



THE EMERGING MARKETS
SYMPOSIUM



GREEN TEMPLETON COLLEGE | OXFORD

SYMPOSIUM ON MIGRATION AND THE FUTURE OF EMERGING MARKETS

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ANALYTICAL FRAMEWORK

2017

Migration and Emerging Markets: an Analytical Framework

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1. Introduction	3
1.1 Aim of Document	3
1.2 Note on Data Sources	4
1.3 Caveats	4
1.4 Definitions	5
1.5 Migration – A Global Snapshot	7
2. EMS Countries as Hosting Countries of Migrants	9
2.1 Migrant Populations by Group.....	9
2.2 Country Data: Migrant Populations & Significant Migrant Groups	10
3. Emigration and Diaspora Populations from the EMS Countries	18
3.1 Diasporas from EMS Countries by Group	18
3.2 Country Data: Diaspora Population & Diaspora Locations	20
4. Forced Migration	27
4.1 Forced Migrant Populations in the EMS Countries by Group.....	27
4.2 Forced Migrant Populations from EMS Countries	29
5. Remittances	32
5.1 Remittances Flows by Group	32
5.2 Net Remittance Flows by Country & Main Sources of Remittance Inflows.....	33
6. Urbanization and Internal Migration	41
6.1 Share of Urban Population by Group.....	41
6.2 Urban Population Growth by Country	42
7. Population and Demographics	46
7.1 Population	46
7.2 Living Conditions	48
7.3 Demographics	51
8. Economy	55
8.1 Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and National Expenditure Indicators	55
Table of Figures	61
References	63

1. Introduction

1.1 Aim of Document

The purpose of this analytical framework is to illuminate symposium participants on some of the statistics and data surrounding migration and migration-related issues in the 20 emerging market countries in the focus of the symposium as well as to provide some of the global context for these issues. In addition to providing information about migration, this document also provides relevant macroeconomic and demographic indicators both for the 20 emerging market countries as well as for selected high and low income countries for comparison.

The analytical framework aims to provide a starting reference point for all those present at the symposium. Global migration is an extremely complex topic and it is to be expected that different people will come to the symposium with different areas of expertise and different degrees of familiarity with the topic of migration both in emerging markets and globally. Accordingly, this document contains some relevant statistics that can shed light on issues relating to migration for the uninitiated in the subject. Of course, for those with an extensive research background in migration these statistics and data will likely be nothing new. Further, for anyone who has a professional work history in the field of migration, these data are likely to be limited in a number of ways and it is expected that many symposium participants will bring with them their own knowledge of more detailed, more up to date, more specific data both thematically and at the country and regional level. It is impossible to contain all the facts and figures about migration in a single short document. However, it is hoped that this document contains historical data for reference and comparison and that should serve as a highly useful repository of data for both experts and non-experts alike.

Figure 1.1.1: Map of Countries

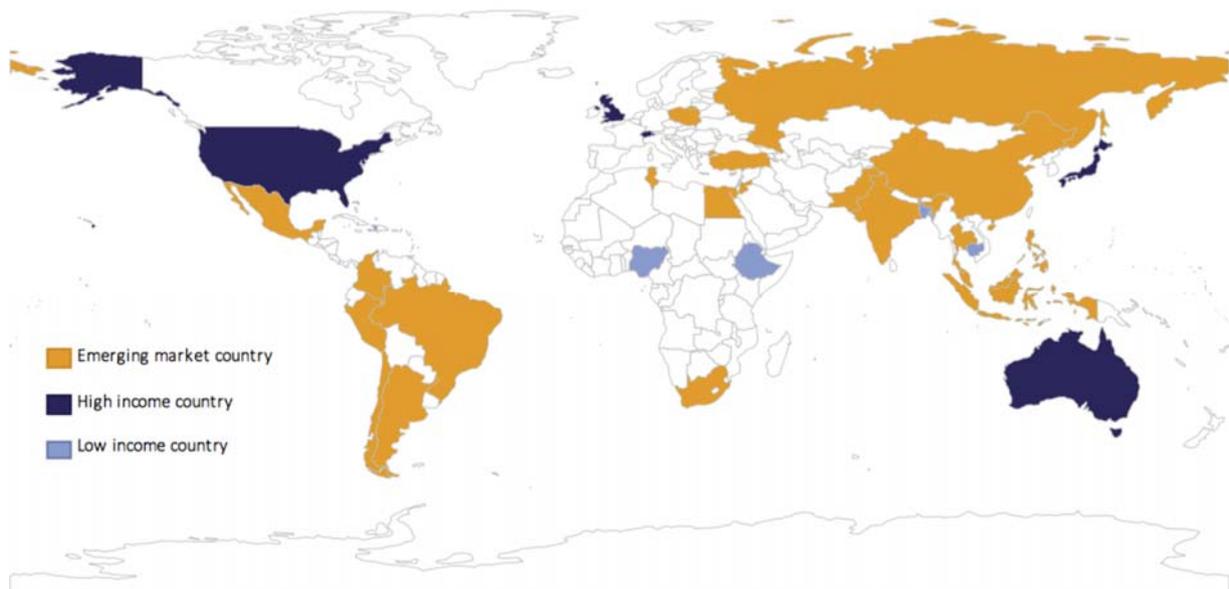


Table 1.1.1: List of Countries

Emerging Market Countries
Argentina, Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Malaysia, Mexico, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Russia, South Africa, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey
High Income Countries (HICs)
Australia, Japan, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States
Low Income Countries (LICs)
Bangladesh, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Haiti, Nigeria

1.2 Note on Data Sources

The tables and graphs presented in this document are based on data from the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) Population Division, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Population Statistics Database, and the World Bank's Migration and Remittances Data.

1.3 Caveats

Whilst this document aims to show the data, statistics, trends, and relevant information pertaining to migration as it relates to emerging markets there are some notable blind spots. Much of this stems from the nature of the topic of migration itself and the data sources used to

show the information. The data sources, UNDESA, UNHCR, and the World Bank, are generally reliable but of course nothing can be said to 100% accurate and there may be some errors in the figures. Further, data is not always available for the most recent years and there is frequently a time lag when it comes to data publication. 2015 is often the most recent year of available data and it is important to keep this in mind when extrapolating further about any data points in the document.

Most notably absent from this document is any discussion or information relating to regular and irregular migration or legal vs. illegal migration. This is, of course, lamentable as this is an extremely important distinction in public debates had over migration the world over. However, in the United Nations datasets there is simply no accounting for numbers of migrants who crossed borders illegally or without proper documentation compared to those that did. Illegal migration is difficult to study and find data on due to the fact that, by its very nature, it is a clandestine activity. Whilst some countries have the capacity to accurately estimate the number of illegal border crossings or undocumented migrants within their borders, for most countries (and especially for many emerging market countries) this capacity is simply beyond them. And so, for reasons of data consistency across countries as well as data accuracy there are no figures breaking down legal and illegal migration.

There is another very important warning as far as internal migration is concerned. Very few countries, if any, collect and publish data specifically on internal migration. And whilst there is a section in this document on what we have termed “Urbanization and Internal Migration” it is very important to realize that this data is very much an estimate based on statistics relating to urbanization. Whilst few countries collect and publish data on internal migration, there are often data that are available on urbanization and urban growth. Given that much of this urban growth is a direct result of rural to urban internal migration, it seemed important and relevant to include this information within the document.

Finally, data relating to remittances must be understood only to be the remittances sent through official remittance channels meaning that the actual figure for all remittance data is likely to be higher. In a similar vein to issues with tracking information related to illegal migration, remittances sent through unofficial channels are either untraceable or at least very hard enough to trace that data that is generated is likely to be unreliable and not consistent across countries. For these reasons, the data has been omitted from this document.

1.4 Definitions

Migrant: The term “migrant” in this document is being used as broadly possible in keeping with the definition offered by the International Organization for Migration (IOM). According to the IOM a migrant is a person “who is moving or has moved across an international border or within a State”. A person is classified as a migrant regardless of (1) their legal status, (2) whether that movement is voluntary or involuntary, (3) what the causes of the migration are, or (4) what the length of stay is.

Diaspora: In this document, the term “diaspora” is used to refer to the population of one state that live in other states. Importantly, this term is not being used here to refer to populations with a mere ancestral or heritage connection to another state. “Diaspora” is akin to the common meaning of the term “expats” in this case but neutral as to whether the person is high or low skilled.

Forced Migrant: This analytical framework will use the term “forced migrant” when discussing issues of forced migration and displacement. This is a catch-all term used to encompass a variety of different legal statuses and includes refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs), stateless persons, asylum seekers, and returnees and maps on to the UNHCR term “person of concern”.

Refugee: According to UNHCR a refugee is a person forced to flee their country on account of “persecution, war, or violence”. Their fear of persecution must be “well-founded” for reasons of “race, religion, nationality, political opinion, or membership in a particular social group”.

IDP: An IDP is someone who has been forced to flee their home for the same reason as a refugee but has not crossed an international border. IDPs are not granted the same kind of protections under international law as refugees.

Stateless Person: Stateless persons are those who are noncitizens of any country whereby citizenship is the legal bond between a government and an individual.

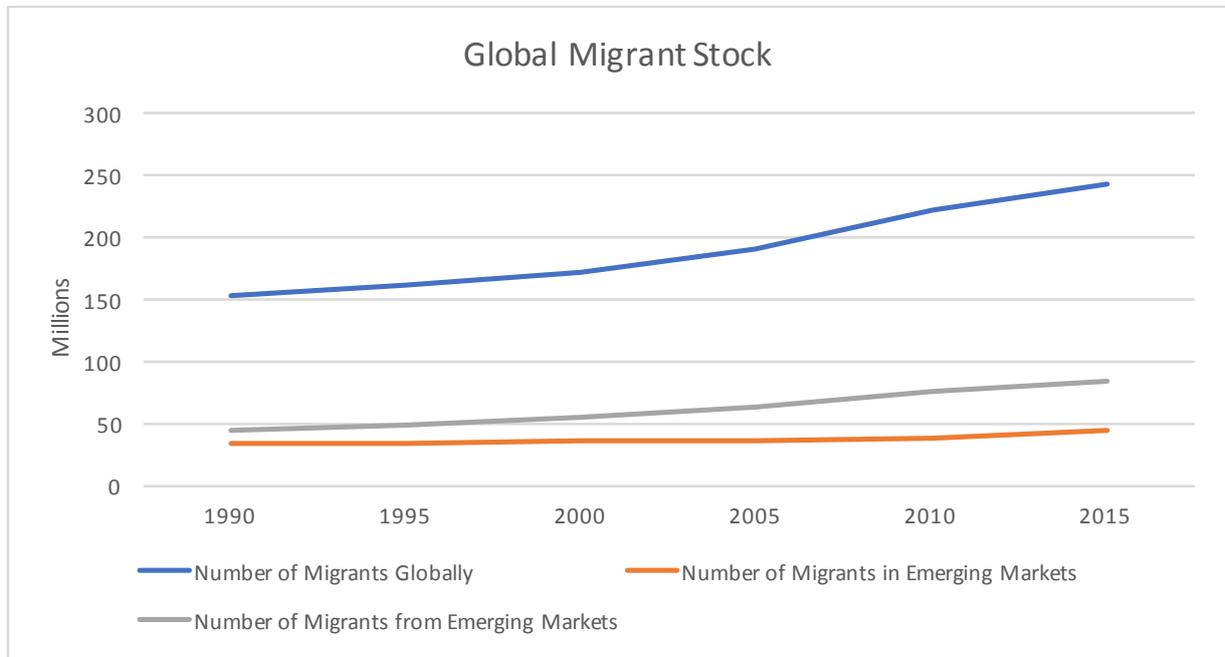
Asylum Seeker: An asylum seeker is someone who has fled their own country and is in the process of applying for asylum and the right to be recognized as a refugee in another country.

This document does not differentiate between the different categories of persons of concern for various reasons. Chiefly, however, is that the causes of forced migration are broadly similar and are generally rooted in conflict, violence, and state persecution. Second, however, is that “refugee” is a term of art and is often used in popular discourse to refer to forced migrants generally (including asylum seekers).

Remittances: “Remittances”, in this document, are understood to be monies earned or acquired by non-nationals that are transferred back to their countries of origin in keeping with the IOM’s definition.

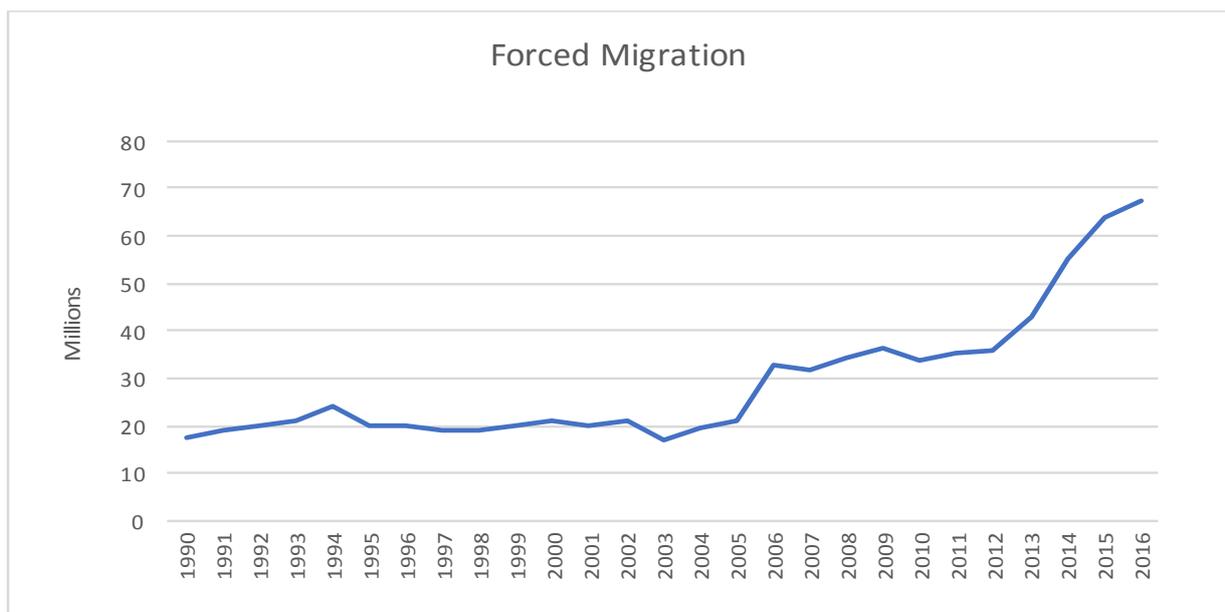
1.5 Migration – A Global Snapshot

Figure 1.2.1: International Migrants Globally, from EMS Countries, & Residing in EMS Countries, 1990-2015



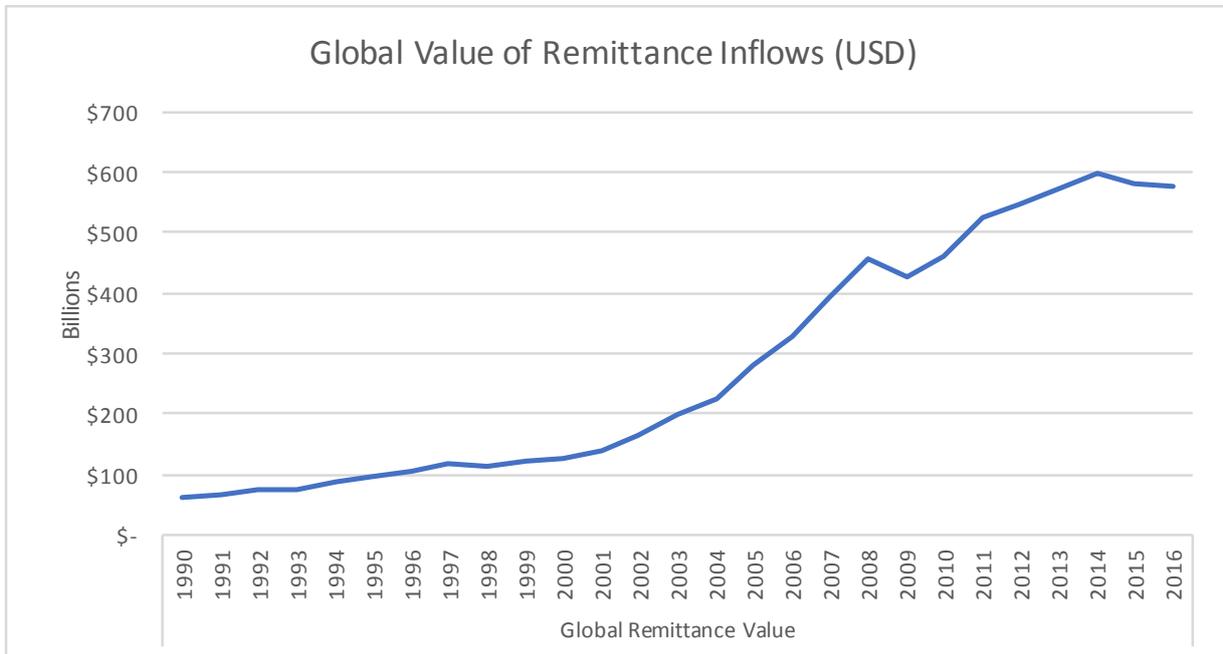
Source [1]

Figure 1.2.2: Number of “people of concern” globally, 1990-2016



Source [2]

Figure 1.2.3: Value of Global Remittance Flows, 1990-2016

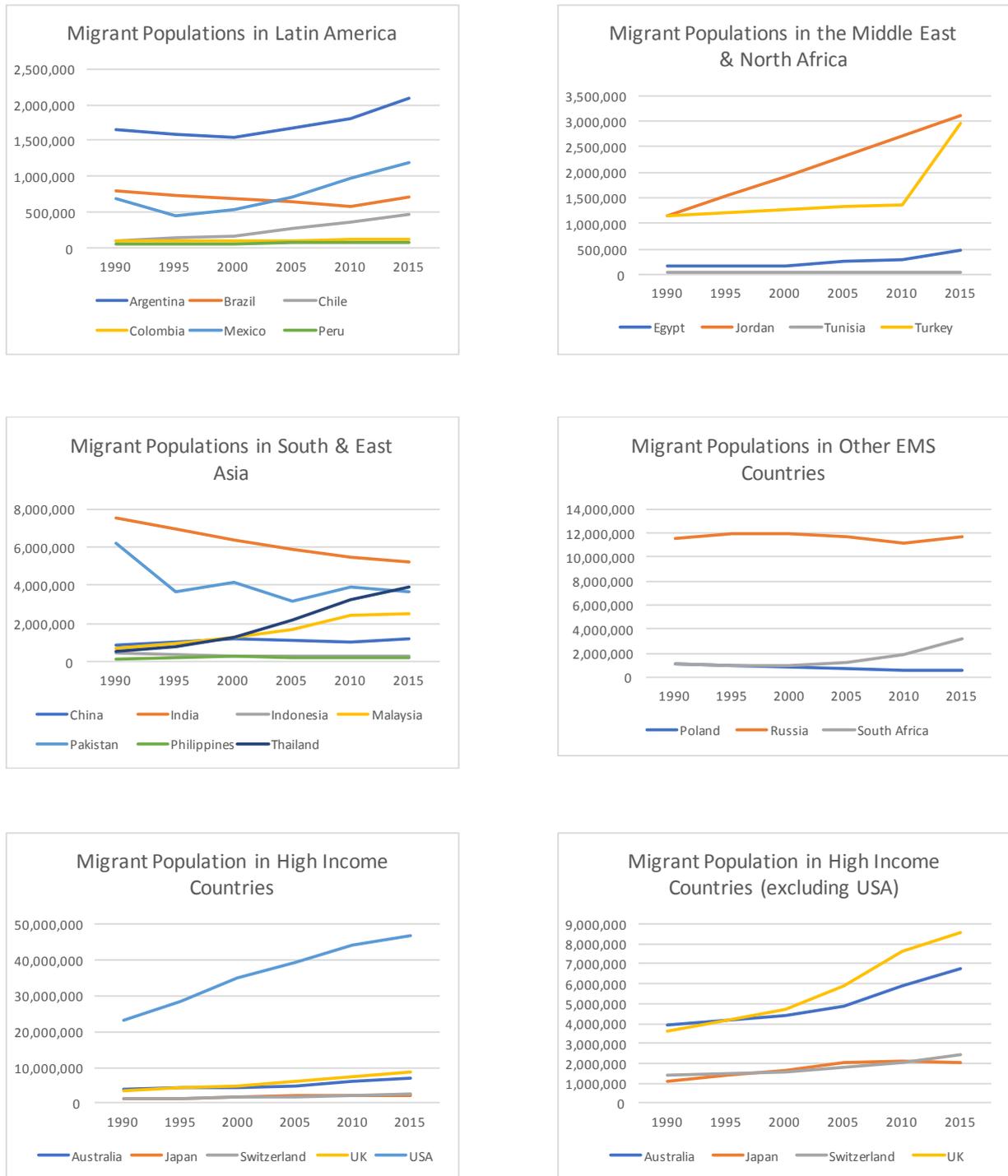


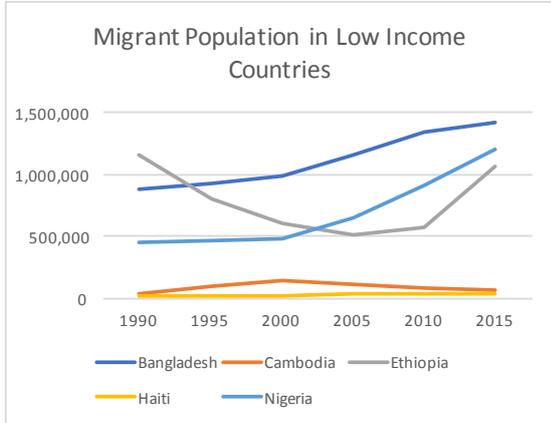
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2. EMS Countries as Hosting Countries of Migrants

2.1 Migrant Populations by Group

Figure 2.1.1: Migrant Populations by Group, 1990-2015

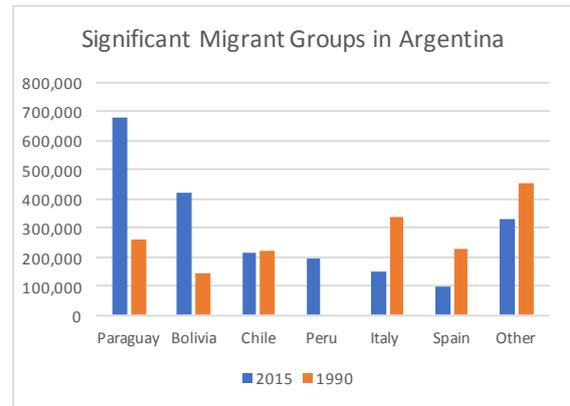
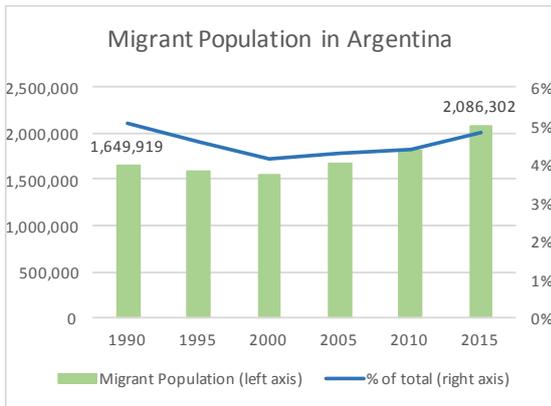


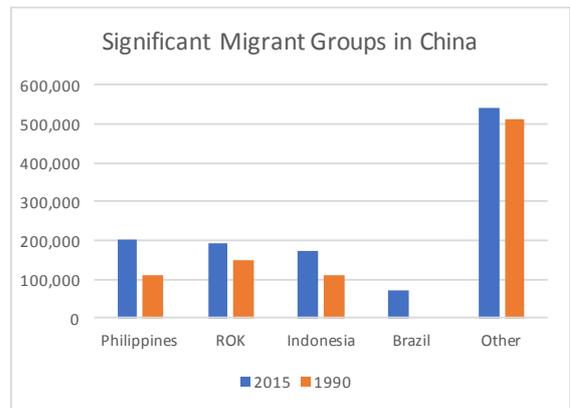
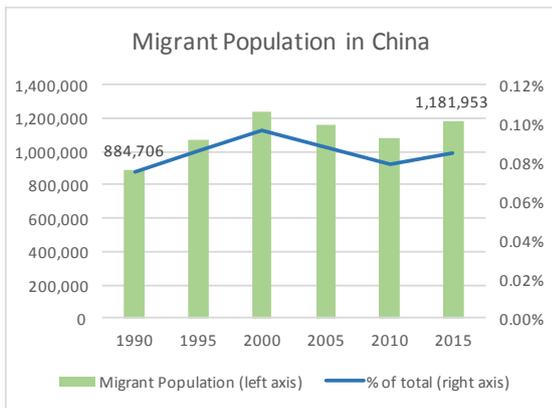
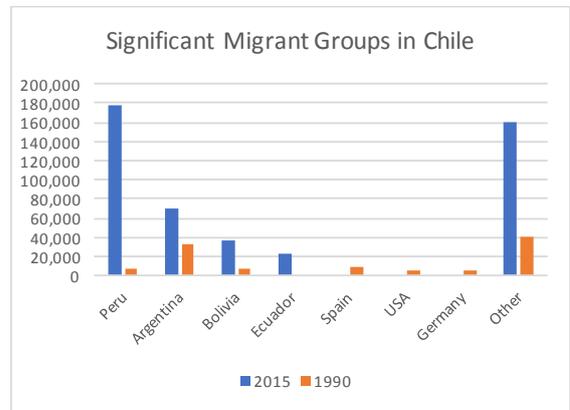
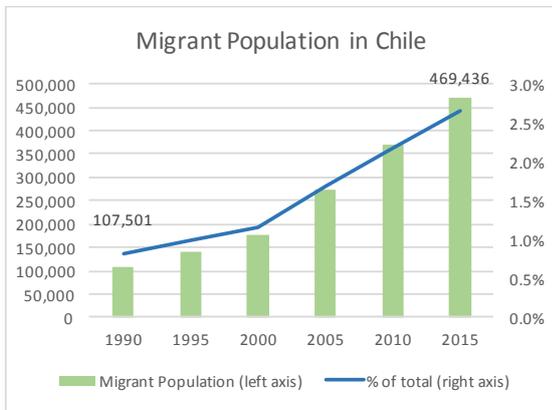
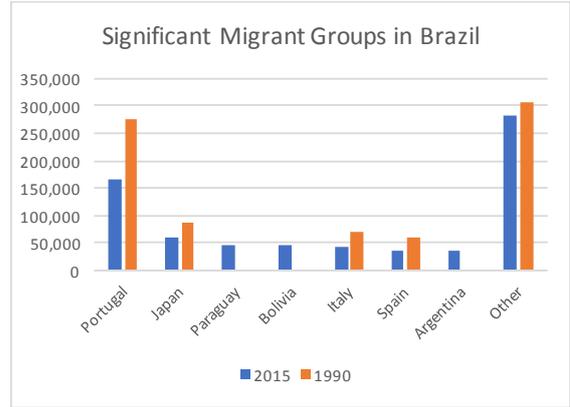
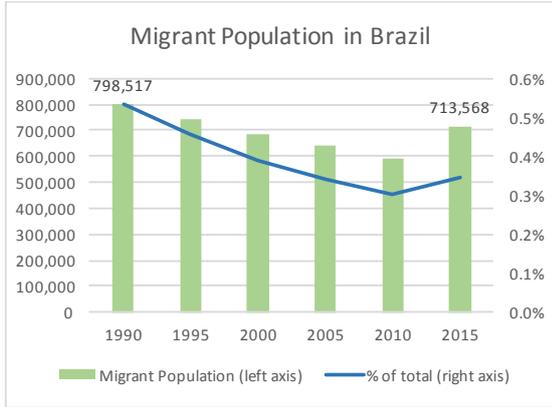


