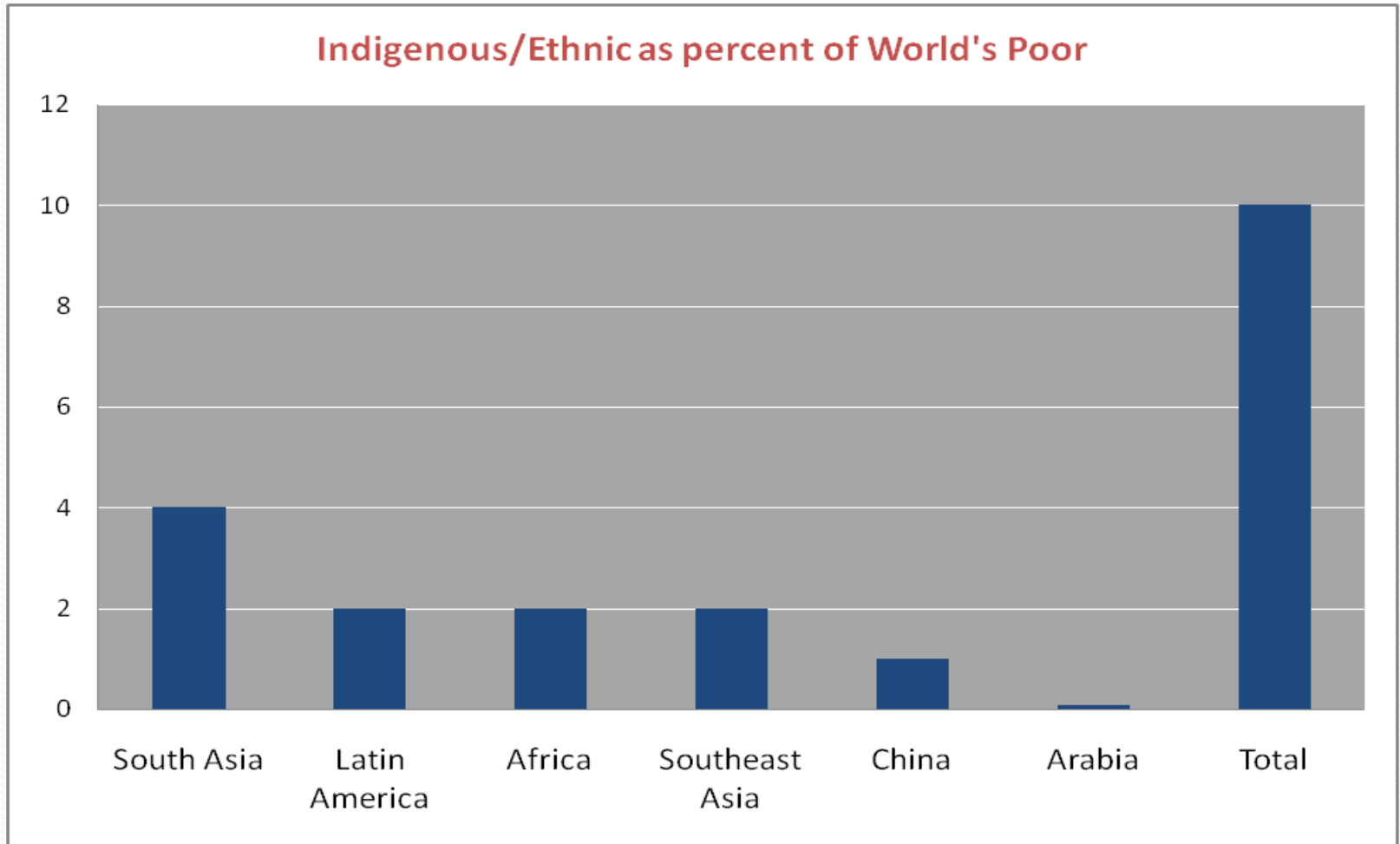
b. Refers to whites (Telles 2007). Head count poverty rates are national.



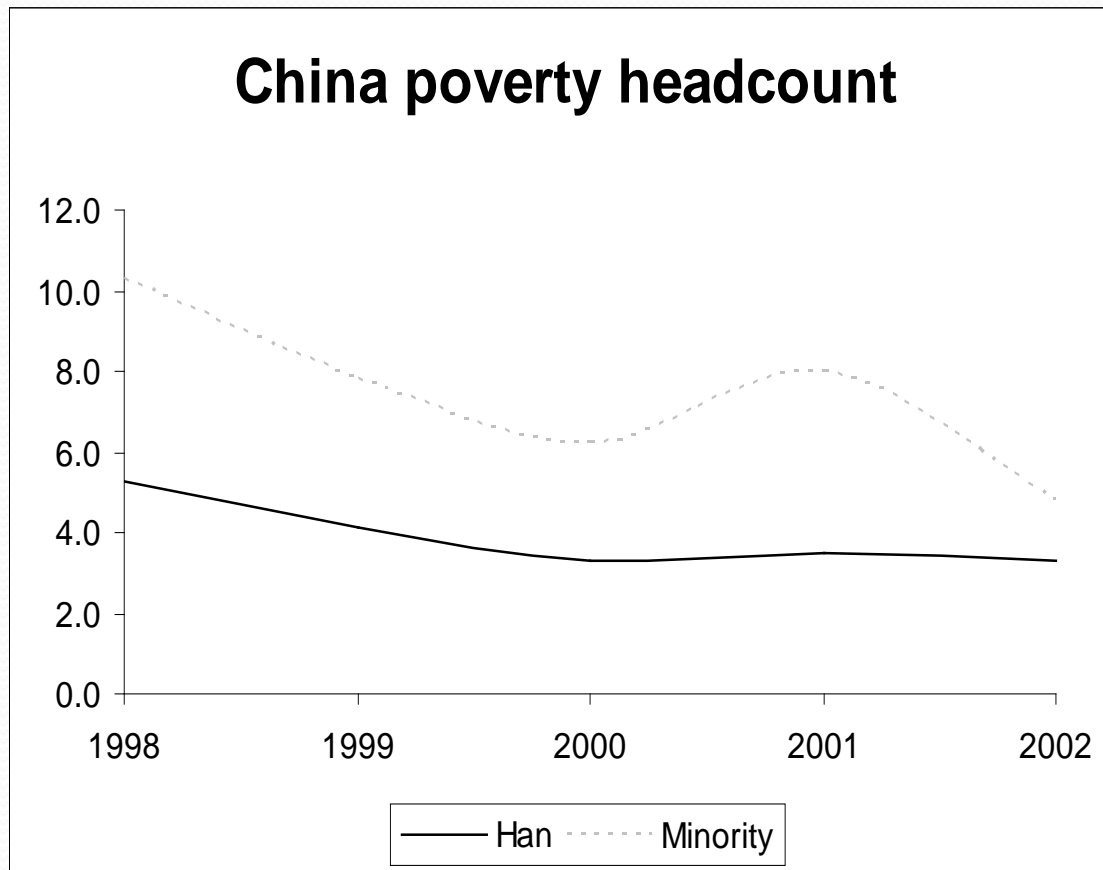
Income Poverty Results



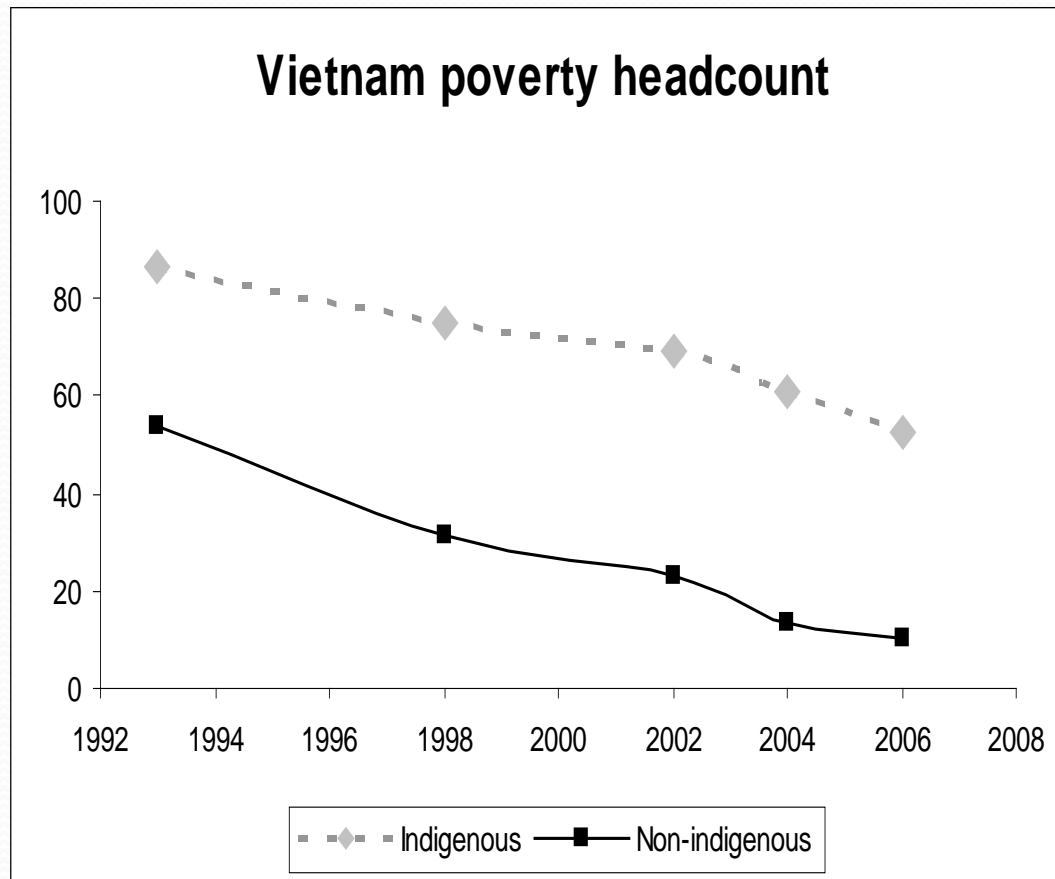
Where are the Indigenous Poor Concentrated?



