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