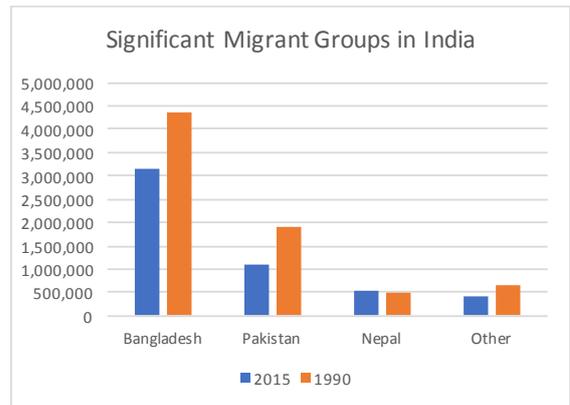
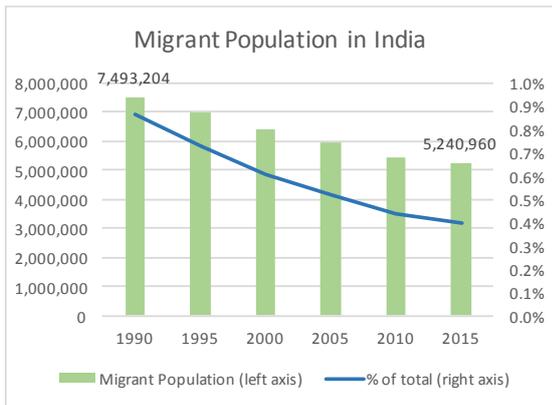
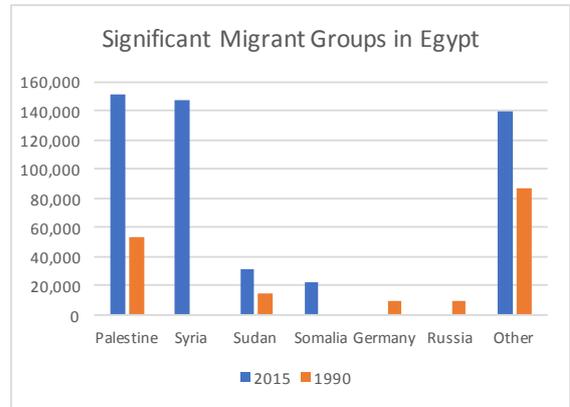
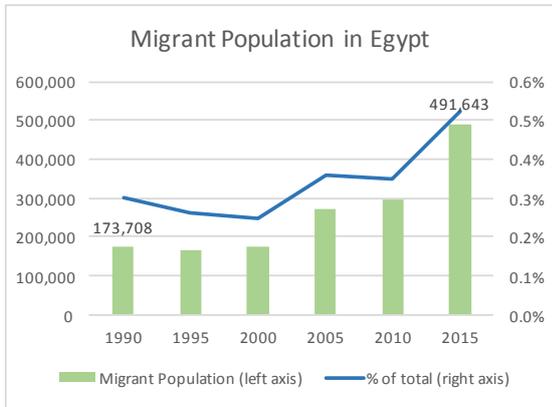
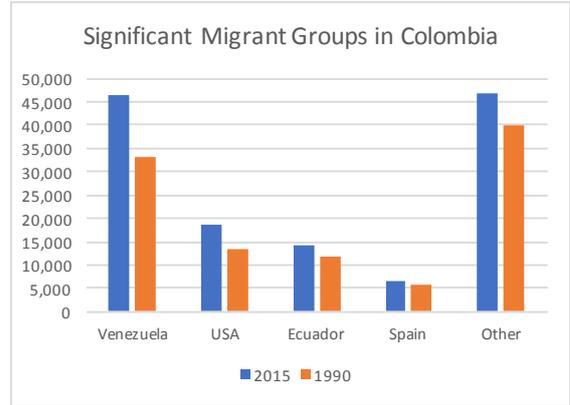
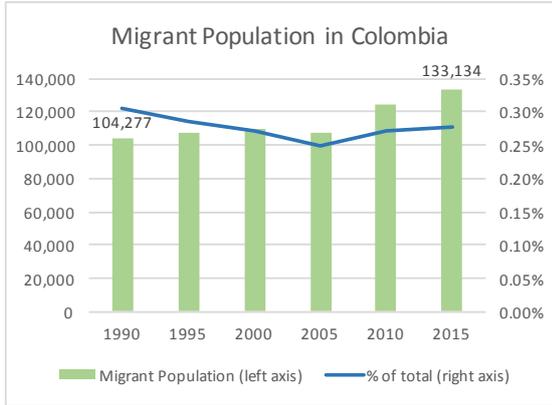
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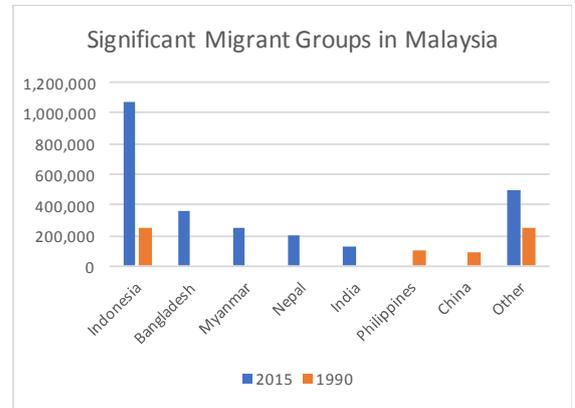
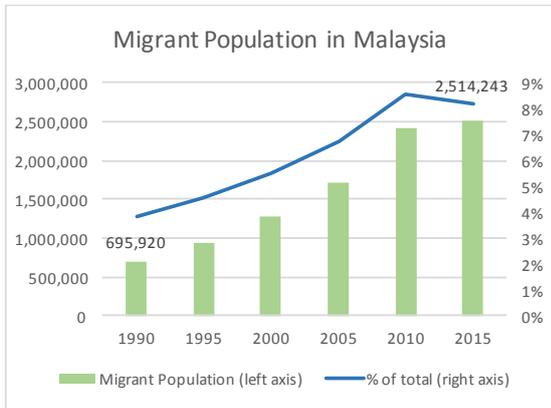
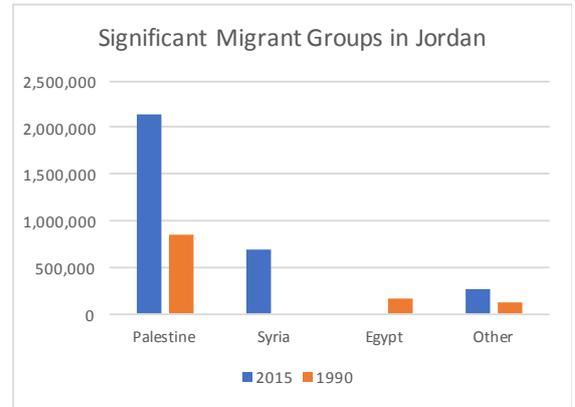
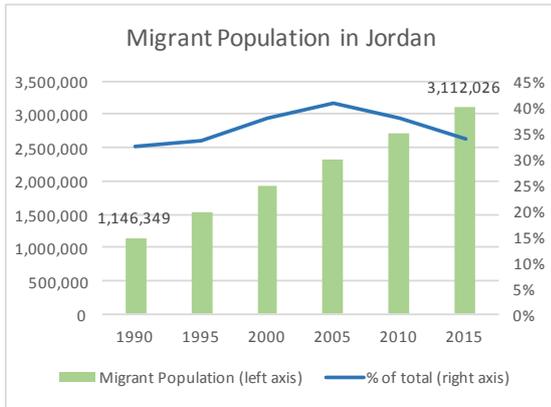
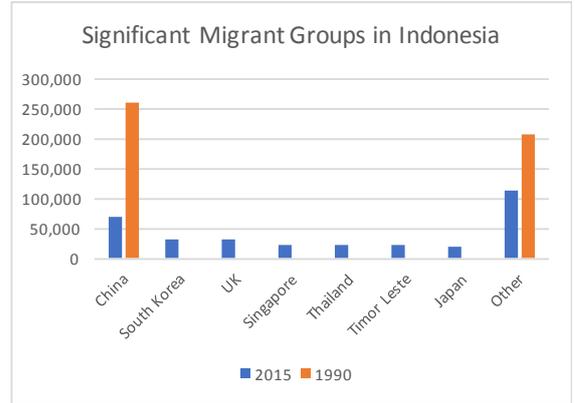
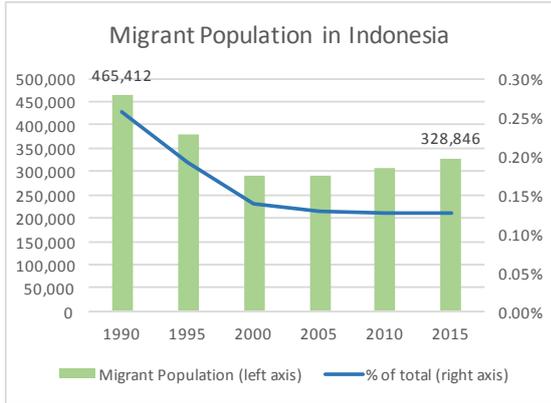
2.2 Country Data: Migrant Populations & Significant Migrant Groups

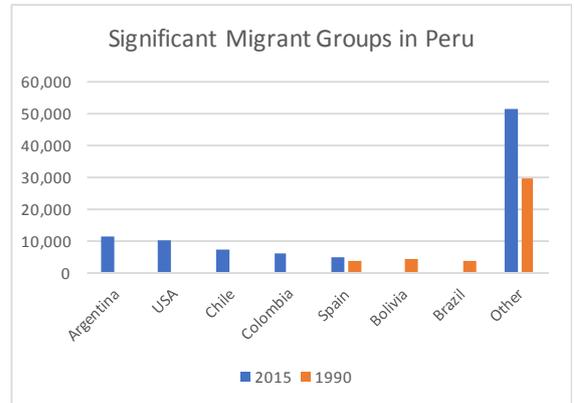
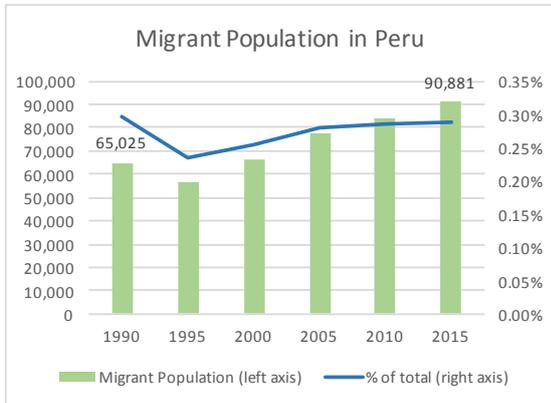
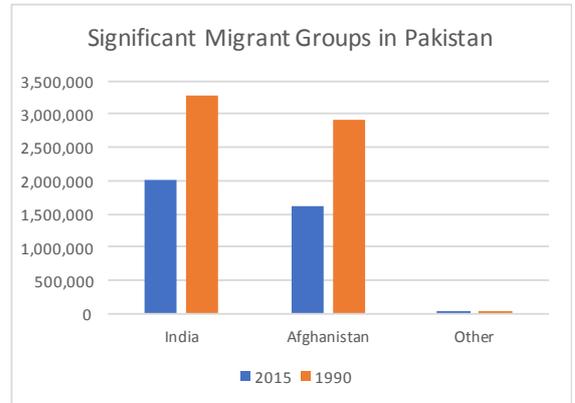
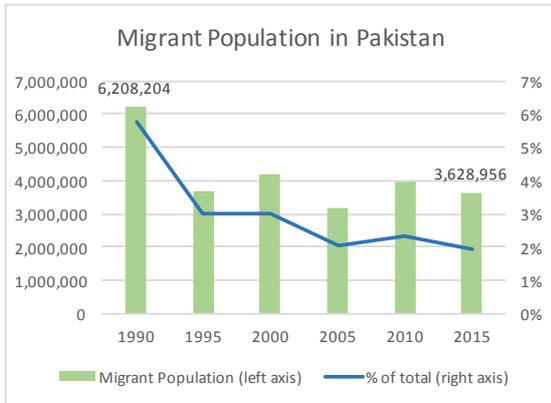
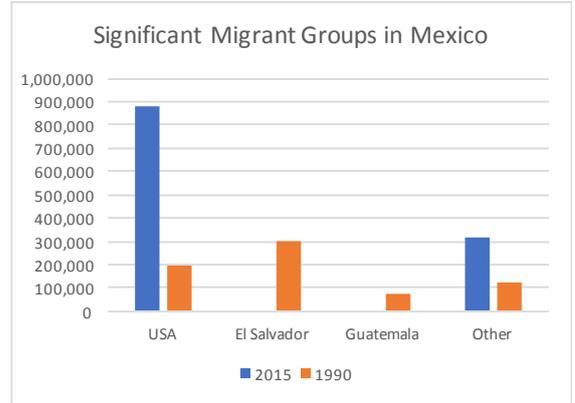
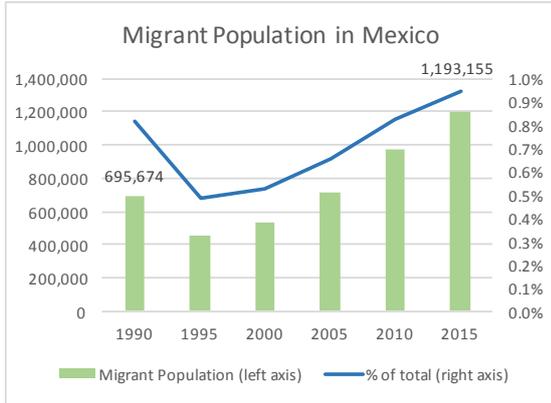
Figure 2.2.1: Migrant Population by Country & Significant Migrant Groups, 1990-2015

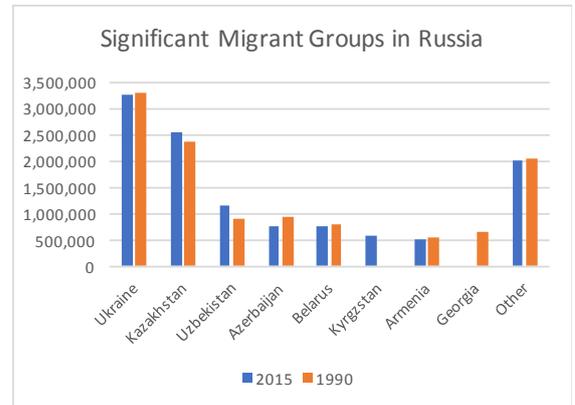
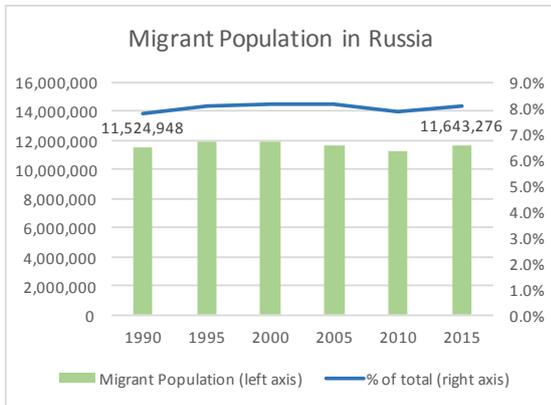
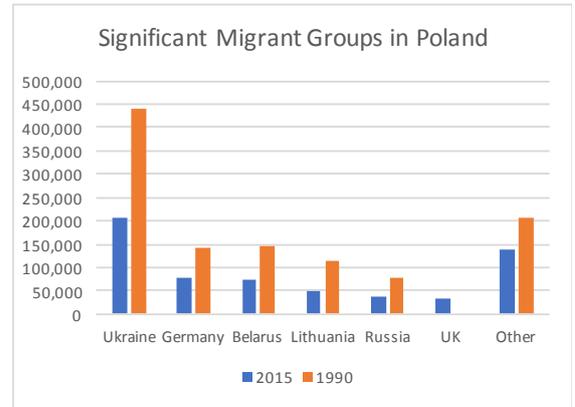
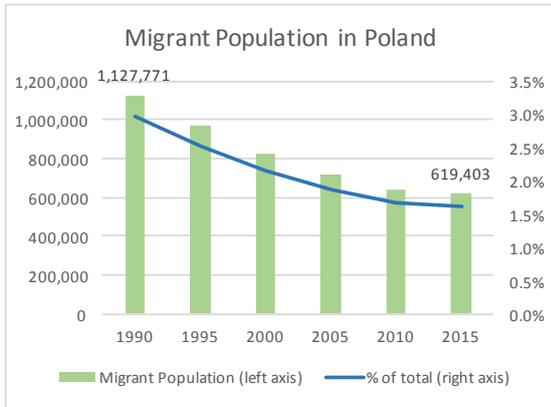
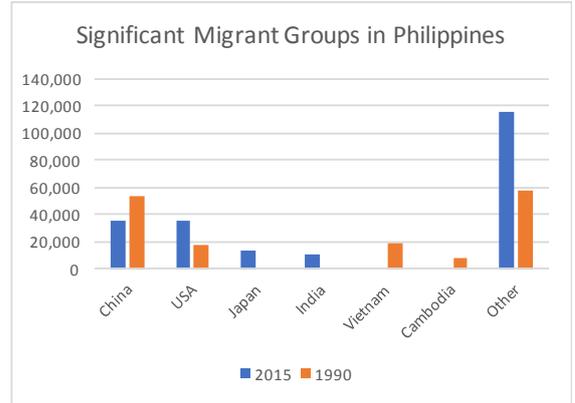
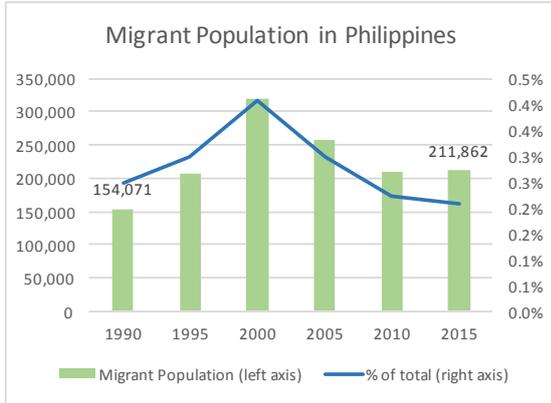


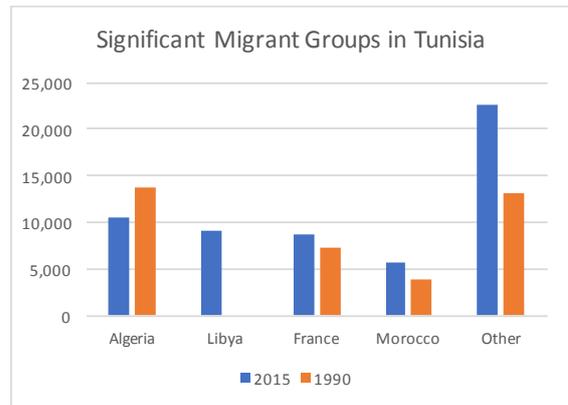
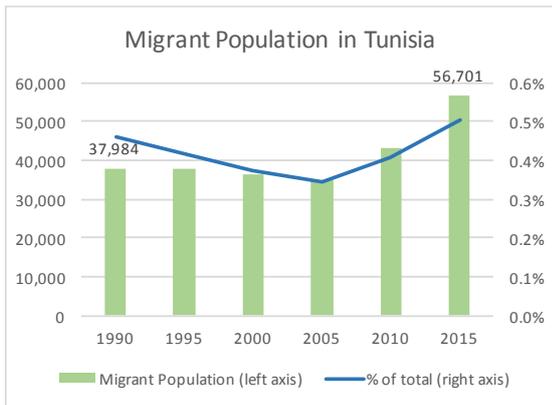
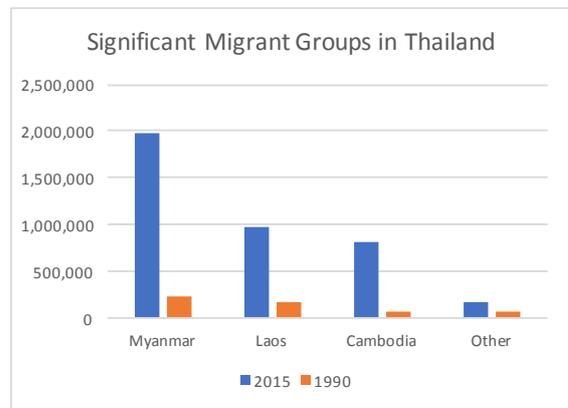
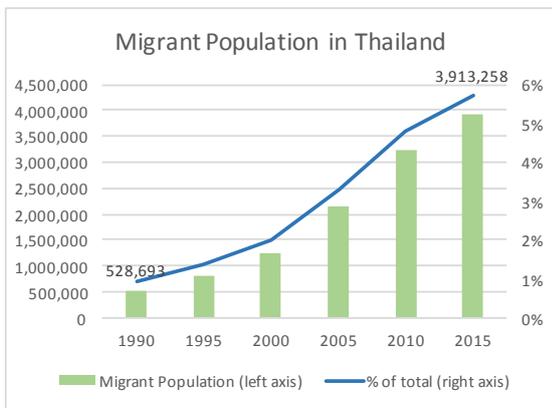
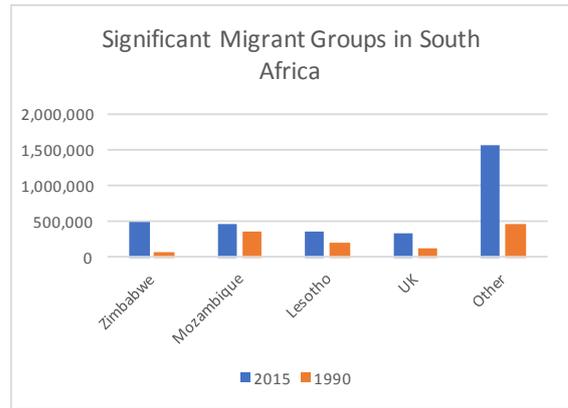
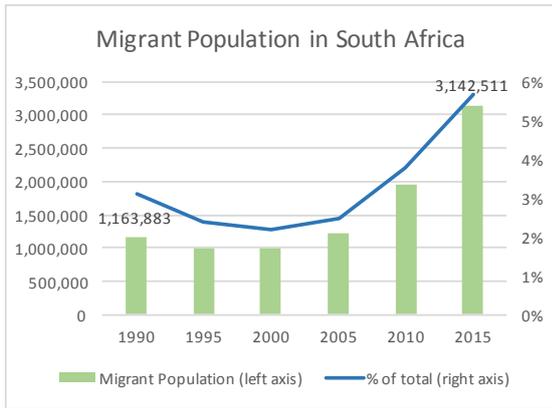


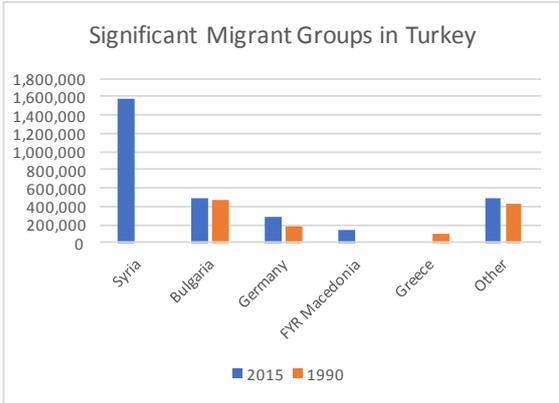
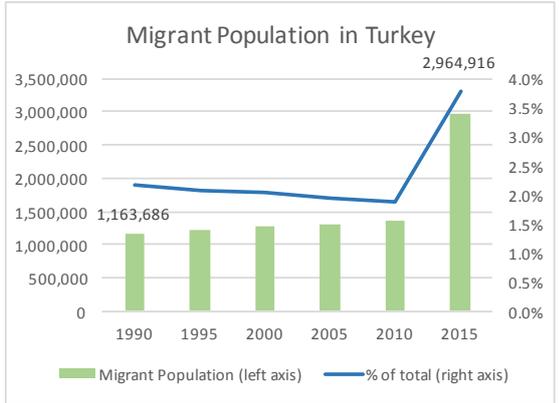










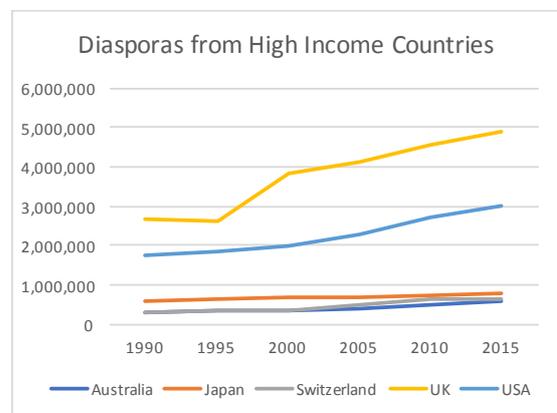
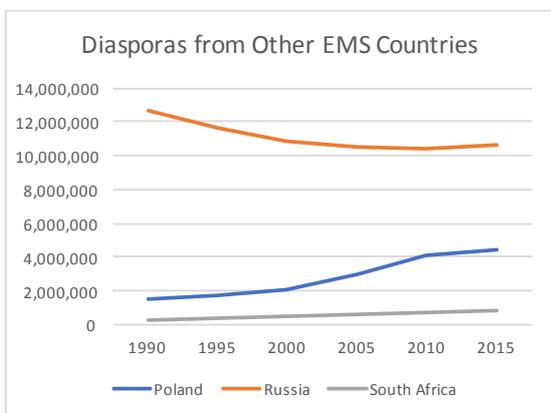
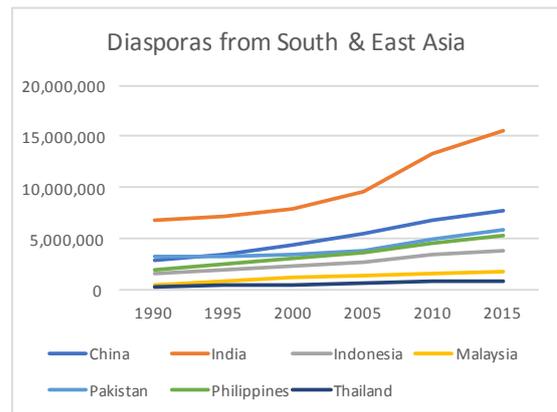
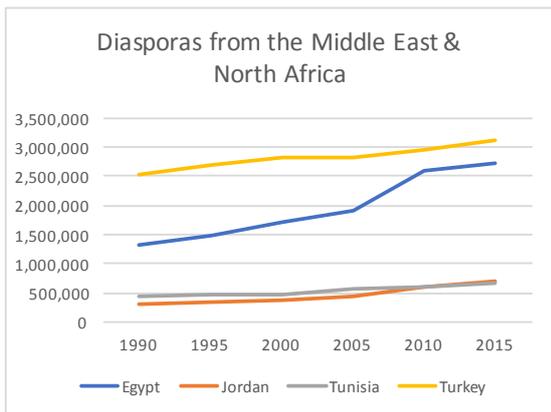
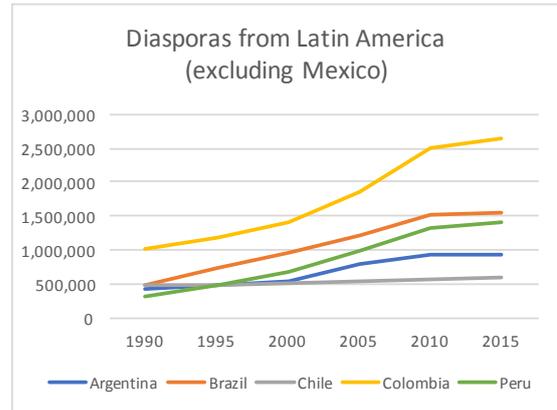
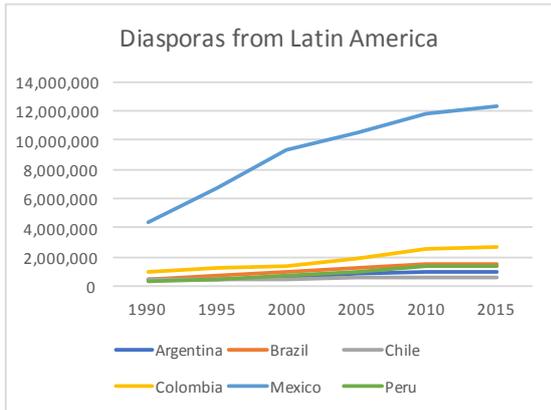


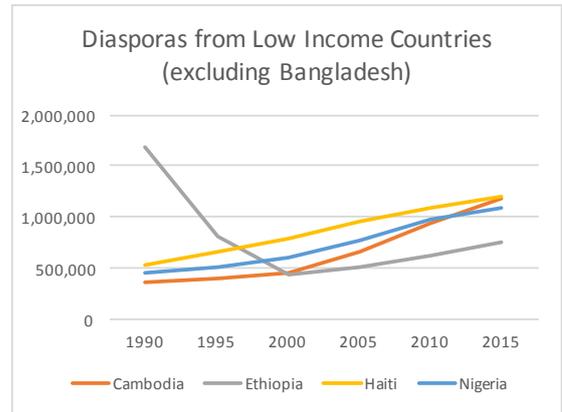
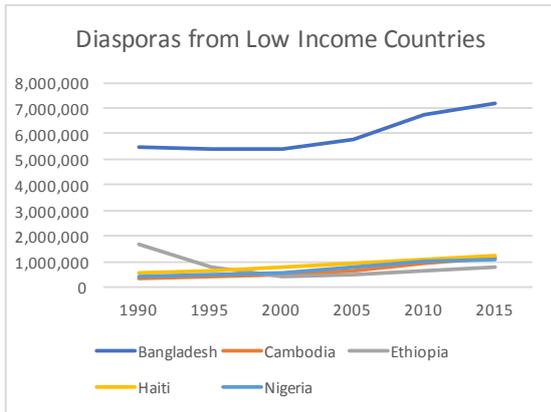
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3. Emigration and Diaspora Populations from the EMS Countries

3.1 Diasporas from EMS Countries by Group

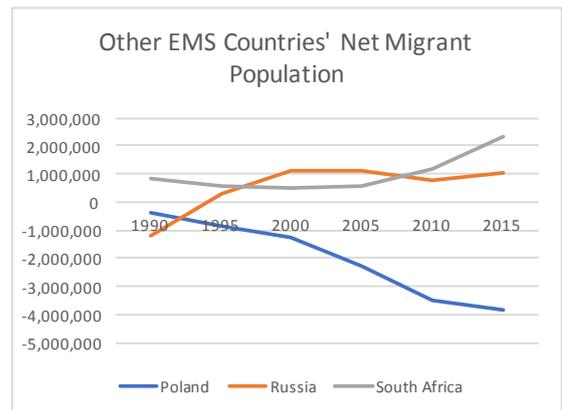
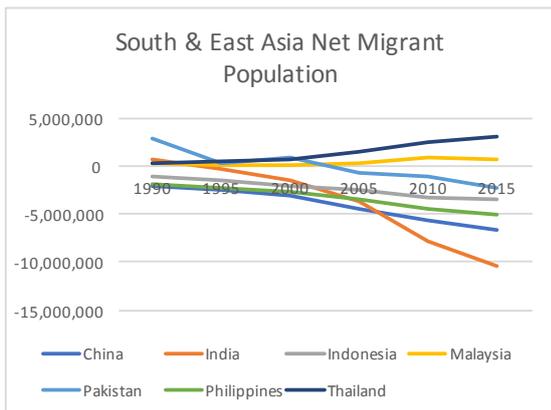
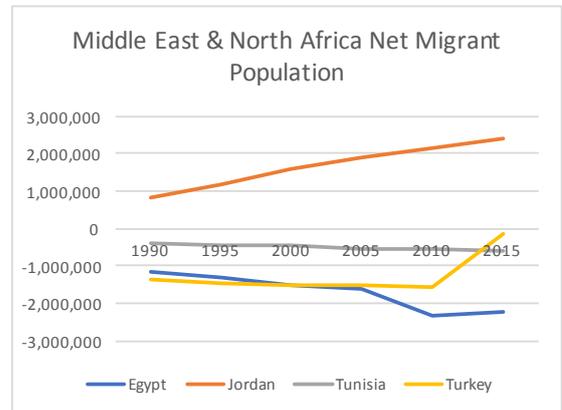
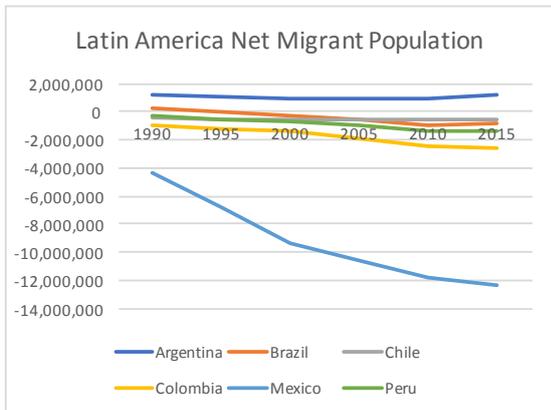
Figure 3.1.1: Diaspora Population by Group, 1990-2015