Income Poverty Trends - Asia

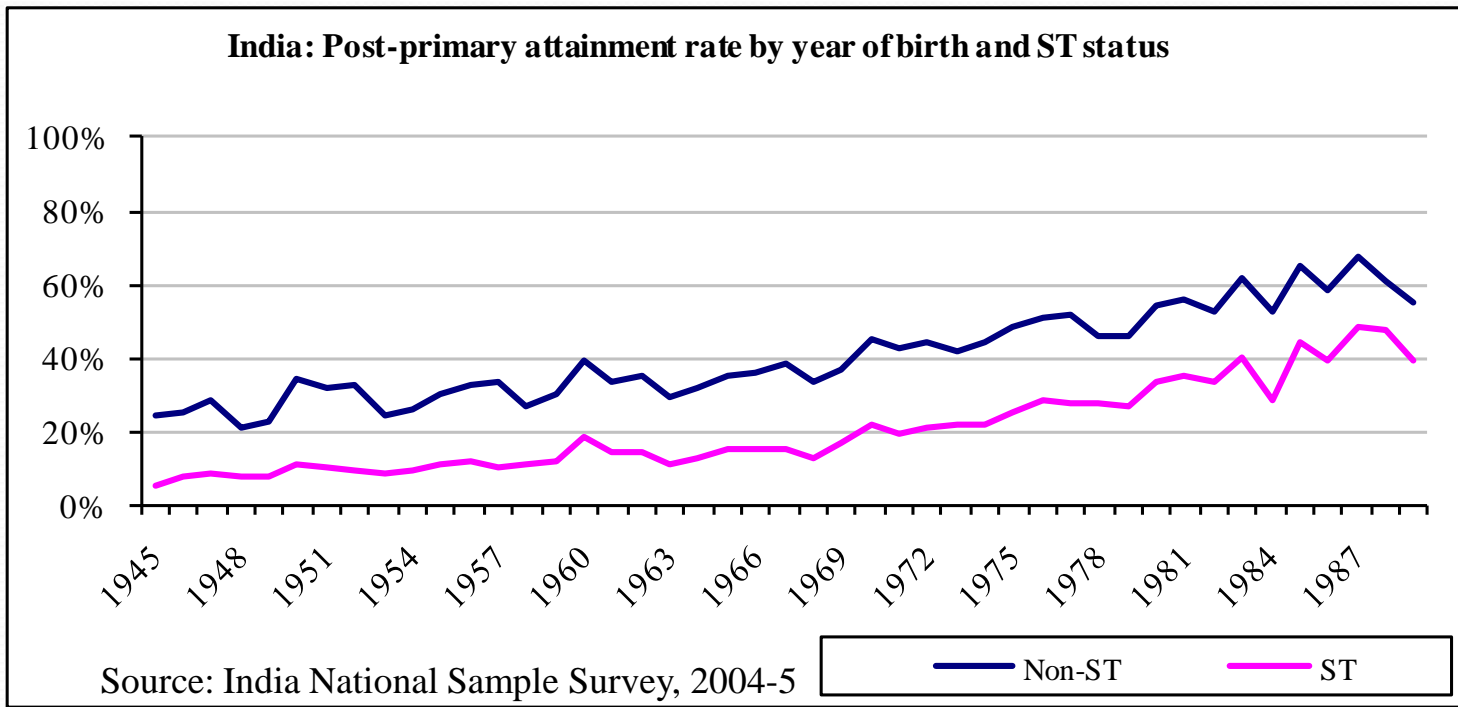


Income Poverty Trends - Asia



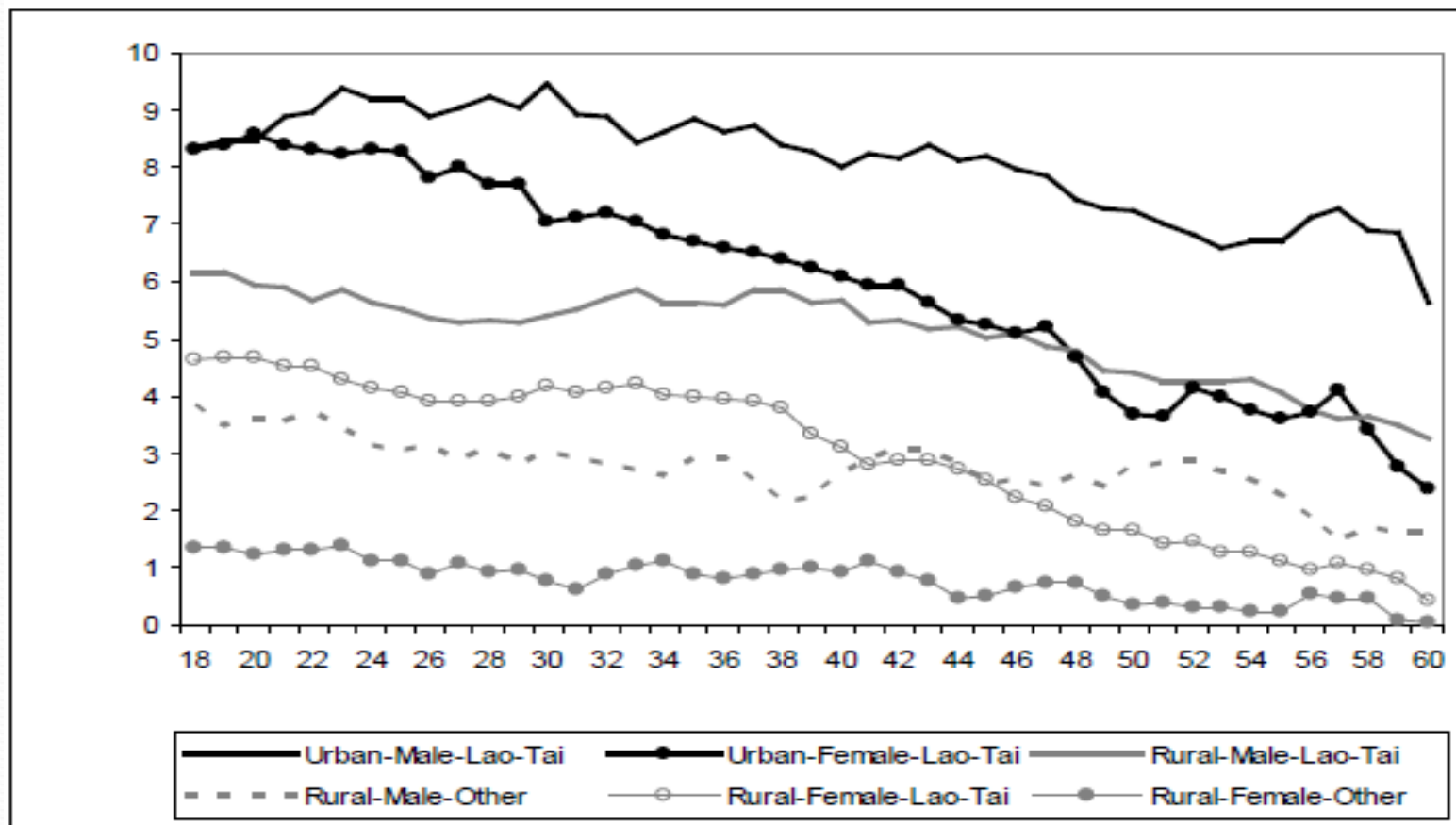
India - Education Gap

Findings show a persistent gap in schooling attainment, as illustrated here for India, for example



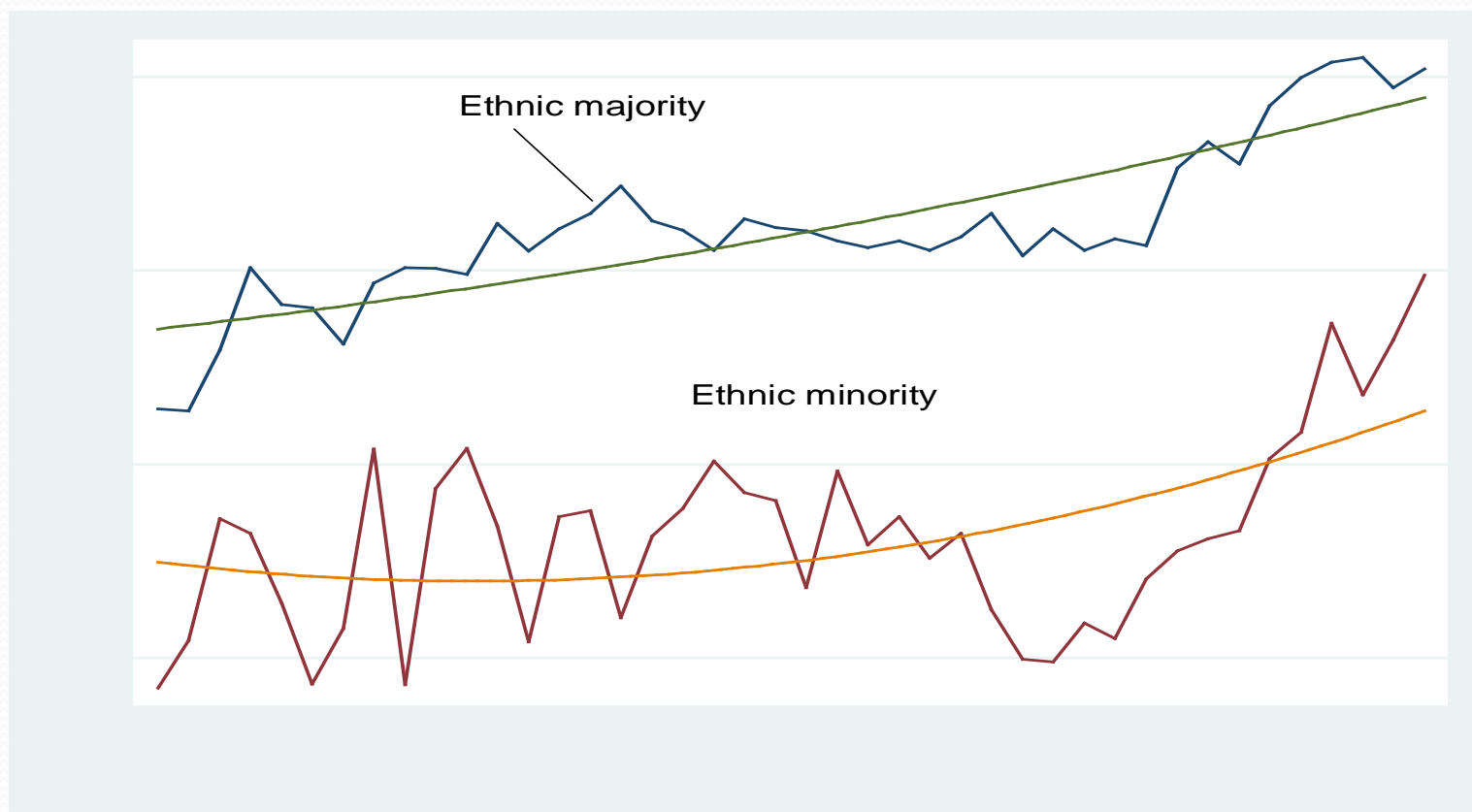
Laos: the “Double Disadvantage” for Indigenous Girls

Laos: Years of Education by Age, Ethnicity and Location



Vietnam: Indigenous and Shocks

Significant dip in years of schooling during the Vietnam War





Africa: MDG Indicators highlight gaps

TABLE 4.3 Status of indigenous groups relative to the MDGs, selected African countries

Country/data year/group	Under-five mortality	Water deprivation	Nutrition deprivation	Literacy rate		Net primary enrollment		Households in sample (n)
	(per 1,000 live births)	(% of households)	(% of children)	(% of males)	(% of females)	(% of boys)	(% of girls)	
Cameroon/2004	148	29	13	80	65	81	78	10,462
Peulh	170	21	11	43	19	60	55	387
Pygmy	160	54	54	17	10	65	100	18
Fulfulde	192	26	18	27	13	57	49	1,632
Niger/2006	218	28	29	28	12	44	29	7,660
Peul	204	38	33	5	5	17	19	350
Tuareg	204	52	30	17	5	30	29	635
Mali/2006	215	6	16	37	17	46	39	12,998
Peulh	229	4	16	31	16	38	35	1,400
Tanachek	194	20	17	28	11	41	28	815
Guinea/2005	188	59	15	44	16	58	49	6,282
Peulh	171	61	12	40	14	56	45	2,228
Senegal/2005	135	11	5	54	35	58	58	7,407
Poular	137	13	8	44	29	56	56	1,990

Source: Computed from demographic and health surveys in MacDonald forthcoming.

