«Note»
Figures for Business Cycles (denoted B) in Kamiryo Endogenous World Table (KEWT 1.07) Data-Sets 1960–2005 by Country and by Sector

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For Business cycle Tables in this file, where output=national disposable income:

Figure B1 The capital-output ratio, the elasticity of substitution $sigma$, and the rate of tech. progress in flow / the growth rate of TFP
Figure B2 The relative share of capital, the rate of return, and the growth rate of net investment in the private sector
Figure B3 The relative share of capital $alpha$ by sector and the rate of return in the government sector $r_G$
Figure B4 The relationship between $alpha/(1-alpha)$ and $(r/w)$ connected with the capital-labor ratio
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with consumption multiplier and the marginal capital-output ratio

For Main Tables in another file, where output=national disposable income:

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Figure M2  The rate of change in the difference between saving and net investment by sector
Figure M3  The growth rate of per capita output by sector
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Figure B1  The capital-output ratio, the elasticity of substitution $\sigma$, and $g_A/g_{TFP}$: **Russia** 1993-2005

Note: The elasticity of substitution is shown as $\eta_{k/(r/w)} = (\Delta k/k)/(\Delta r/w)$. When a Cobb-Douglas production function is given, $\sigma=1$ and $g_A = g_{TFP}$ holds by year.

Figure B1  The capital-output ratio, the elasticity of substitution $\sigma$, and the rate of tech. progress in flow / the growth rate of TFP (1)
Figure B1 The capital-output ratio, the elasticity of substitution $\sigma$, and the rate of tech. progress in flow / the growth rate of $TFP$ (2)
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The relative share of capital $\alpha$, the rate of return, and the growth rate of net investment of the private sector:

**India** 1960-2005

**Brazil** 1975-2005

**Mexico** 1977-2005

Figure B2  The relative share of capital, the rate of return, and the growth rate of net investment in the private sector (3)
Figure B3  The relative share of capital $\alpha$ by sector and the rate of return in the government sector $r_G$ (1)
The relative share of capital by sector and the rate of return of the government sector: **Japan** 1960–2005

**Figure B3** The relative share of capital *alpha* by sector and the rate of return of the government sector *r_G* (2)
Figure B3  The relative share of capital $\alpha$ by sector and the rate of return of the government sector $r_G$ (3)
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Note: This figure shows my equation of $(1-\alpha) = (C/Y)(\rhoo/\rho)$, where $\rhoo$ is the discount rate of consumption. This equation is comparable to Jan Tinbergen’s (1956, Graph 1). Tinbergen directly applies a utility function into $C/K$, where the valuation by the individual (or the nation) is expressed by utility: $v'=1/C$.

**Figure B4** The relationship between $\alpha/(1-\alpha)$ and $(r/w)$ connected with the capital-labor ratio (1)
Figure B4  The relationship between $\alpha/(1-\alpha)$ and $(r/w)$ connected with the capital-labor ratio (2)
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Figure B5  The rates of change in the rate of return, the interest rate of central bank ($r_{cb}$), CPI, and the theoretical wage rate $w$ (2)

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Figure B5  The rates of change in the rate of return, the interest rate of central bank ($r_{CB}$), CPI, and the theoretical wage rate $w$ (3)
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Figure B12 Consumption-Multiplier $\Delta C/\Delta K$, as the product of $M$ and $\Delta C/\Delta Y$ by sector (1)
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Figure B13  The relationship between the growth rate of investment and the $S-I$ in the private sector (1)
The growth rate of investment $g_{ PRI }$ and the difference between saving and investment in the private sector:

**Japan** 1960-2005

\[
y = 9.0693x - 1.7954 \quad \text{and} \quad y = -184.55x^2 + 75.8x - 7.5227
\]

$R^2 = 0.2402 \quad \text{and} \quad R^2 = 0.3214$


**The US** 1960-2005

\[
y = 2.8216x^2 - 0.4137x + 0.1372
\]

$R^2 = 0.0109$

\[
y = 0.3773x + 0.0945
\]

$R^2 = 0.0082$


**Australia** 1960-2005

\[
y = 0.8133x - 0.0245
\]

$R^2 = 0.0505$

\[
y = -16.397x^2 + 5.8023x - 0.3952
\]

$R^2 = 0.0637$

Figure B13  The relationship between the growth rate of investment and the S–I in the private sector (2)
Figure B13  The relationship between the growth rate of investment and the S–I in the private sector (3)
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