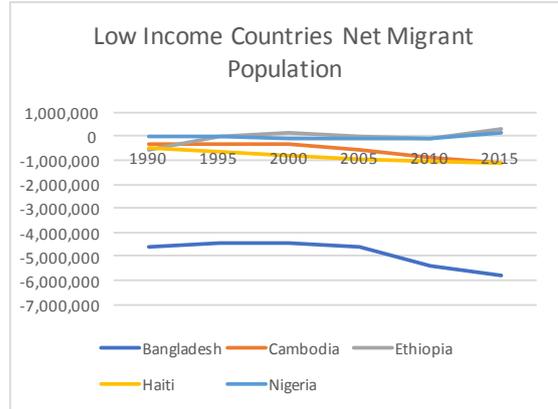
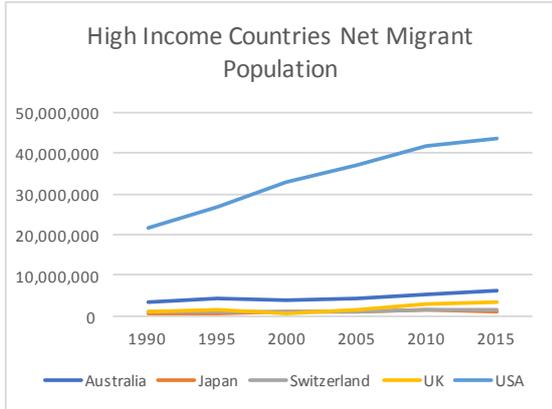




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Figure 3.1.2: Net Migrant Population by Group, 1990-2015

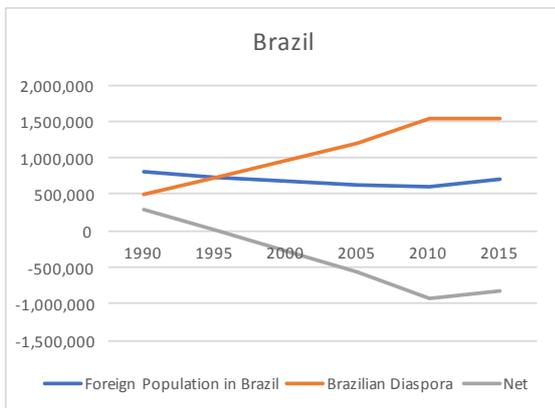
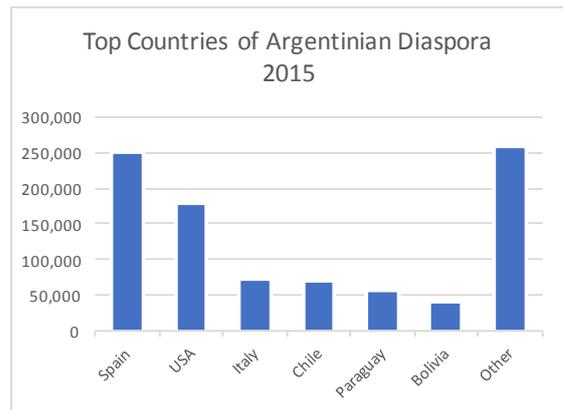
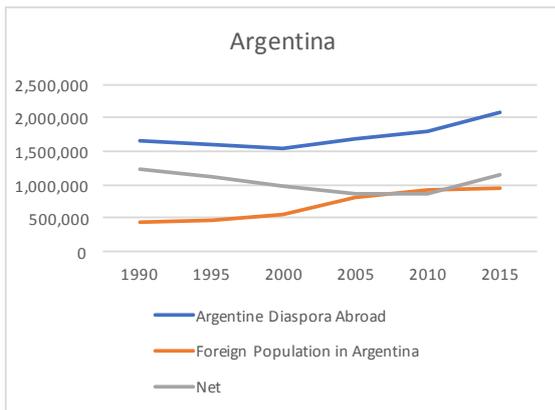


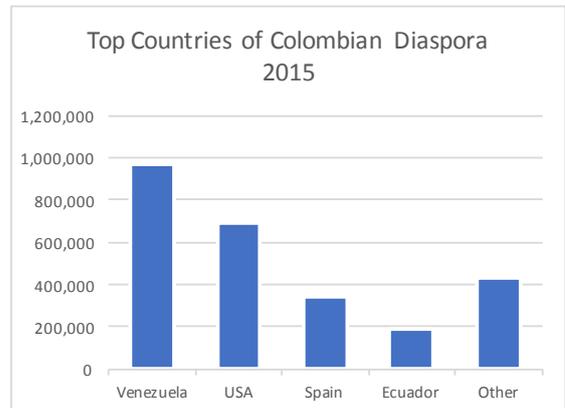
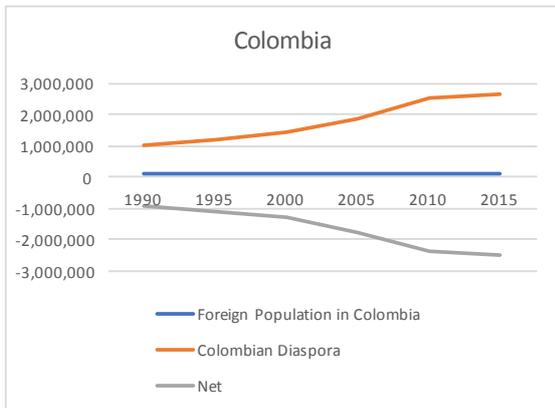
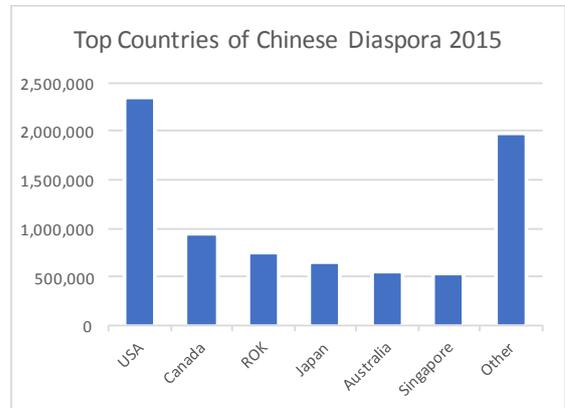
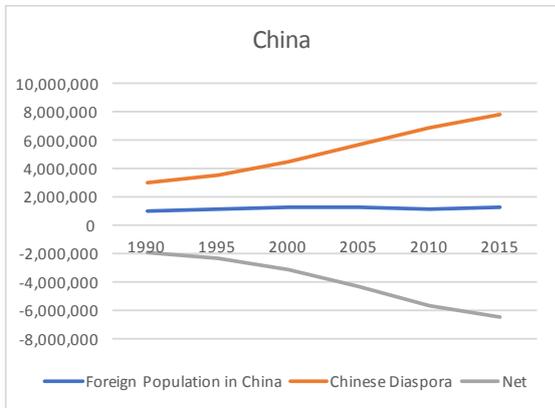
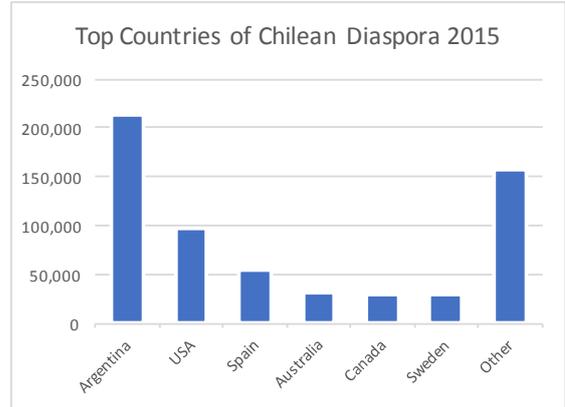
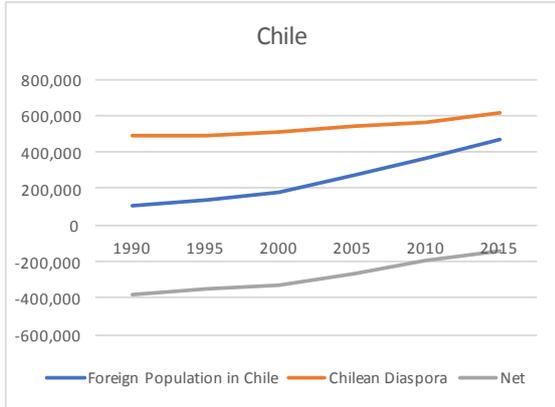


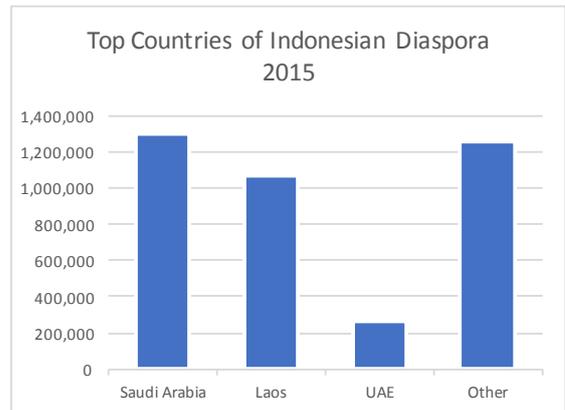
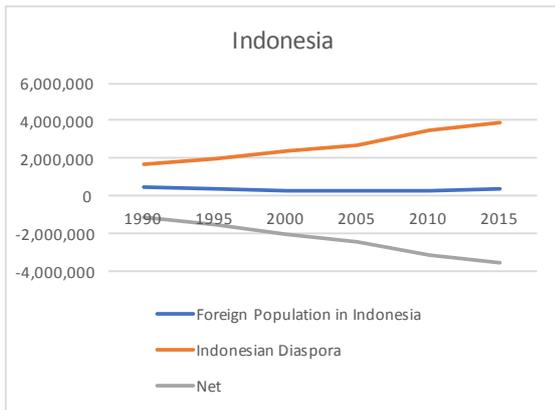
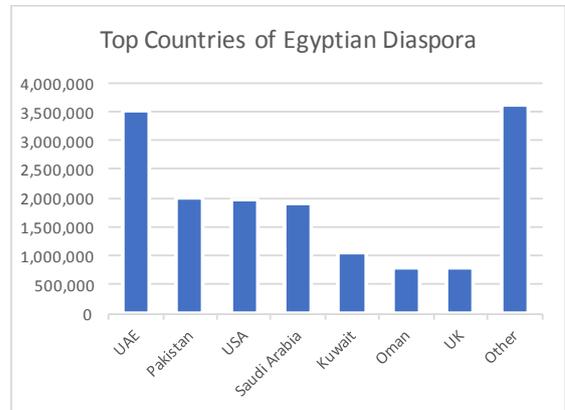
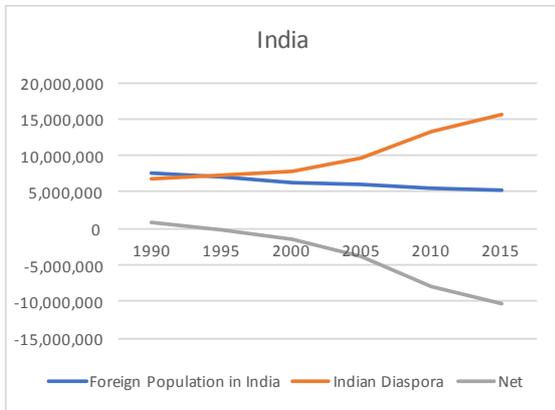
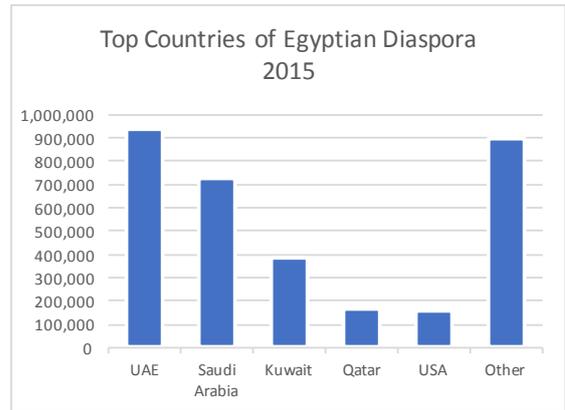
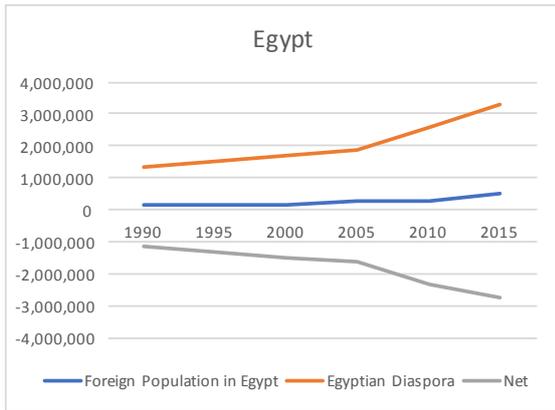
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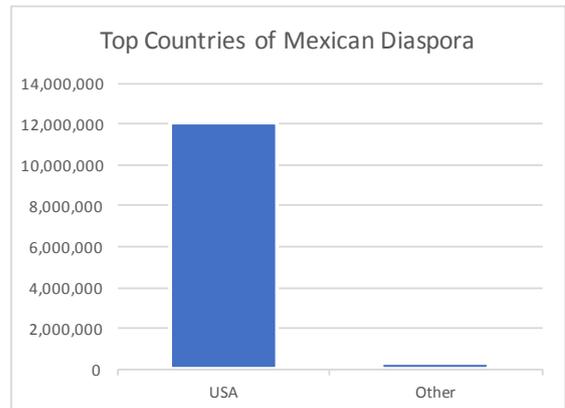
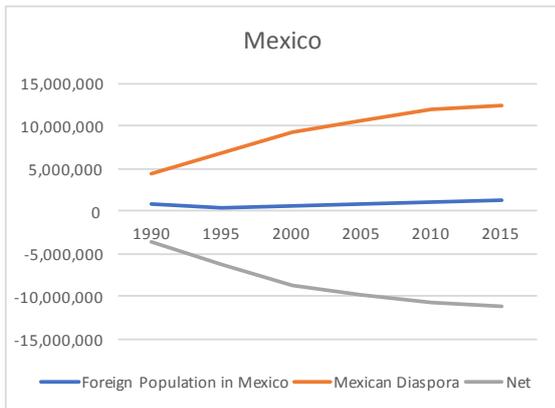
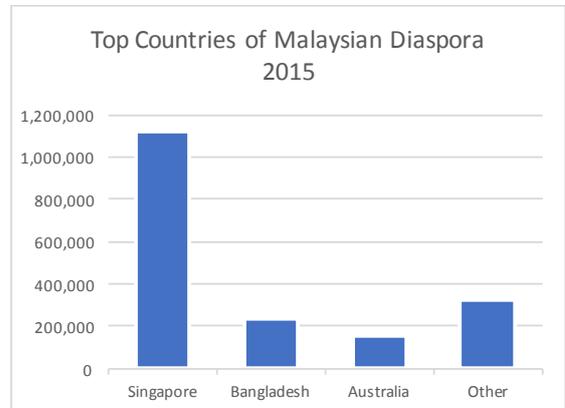
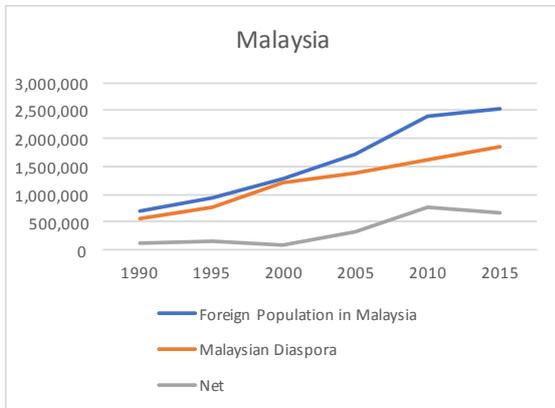
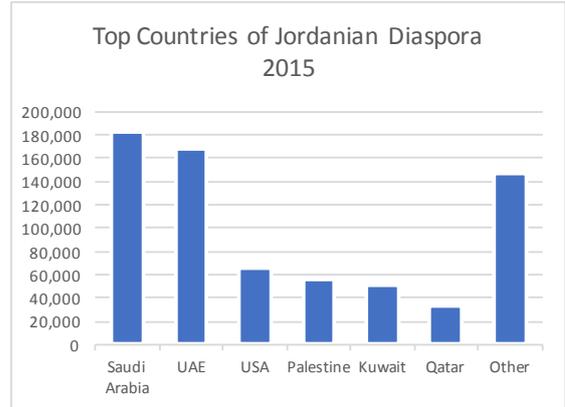
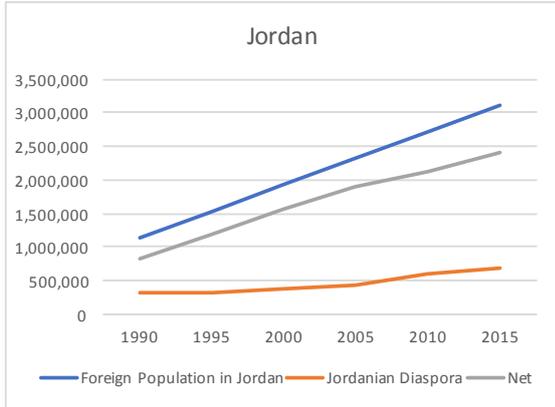
3.2 Country Data: Diaspora Population & Diaspora Locations

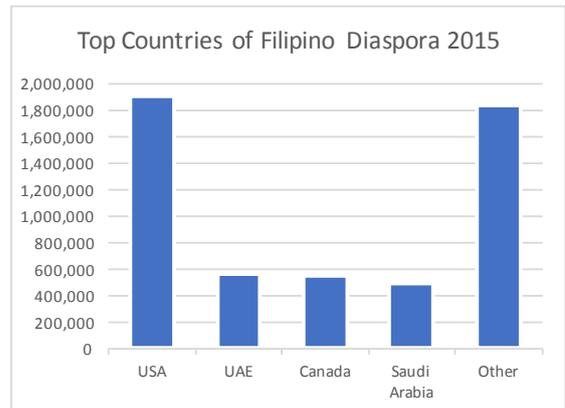
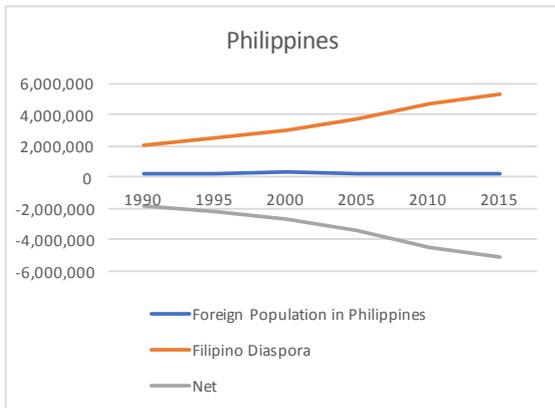
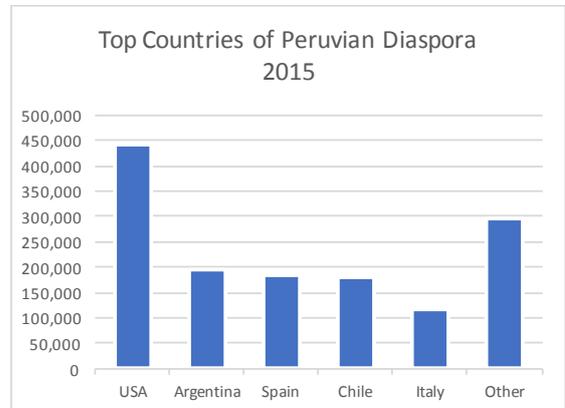
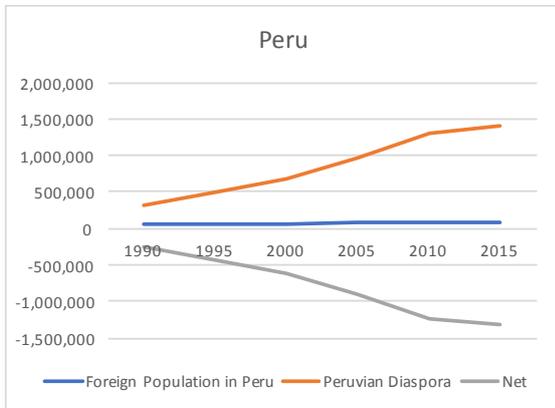
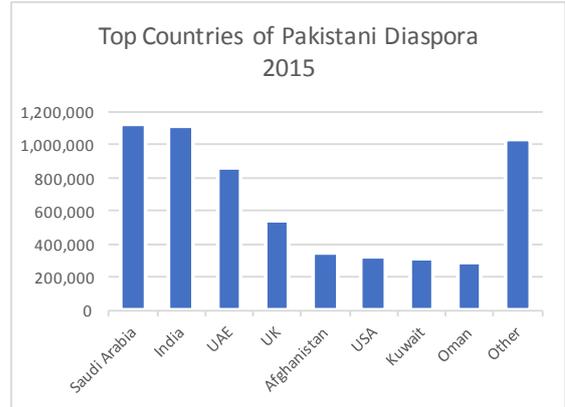
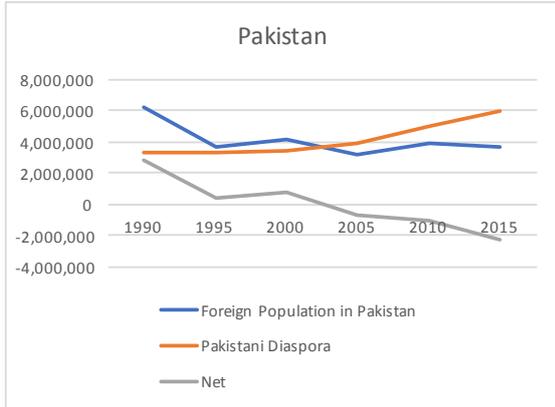
Figure 3.2.1: Diaspora Population & Location of Foreign Diaspora 1990-2015

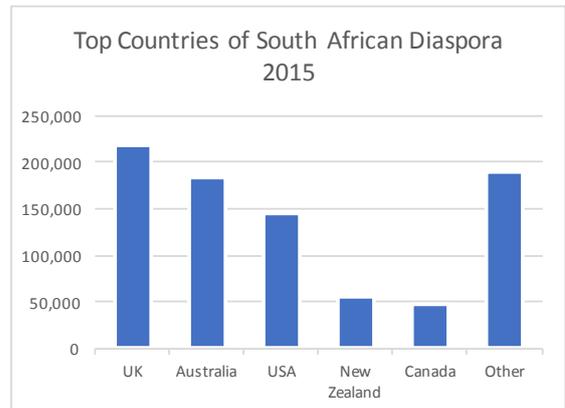
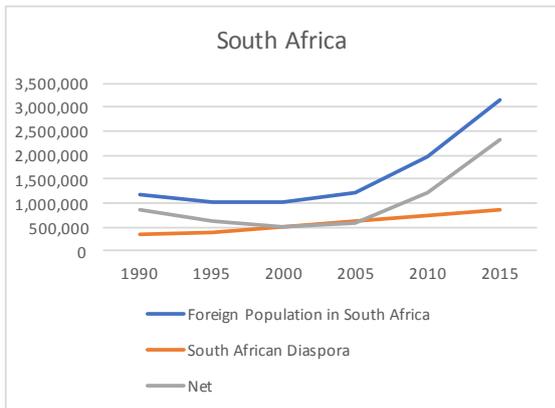
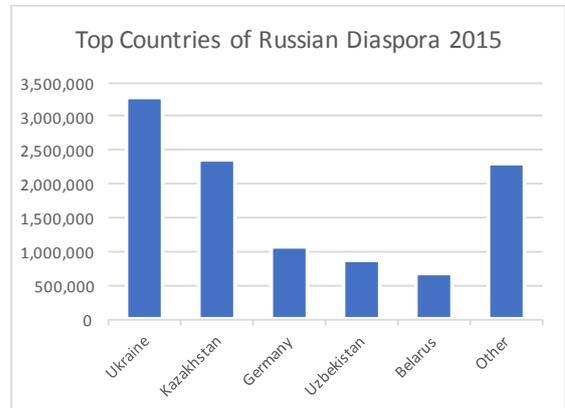
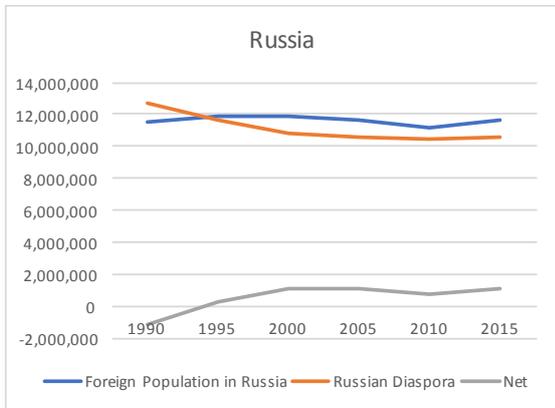
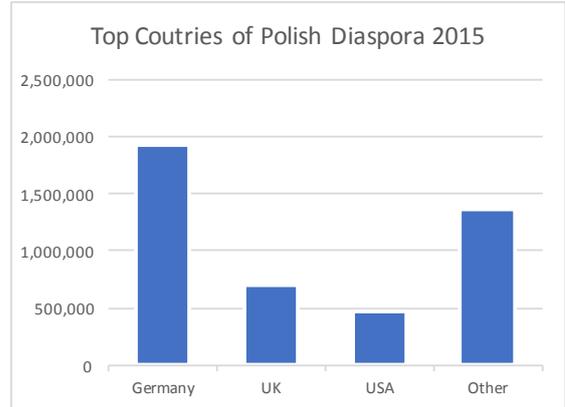
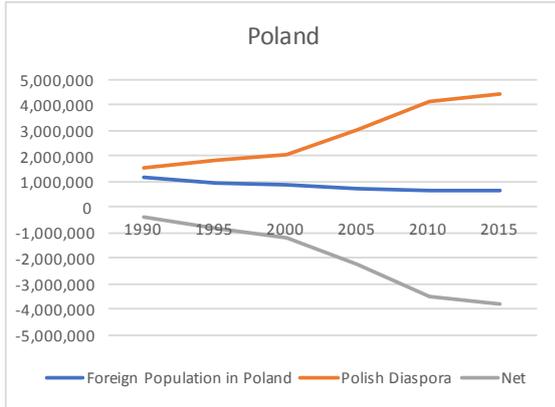


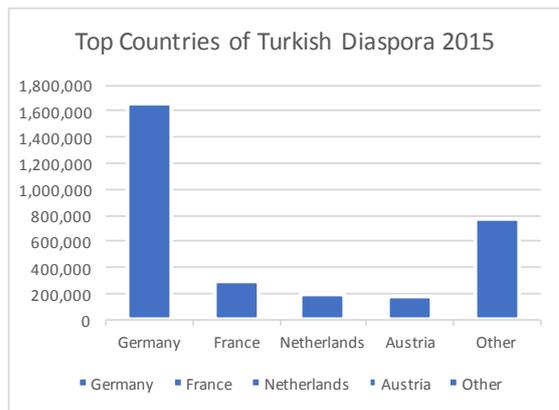
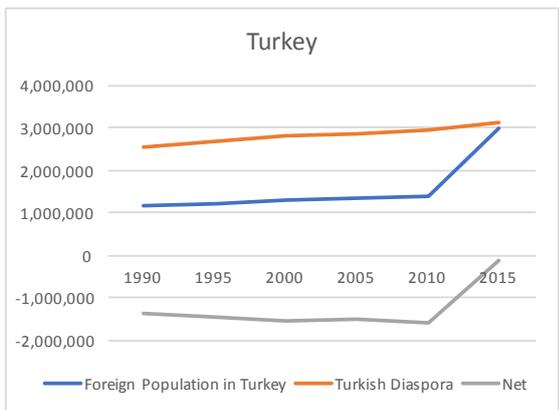
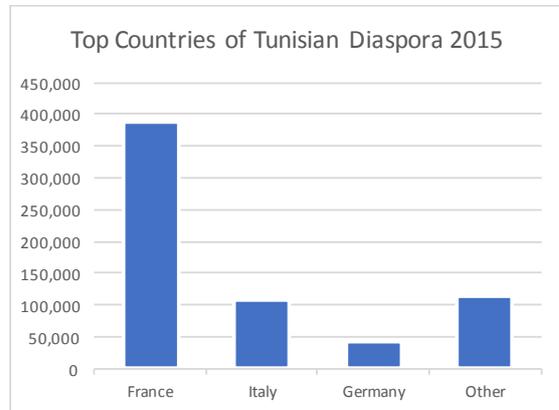
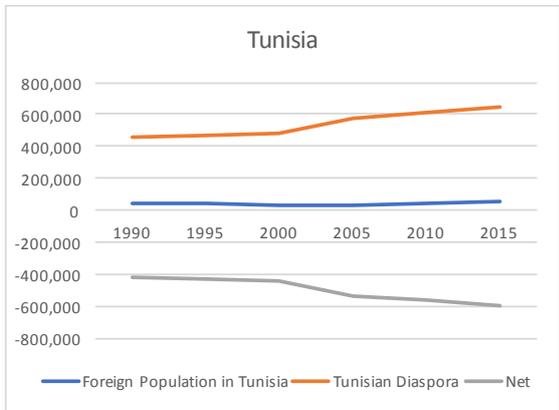
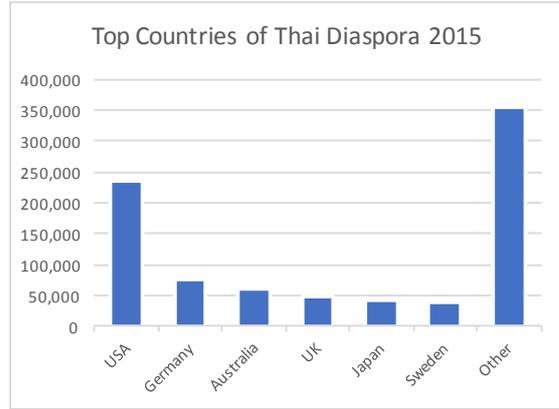
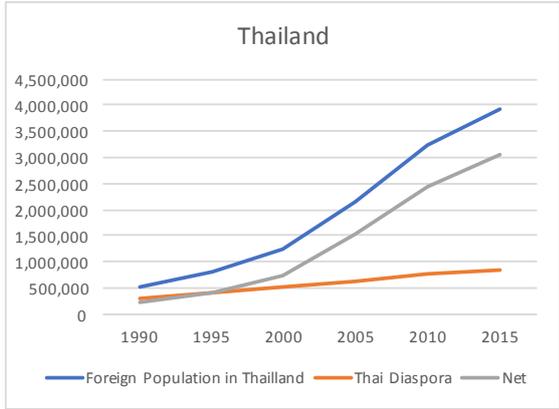