Africa Poverty Indicators

Gabon: Population share by quintile of per capita consumption, by ethnicity in the Central African Republic

Ethnicity	Share of population in poverty
Pygmy	70.1
Non-Pygmy	32.7
All	32.8

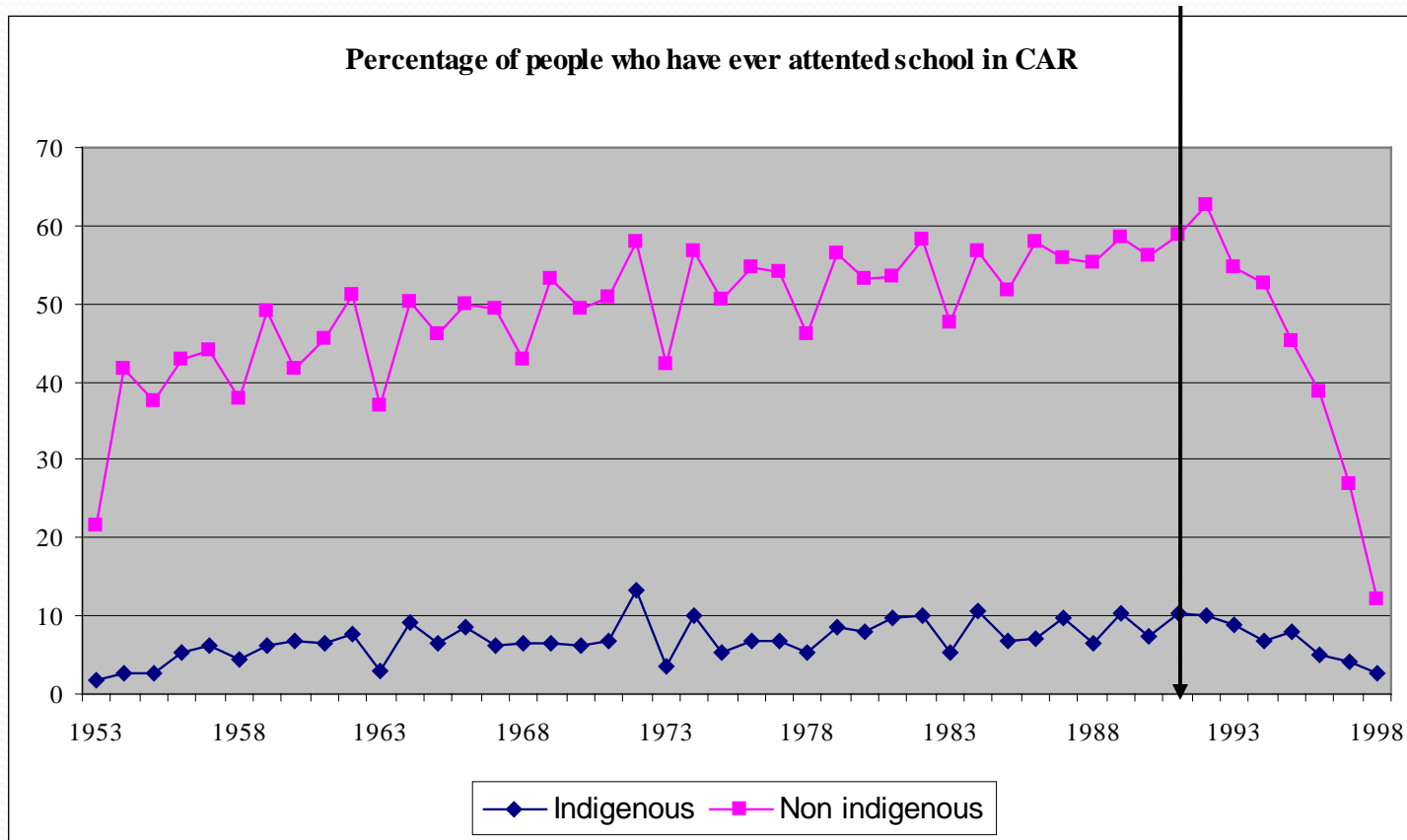
Africa Poverty Indicators

Population share by quintile of per capita consumption, by ethnicity in the Central African Republic

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Total
National						
Mbororos	46.7	14.0	13.1	11.6	14.6	100
Pygmy	89.7	6.2	2.4	0.9	0.8	100
Non-indigenous	21.0	18.7	20.1	20.1	20.1	100
All	21.4	18.6	20.0	20.0	20.0	100

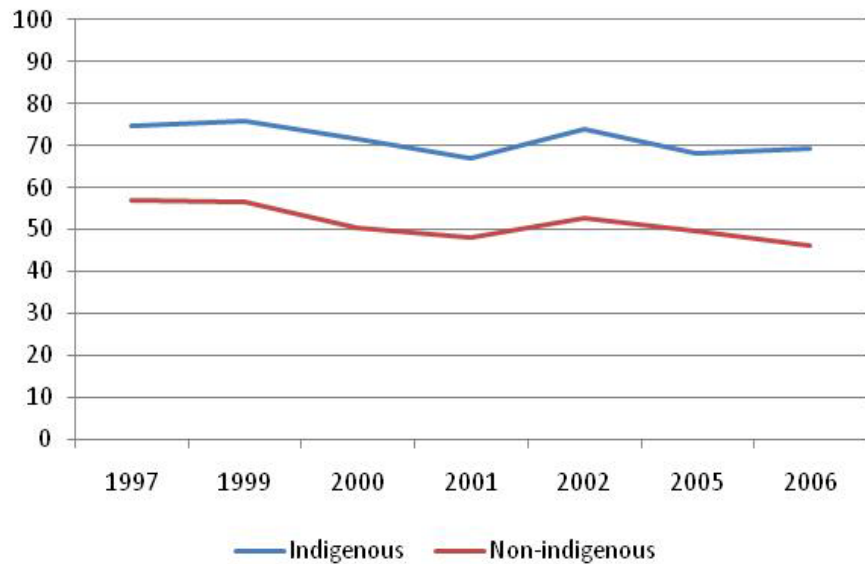
Pygmy in CAR: Widening Gaps

Central African Republic: gap in share of people who report ever having attended school

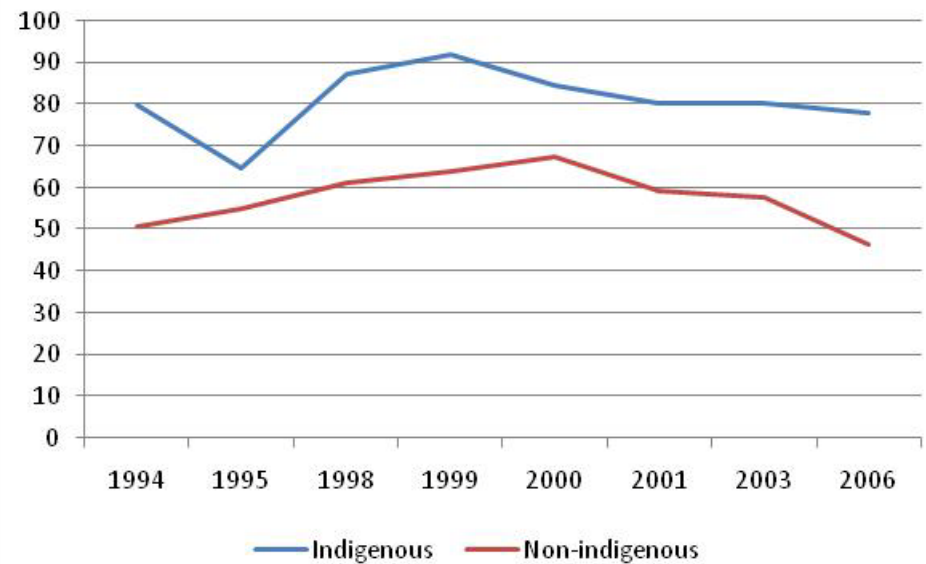


Income Poverty Trends – Latin America

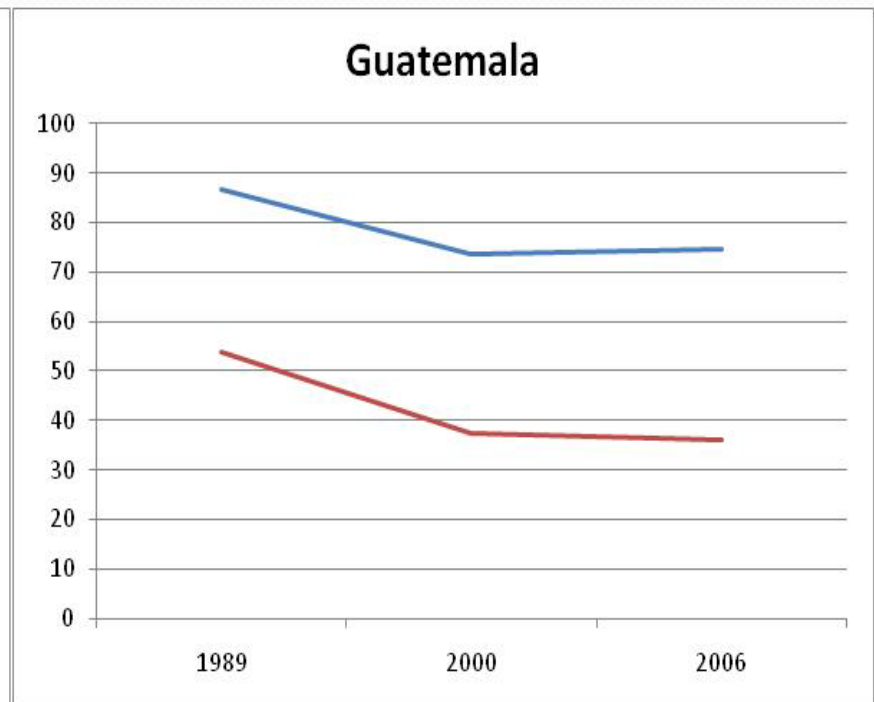
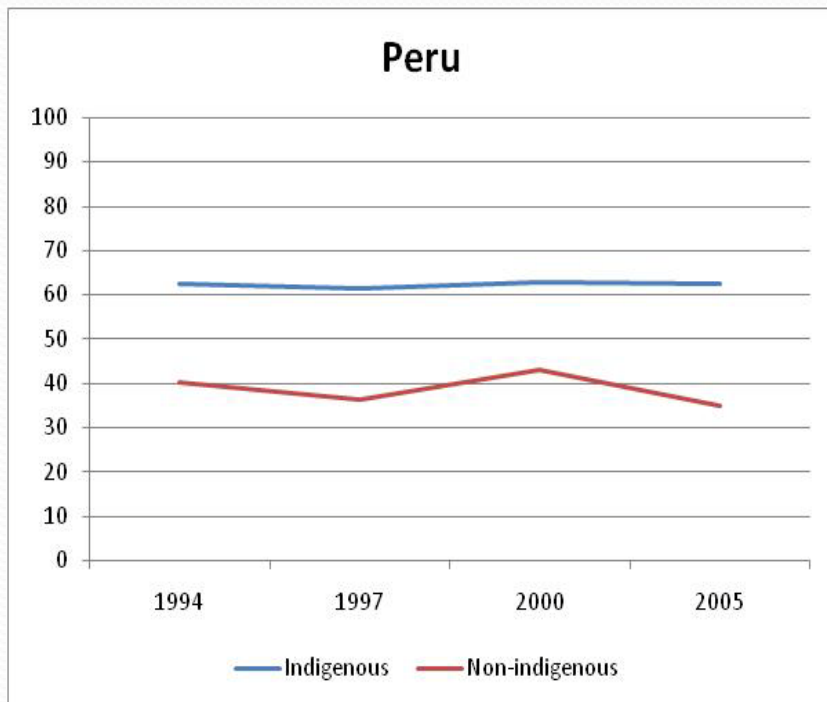
Bolivia



