

Figures

6.1	Changes in investment, aggregate supply and aggregate demand	68
6.2	Upward instability	70
6.3	Upward instability (continued)	71
6.4	The upper turning-point	74
6.5	Actual growth vs natural growth	75
6.6	The full employment ceiling hypothesis about the upper turning-point	76
6.7	The non-ceiling hypothesis about the upper turning-point	78
8.1	Optimising political preferences	104
8.2	Alternative political preferences	104
9.1	Short-period utilisation possibilities doubling up for long-period accumulation possibilities	119
9.2	Salter's 'best-practice' iso-quant, assuming constant returns to scale	121
11.1	Estimated density function for the productivity level ratios (R)	162
11.2	Stochastic kernel for 5-yearly transitions for the productivity level ratios	162
11.3	Ergodic distribution from the stochastic kernel	163
11.4	Stochastic kernel for the distribution in 1995 and the steady-state distribution from model estimates	164
11.5	Stochastic kernel: IRTS conditioning	165
11.6	Stochastic kernel: small RTS conditioning	166
11.7	Stochastic kernel: large RTS conditioning	167
15.1	China has significantly increased its investment in human capital	248
16.1	Rural poverty, GDP and capital formation	261
16.2	Short-run impulse responses	269
17.1	Some data for Brazil (1994–2004)	288
17.2	Macroeconomic framework of developing countries with high external indebtedness	290
17.3	Capital–output coefficient in Brazil (1950–2002)	293
17.4	Investment rate in Brazil (1991–2003)	294
17.5	Expected dynamics of public debt as a ratio to GDP in Brazil under the alternative economic policy model	300