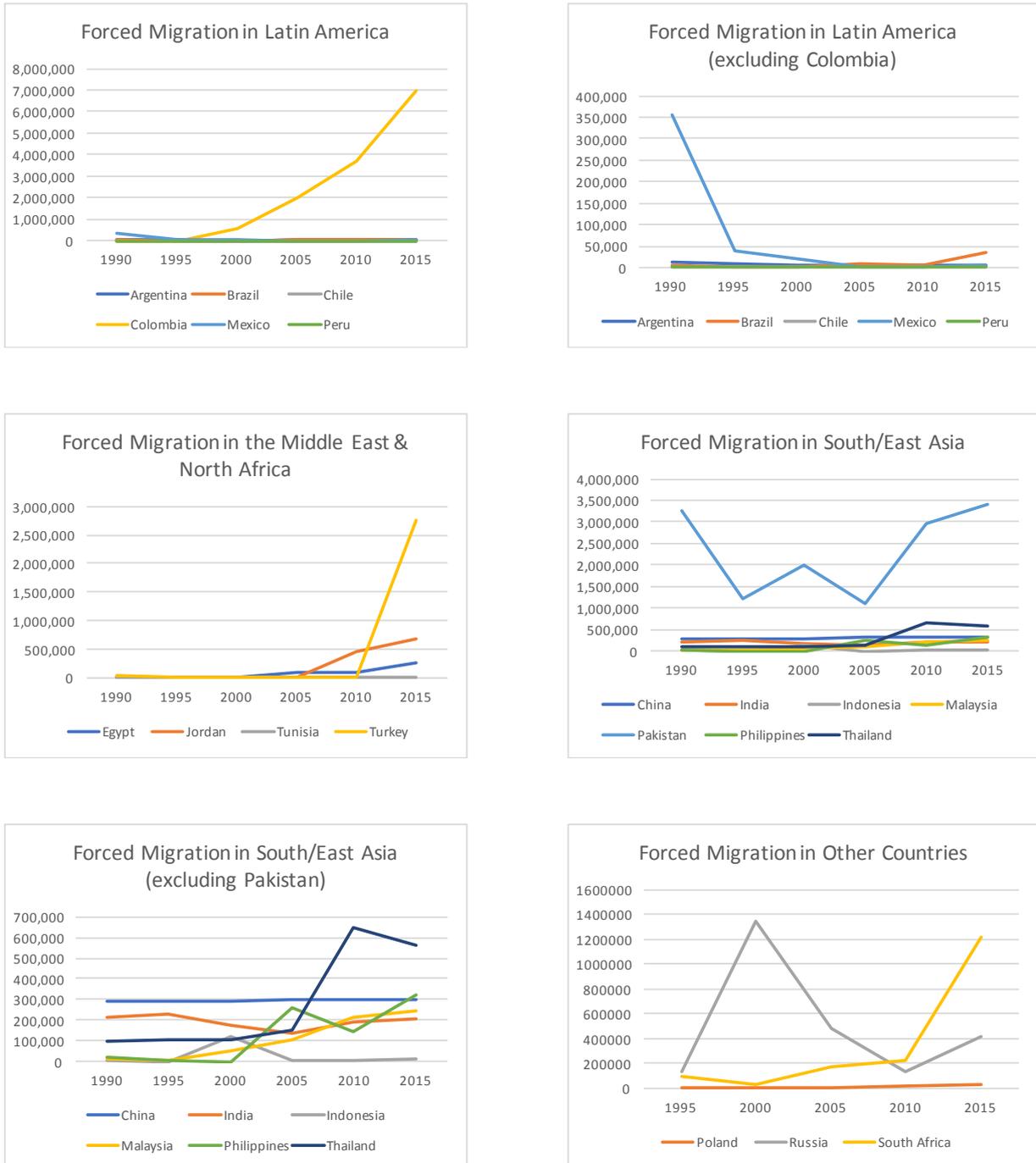


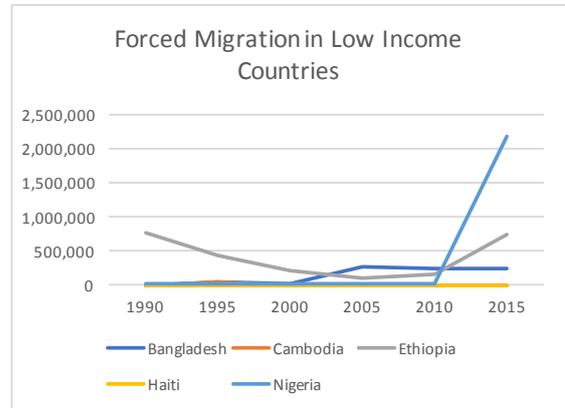
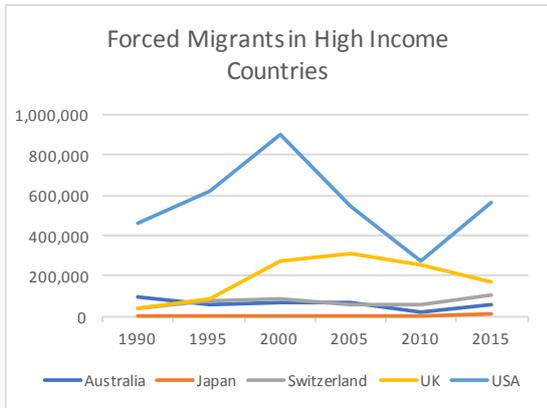


4. Forced Migration

4.1 Forced Migrant Populations in the EMS Countries by Group

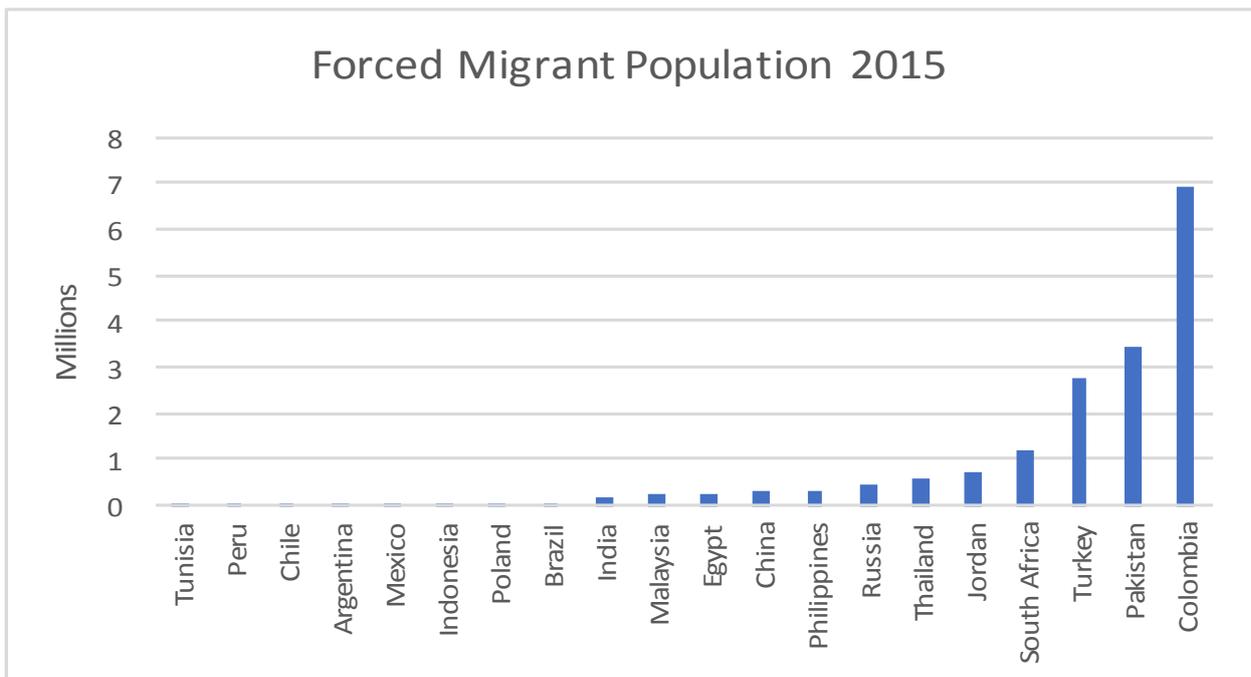
Figure 4.1.1: Forced Migration Population by Group, 1990-2015





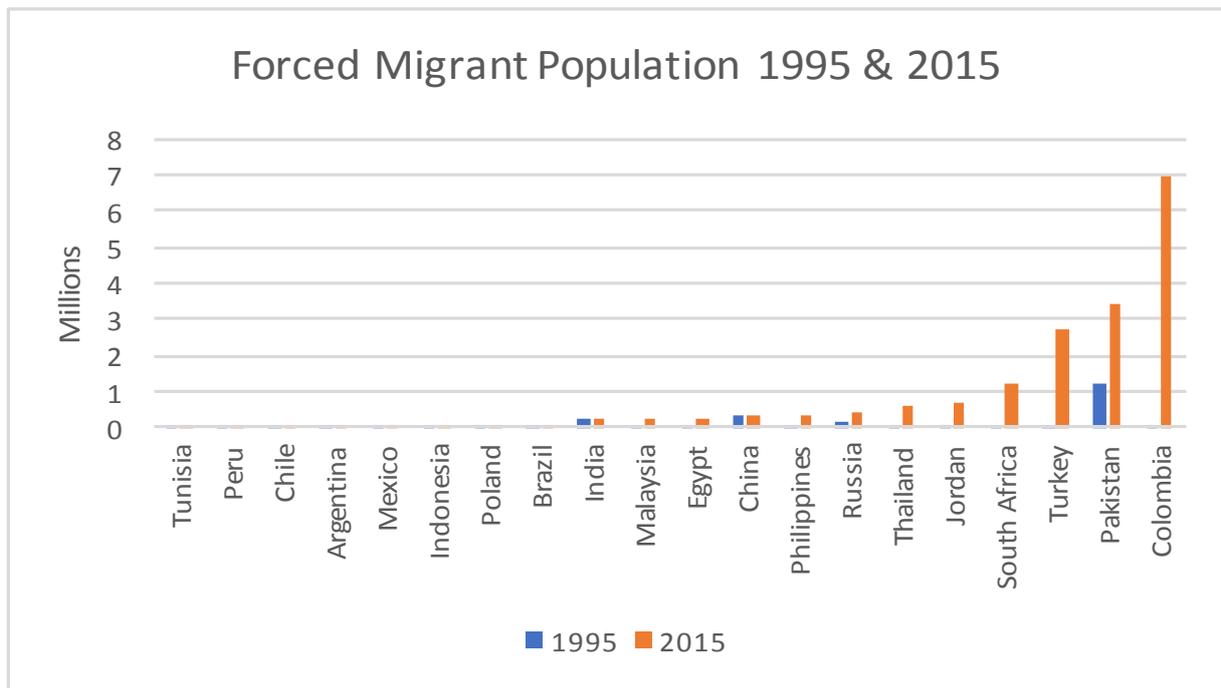
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Figure 4.1.2: EMS Countries by Forced Migrant Populations 2015



Source [2]

Figure 4.1.3: EMS Countries by Forced Migrant Population Change 1995-2015



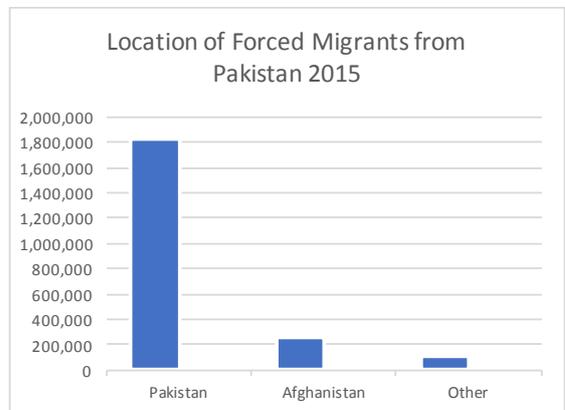
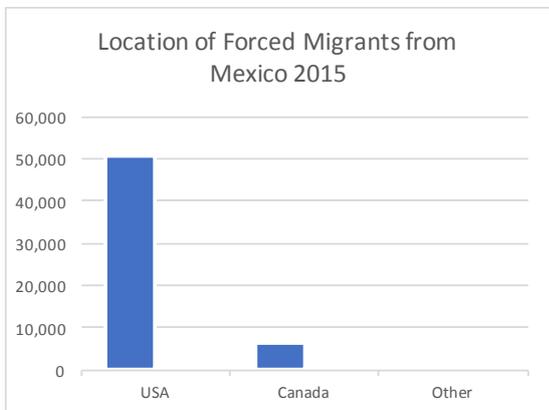
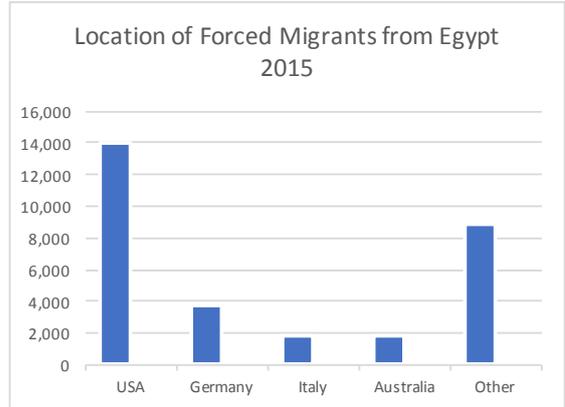
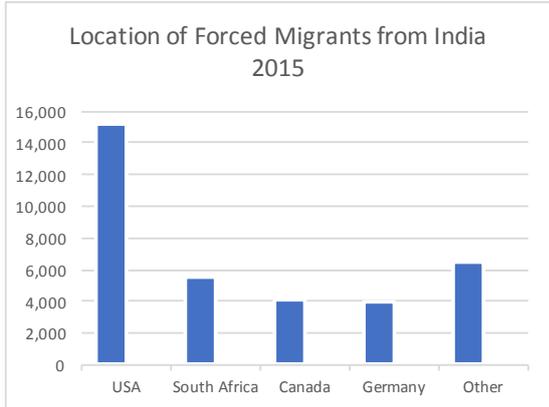
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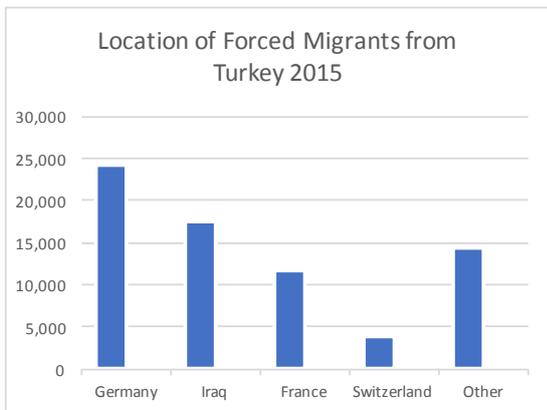
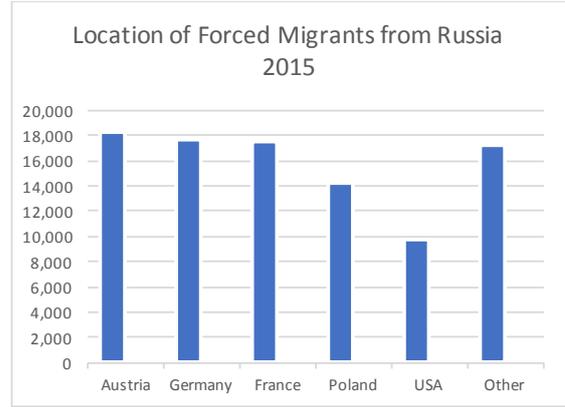
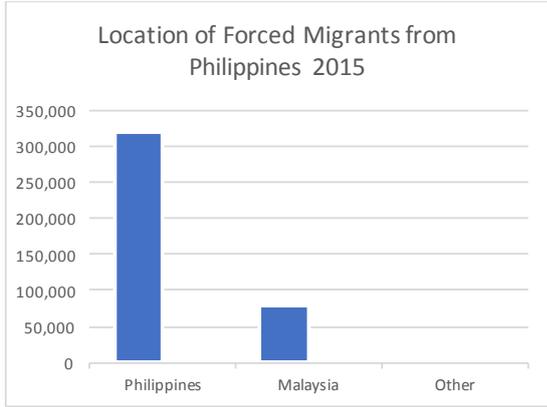
4.2 Forced Migrant Populations from EMS Countries

Figure 4.2.1: Forced Migrant Populations from Select EMS Countries 2015¹



¹ Significant, in this case, includes only states with forced migrant populations of over 10,000 people.



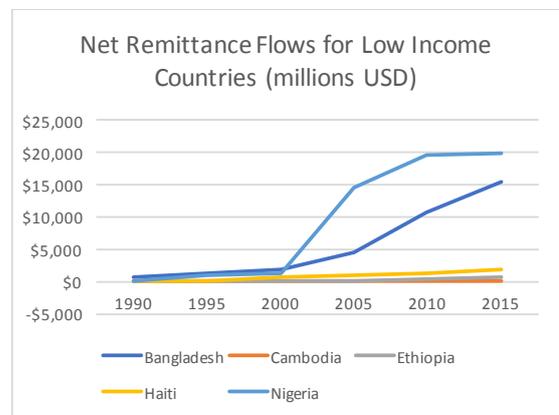
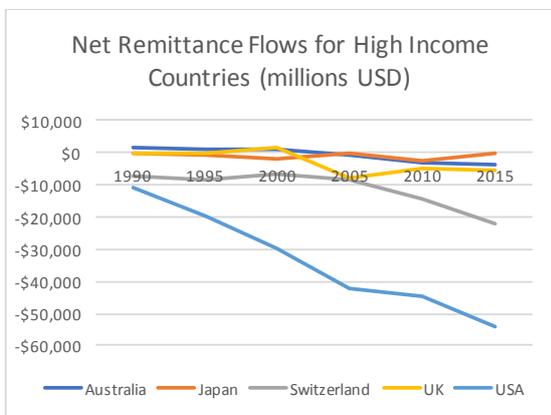
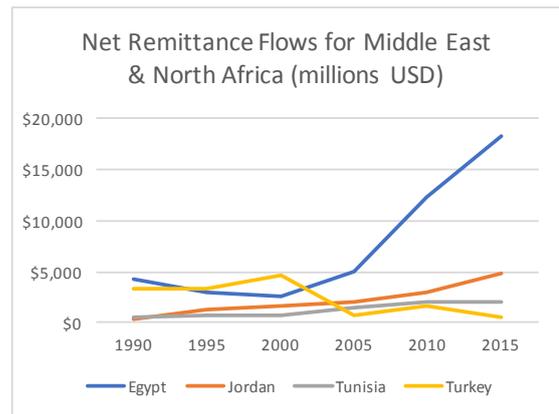
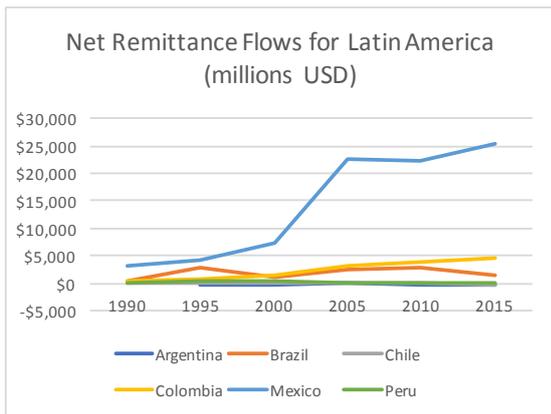
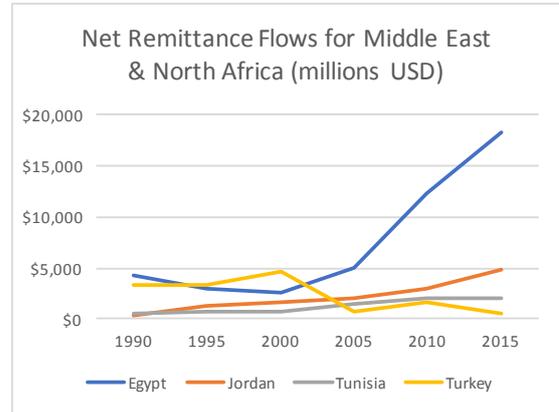
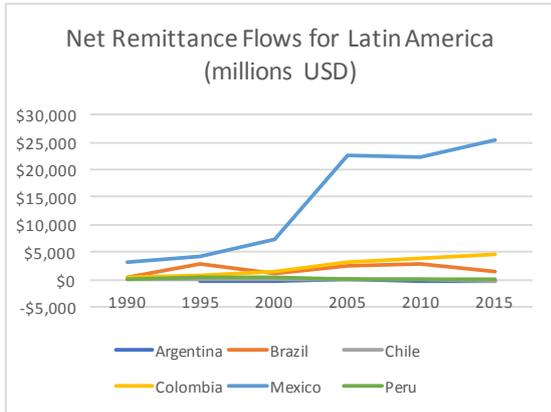


Source [2]

5. Remittances

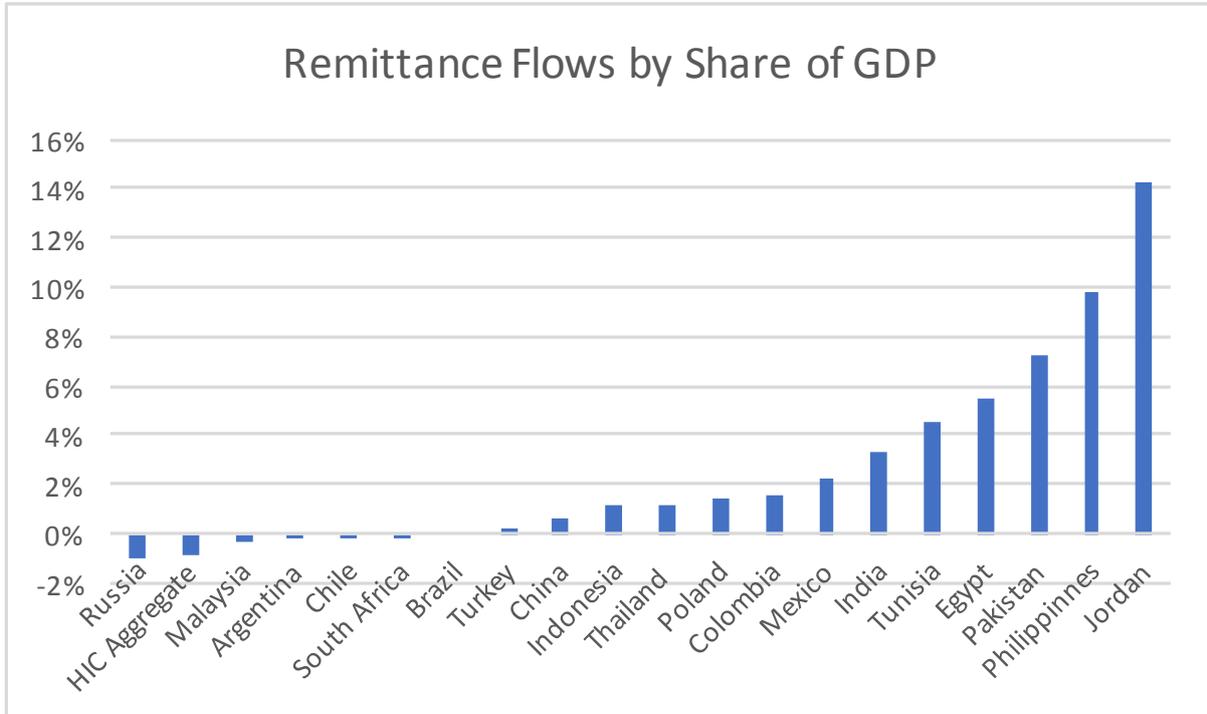
5.1 Remittances Flows by Group

Figure 5.1.1: Net Remittance Flows by Group, 1990-2015



Source [3]

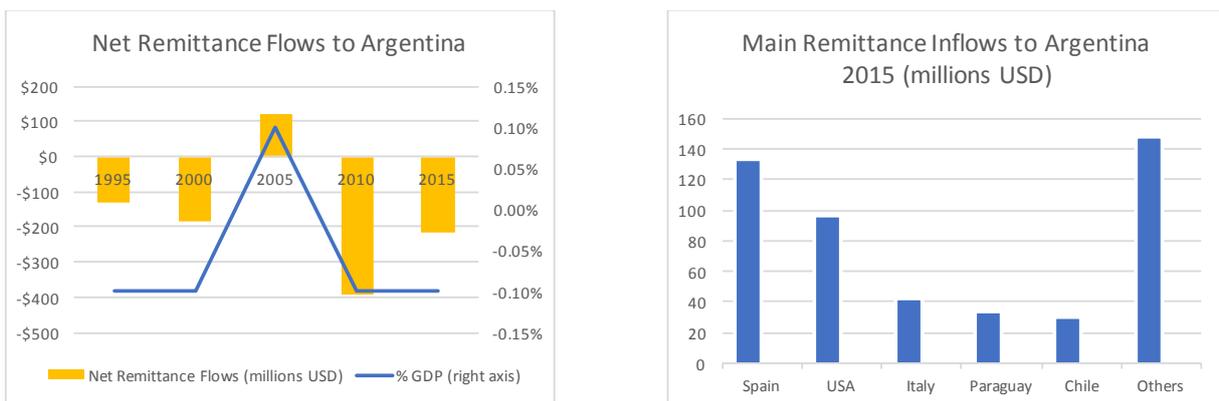
Figure 5.1.2: EMS Countries by Remittance Inflows as Share of GDP, 2015