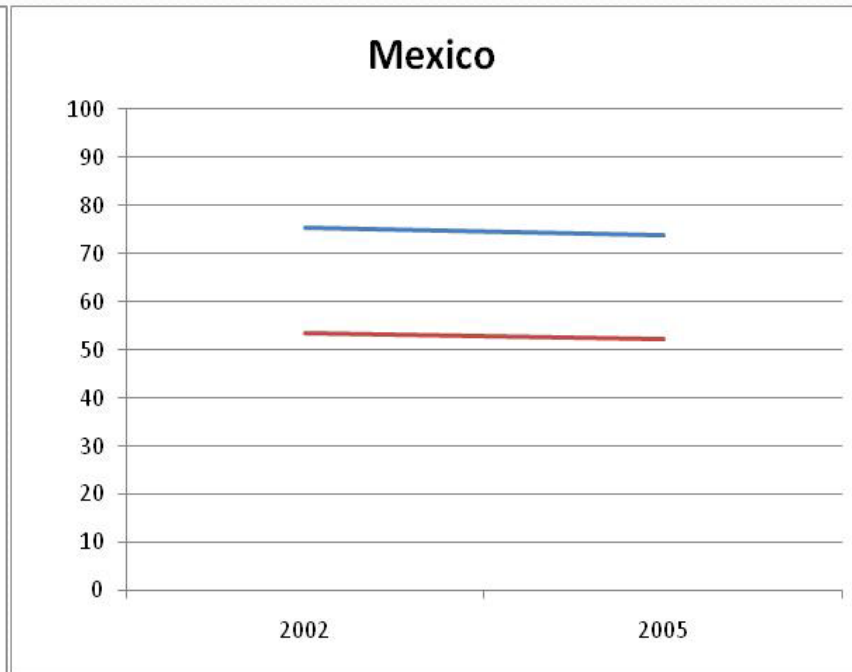
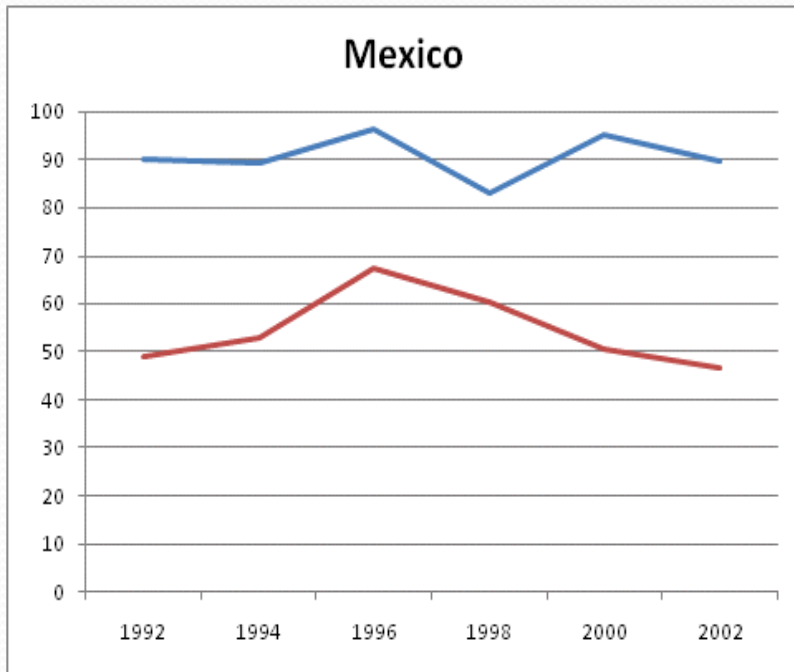
Ecuador



Income Poverty Trends – Latin America



Income Poverty Trends – Latin America

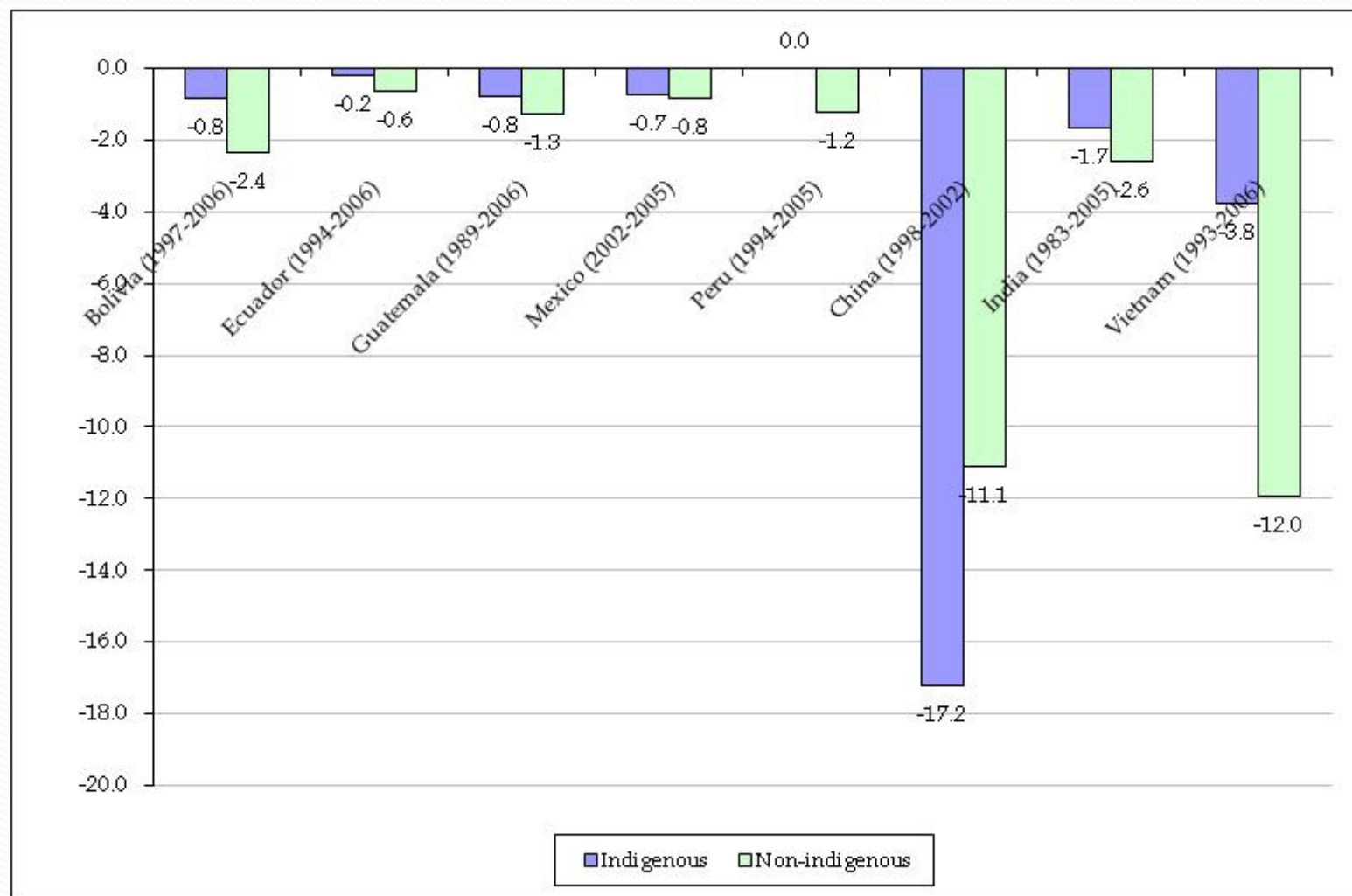


- ENIGH hhd survey & municipio location from Census (Ramirez 2006 in Hall & Patrinos)

- ENNVIH (Family Life) hhd survey & indigenous identity (Patrinos)



