

\*

(Capital Stock)

(GFCF)

(CS)

(CS)

(GFCF)  
(CS)

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**.1**

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2006/4/5

2005/3/29

\*

(Capital

.Stock)

(Gross Fixed Capital Formation)

...

( )

)

(

1997 (ABS)

2003

(PIM) “Perpetual (PIM)

Inventory Method”

)

(GFCE) (

1990/1989 (PIM)

(18)

(ABS)

(GFCE) 1997 (CBS)

(18) 1993 (FCF)

(CBS)

:

$$S_t^i = PM_t^i + (1 - p_i)S_{t-1}^i$$

(i)  $S_t^i$

(i)  $PM_t^i$  (t)

(i)  $p_i$  (t-1)

1994-1979

:

:

(GFCF)

:

(CS)

:

(CS)

(CS)

-1

(

)

-2

(CS)

(GFCF)

(CS)

(GFCF)

-3

(CS)

(CS)

(GFCF)

) (GFCF)

(CS)

(CS)

(

:

(GFCF)

(1)

(1,2,.....,t-1)

(GFCF)

(1, 2 , ..... , t-1)

: (1) (t,t+1,t+2,.....,T)

$$K_T = \sum_{i=1}^{t-1} I_i(1-d)^{T-(i+1)} + \sum_{j=t}^{T-1} I_j(1-d)^{T-(j+1)} \dots\dots\dots(2)$$

( T (t, t+1, t+2, .....T) )

t (K) (I) (K) (d) (T)

$$K_t = \sum_{i=1}^{t-1} I_i(1-d)^{t-(i+1)} \dots\dots\dots(3)$$

(T-1) :

$$(t=1) K_1 = 0$$

$$I_1(1-d)$$

$$(t=2) K_2 = I_1(1-d) I_1(1-d)$$

(c)

$$c = \frac{K}{Y} \dots\dots\dots(4)$$

$$I_2 = (1-d) \dots\dots\dots(t=2) (t=3)$$

(t=2) (t=1)

$$t : T K_3 = I_1(1-d)^2 + I_2(1-d)$$

$$c_t = \frac{K_t}{Y_t} , c_T = \frac{K_T}{Y_T}$$

(T)

$$(2) ( T,t ) (3)$$

$$K_T = \sum_{i=1}^{T-1} I_i(1-d)^{T-(i+1)} \dots\dots\dots(1)$$

(1) T

$$\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{t-1} I_i(1-d)^{T-(i+1)} + \sum_{j=t}^{T-1} I_j(1-d)^{T-(j+1)}}{Y_T} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{t-1} I_i(1-d)^{t-(i+1)}}{Y_t} \dots\dots\dots(5)$$

(1,2,.....,t-1)

$$K(t) = \frac{1}{(1-d)}(K(t+1)) - I(t) \quad \dots\dots\dots(11)$$

$$K(t+1) = K(t)(1-d) + I(t) \quad \dots\dots\dots(12)$$

$$K_t = \sum_{i=1}^{t-1} I_i(1-d)^{T-(i+1)} + K_t(1-d)^{T-t} \quad \dots\dots\dots(5)$$

$$\frac{K_t}{Y_t} - \frac{K_t(1-d)^{T-t}}{Y_T} = \frac{\sum_{j=t}^{T-1} I_j(1-d)^{T-(j+1)}}{Y_T} \quad \dots\dots\dots(6)$$

(10) (7)  
(T-t)

)

$$c_T = \gamma c_t$$

(7) (

$$K_t = \frac{Y_t}{\gamma Y_T - (1-d)^{T-t} Y_t} \sum_{j=t}^{T-1} I_j(1-d)^{T-(j+1)} \quad \dots\dots\dots(13)$$

(10)

$$K_t = \frac{Y_t}{Y_T - (1-d)^{T-t} Y_t} \sum_{j=t}^{T-1} I_j(1-d)^{T-(j+1)} \quad \dots\dots\dots(7)$$

(6)

$$K_t$$

( K\_T ) T

$$K_T = \frac{Y_T}{Y_T - \frac{1}{\gamma}(1-d)^{T-t} Y_t} \sum_{j=t}^{T-1} I_j(1-d)^{T-(j+1)} \quad \dots\dots\dots(14)$$

$$\frac{K_T}{Y_T} = \frac{K_t}{Y_t}$$

(13) (γ = 1)

$$K_T = \frac{Y_T}{Y_t} \cdot K_t \quad \dots\dots\dots(8)$$

\*(10) (7) (14)

(7) K\_t

$$K_T = \frac{Y_T}{Y_t} \frac{Y_t}{Y_T - (1-d)^{T-t} Y_t} \sum_{j=t}^{T-1} I_j(1-d)^{T-(j+1)} \quad \dots\dots\dots(9)$$

(CS)

.(CS)

$$K_T = \frac{Y_T}{Y_T - (1-d)^{T-t} Y_t} \sum_{j=t}^{T-1} I_j(1-d)^{T-(j+1)} \quad \dots\dots\dots(10)$$

(γ)

\*

.(10) (7)

(7) .(γ = 1)

(T-t)

(10)

:



)

( ( γ )

( (T-t) )

(1)

(CS)