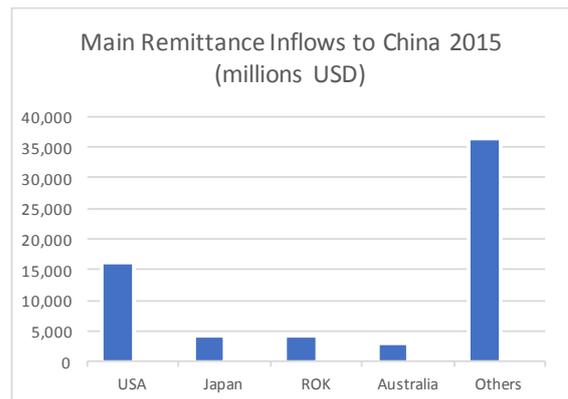
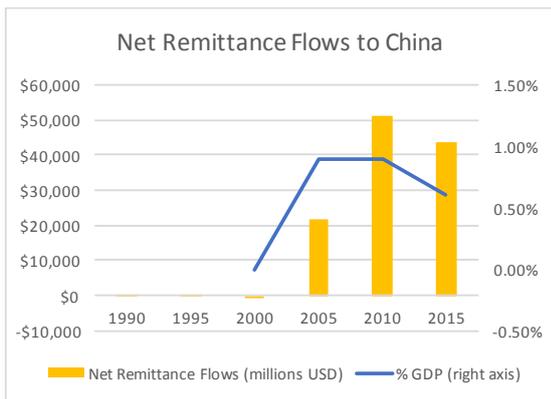
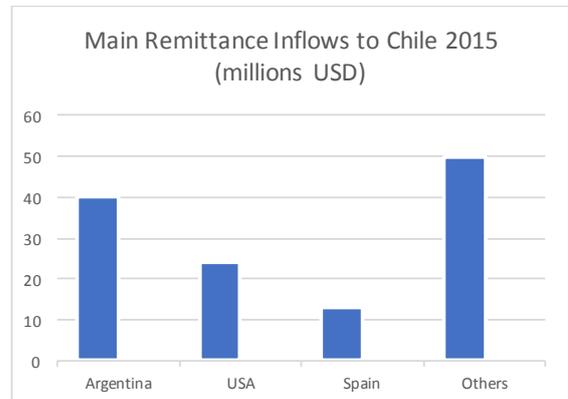
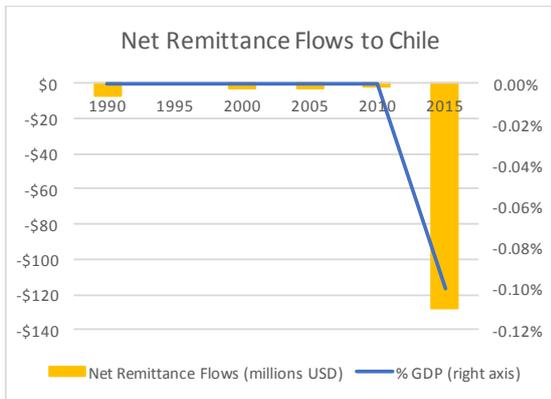
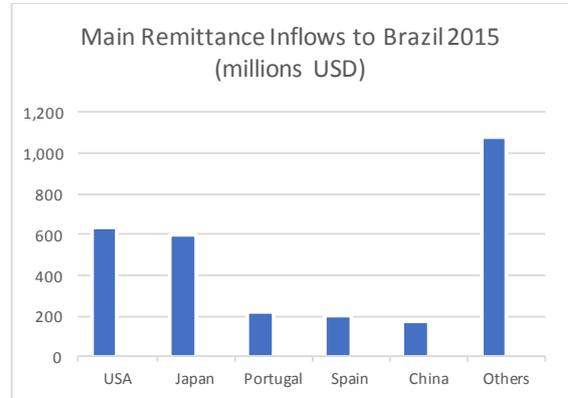
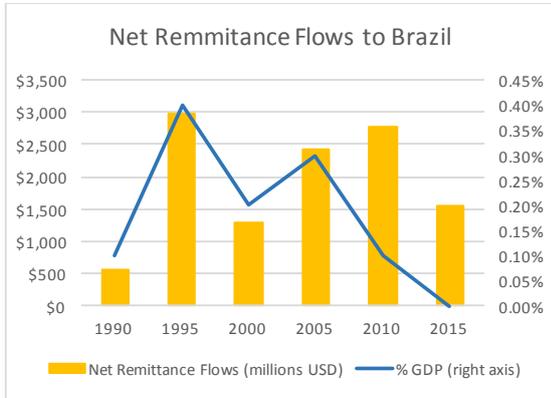
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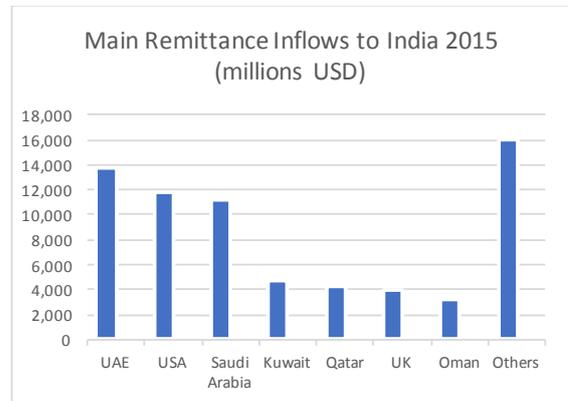
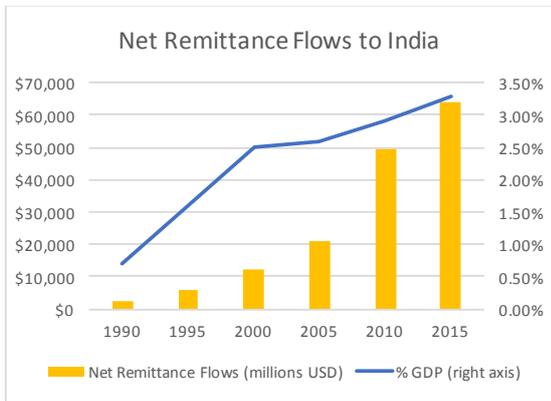
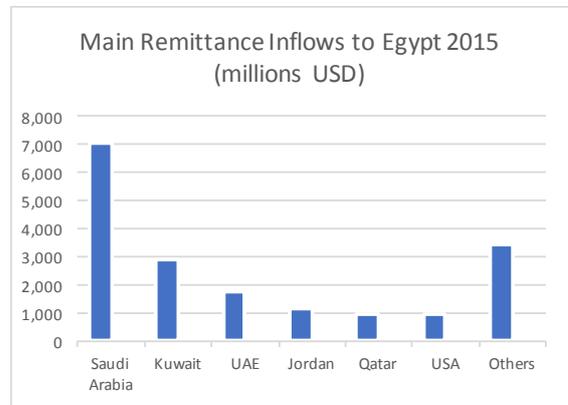
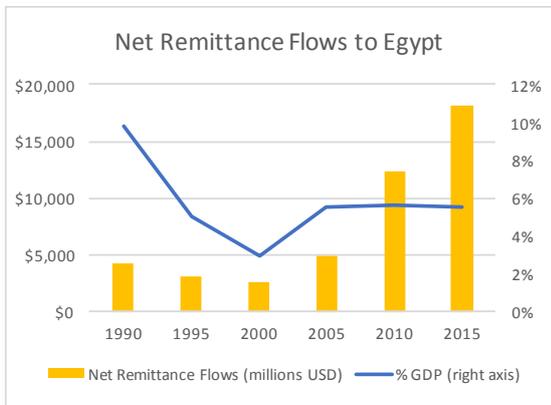
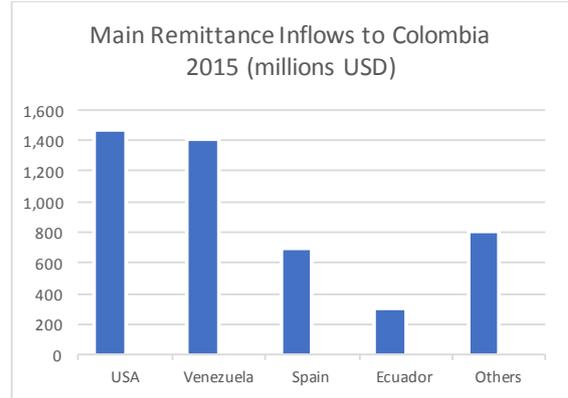
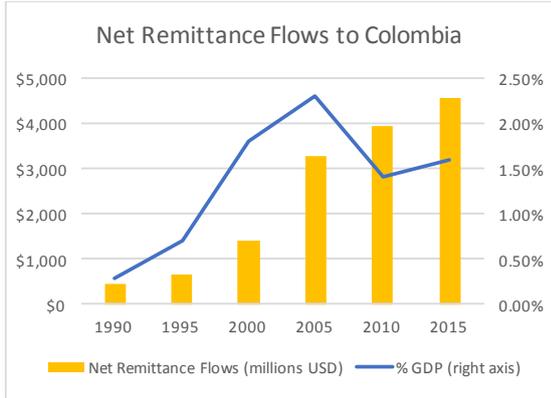
5.2 Net Remittance Flows by Country & Main Sources of Remittance Inflows

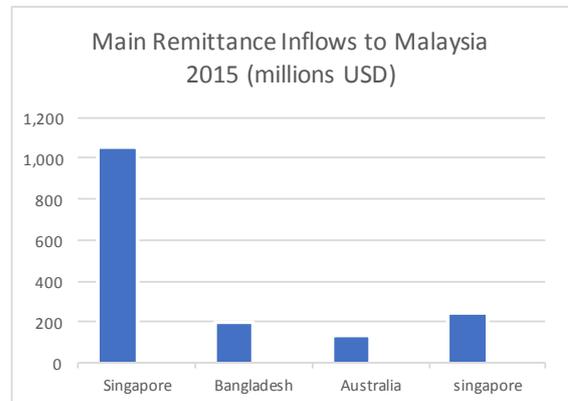
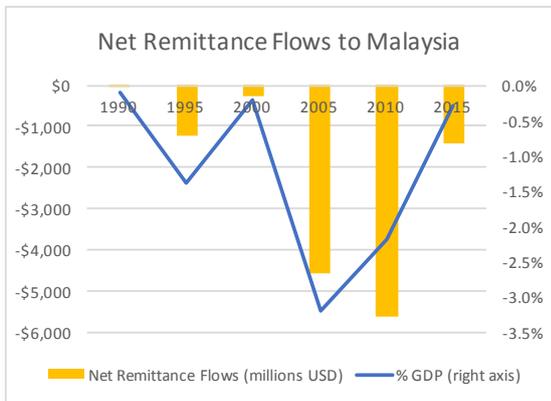
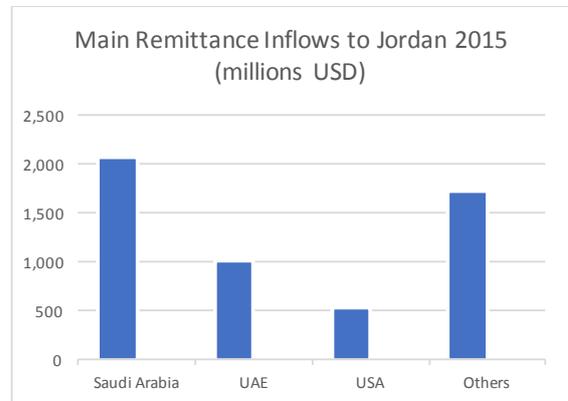
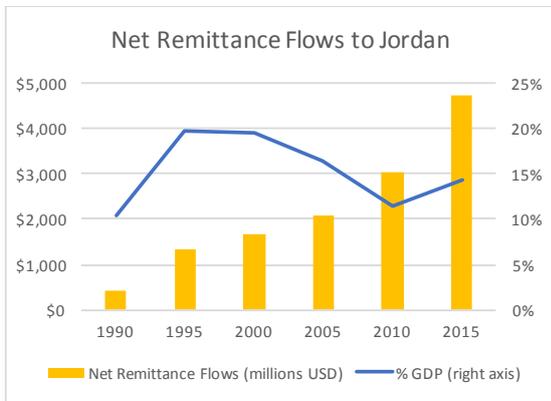
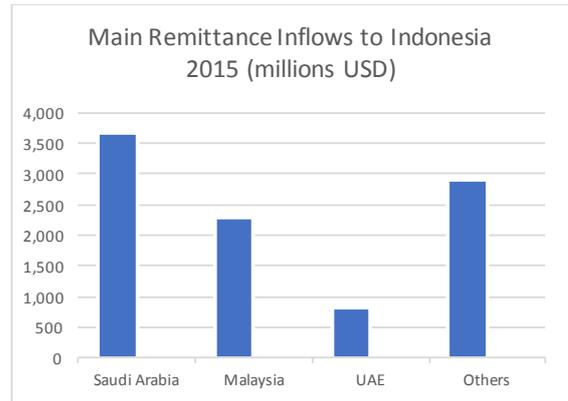
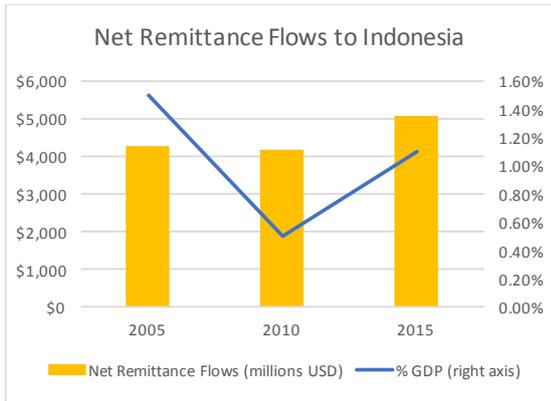
Figure 5.2.1: Net Remittance Flows in USD 1990-2015 & Main Remittance Inflow Sources 2015²

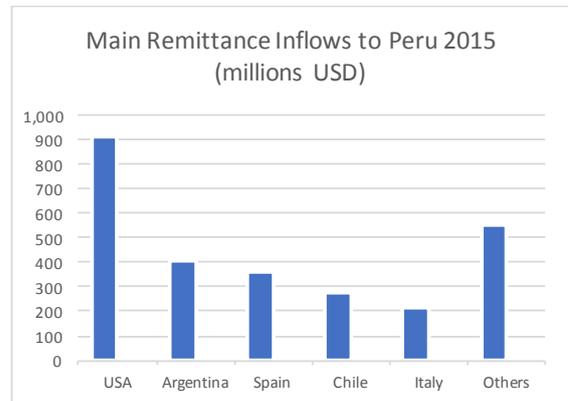
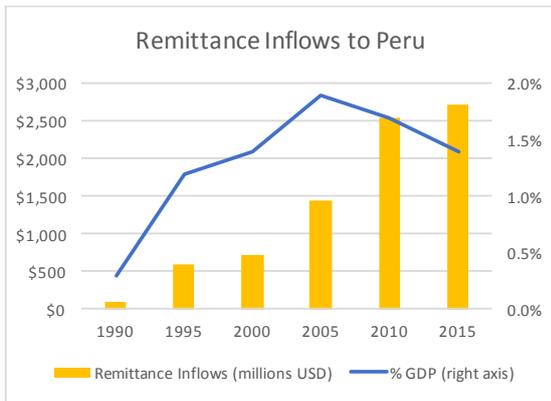
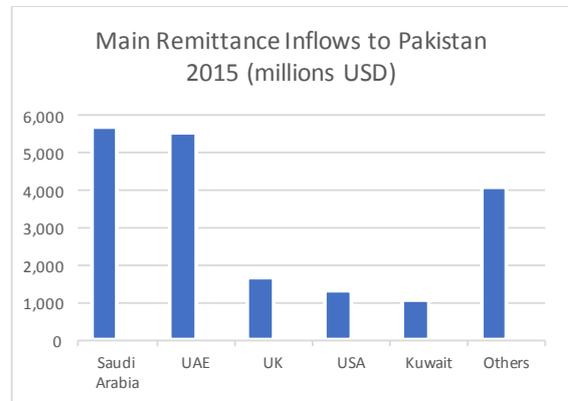
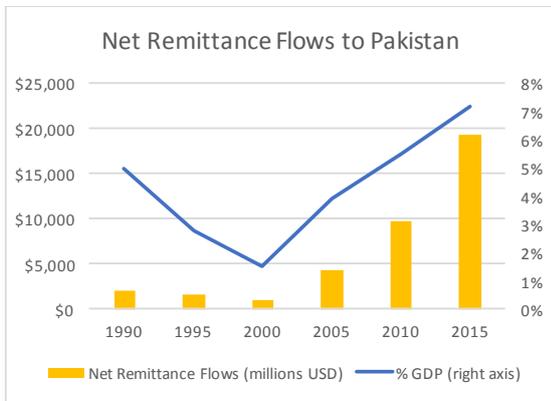
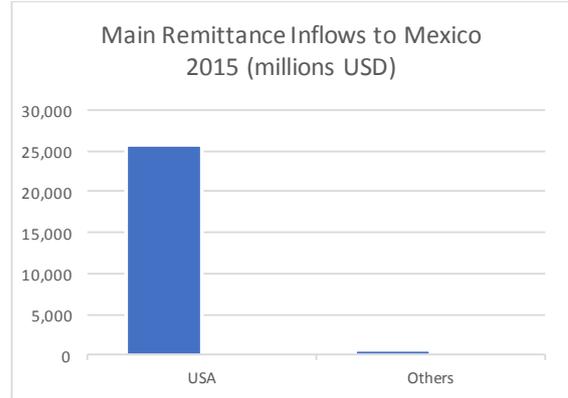
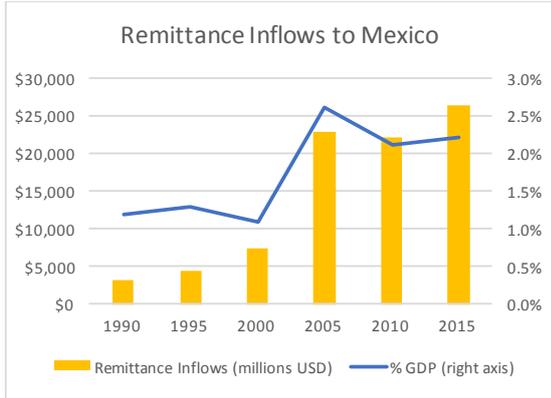


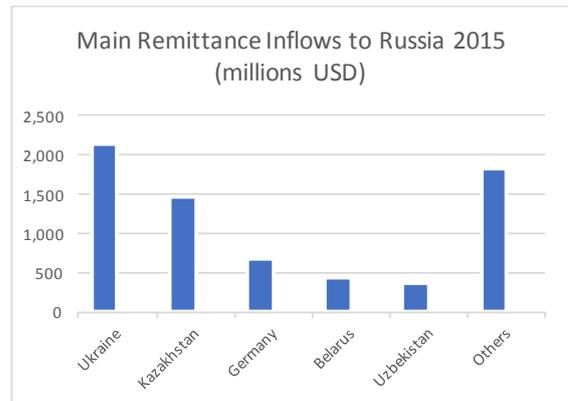
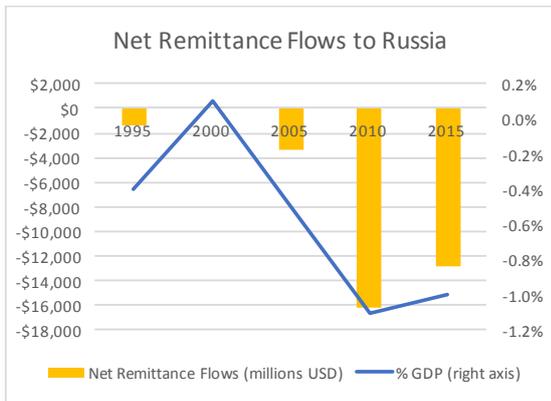
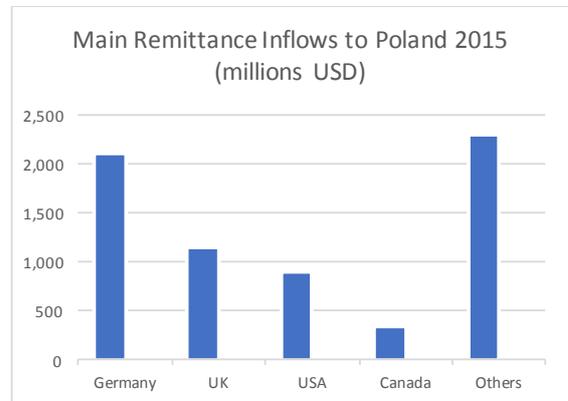
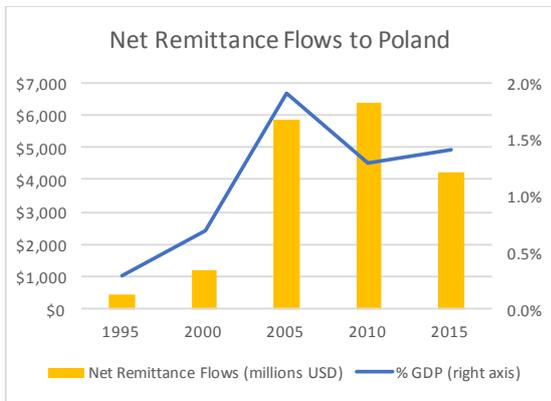
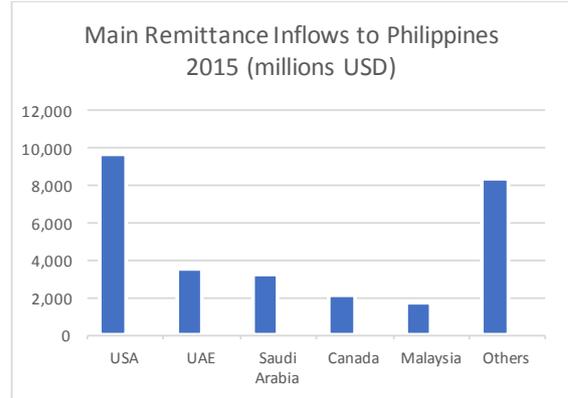
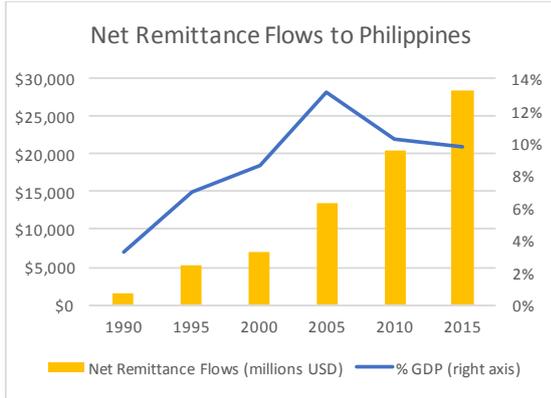
² World Bank Data does not include outflows for Mexico, Peru, Thailand, and Turkey and so instead of showing net remittance flows and corresponding percentage of GDP, these charts show only remittance inflows and the corresponding percentage of national GDP.

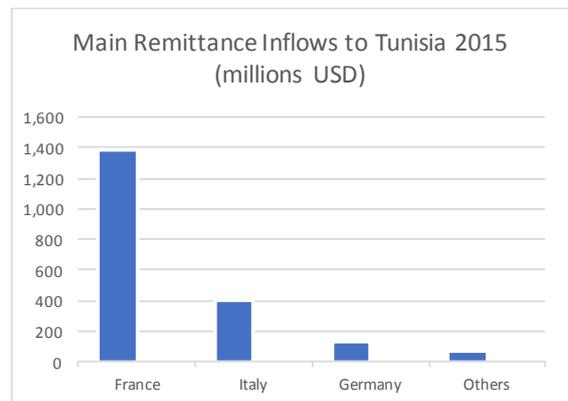
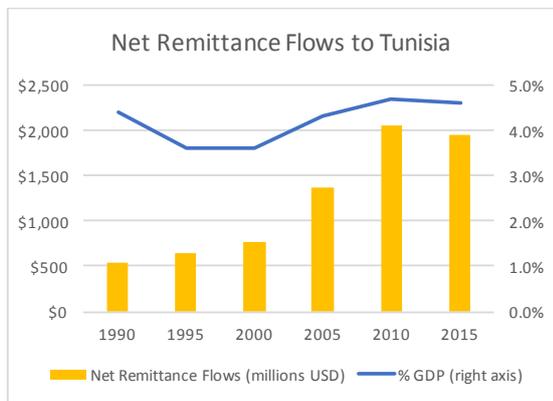
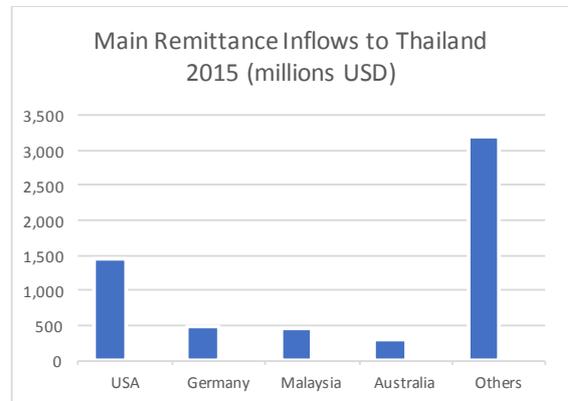
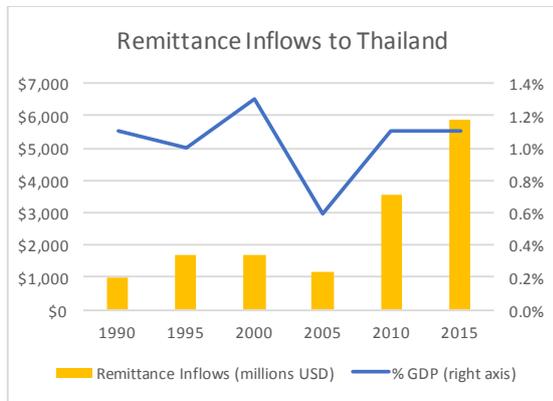
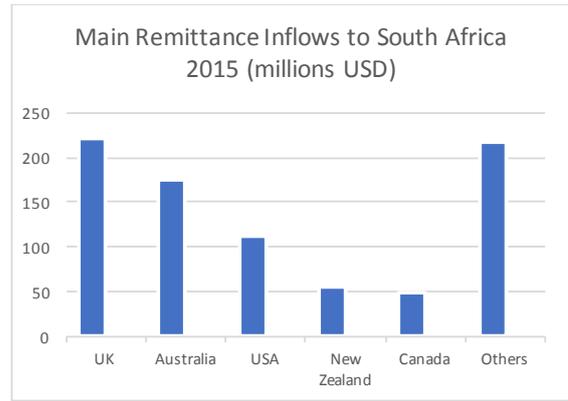
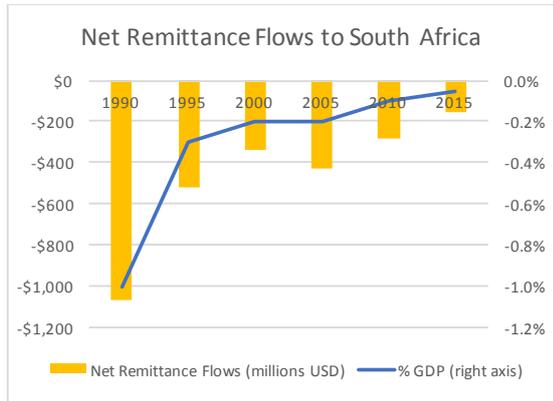


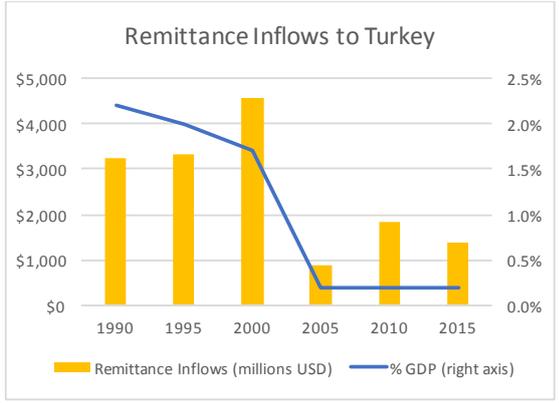




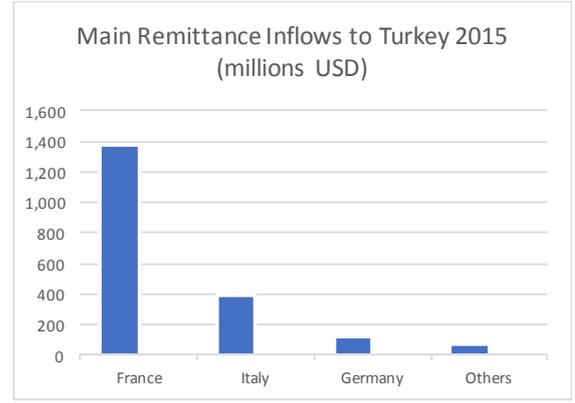








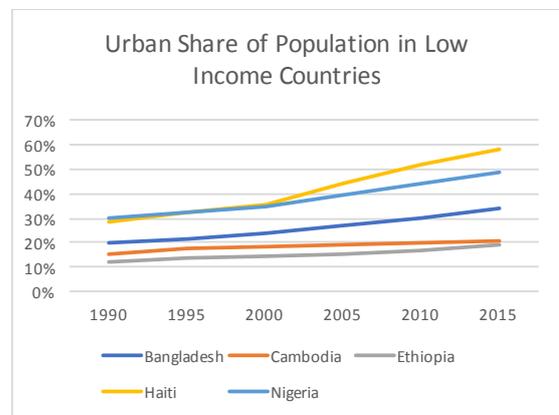
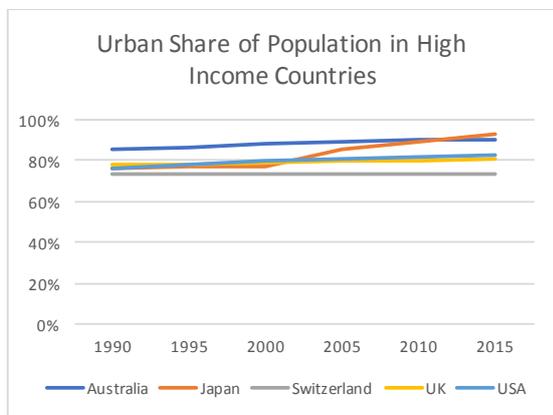
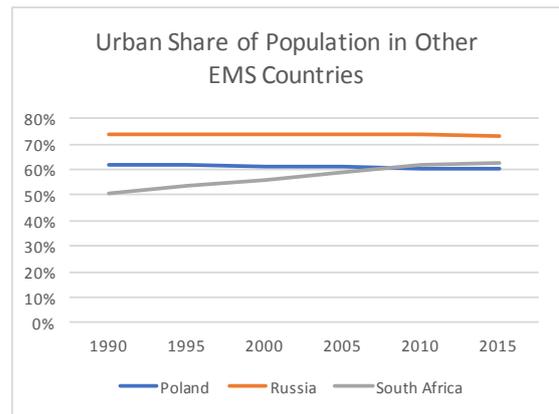
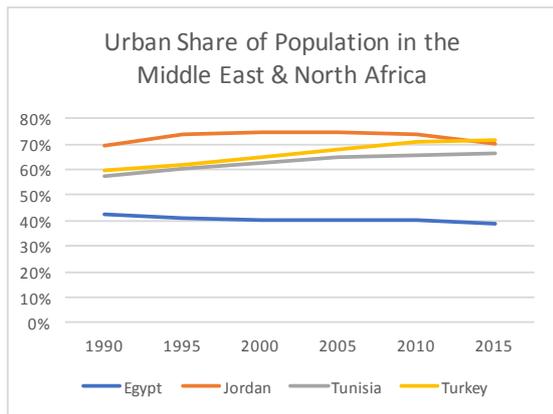
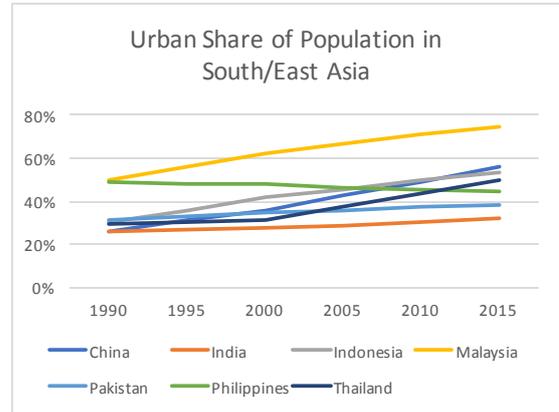
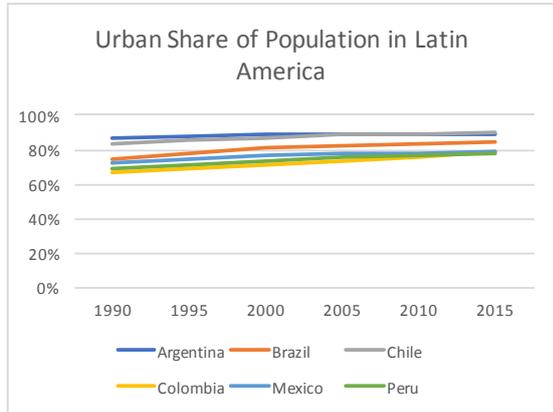
Source [3]