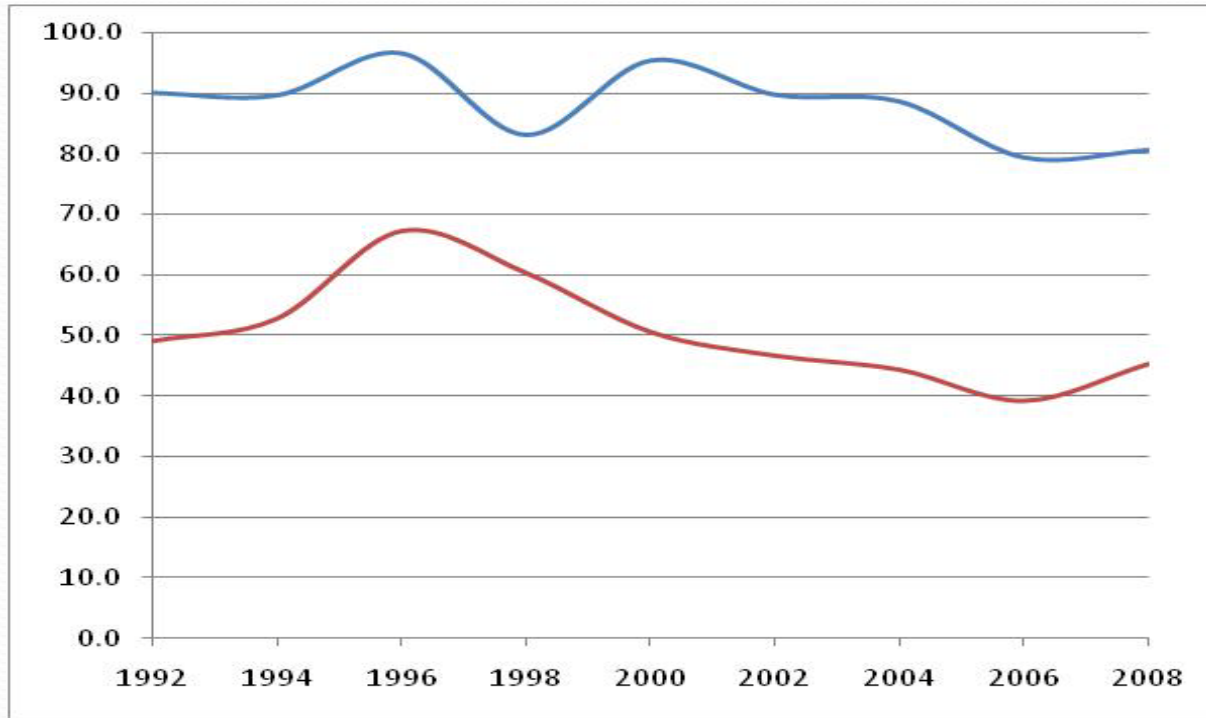
Annual Rate of Change in Poverty





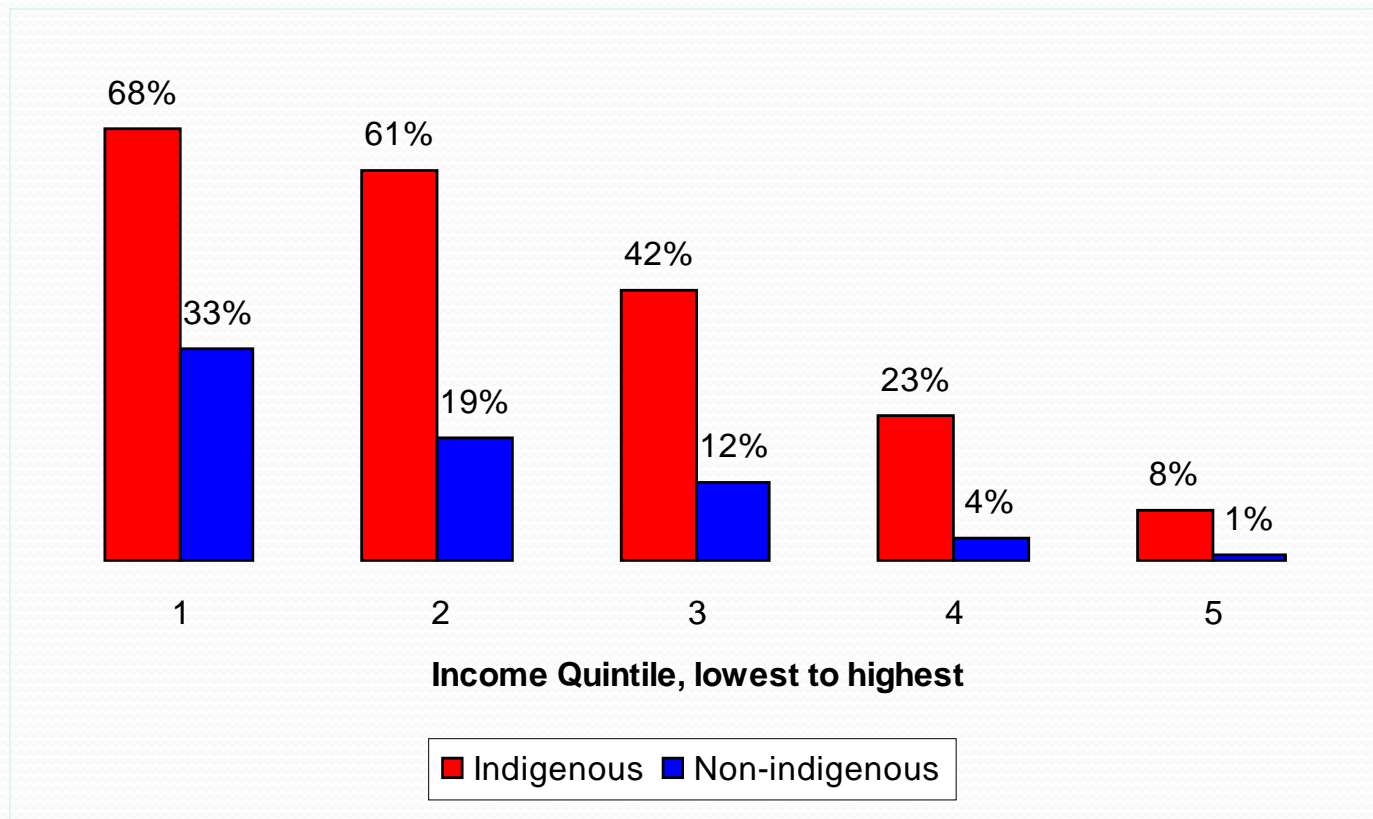
The Case of Mexico

The Case of Mexico



- Updating ENIGH & municipality location (Garcia Moreno, Patrinos)

Mexico's Conditional Cash Transfer: *Oportunidades*

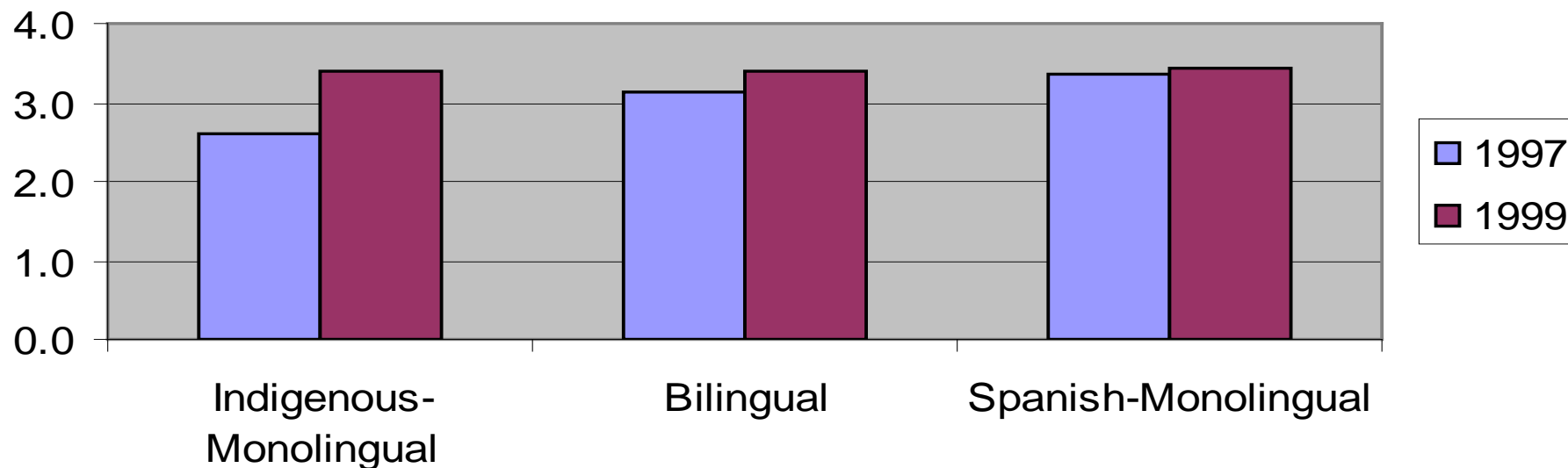


Proportion of Indigenous/non-Indigenous Peoples that Benefit from *Oportunidades*