( )				
7482.88	7629.02	7055.74	5914.64	1985
7684.49	7826.25	7270.17	6164.00	1986
7872.96	8010.46	7471.07	6398.08	1987
8105.17	8238.54	7715.33	6674.54	1988
8370.21	8499.59	7992.07	6982.50	1989
8666.51	8792.00	8299.71	7320.42	1990
9100.51	9222.24	8744.72	7794.81	1991
9505.50	9623.57	9160.38	8238.97	1992
10269.53	10384.06	9934.77	9041.00	1993
11264.95	11376.04	10940.22	10073.27	1994
12318.00	12425.76	12003.02	11162.07	1995
13343.46	13447.99	13037.93	12222.21	1996
14442.46	14543.85	14146.09	13354.84	1997
15330.98	15429.33	15043.51	14276.00	1998
16095.05	16190.45	15816.20	15071.72	1999
16857.50	16950.04	16587.01	15864.87	2000
17679.07	17768.84	17416.70	16716.22	2001
18466.70	18553.77	18212.20	17532.73	2002
19259.40	19343.86	19012.54	18353.45	2003

(2)

(CS)

( )					
14241.19	242732.24	-	89449.04	11370.29	1990
14821.96	255424.27	11759.68	100015.57	12073.18	1991
15553.30	270861.54	12723.89	105373.10	12714.99	1992
16408.70	287828.70	14368.17	110806.91	13851.54	1993
17365.44	305481.84	16466.13	116675.70	15287.99	1994
18412.48	318305.38	19540.14	123673.43	16813.35	1995
19289.10	328436.22	22596.94	131634.22	18276.95	1996
19901.43	338973.13	26049.03	140553.20	19767.64	1997



(3)

3.553	2.319	-	1.862	2.834	1990
3.437	2.164	1.604	2.997	2.854	1991
3.502	2.198	1.455	2.529	2.484	1992
3.521	2.429	1.476	2.375	2.527	1993
3.573	2.543	1.383	2.261	2.524	1994
3.645	2.540	1.454	2.045	2.614	1995
3.599	2.405	1.308	1.954	2.751	1996
3.553	2.319	1.604	1.862	2.834	1997

(1)

(GDP)

(GFCF)

( )

2002-1985

GDP	GFCF	
1969.8	42608	1985
2114.6	419.0	1986
2162.7	468.4	1987
2218.4	508.2	1988
2329.9	547.4	1989
2668.3	694.0	1990
2855.1	678.0	1991
3493.0	1049.2	1992
3801.7	1303.5	1993
4218.0	1391.0	1994
4619.3	1554.3	1995
4761.3	1499.3	1996
4451.3	1321.8	1997
4720.2	1224.0	1998
4854.1	1245.3	1999
5144.2	1327.3	2000
5445.2	1318.0	2001
5754.2	1346.7	2002

"1997 1987

"

(1) :

2003 2000 "

"

(2)

**(II)**  
**(GFCF)**  
**( )**

1008	19974	-	13250	1044	1990
1176	23100	1317	8358	1004	1991
1322	25093	2026	8595	1518	1992
1449	26288	2529	9193	1852	1993
1568	21988	3568	10498	1984	1994
1429	19680	3643	11671	1968	1995
1191	20390	4130	12868	2039	1996
-	-	3647	15171	1869	1997

. (I) :

**(III)**  
**( )**

4008	104671	-	48050	4012	1990
4313	118034	7331	33373	4230	1991
4441	123204	8744	41659	5119	1992
4660	118516	9735	46649	5481	1993
4860	120126	11908	51607	6058	1994
5052	125334	13435	60475	6433	1995
5359	136536	17278	67381	6644	1996
5601	146172	16239	75502	6975	1997

.1998 :

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2002 2000

Gomes, Victor, N. S. Mirta, Roberto Bugarin, and Ellery de Goes Jr. 2003. *Long-Run Implication of the Brazilian Capital Stock and Income Estimates*, Text No. 278, University of Brasilia.

2004 2002 2000  
2000 1 37  
.2004 10 40 2002 2 38  
1989

Reinsdorf, Marshall and Cover, Mariam. 2005. *Measurement of Capital Stock, Consumption of Fixed Capital and Capital Services*, Dominican Republic.

1998

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1987

48

1997

38

## Mathematical Approach to Estimate Capital Stock

*Khalid H. Awni\**

### ABSTRACT

Capital Stock (CS) is considered one of the most important variables used in many economic and social studies, particularly those applying the quantitative approach in their analysis as the case with production functions and other various econometric models' applications. In practice, the data about CS are almost not available; whereas the data about Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) are usually available.

The availability of accurate data about CS needs comprehensive periodical surveys which need lots of human efforts and are costly too. Therefore, many researchers face problems of data unavailability about CS in the statistical bulletins, and such shortage in the data creates serious difficulties in their analytical research works.

Because of the importance of CS in the analysis and the unavailability of such data, our study is an attempt to find a suitable mathematical formula reliable for CS estimations by using (GFCF) data. So, the aim of the study is to find out a relevant formula which can be used to generate time series estimations for CS whether at national level or sector level.

The above mentioned mathematical formula is applied on Jordan's economy (at the national level) as well as on some Arab countries. The application results are given in the end of the study.

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