6. Urbanization and Internal Migration

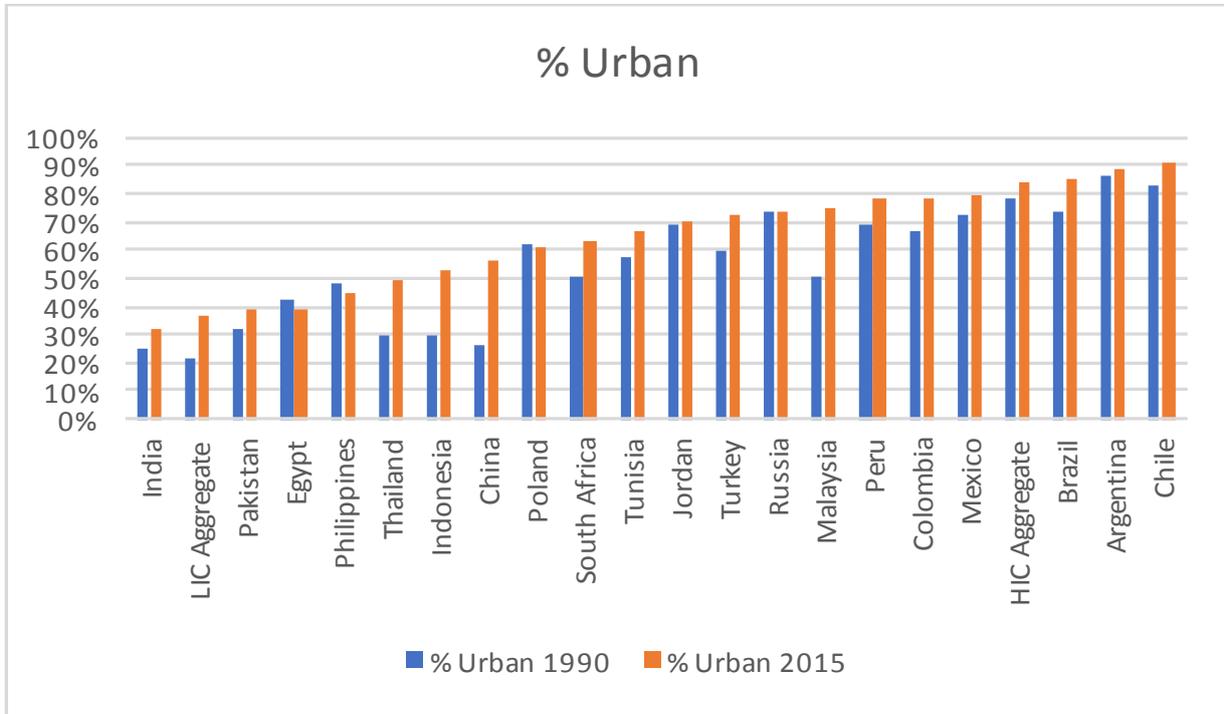
6.1 Share of Urban Population by Group

Figure 6.1.1: Urbanization Levels by Group 1990-2015



Source [4]

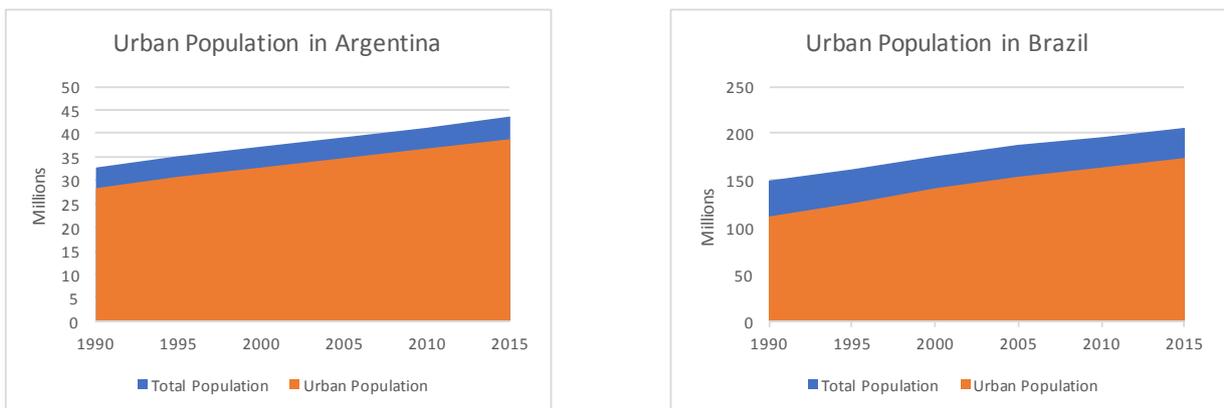
Figure 6.1.2: EMS Countries by % Urban in 1990 & 2015

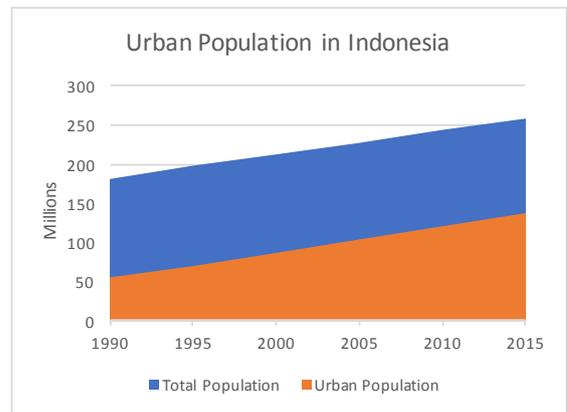
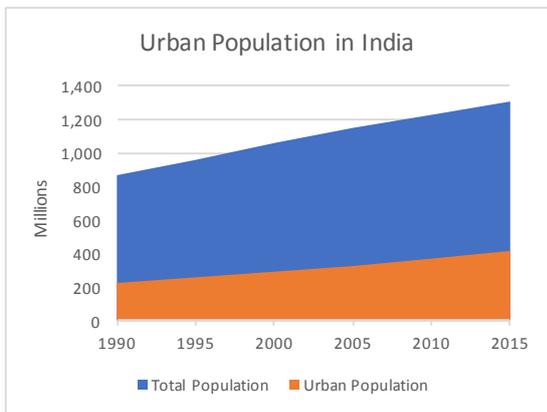
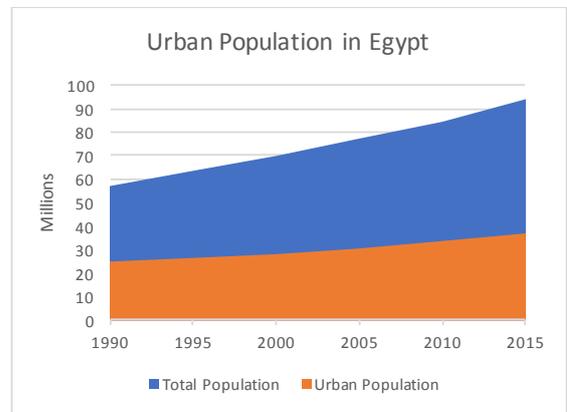
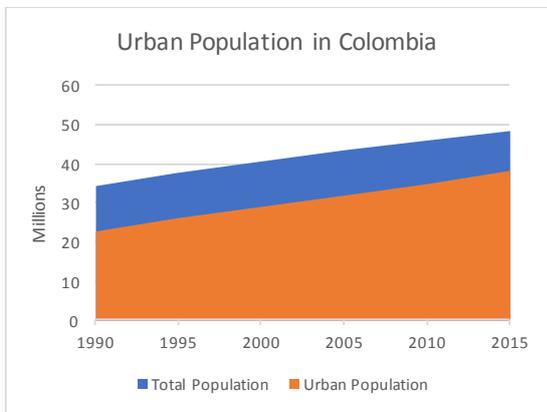
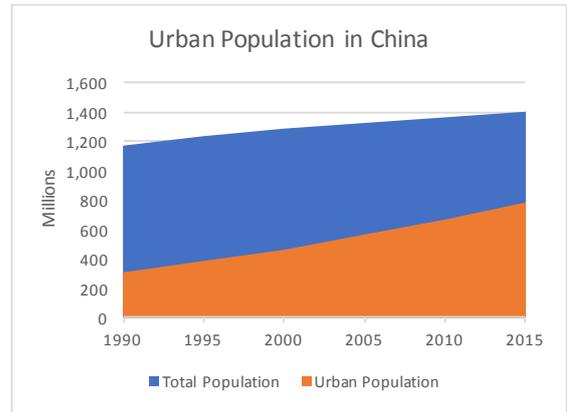
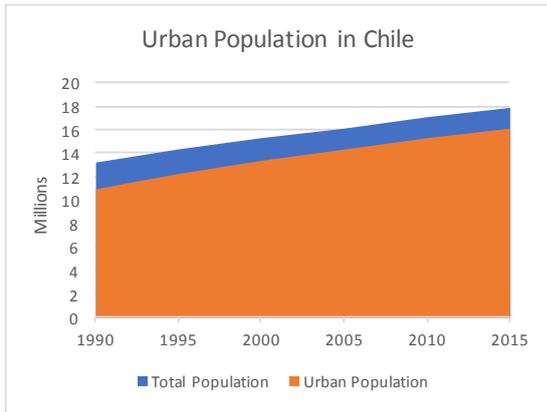


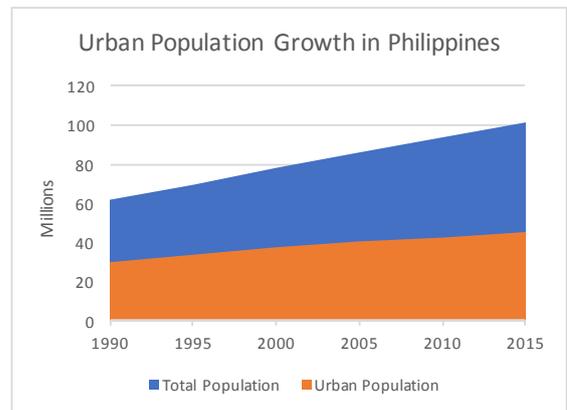
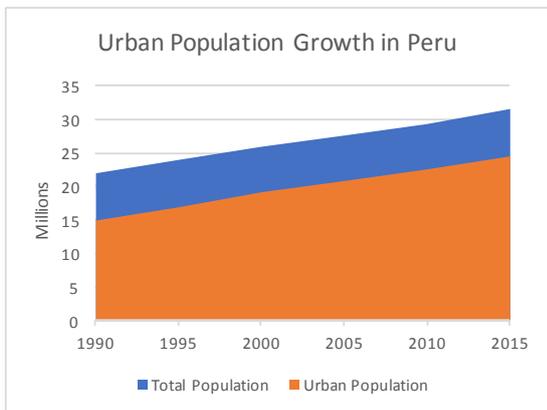
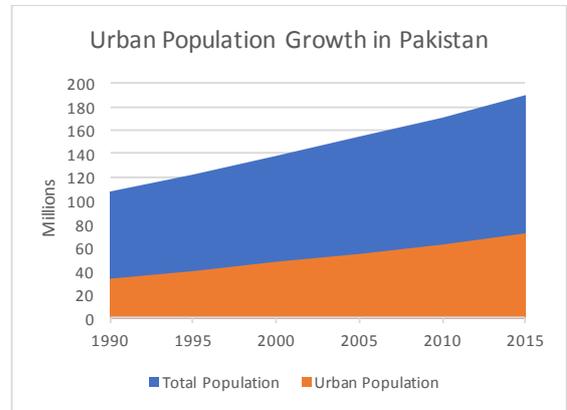
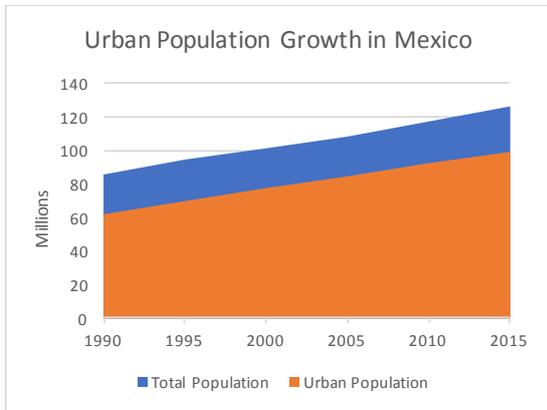
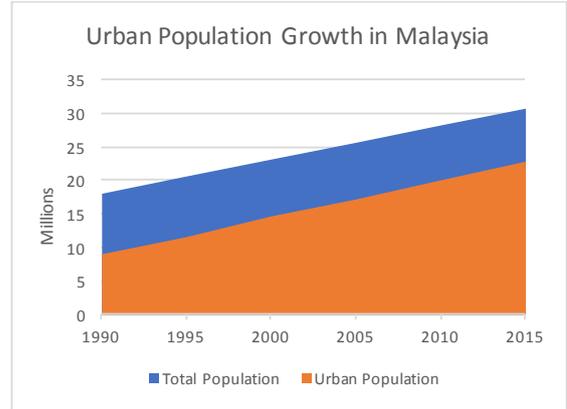
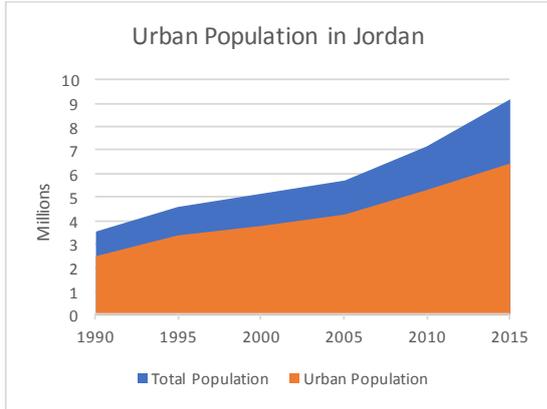
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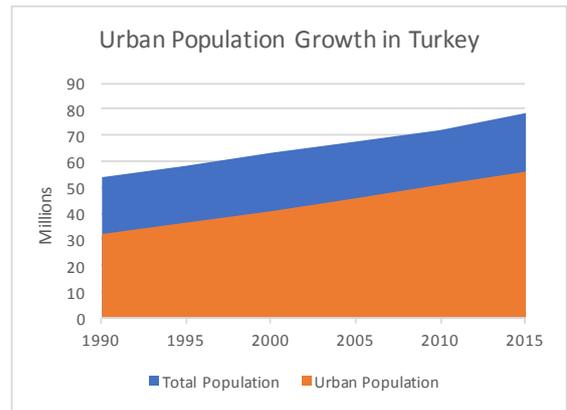
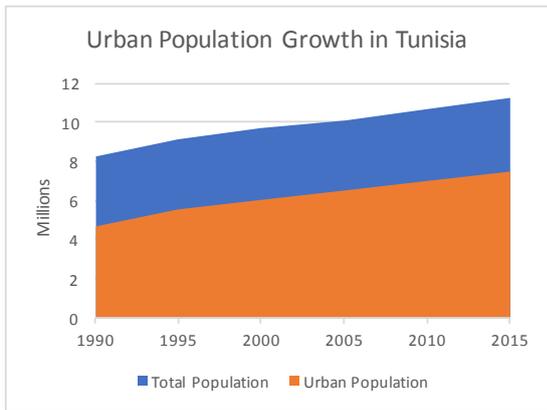
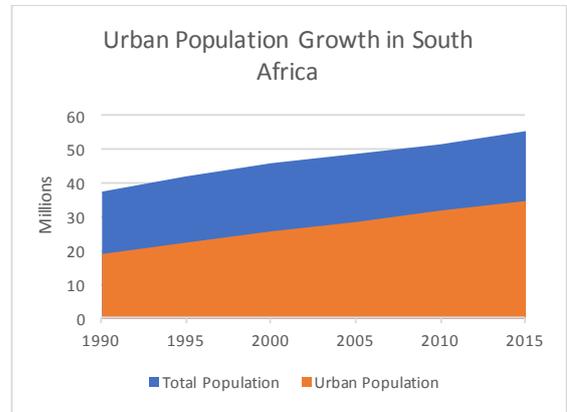
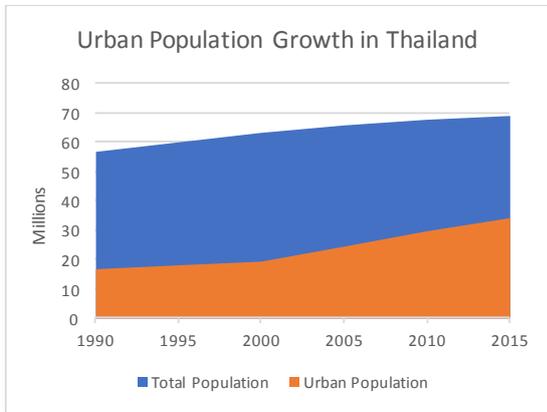
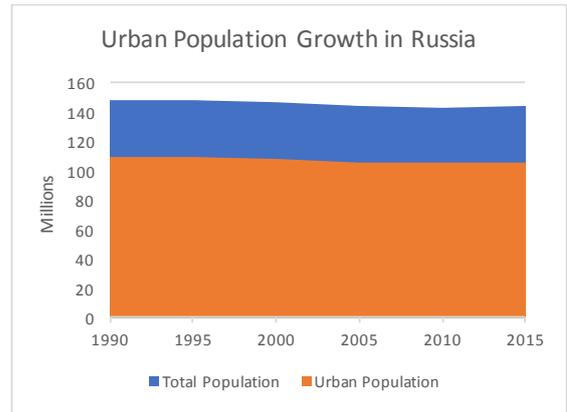
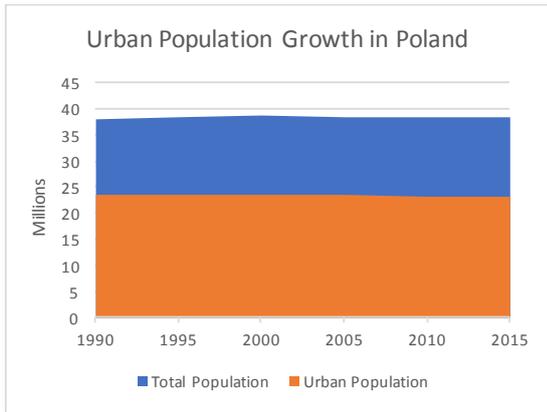
6.2 Urban Population Growth by Country

Figure 6.2.1: Urban Population Growth as Share of Total by Country, 1990-2015







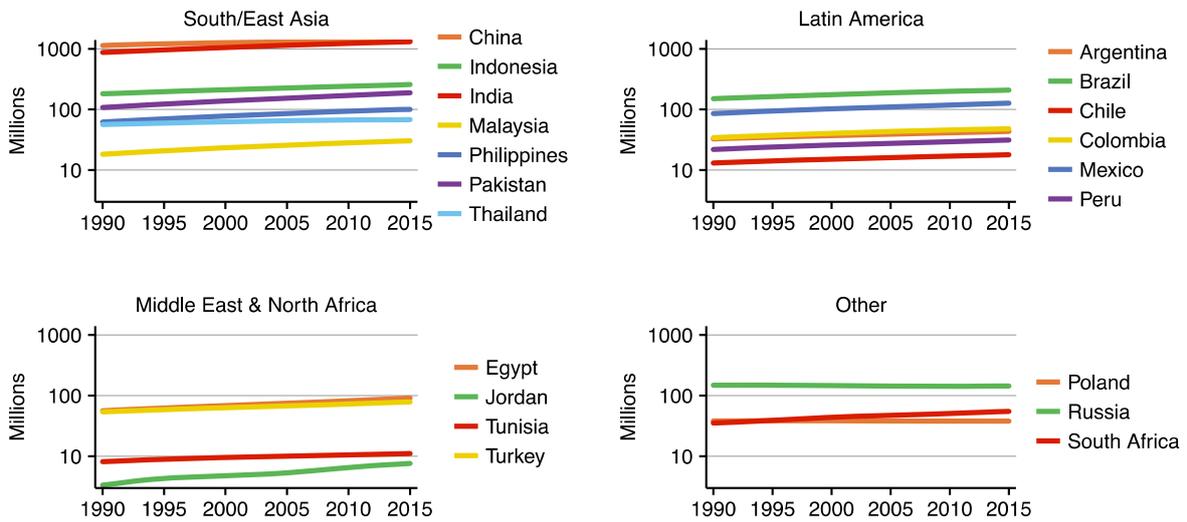


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7. Population and Demographics

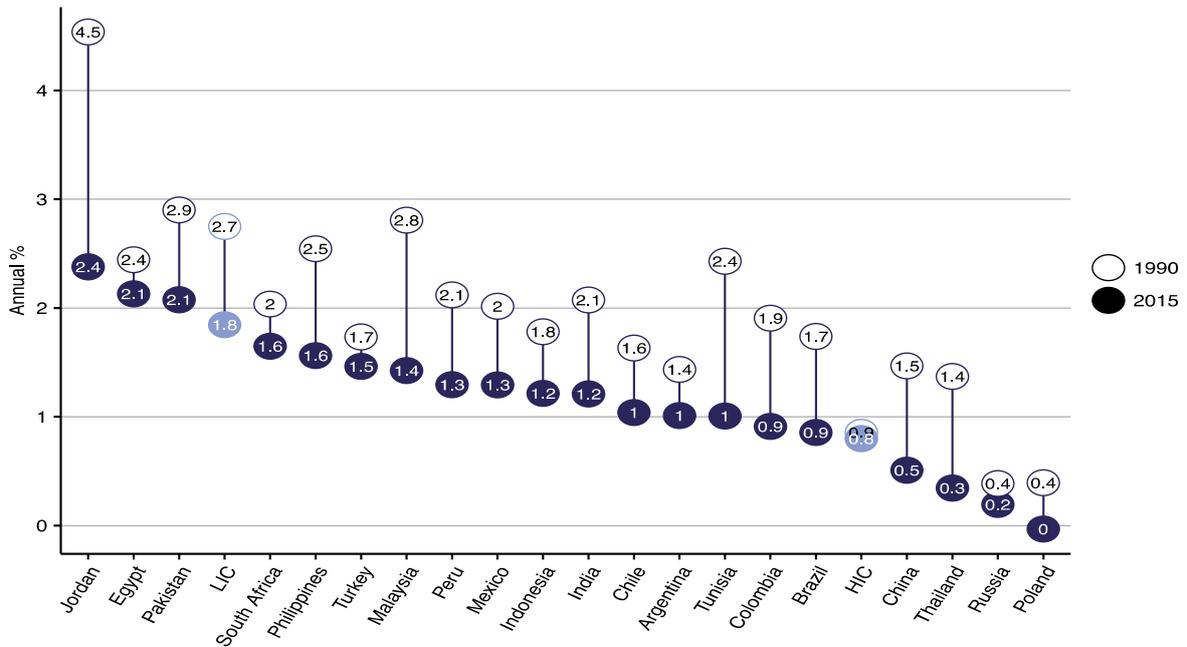
7.1 Population

Figure 7.1.1: Total Population by Group, 1990-2015



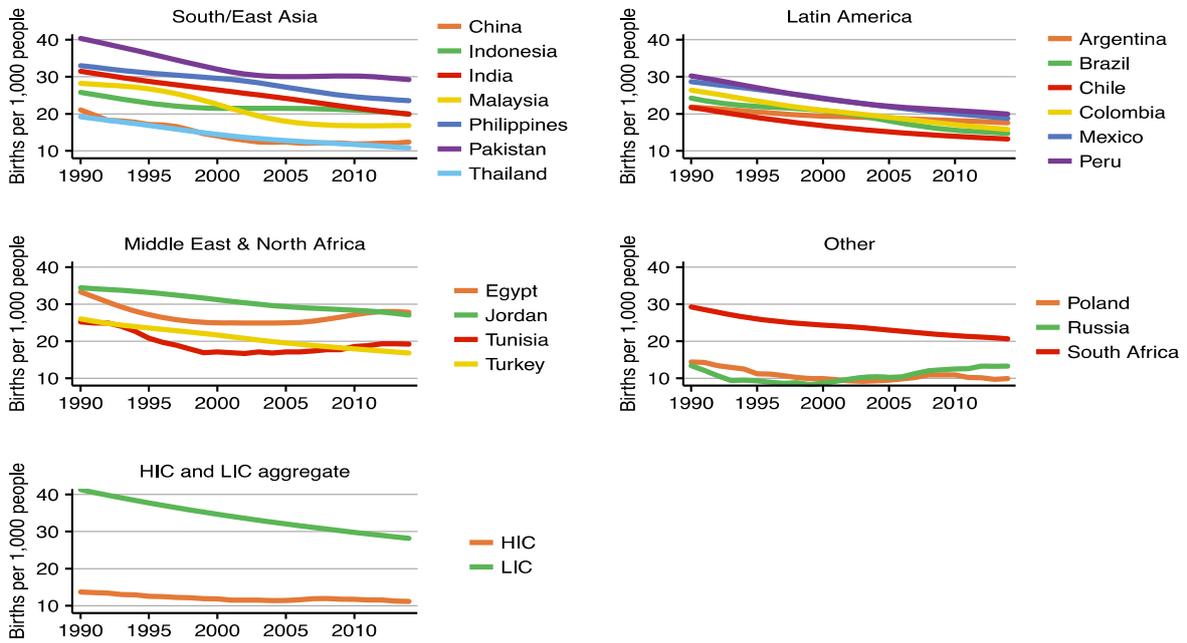
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Figure 7.1.2: Population Growth (annual %) change between 1990-2015



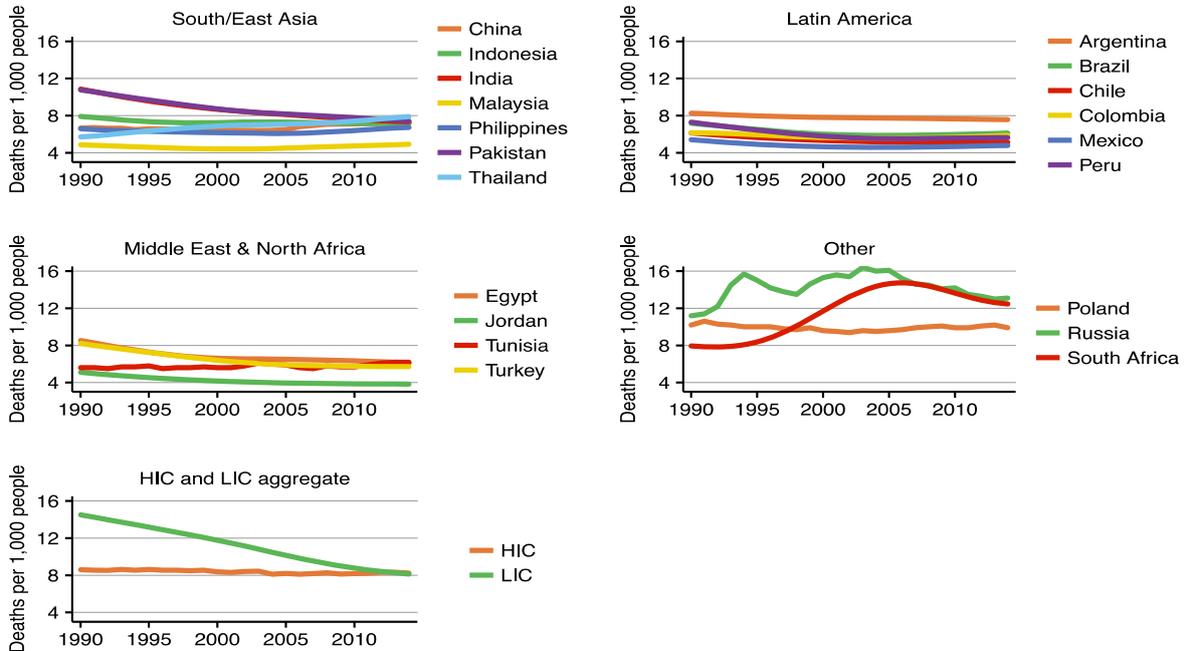
Source [5]

Figure 7.1.3: Birth Rate by Group, 1990-2015



Source [5]