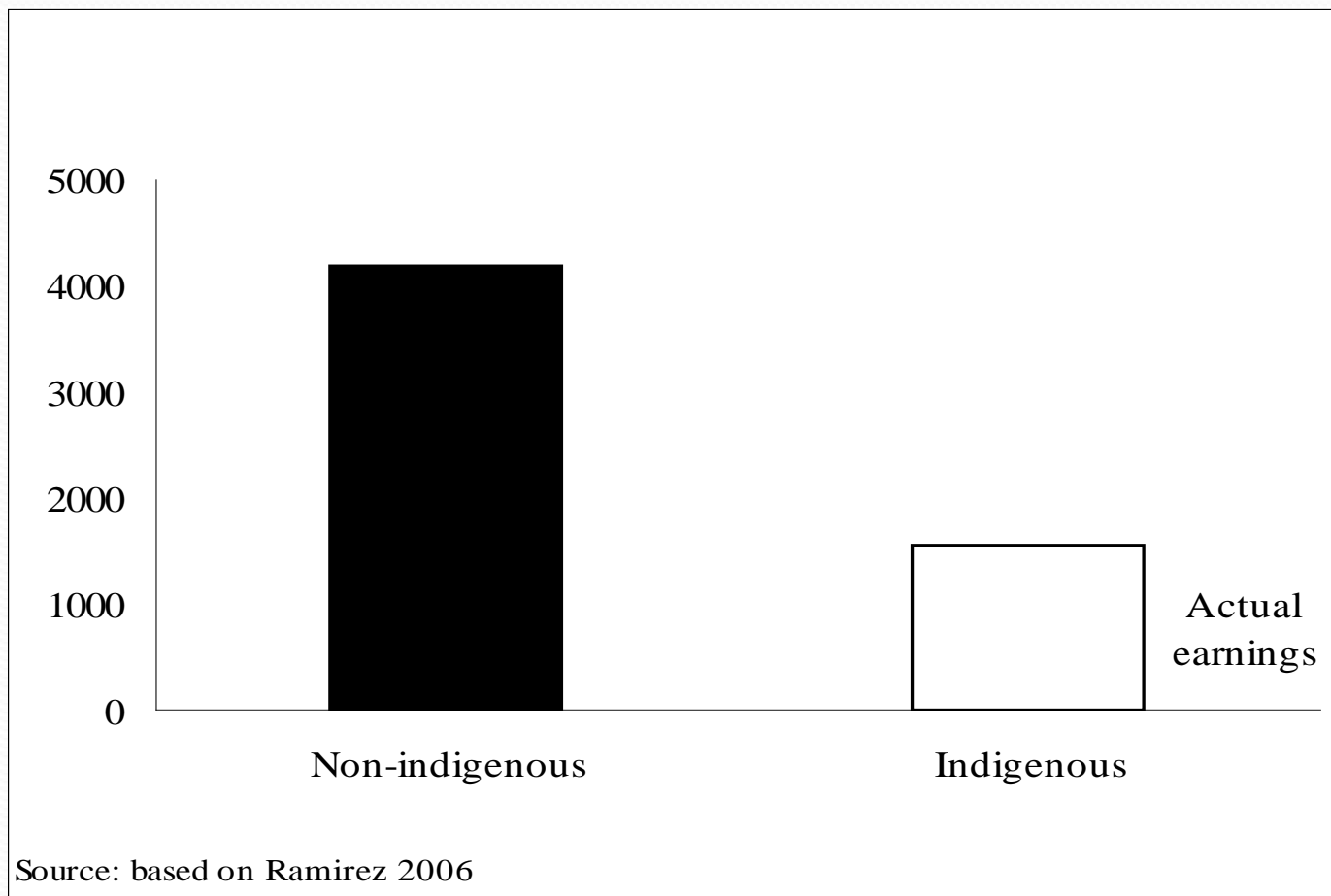
Oportunidades and Education

Average Years of Education, 8 to 12 Year-Old Children



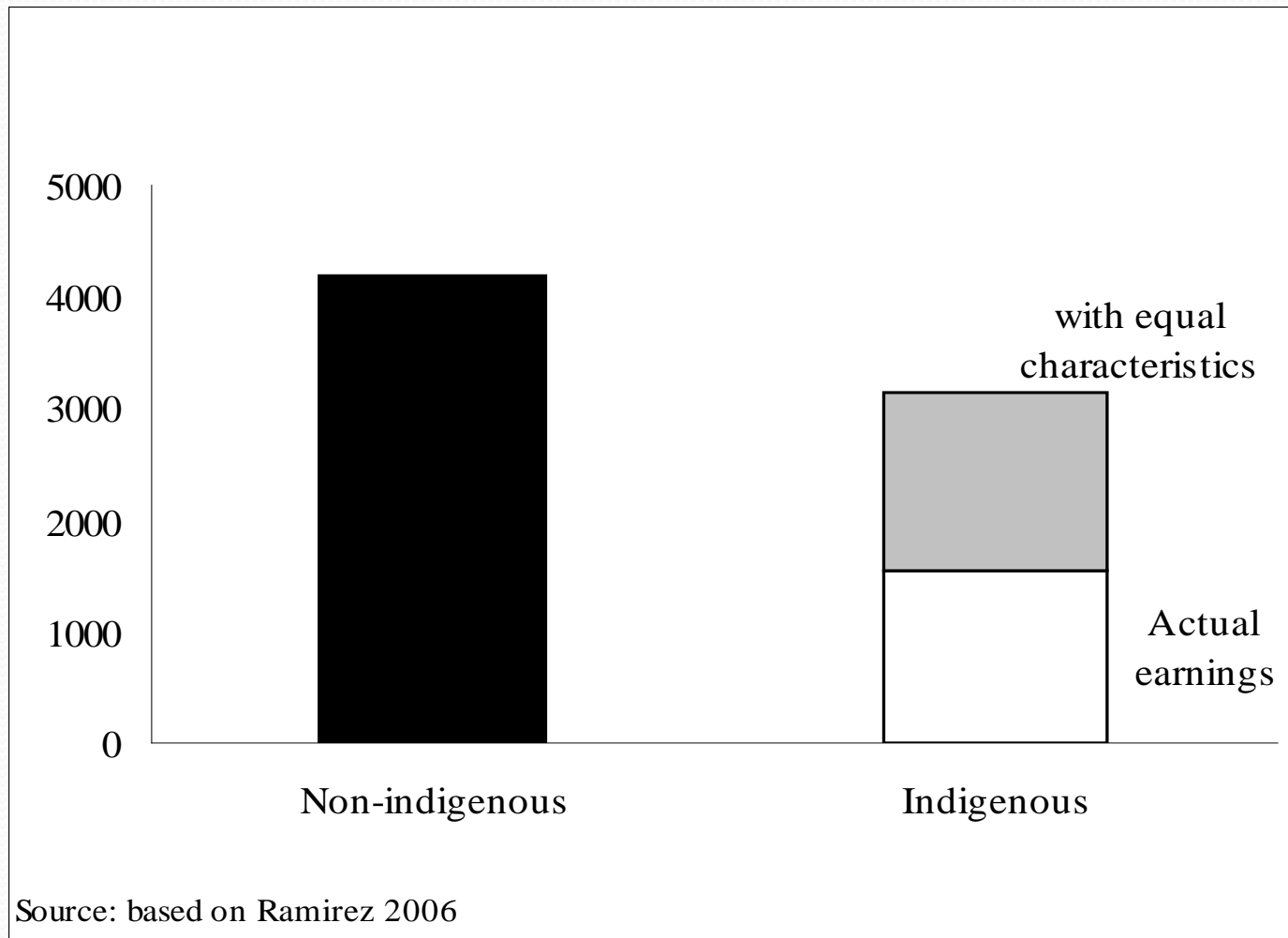


Mexico: Earnings (pesos per month), 2002



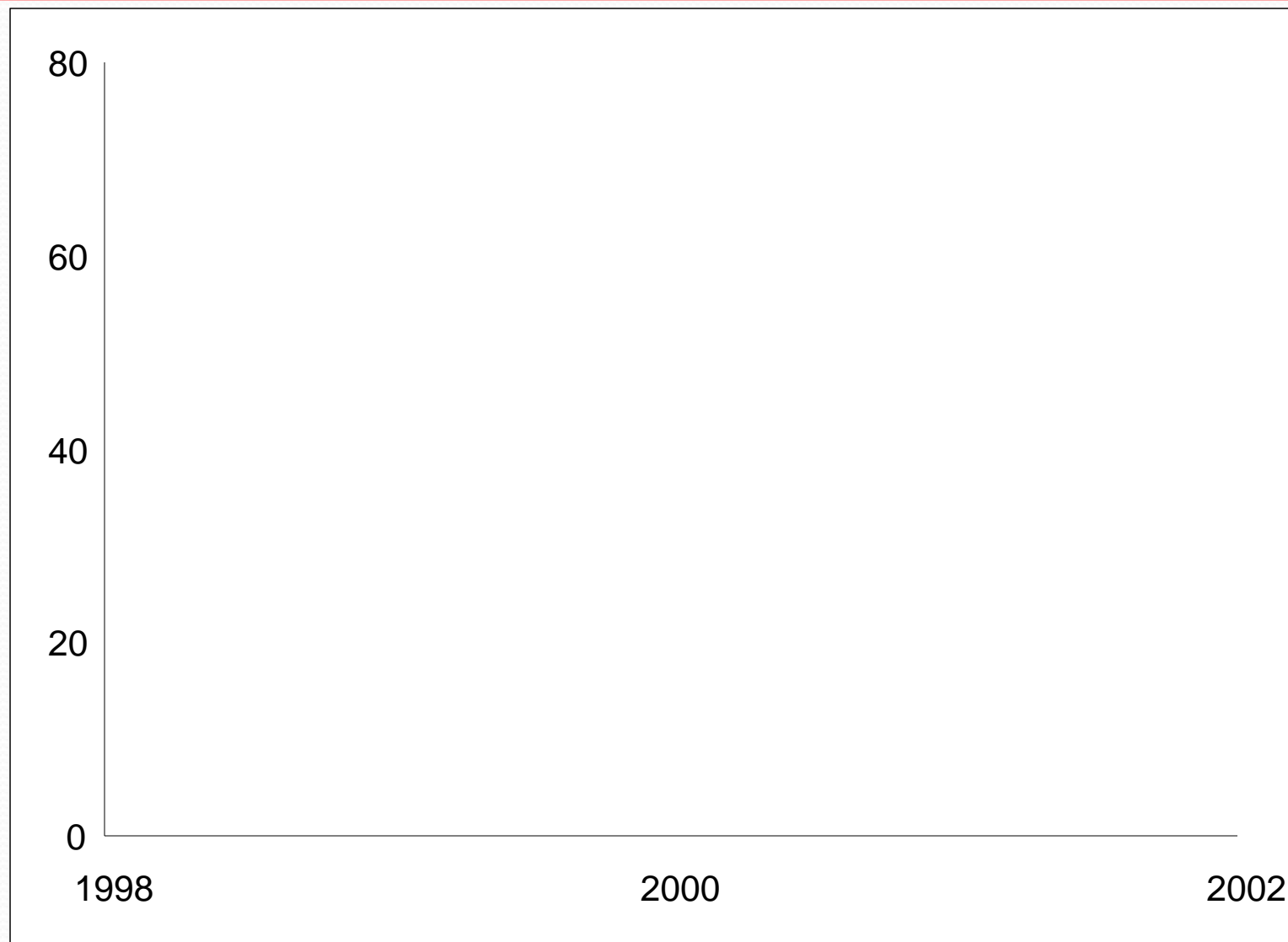


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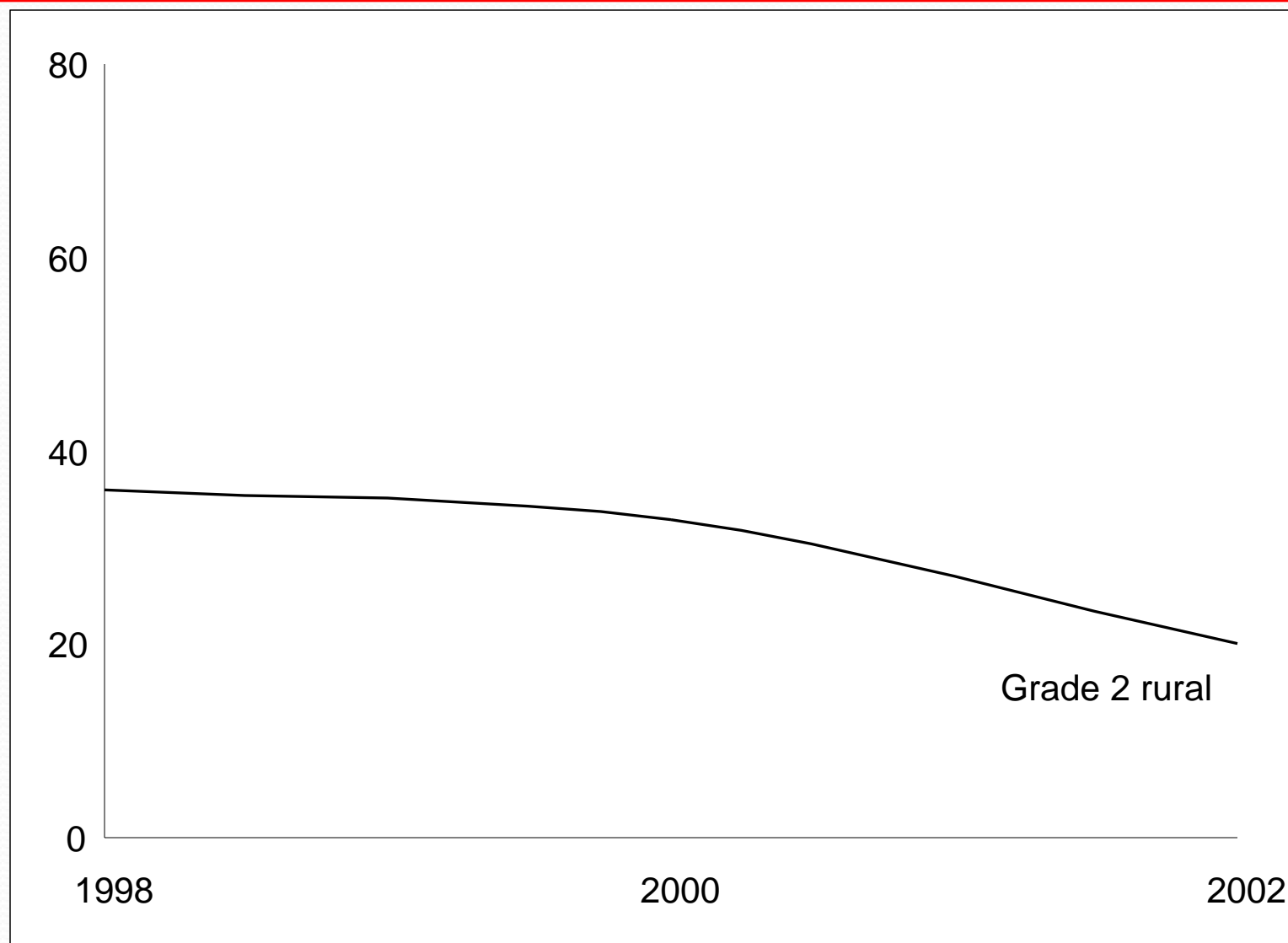


The Challenge: Indigenous Test Score Gap



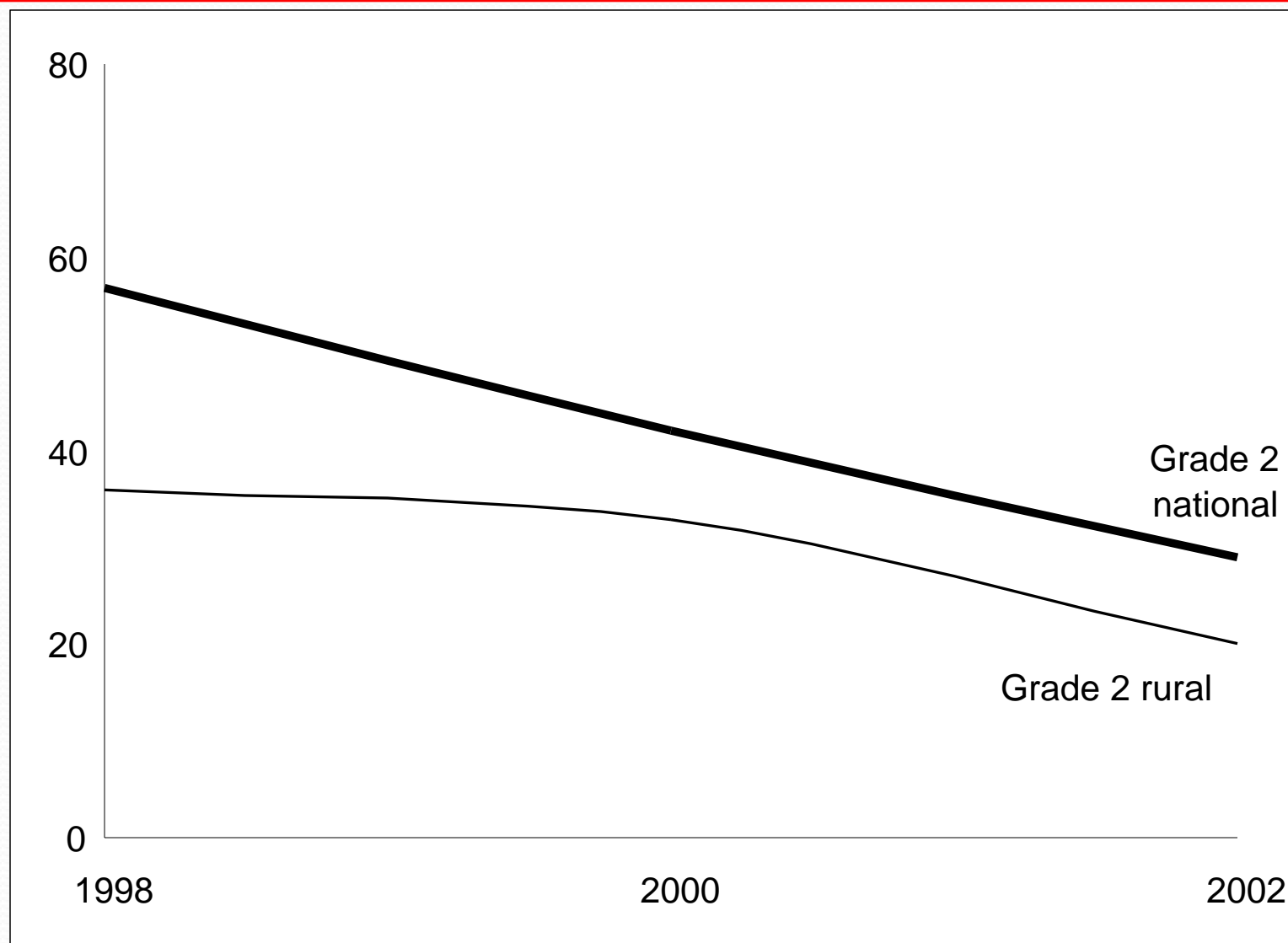


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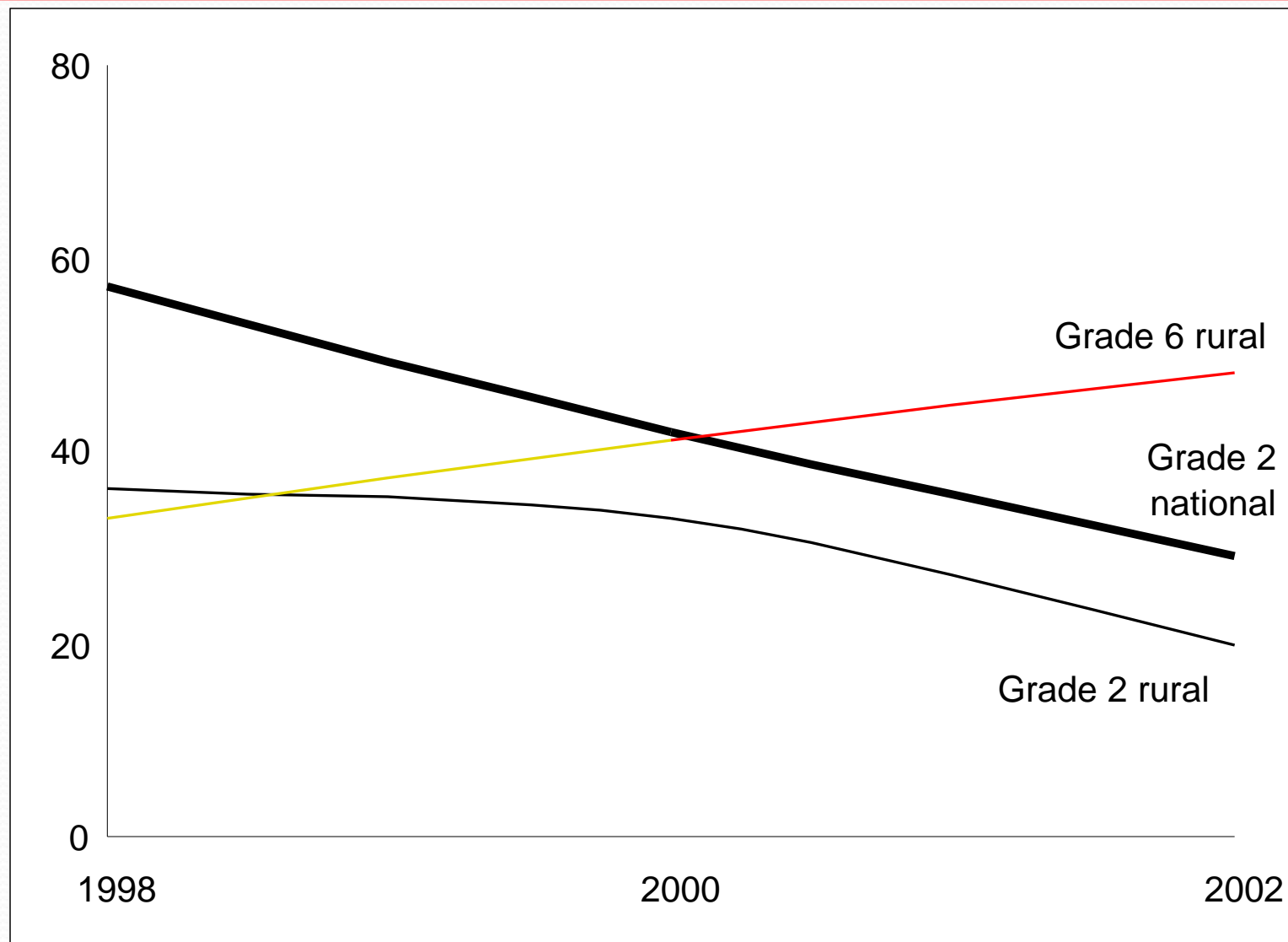


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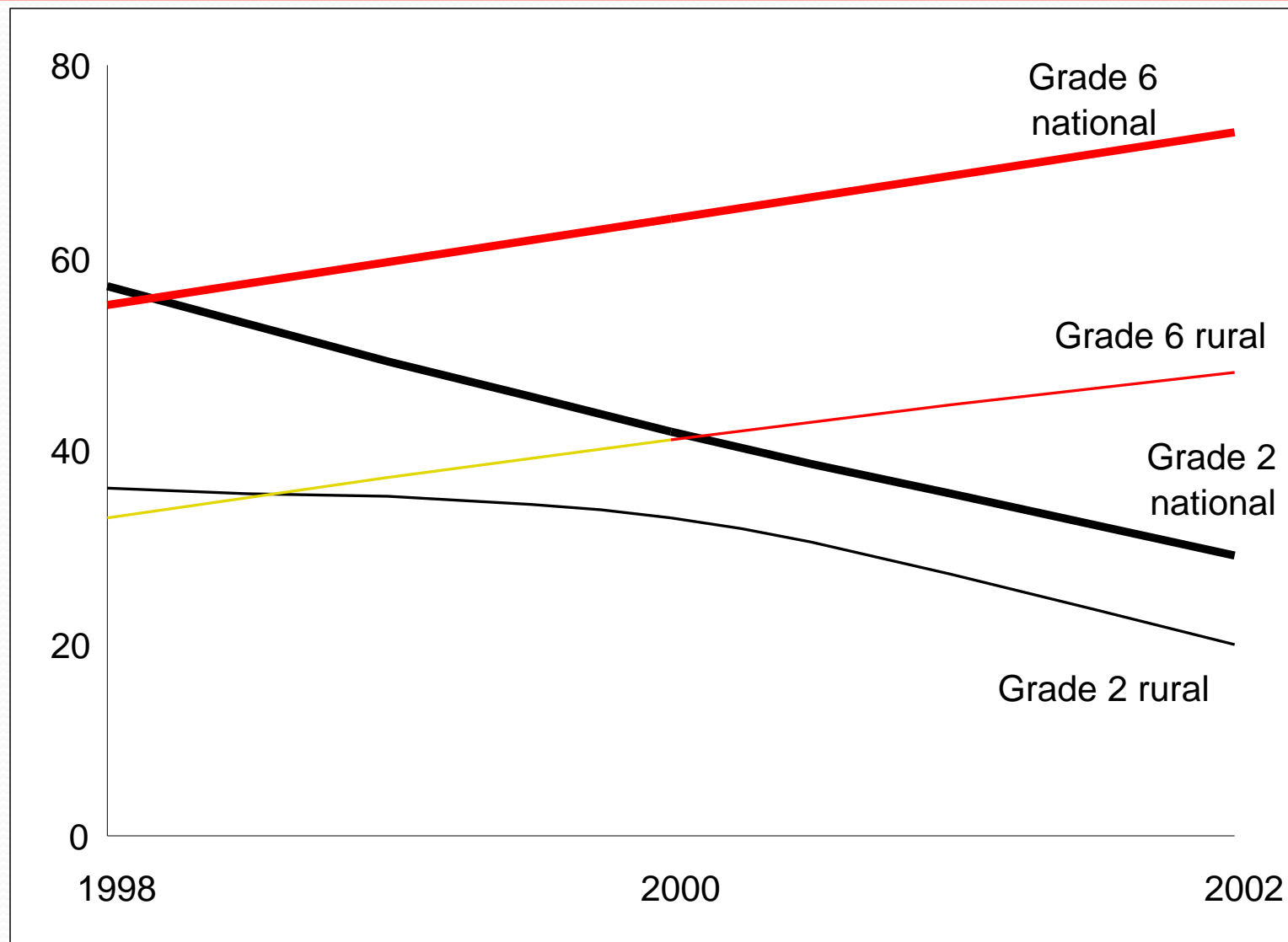