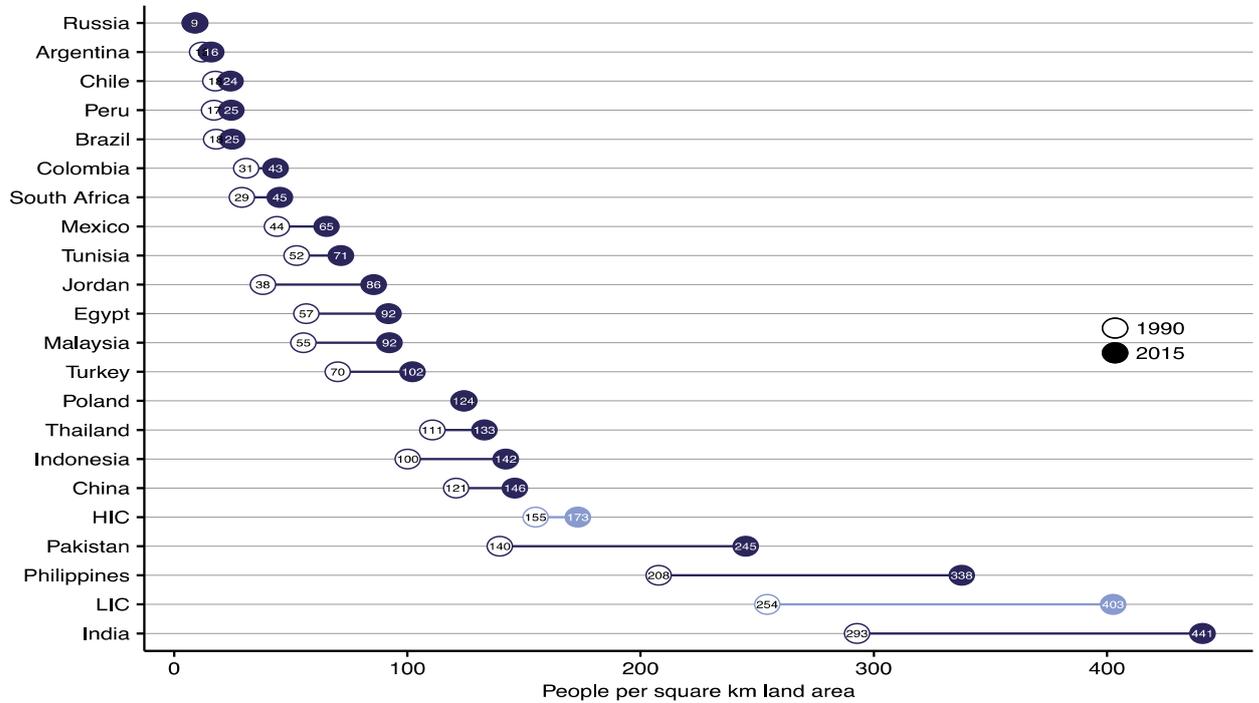
Figure 7.1.4: Death Rate by Group, 1990-2015



Source [5]

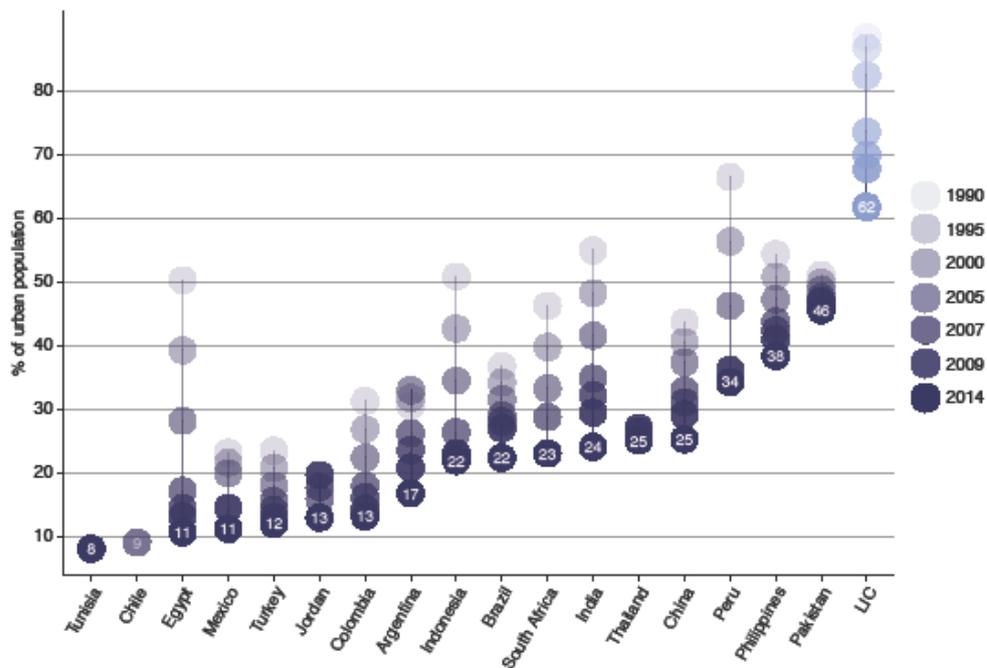
7.2 Living Conditions

Figure 7.2.1: Population Density Change 1990-2015



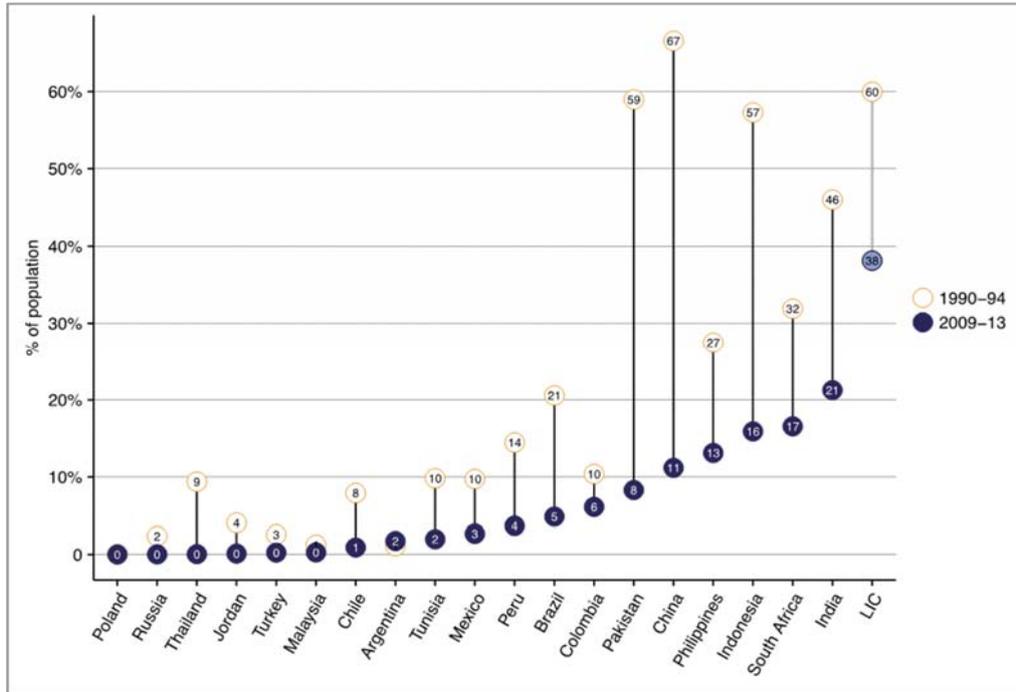
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Figure 7.2.2: Urban Population Living in Slums (% Urban Population) 1990-2014



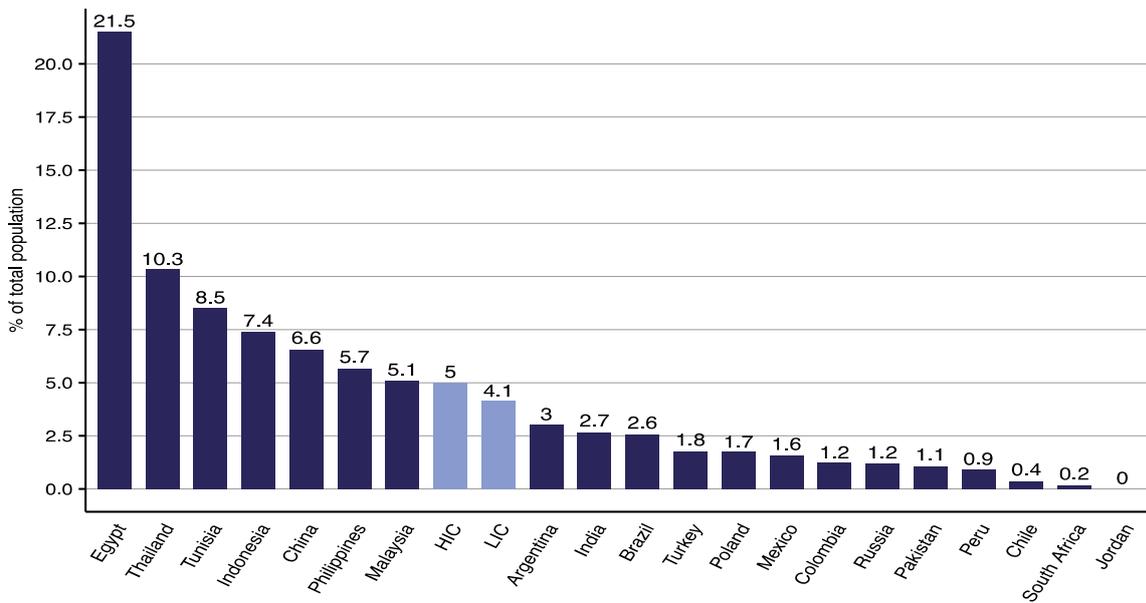
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Figure 7.2.3: Poverty at \$1.90 a day (2011 PPP) (% of Population), 1990-94 & 2009-13



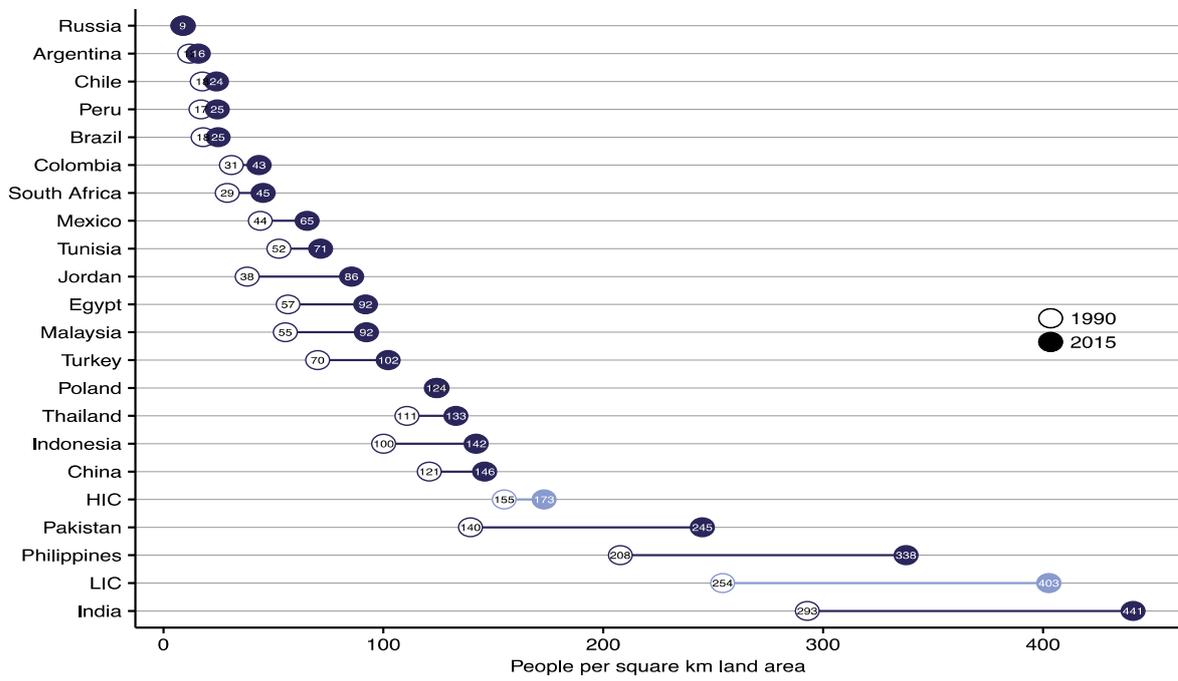
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Figure 7.2.4: % of Total Population (2010) Living in Areas below 5m Elevation



Source [9]

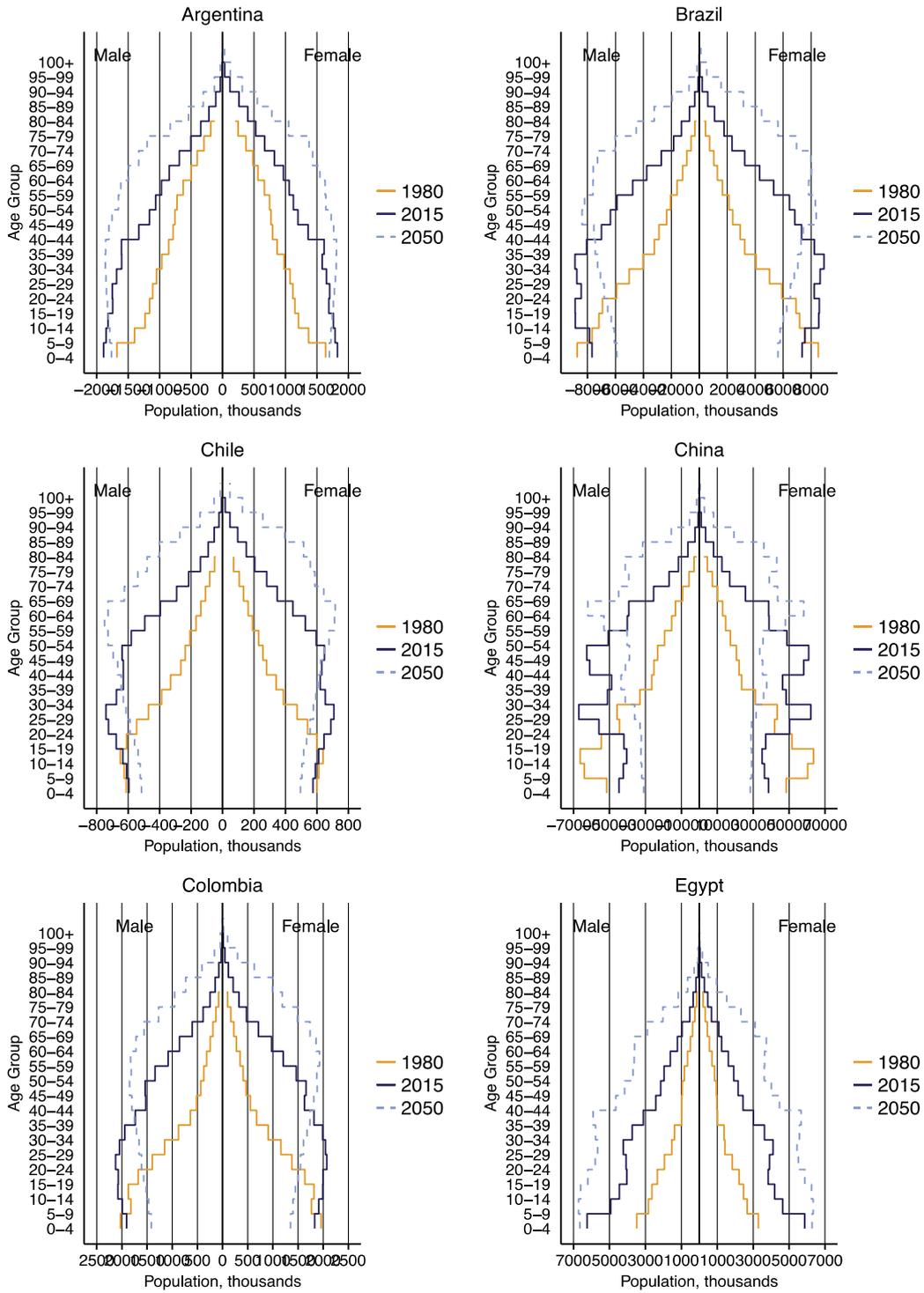
Figure 7.2.5: Population Density Change, 1990-2015

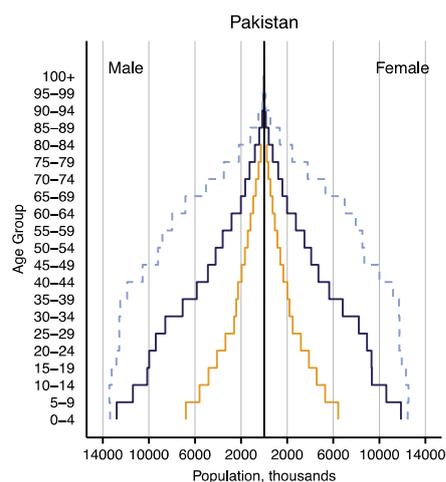
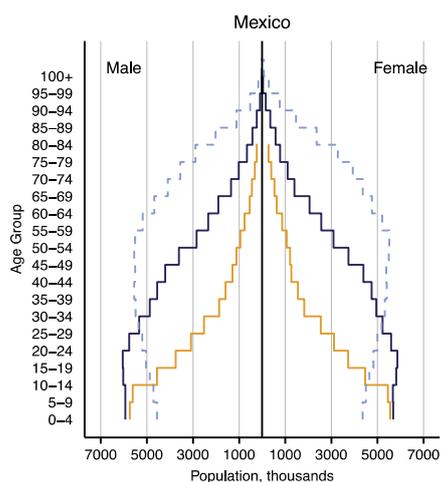
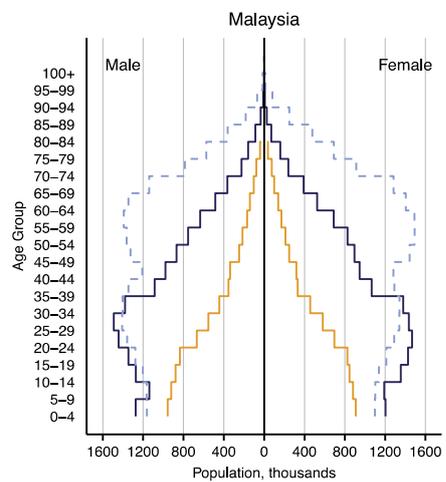
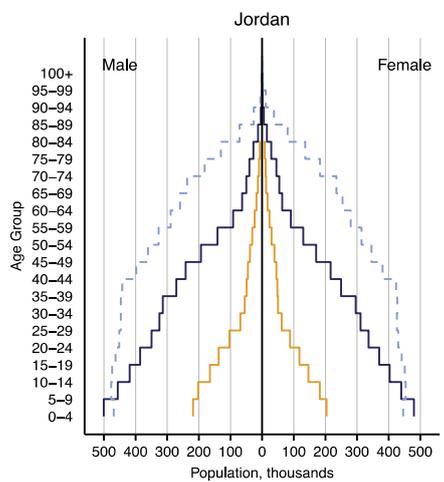
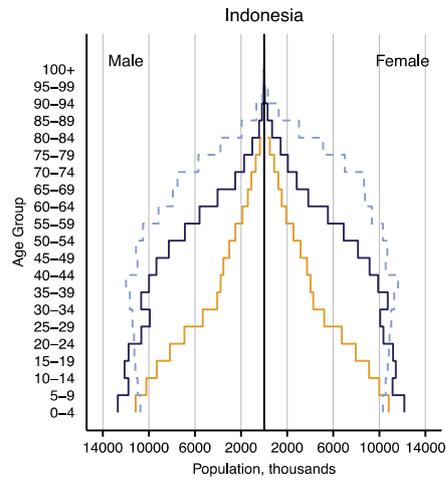
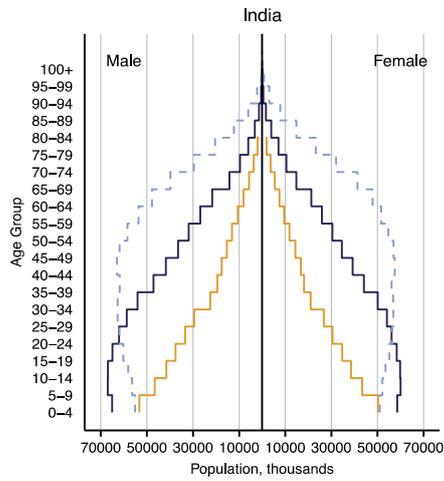


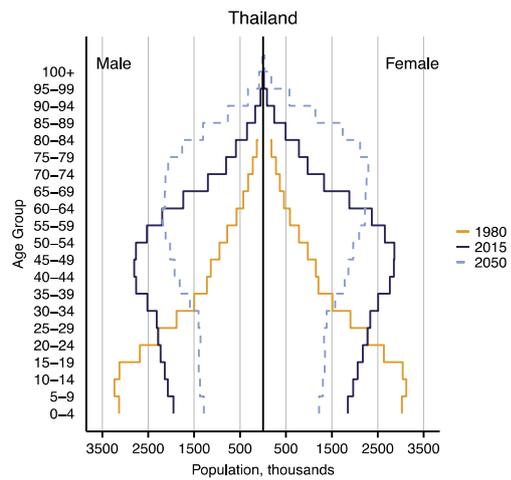
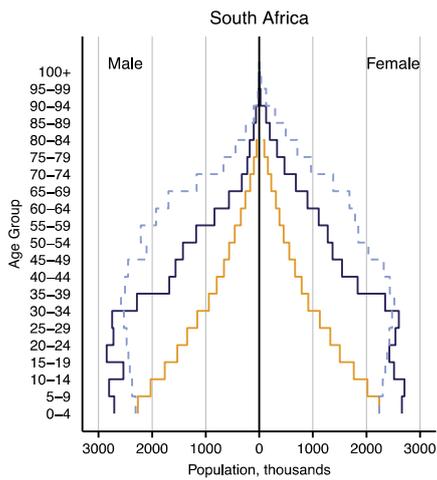
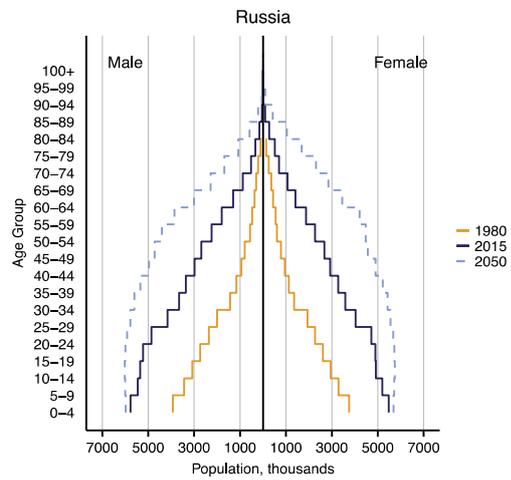
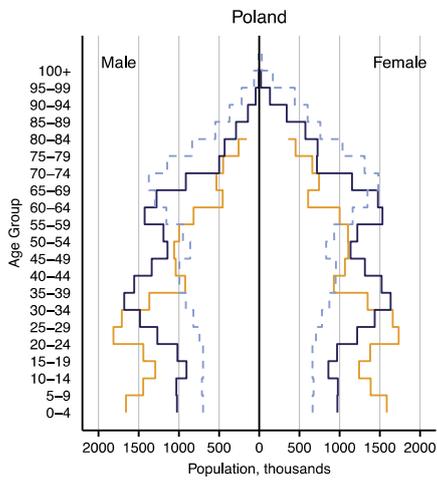
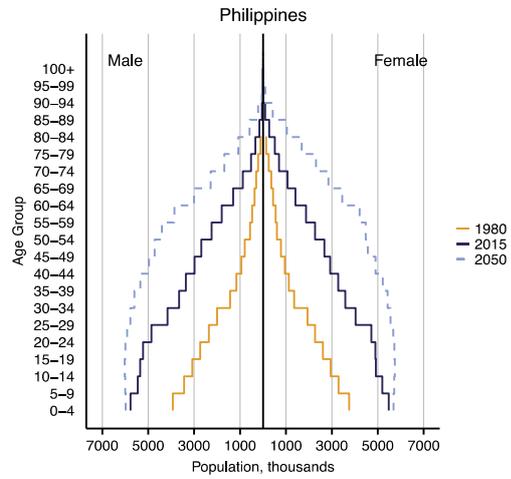
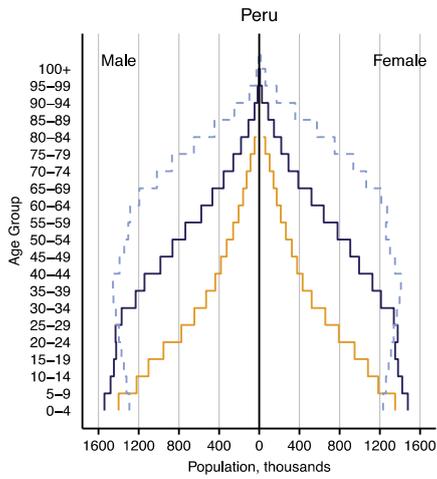
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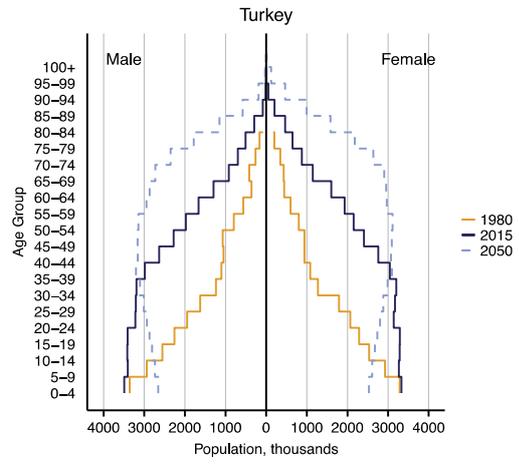
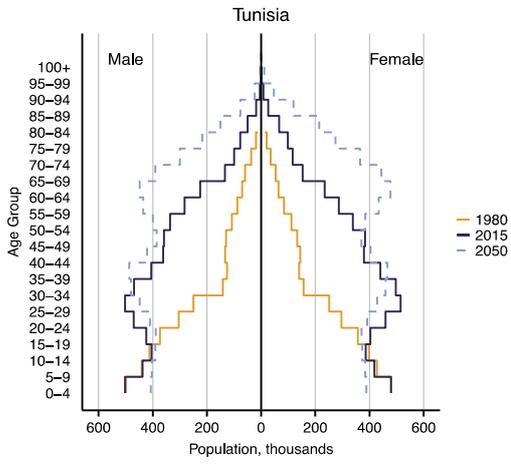
7.3 Demographics

Figure 7.3.1: Population Pyramids, 2015-2050 (projection)









Source [11]

8. Economy

8.1 Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and National Expenditure Indicators