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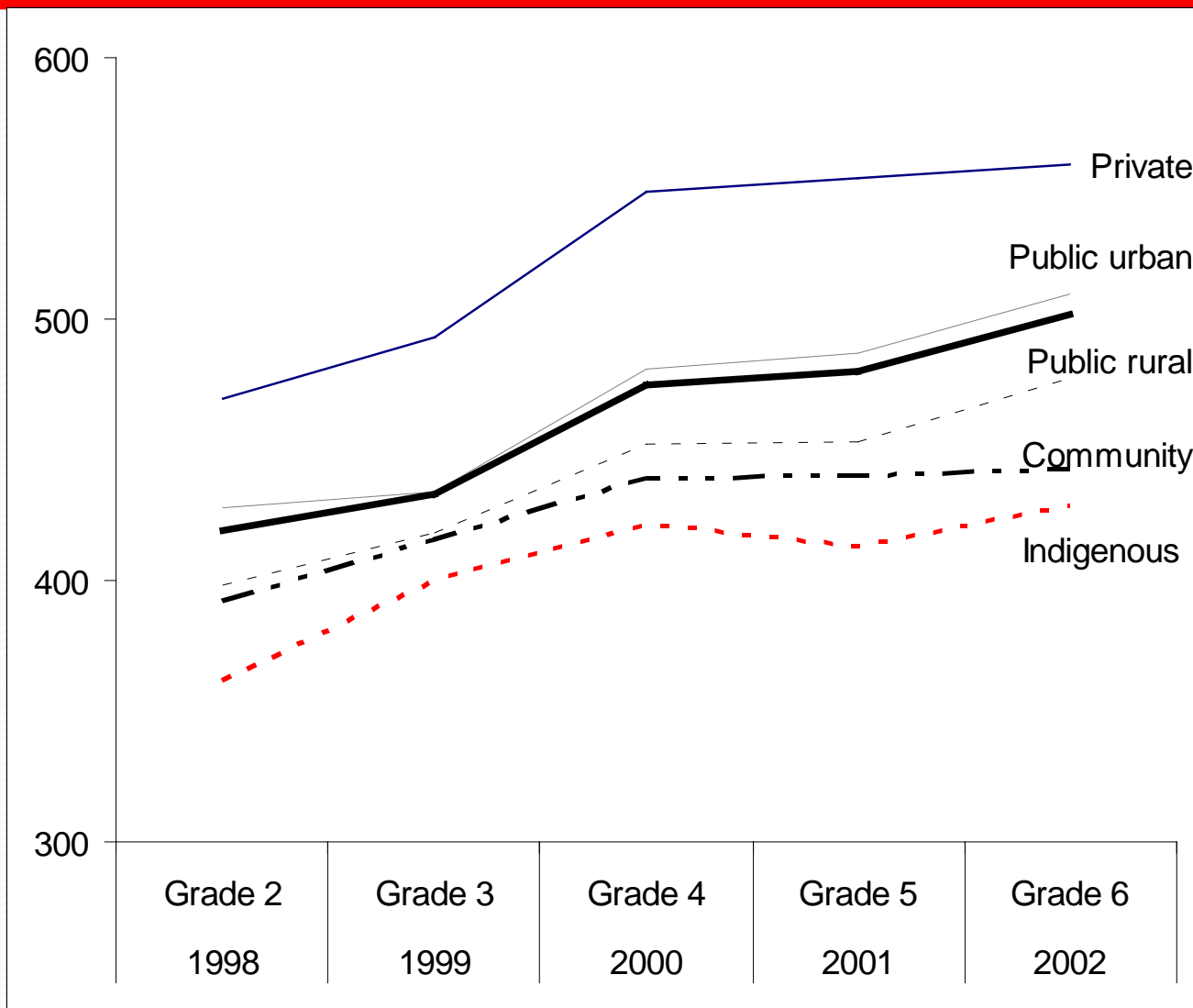


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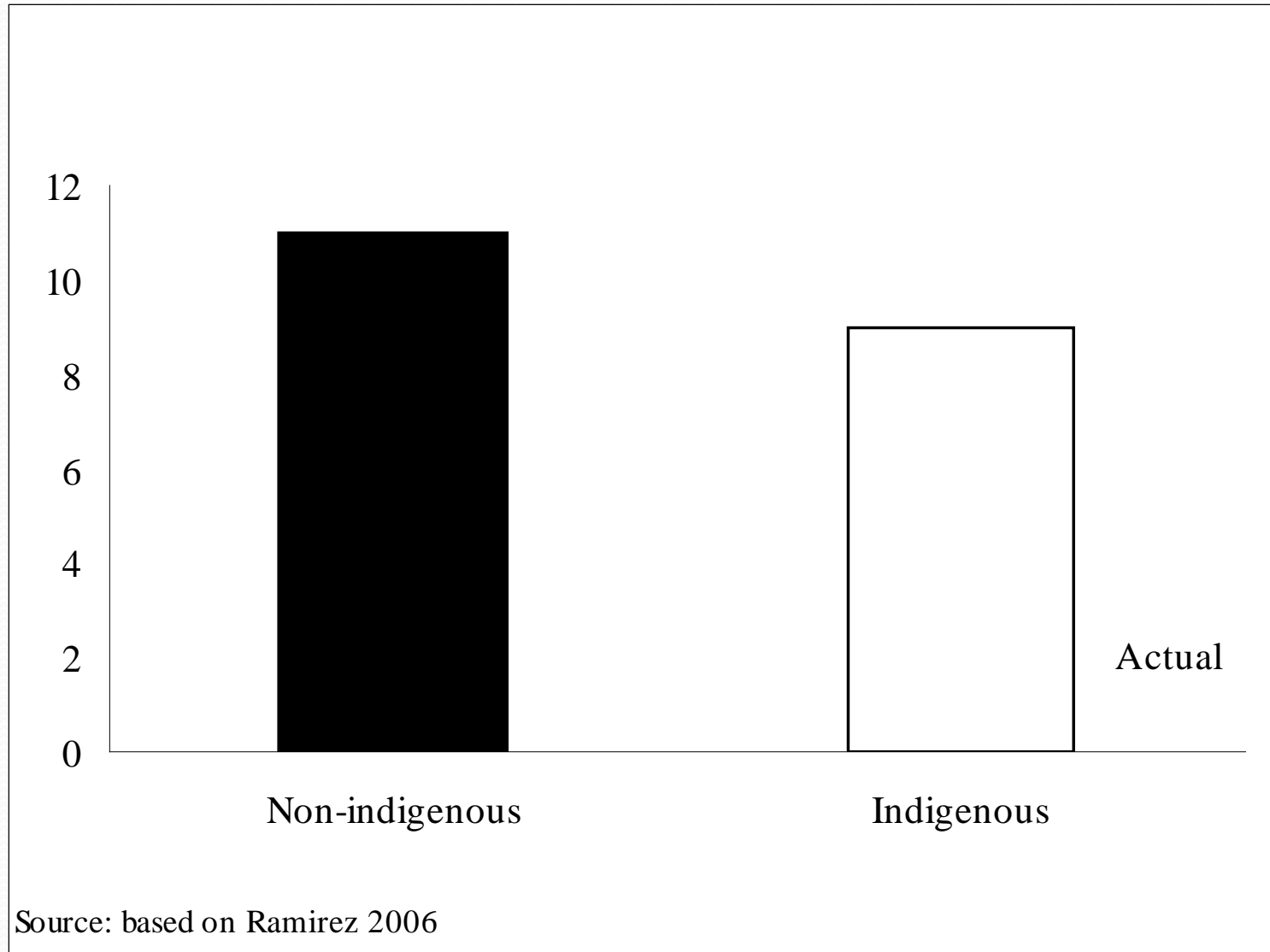




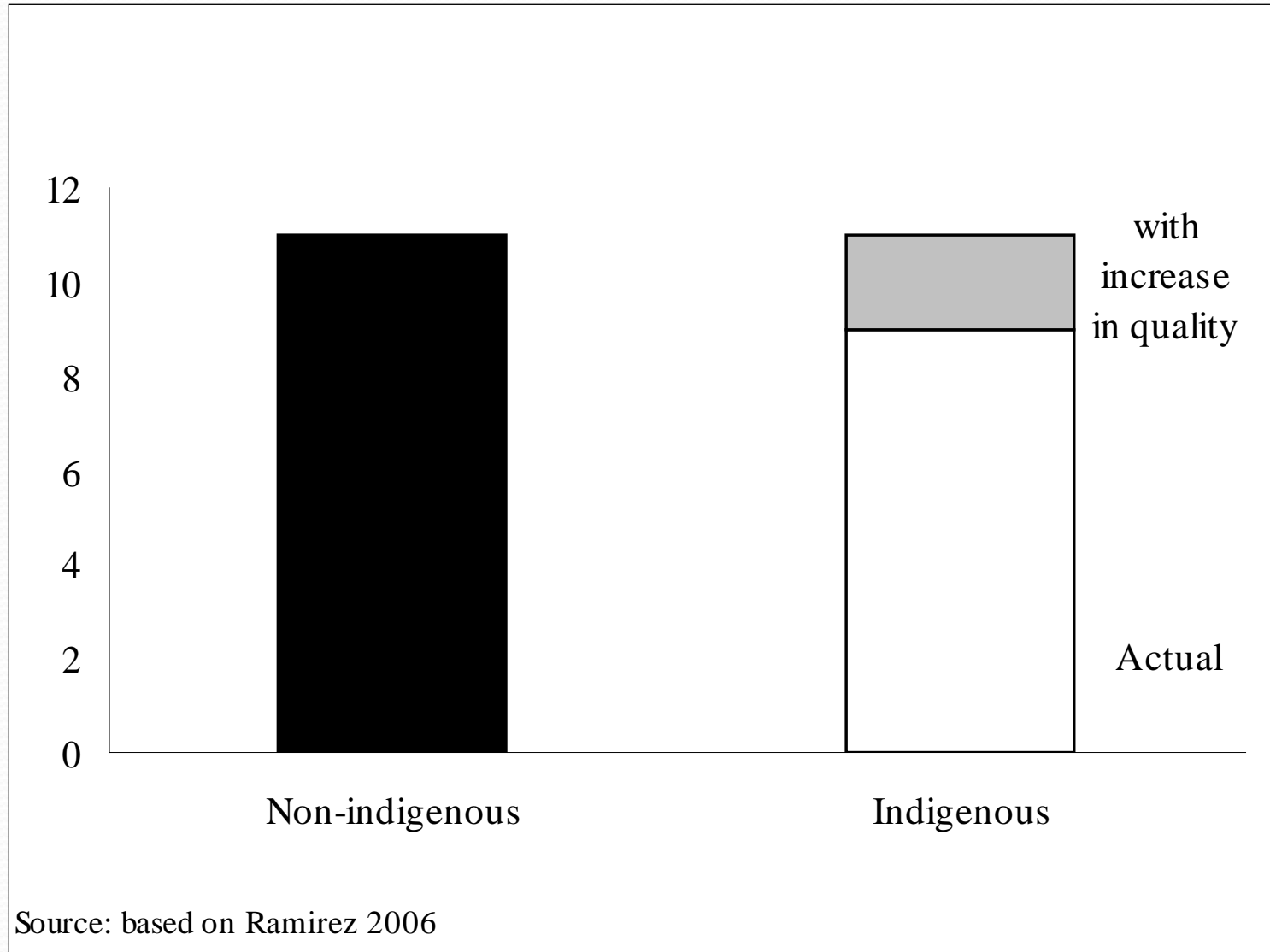
Test Score Differences over Time



Rate of Return to Schooling (%)



Rate of Return to Schooling (%)





Indigenous Peoples and the MDGs

Addressing these needs often requires innovative approaches

- In some Asian countries, socially excluded groups have been assisted by general poverty programs
- But more complex interventions may be required (indigenous peoples may live in remote locations with poor transport services)
- Reaching these groups may require greater targeting and better quality of services provision, through increased accountability of service providers to clients