Figure 8.1.1: Total GDP (constant 2010 US\$ billion) 1990-2015

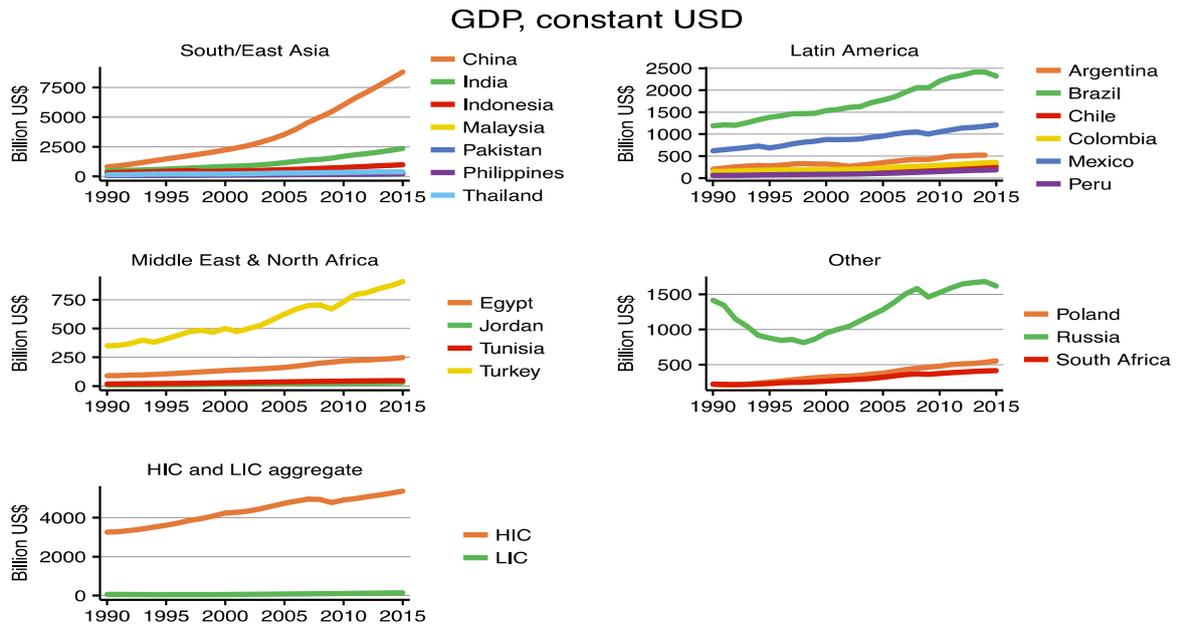


Figure 8.1.2: Total GDP (current US\$, billion), 1990-2015

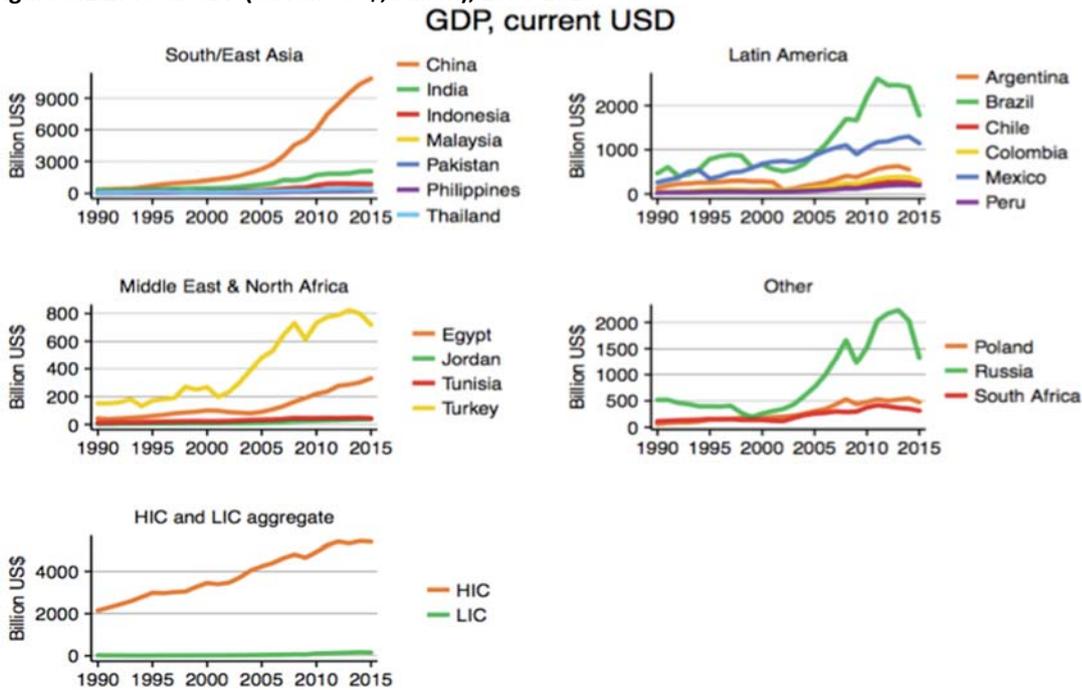


Figure 8.1.3: GDP Growth (annual %), 1990-2015

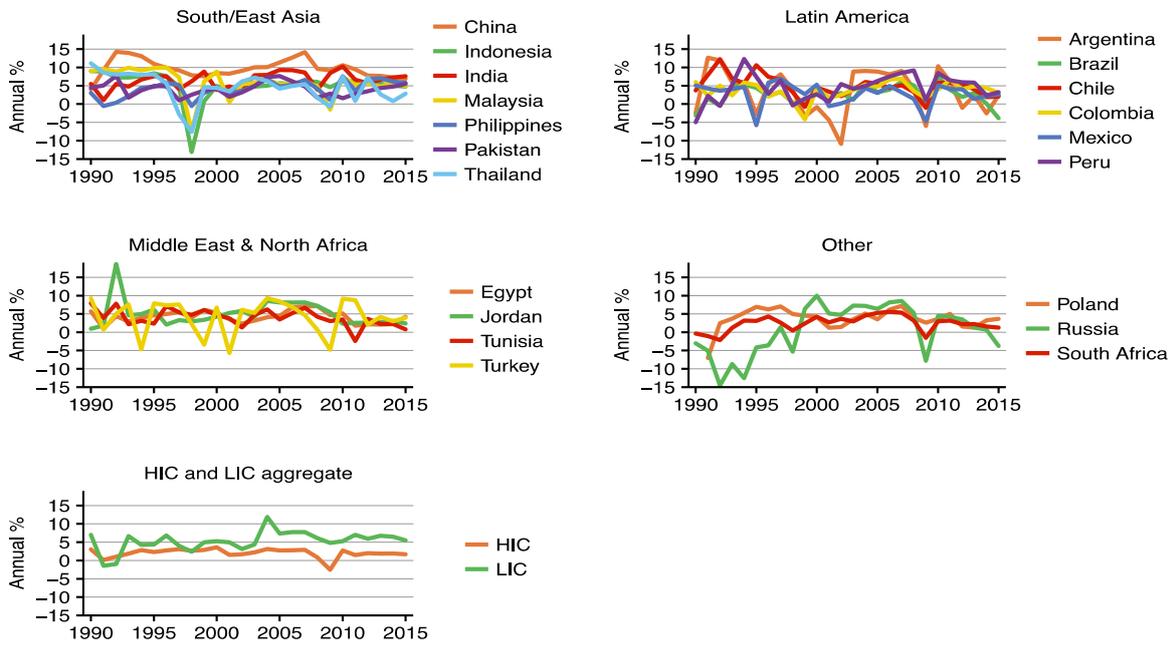


Figure 8.1.4: GDP per Capita (Constant 2010 US\$), 1990-2015

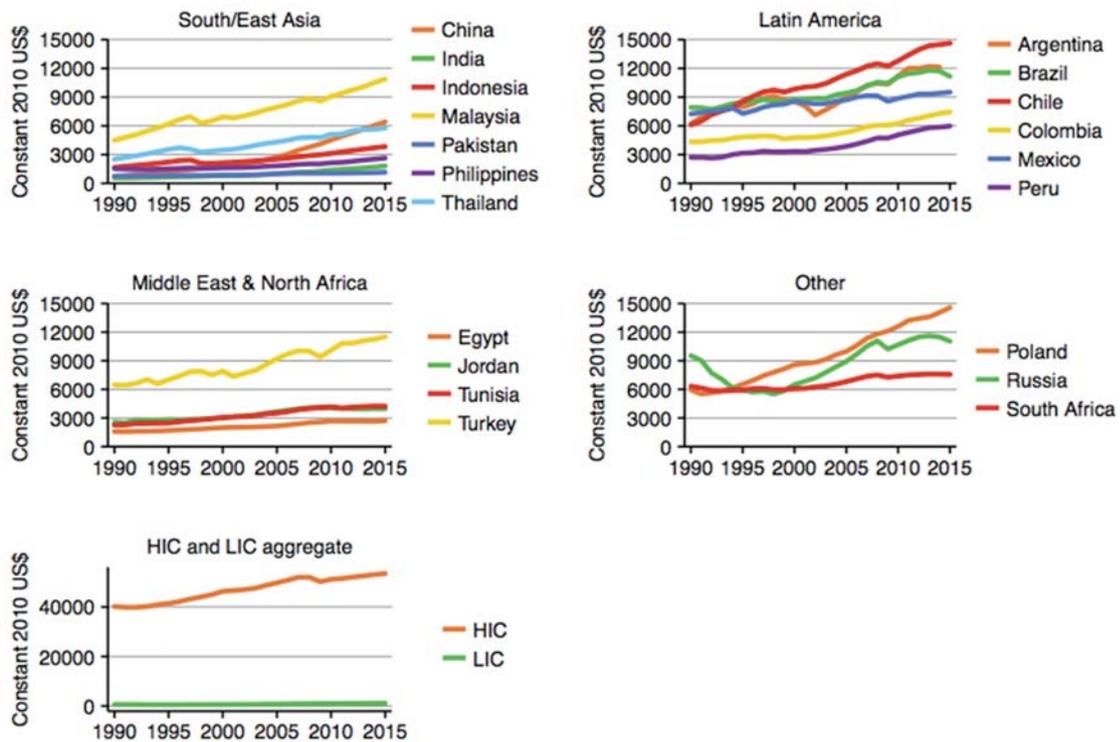


Figure 8.1.5: GDP per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) (Constant 2011 US\$), 1990-2015

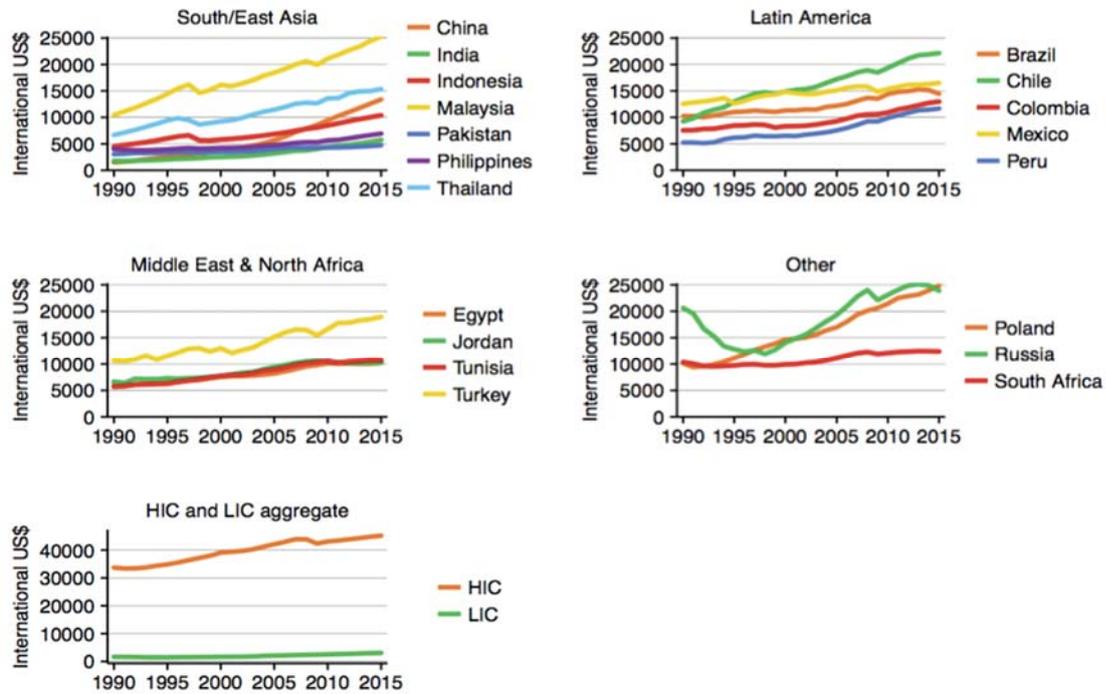


Figure 8.1.6: GDP per capita growth (annual %)

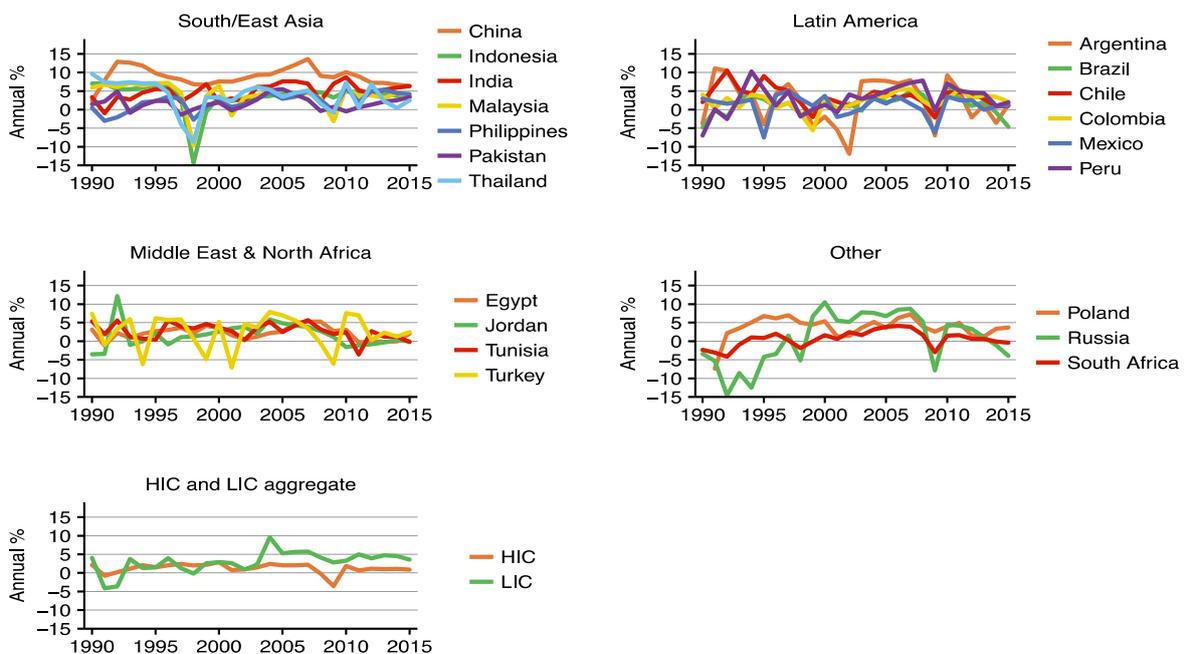


Figure 8.1.7: Total GDP, PPP (current international \$, billion), 1990-2015

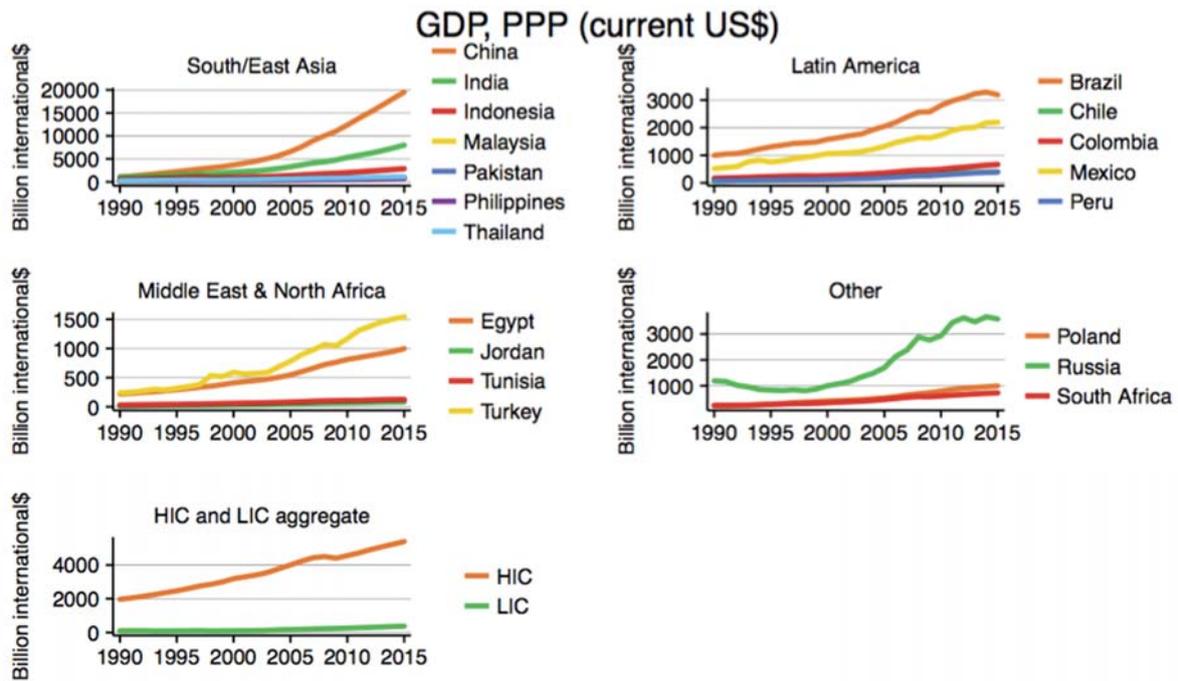


Figure 8.1.8: Total GDP (constant 2011 international \$, billion) 1990-2015

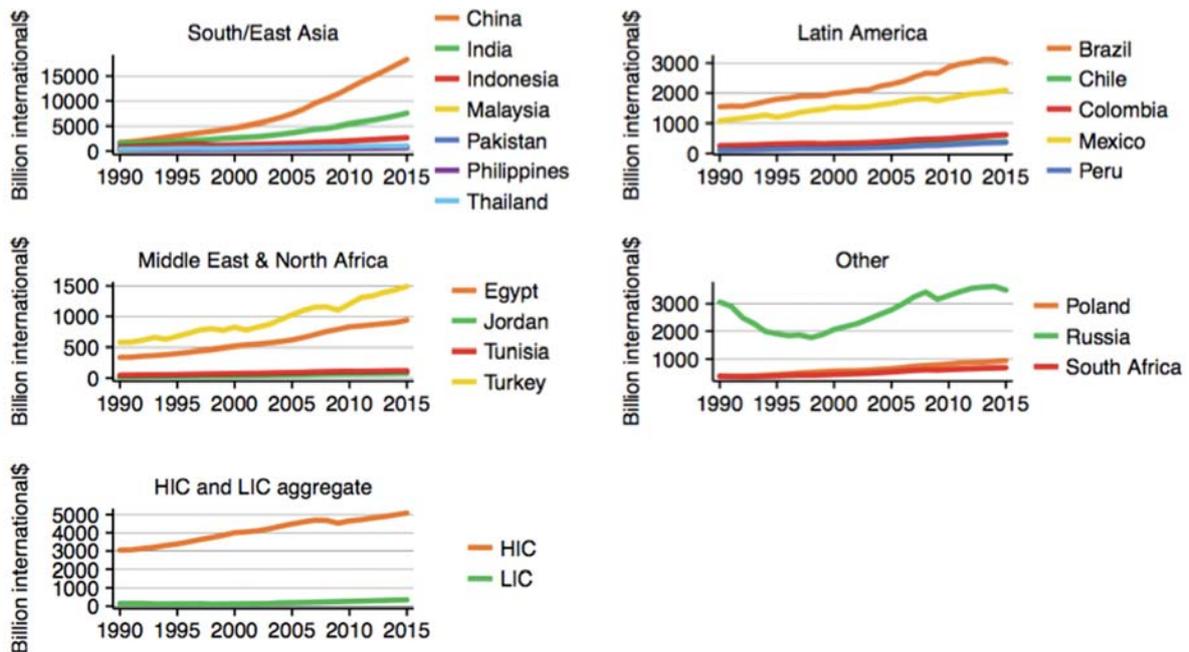


Figure 8.1.9: Gross National Expenditure (% of GDP), 1990-2015

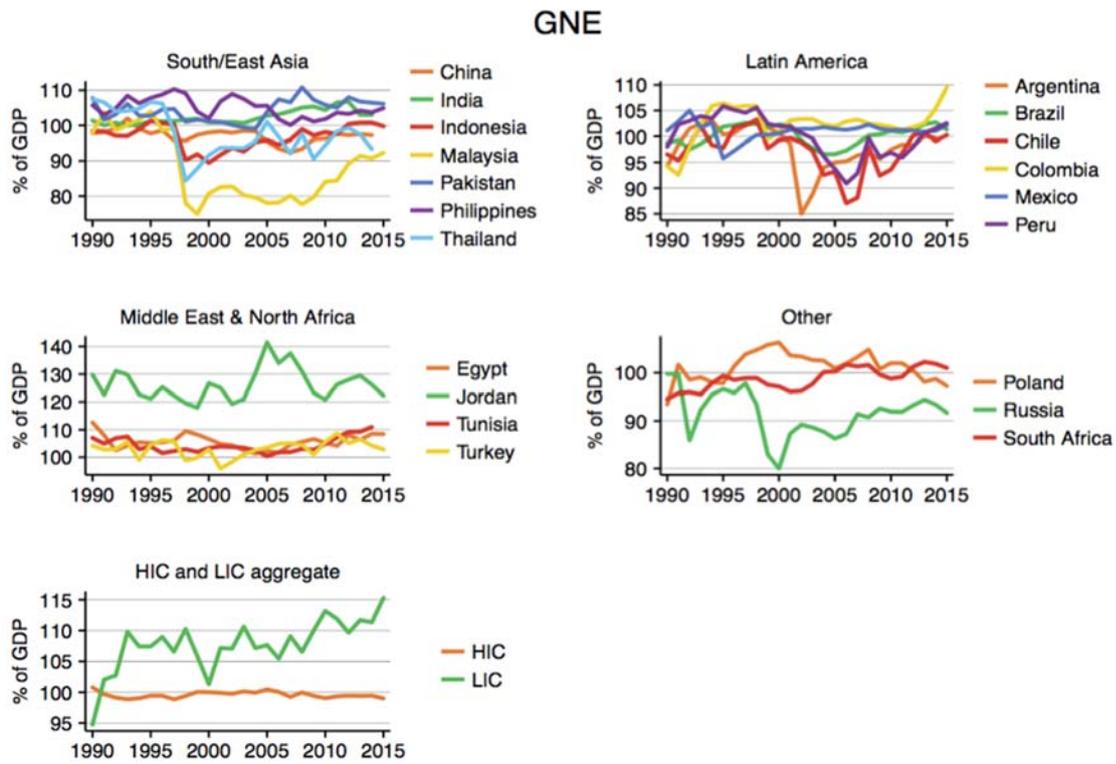


Figure 8.1.10: Inflation, GDP deflator (annual %), 2000-2015

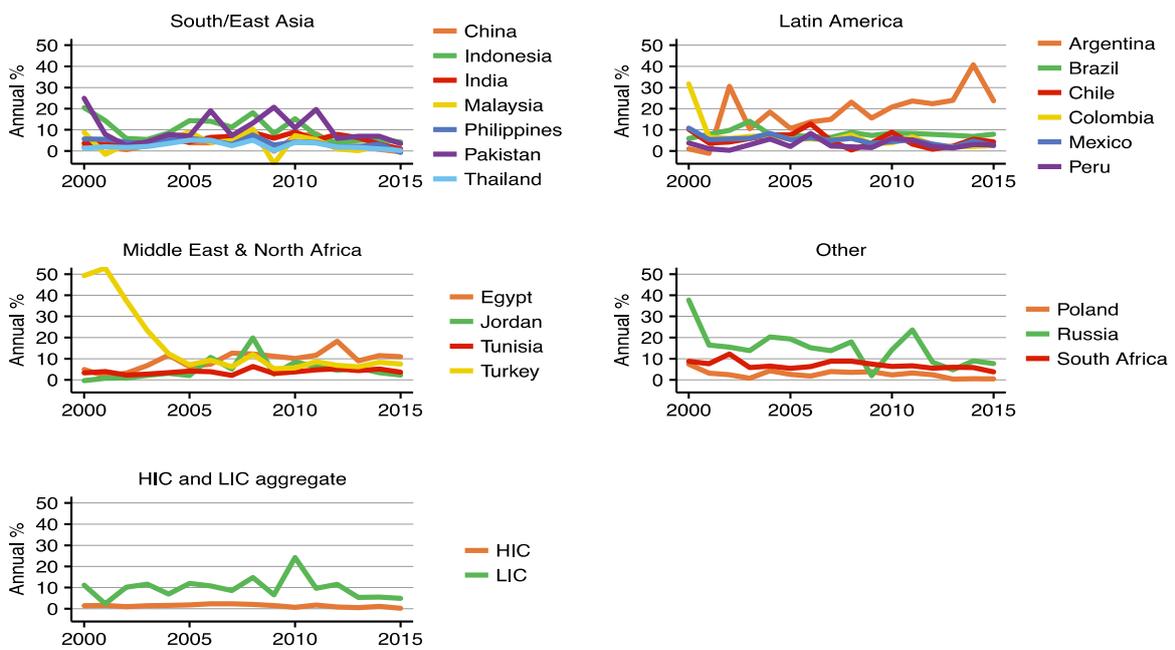


Figure 8.1.11: Tax Revenue (% of GDP), 1990-2014

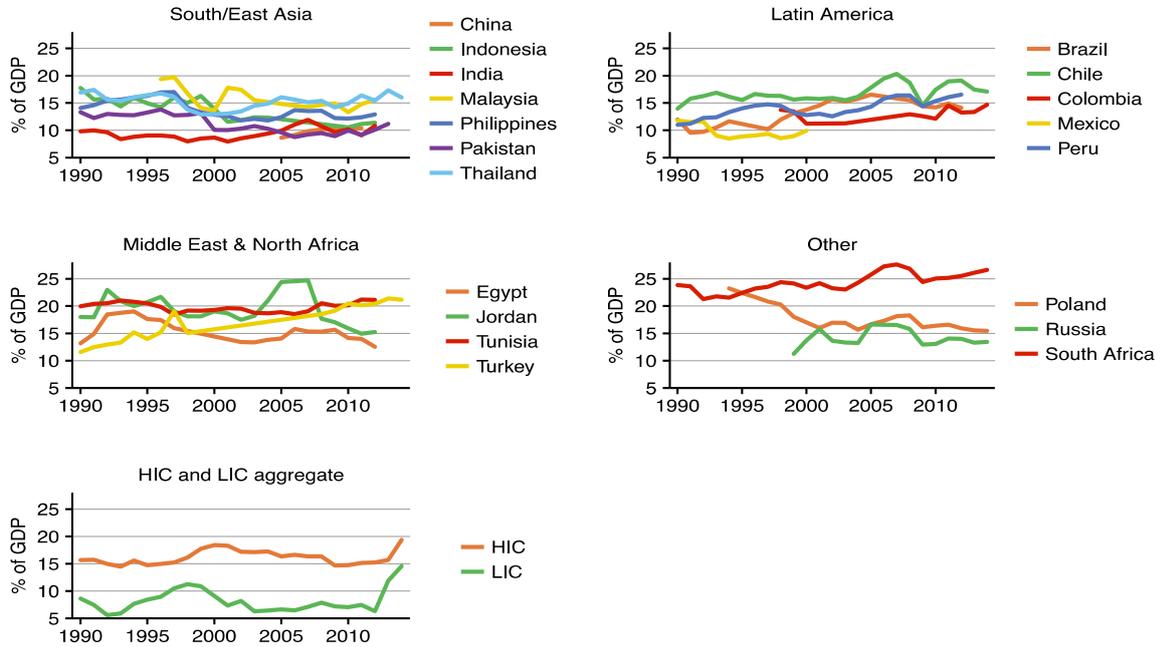
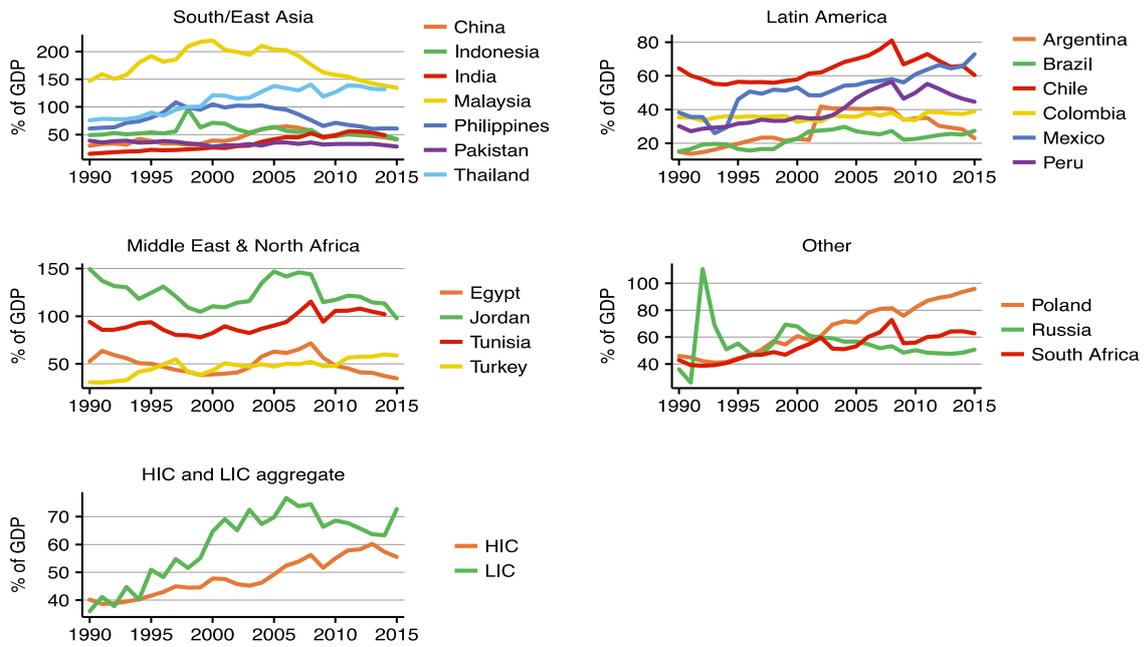


Figure 8.1.12: Trade (% of GDP), 1990-2015



Source (for all of Section 8) [12]

Table of Figures

Figure 1.1.1: Map of Countries.....	4
Table 1.1.1: List of Countries.....	4
Figure 1.2.1: International Migrants Globally, from EMS Countries, & Residing in EMS Countries, 1990-2015.....	7
Figure 1.2.2: Number of “people of concern” globally, 1990-2016.....	7
Figure 1.2.3: Value of Global Remittance Flows, 1990-2016.....	8
Figure 2.1.1: Migrant Populations by Group, 1990-2015.....	9
Figure 2.2.1: Migrant Population by Country & Significant Migrant Groups, 1990-2015.....	10
Figure 3.1.1: Diaspora Population by Group, 1990-2015.....	18
Figure 3.1.2: Net Migrant Population by Group, 1990-2015.....	19
Figure 3.2.1: Diaspora Population & Location of Foreign Diaspora, 1990-2015.....	20
Figure 4.1.1: Forced Migration Population by Group, 1990-2015.....	27
Figure 4.1.2: EMS Countries by Forced Migrant Populations 2015.....	28
Figure 4.1.3: EMS Countries by Forced Migrant Population Change 1995-2015.....	29
Figure 4.2.1: Forced Migrant Populations from Select EMS Countries, 2015.....	29
Figure 5.1.1: Net Remittance Flows by Group, 1990-2015.....	32
Figure 5.1.2: EMS Countries by Remittance Inflows as Share of GDP, 2015.....	33
Figure 5.2.1: Net Remittance Flows in USD 1990-2015 & Main Remittance Inflow Sources, 2015.....	33
Figure 6.1.1: Urbanization Levels by Group, 1990-2015.....	41
Figure 6.1.2: EMS Countries by % Urban in 1990 & 2015.....	42
Figure 6.2.1: Urban Population Growth as Share of Total by Country, 1990-2015.....	42
Figure 7.1.1: Total Population by Group, 1990-2015.....	46
Figure 7.1.2: Population Growth (annual %) change between 1990-2015.....	46
Figure 7.1.3: Birth Rate by Group, 1990-2015.....	47
Figure 7.1.4: Death Rate by Group, 1990-2015.....	47
Figure 7.2.1: Population Density Change 1990-2015.....	48
Figure 7.2.2: Urban Population Living in Slums (% Urban Population) 1990-2014.....	48
Figure 7.2.3: Poverty at \$1.90 a day (2011 PPP) (% of Population), 1990-94 & 2009-13.....	49

Figure 7.2.4: % of Total Population (2010) Living in Areas below 5m Elevation.....	49
Figure 7.2.5: Population Density Change, 1990-2015.....	50
Figure 7.3.1: Population Pyramids, 2015-2050 (projection).....	51
Figure 8.1.1: Total GDP (constant 2010 US\$ billion) 1990-2015	55
Figure 8.1.2: Total GDP (current US\$, billion), 1990-2015.....	55
Figure 8.1.3: GDP Growth (annual %), 1990-2015.....	56
Figure 8.1.4: GDP per Capita (Constant 2010 US\$), 1990-2015.....	56
Figure 8.1.5: GDP per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) (Constant 2011 US\$), 1990-2015.....	57
Figure 8.1.6: GDP per capita growth (annual %), 1990-2015.....	57
Figure 8.1.7: Total GDP, PPP (current international \$, billion), 1990-2015.....	58
Figure 8.1.8: Total GDP (constant 2011 international \$, billion) 1990-2015.....	58
Figure 8.1.9: Gross National Expenditure (% of GDP), 1990-2015.....	59
Figure 8.1.10: Inflation, GDP deflator (annual %), 2000-2015.....	59
Figure 8.1.11: Tax Revenue (% of GDP), 1990-2014.....	60
Figure 8.1.12: Trade (% of GDP), 1990-2015.....	60

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